

Detail of Ferries and Routes.

Merchants proceeding from Dera Ismael Khan to Bombay, along the right bank of the Indus, travel by land as far as Kurrachee, and from thence to Bombay by water; while those taking a route across the Indus pass by Mooltan, Bhawalpoor, Ahmudpoor, Kotsugul, Khairpoor, Haidrabad, and Kurrachee, crossing at the following ferries :—

Ghat Dehra Ismael Khan.
 „ Rajhat at Mooltan.
 „ Bhawalpoor.
 „ Haidrabad.

Parties proceeding from Dehra Ismael Khan to Goojrat go by Mooltan, Bhawalpoor, Putoudee, Jodhpoor, and Palce, and cross the following ferries :—

Ghat Dehra Ismael Khan,
 „ Rajhat at Mooltan.
 „ Bhawalpoor.

Those bound to Julunkur pass by Mooltan, Bhawalpoor, and Bikaner, crossing at the ferries above named.

The route taken to "Poorub," or the lower provinces, from Dehra Ismael Khan, lies by Mooltan, Googur Sahoke, Sirsa, Dehlee, (then across the Jumna to) Allahabad, Ghat Visasum, Mirzapoor, Googur Bithowlee, and Benares.

Some of the merchants proceed from Mirzapoor to Soan Bhudran, and thence crossing the Ganges to Calcutta.

5.—*The system under which their trade is conducted.*

Question H.—Do the Povindahs sell their goods at the nearest Indian markets available, or carry them to distant stations, where they could sell at the highest prices and buy goods to bring back at the cheapest rates?

Answer H.—Only a few of the merchants sell their fresh fruits at near markets; all others journey to distant stations to make the best advantage by sales and purchases.

Question I.—Are there any merchants among the Povindahs who, after having sold their imports in the Punjab—say at Umritsur—take fresh goods from there for sale down the country, Lucknow and Calcutta, where they make new purchases for Khorasan?

Answer I.—No. But several merchants, after having sold their imports in the Punjab, go down to Hindostan, as far as Calcutta, simply to purchase goods for Khorasan.

Question K.—How do *traders* and *carriers*, (*i.e.*, the “Povindahs” who bring their merchandize on their own camels, and those who bring their camels on hire *only*), wishing to go down to Calcutta to bring up goods for Khorasan, after having sold their imports at Mooltan, take down their camels empty or on hire?

Answer K.—Traders (*i.e.*, the merchants who have their own camels), take down their camels unladen, but carriers engage their camels on hire, to bring up goods from down the country, for some Khorasan merchants.

Question L.—By what conveyance do the Povindah merchants, proceeding from Dehra Ismael Khan and Mooltan to Kurrachee and Bombay, carry their goods—on camels or boats? And how do they bring up goods from Bombay?

Answer L.—Some carry their goods on camels, others on boats, but they bring up articles from Kurrachee on camels *only*.

6.—*The alterations and advantages and disadvantages to be anticipated by the establishment of a fair, as affecting the interests of the two separate classes of TRADERS and CARRIERS, and the influence the Railroad is likely to have on their future system of trade.*

Question M.—How will the Povindahs make out that the proposed market (fair) is likely to prove profitable or otherwise to them?

Answer M.—By ascertaining the prices current at *the market* on their arrival there. If they find the prices to be unfavorable, they will journey on to other stations.

Question N.—Now that the Povindahs will attend at a particular market, and not have to journey to distant places with their goods, how will the prices of the goods to be sold at the market be regulated?

Answer N.—The Khorasan traders will reduce the prices of their goods in proportion to the cost of carriage they now have to incur in conveying them to distant markets, while the merchants from down country, Bombay, Calcutta, will raise their prices by the addition of the sums expended on the road.

Question O.—How will the Povindahs attending at the proposed fair pass the period they formerly occupied in visiting more distant places down the country, and how will the *Traders* and *Carriers* employ their camels during that period ?

Answer O.—Some will remain on the spot until the next fair, while others will return to their "*Kireejat*," (or camps at the foot of the hills, "*Daman-ikoh*," in the Dera Ismael Khan district), to rejoin the next fair.

Traders will let their camels to graze. The *Carriers* will engage their camels on hire, or bring fuel for sale.

No one will return to Khorasan before the season for returning.

Question P.—Would the Povindahs prefer *Railway carriage* to camels for the transit of their goods ?

Answer P.—They have not as yet availed themselves of railway carriage, but on learning the rules and rates of the railway they will decide with reference to the cost of conveyance, if they should prefer railway to camels.*

7.—*The place best adapted for the holding of a fair, and the period.*

Question Q.—How many fairs should there be held in the Punjab ; where, and when ?

Answer Q.—Mooltan would be the best place for an emporium ("Mahal i beo par.") The silks imported by the Povindahs find a ready market there, and the Povindahs take back Mooltan Indigo and Chintz with them. It is connected with the lines of communication leading to Bhawalpoor, the Dukkhun (Central and Southern India), the Grand Trunk Road, Sirsa, Dehlee, Benares, and Calcutta.

* They do already travel by rail from Ranigunj to Calcutta, leaving their camels at the former place.—D. F. McLeod, F. C.

There should be two fairs held annually; one from the 1st of Poh to the end of Magh;* and the other from 16th Chet to the end of Bysakh (March and April).

The Miankhail Povindahs prefer a request that the routes by Tatra, Abkhana, Hala, the Loonda river, and Khybur, in the direction of Peshawur, may be closed. Their object in making this request is to secure the most advantageous sale of their goods. They consider that the constant intercourse which the traders coming by Peshawur are able to keep up with India greatly interferes with their trade.

They explain that the routes for the passage of traders from Kabul, Kokan, Bukhara, Peshawur, and Punjab, are frequented throughout the year, while the kafilas of Povindahs visit India only once a year; and, anxious to sell their goods to the best advantage, keep them back until a fitting opportunity. But the Kabul, Bukhara, and Peshawur merchants anticipate the Povindahs in selling their goods, thus leaving them no chance of profit.

The kafilas of merchants who pass in the direction of Peshawur consist of "*Parachas*," a Mahomedan mercantile class, residing at Utak (Attok), Mukhud, Bhaira, Khooshab, Kalabagh,† and natives of Kabul and Peshawur.

The "*Parachas*" are much trusted by and receive great pecuniary assistance from rich Sirdars and bankers of the Punjab.

Abstract Translation.

MUNPHOOL, PUNDIT,

Extra Assistant Commissioner.

* Part of December, whole of January, and part of February. In this year the 1st of Poh to end of Magh corresponded with the 13th December 1860 to 9th February 1861.

† Zillahs Rawulpindee, Peshawur, Shahpoor, and Dehra Ismael Khan.

APPENDIX XVII.

From the Commissioner and Superintendent Peshawur Division, to the Secretary to Government for the Punjab, No. 77, dated 12th September 1861.

I have now the honor to forward for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, a memorandum on the subject of the establishment of a fair on the Indus, and the route to Yarkund via Ladakh.

2.—I have annexed to it a list of the chief articles of import, from British India and Russia, in the markets of Afghanistan and Toorkistan.

Memorandum on the establishment of a fair on the Indus, and the route to Yarkund via Ladakh.

At the present time we cannot be said to have any direct trade with Central Asia, but indirectly we supply its wants to some extent. Our dealings are chiefly with Cabul and Bokhara, and with Kokan in a minor degree; from these marts, traffic finds its way to Yarkund through local traders. If then our wares find a ready and remunerative market in Afghanistan and Toorkistan, it is no object to the traders to carry them on to Yarkund. There is an established trade between these places, but that it is not a very profitable one, may be gathered from the fact that some of the merchandize returns annually to Bokhara.

It appears to me, that we have two questions to consider; 1st, how we may best encourage the existing trade between British India, Afghanistan, and Toorkistan; and, 2ndly, whether by any other route we can throw our goods into the Yarkund market at a remunerative rate.

The first is undoubtedly the main point; the countries traversed are more densely peopled, and the inhabitants being for the most part settled in towns and large villages, they offer to the trader greater in-

duces than the more distant parts of Central Asia occupied almost entirely by nomadic races.

The opening up of our rivers, the establishment of railroads, and the improvement of our lines of communication, all so essential to this trade, are in progress ; the measure to which this paper refers is that of the establishment of a fair on the Indus, with the object of facilitating the exchange of commodities and decreasing the distance to be traversed by purchasers from the west.

When the subject was mooted a quarter of a century ago, circumstances were very different from what they are at present. The Punjab was then foreign territory, trade was subject to high duties, and the Trans Indus districts were exposed to the forays of uncontrollable tribes ; the only route by which we could then hope to pass British wares profitably into Afghanistan and Toorkistan was the Indus, a river but little known, and the difficulties of navigation in the upper part of which were believed to be insuperable. Under these circumstances, in fixing a site for the proposed fair, in 1838, no higher locality than Dera Ismail Khan could be selected, whilst Dera Ghazee Khan and Mooltan offered superior advantages.

Proximity to India and to the sea, were the only requisites then.

But with the whole of the Punjab and Trans Indus districts as British territory, with a railroad from Mooltan to Lahore and Umritsur, and with the grand trunk road from those places to Peshawur, our field for selection becomes infinitely wider, and we need no longer confine our views to the advantages formerly exclusively sought.

Before deciding the question of the best site for such a fair, let us consider the circumstances under which the trade is at present carried on. In former years, owing to the state of the northern routes, nearly the whole trade passed by those of the Derajat, and consequently it is

to that alone to which allusion is made by Burnes, Lord and others in 1838. These are now two entirely distinct routes, the trade which follows each being essentially different in its characteristics. For the sake of clearness, I will call them the Derajat and Peshawur routes, including in each designation the several passes debouching into those districts respectively, and which need not be further specified for the purpose of this report.

The Derajat trade is carried on by the Lohanees, a migratory tribe of Afghans ; they occupy the country about Ghuzni and Khorassan, residing there with their families, flocks and herds during the summer months. In November they come down to the Derajat, where they pitch their "Kirrees," or encampments of black tents, or rather huts, on the grazing grounds along the Indus, and leaving their families, flocks and herds in these "Kirrees", a portion of them proceed onwards to Hindostan with merchandize ; all return to the Derajat, and migrate to their summer pastures in April.

The Lohanees thus combine the occupation of the trader and the carrier, their camels being their own property. This circumstance renders their lengthened journey less irksome and costly than it would be to others, and it remains to be seen whether, even if they could exchange their goods at Mooltan, they would find it to their advantage to do so. They would certainly obtain more for them at Dehli or in Central India, and we must remember, 1st, that time is no object to them. Even if they bartered at once on their arrival, they would not return through the passes till April ; and, 2ndly, that the extra march is no addition to their expenses.

It appears to me that under these circumstances we should not increase the Derajat trade by the establishment of a fair at Mooltan, and that a traffic such as I have described is not capable of much expansion.

The Peshawur trade differs in its characteristics from that of the Derajat. It is carried on in the usual manner by resident firms of Umritsur, Lahore, Peshawur, Cabool and Bokhara, and by the well known trading tribe of Parachahs of Afghanistan, Toorkistan, and Peshawur ; most of the Bokhara trade finds its way by this route. It is carried by Cabulees, Tajiks, and Shinwaries, (a Khyber tribe) who employ their camels in this manner.

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

And as in regard to the Derajat, Mooltan suggests itself as the most convenient site for a fair, so in regard to the Peshawur route, I agree with the chief traders with whom I have conversed on the subject in thinking that Peshawur itself is the most suitable locality. Established agencies afford facilities for merchantile transactions, which a place of less note would not afford ; the fair would attract the traders of Bajour, Swat, Huzara, Cashmere, and the tribes on the Upper Indus, and the Cabul river would bring some kinds of merchandize from Jellalabad and Dacca, on the rafts now used for that purpose, to within 6 miles of the fair.

The following objections may be urged against this scheme. 1st, that it removes the fair too far from the sea port ; but with steam water carriage for the heavier kinds of merchandize to Kalabagh, the rail to Umritsur, and the Trunk Road from that place, this objection will not counterbalance the advantages of the route ; and I submit that were it more valid than it is, the Peshawur route offers far greater facilities for an expansion of trade, than will ever be procured through the Lo-hanees.

The matter comes to this : we can bring goods cheaper to Mooltan than to Peshawur, but the means of forwarding them on to Toorkistan are much greater by the latter than by the former route, and considering the two facts together, the merchandize by Peshawur will in the markets of Toorkistan be cheaper than that by the Derajat.

In the cold weather, goods can be brought by the Indus to Attock, and thence by the Cabul river to within 6 miles of Peshawur. The second objection is the insecurity of the passes between Jellalabad and Peshawur, but this is exaggerated. Guards are furnished by the tribes, who receive a kind of black mail in lieu, but even these demands are kept down by the circumstance of there being three routes into Afghanistan, which are in the hands of different tribes, any exaction on the part of one leads to the transfer of the traffic to another.

And here I may observe that our own influence over these tribes, and our means of punishing them, are very great, and annually increasing. It will be to the advantage of the Ameer to join us in fostering this trade, and in concert with His Highness, arrangements could be made whereby the security of the passes might be ensured. Further, the impetus given to the trade, would not be without its effect on the tribes themselves, and I do not doubt that many of them would become carriers, even as the Shinwaries have done.

In regard to the best time for holding the fair, January has been suggested as the most appropriate, but whether it be at Mooltan or Peshawur, I consider this too late. The Lohanees come down in the end of October and November; it is not likely that they will postpone their journey to Hindustan on the possibility of a local market in January, because if they failed to effect a profitable exchange then, they would have lost 6 weeks or 2 months, and might not be able to undertake the onward trip at all. Any misadventure of this kind would seriously affect the popularity of the scheme. Similarly at Peshawur, the first Kafilas come down in October and November, and are not likely to wait for the fair, in January. Under these circumstances I would propose from 15th November to 15th December, as the most suitable time for holding the fair, and I think it possible that eventually a second fair at the close of March might be found advantageous.

The steps to be taken for giving publicity to the establishment of the fair would be to notify it in plain terms, through some of the leading firms at Cabul, Bokhara and Kokan. The notification should set forth the object of the fair, the time, and a list of articles which would be obtainable, together with one of those which would find a ready sale; these lists could be obtained from the principal merchants of the Punjab. Copies of these notifications in Persian, Pushtoo and Toorkee, might be largely distributed through our agent at Cabul, and among the Kafilas, who come down this year, to the chiefs of which it might be also verbally explained. Copies would also be sent to the Ameer, and the Ruler of Kokan. Within our own territories, the greatest publicity should be given in the usual manner.

I have confined myself to general matters in this paper, the details of the fair will be subsequently considered.

I now turn to the second question proposed, can we by any other route throw our goods into Yarkund at a remunerative rate.

The route which suggests itself is that through the Maharajah of Cashmere's dominions via Lel to Yarkund. At present the road is in many places barely practicable for laden animals ; the country is rugged in the extreme, and towards Yarkund wholly insecure. It is not to be wondered at under these circumstances that the route is avoided by traders, and this fact is sufficient to shew that *under present circumstances* the trade would not be profitable.

Sir Henry Lawrence found that in 1847-48-49, the customs taken in Ladakh by the exacting officers of the Maharajah amounted only to Rs. 13,000 per annum ; at the average rate of 5 per cent, this would give a traffic value of little more than 2½ lakhs. It is impossible accurately to calculate how much of the Peshawur trade penetrates to Yarkund, but the exports to the west are computed to amount to at least 15 lakhs, and the imports to 10 lakhs, or a quarter of a million sterling in all. Of this probably not more than a fifth affects the markets beyond Bokhara, but even this low calculation gives double the trade of Ladakh. Again, Sir Henry Lawrence, after personal investigation, gives the cost of carriage, for one horse load, or less than 4 maunds, at Rupees 83 from Noorpoor at Yarkund, or say 22 Rupees per maund.

Now the hire of a camel carrying over 5 maunds from Peshawur to Yarkund is as follows :—

Peshawur to Cabul,	11 marches,	...	Rs. 18
Cabul to Balkh,	23 do.	...	" 14
Balkh to Bokhara,	11 do.	...	" 9 6
Bokhara to Kokan,	26 do.	...	" 18 12
Kokan to Kashgar,	18 do.	...	" 18 12
Kashgar to Yarkund,	5 do.	...	" 6 4
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Total,	94 do.	...	Rs. 85 2
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thus giving the rate of hire at rupees 17 per maund, or 5 rupees less than by the Ladakh route. In addition to this, we must consider that the route by Cabul is practicable for laden camels throughout, and after crossing the Oxus for carts; these (called "Arabah") are drawn by horses, and are the common carriage of the country; the loss in transit must be considerably less than on the Ladakh route. When Sir Henry wrote, Balkh and the neighbouring districts were independent, they are now an integral portion of the Ameers's dominions, which extend from the Khyber to the Oxus.

The duties which are payable between Peshawur and Bokhara amount to Rupees 10 per camel load, or Rs. 2 per maund. At Bokhara especially, merchants are fostered, and no duty is levied there on exports. The duty levied at Cabul, Bokhara and Kokan, on imports sold at those places is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ad valorem. In Bokhara, however, a difference is made with reference to the creed of the merchants.

The usual duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is levied from Mahomedans, 5 per cent from Hindoos and Jews, and new merchandize from Russia is charged 10 per cent, the first year, and 5 per cent afterwards.

The above are the fixed duties, but in some places I am aware that local Governors exact small presents *in kind* from Kafilas in transit.

In every way therefore I think that Sir Henry Lawrence's opinion that traders did and would prefer this route to that by Ladakh is substantiated by the further data now at our command.

The case would be very different if the road to the passes of Ladakh were in our hands and rendered practicable throughout. With such a road, freedom from transit dues, and entrepôts at Sirinuggur and Ich, all difficulties of the route would vanish, merchandize would naturally turn to it, and undersell that from Bokhara in the Yarkund markets; nor do I imagine that it would be difficult, even as it is, to enter into

such arrangements with the Government of Cashmere, as would tend to ensure some of these advantages at all events.

I annex to this memo. a list of articles in the markets of Afghanistan and Toorkistan.

From the Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division, to the Secretary to Government Punjab, No. 66, dated Abbottabad, 16th September, 1861.

In replying to your No. 468, of 19th June last, I have the honor to annex copies of reports on the subject of the Cashmere trade, from the Deputy Commissioners of Peshawur and Hazara. The latter enters very fully into the state of the trade as it affects his district.

2. In regard to Yarkund, no traffic has at any time found its way between that place and Peshawur, through Ladakh and Sirinuggur. Whatever trade there may have been must have gone to Umritsur or Noorpoor, but as explained in a memo. lately furnished by me, the route by which Indian and British goods have entered the Yarkund market has hitherto been by Cabul and Bokhara.

3. In regard to the trade between Cashmere and Peshawur, there does not appear to have been any falling off whatever, nor have I ever heard that it had decreased. It is true that the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara reports a falling off since 1857, which he attributes to the transit duties, in which there was some change of system in that year; but the fact is, that in the Sikh time there were obstructions between Peshawur and Umritsur, which caused a good deal of the trade to take the Hazara route; the removal of these has rendered it easy for the Cabul and Peshawur merchants to supply themselves at Umritsur simultaneously with Indian and Cashmere produce. The Hazara route is consequently taken only by petty traders, and is chiefly used for the rock-

salt; there is nothing in this to indicate a falling off in the trade, but merely a change of route.

4. Another circumstance mentioned by Major Adams, viz., that the people of the neighbouring districts come now to the Hazara markets to supply their own wants, does not lead to any falling off in the trade, but rather the reverse. It merely accounts for the Hazara traders not carrying on their goods into those districts as before, because they find a local market for them. But under these circumstances, the demand and consequently the imports *from Cashmere* are likely to increase. Possibly the system of transit duties alluded to may have affected this small local traffic.

Copy of a letter No. 187, dated 4th July 1861, from the Deputy Commissioner Peshawur, to Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division.

"With reference to Circular No. 468, of Secretary to Government Punjab, dated 19th June 1861, I have the honor to report on the questions therein propounded.

1st. The trade existing between Peshawur and Cashmere is,
Imports.—Pusmeenah, Puttoo, Slippers, Pen-cases, Zafran, Churus.

The principal items of import are the woollens, which find a ready market.

Exports.—Snuff, Rice, Loongees. Of these Snuff is by far the most considerable item.

2nd. There has been no sensible falling off, either in exports or imports.

3. Goods are forwarded generally by the route of Mozufferabad and Baramoola. On this head the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara

will be able to furnish the fullest information, the route from thence lying through Abbottabad. The stages from Peshawur to Abbottabad are 7, from thence to Sirinuggur 9.

5. From Peshawur to Mozufferabad, goods are carried on mules, from thence to Cashmere in baskets borne on men's shoulders.

6. No export of broad-cloth from Peshawur. The carriage of a mule load of goods amounts to 6 Rupees from Peshawur to Mozufferabad, and 3 from thence to Cashmere.

7. The political obstructions are not thought of by traders, the fiscal drawbacks are the taxes. On imports, a "than" of Pushmeena pays about 6 Rupees taxes between Cashmere and Peshawur. Puttoo about 6 annas per "than." On exports, Snuff pays 8 annas a seer. My authority for the above replies were Mahomed Azum and Chela Ram, large traders and principal members of the city Punch, and I consider their authority to be as good as is attainable in Peshawur."

HAZARA DISTRICT.

TRADE WITH CASHMERE.

Q. I.—What trade formerly existed between the towns of our Territory and those of the Maharajah, (including Leh and Yarkund.) ? Specify the exports and imports. ?

A.—The principal trade with the towns of the Cashmere territory through this district, has always been and still is in Rock Salt from the mines of the salt range ; and, except when, in Sikh times, Government officials forced their own salt on the market and discouraged competition, it has always been carried on as now by the traders of Hurripore Bugra, and Nawashuhr in Hazara.

In addition to salt, the exports consisted of

Europe Cotton Stuffs.

Goor,	}	produced in lower Hazara.
Turmeric,		

Alum,	from Kalabagh.
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Sujjee.

Black pepper.

Ginger.

Indigo.

Pewter.

Tobacco,	from Chuch and Yoosufzai.
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Iron,	from Bajour.
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The export trade in these has however never been considerable, and like that in salt has always been in the hands of the Khuttreys.

The only considerable import trade is in Ghee, fine blankets (Loee) and Choghas; the trade in Ghee is altogether in the hands of the Hazara merchants, who receive it in part payment for the salt they export, and dispose of it on their return from Cashmere, to the people of the district, and also in large quantities to merchants from the Khuttuck country, Peshawur, Hushtnuggur, Chuch and Rawul Pindee. They also bring back woollen stuffs, but only sufficient to supply the demand in their immediate neighbourhood.

The only thorough trade in that description of merchandize is in the hands of merchants from Cabul and Peshawur, who carry to Mozufferabad and Sirinuggur, snuff, raisins, almonds and a few poshteens, and bring back shawls, pushmeenass, kulumdans, and paper.

Prior to, and during Sikh rule, a considerable trade in the woollen fabrics of Cashmere was carried on through Huzara with Cabul by the Sirinuggur merchants, but this I believe has almost entirely stopped. In the beginning of the cold season, some petty pedlars still bring a few

cooley loads for sale, disposing of them as they go, but the large traders of Cashmere find the great English marts (Umritsur, Bombay, &c.,) more attractive, and their export trade flows in the direction of these, chiefly by the Bhimber route.

In addition to those already mentioned, the following are the principal imports, but they are inconsiderable in quantity.

Singharas.—A water nut, with the flour of which bread is made by the Hindoos on certain holidays, when it is forbidden to eat wheaten bread.

Goochia.—An esculent root, eaten chiefly by Hindoos.

Zeera, Saffron, Churru.

Koot.—The root of a plant, but to what class it belongs has not yet I believe been determined, probably an Iris, a kind of flag, that of the florentine Iris being the Orris root of Europe. Koot is sent down country in large quantities, and is exported to China, where it is used as incense. It is in Calcutta known under the name of "Patchuk."

The above remarks only refer to the main road through Huzara, which enters British territory from Mozufferabad at the frontier village of Ghuri Hubeebulla Khan on the Nynsookh, and reaches Hurripur via Manserah and Abbottabad. Since the establishment of the Murree sanitarium and the completion of the road thence to the plains, the thorough trade between Rawul Pindie and Cashmere has been diverted from the road above alluded to, to that which crossing the Jhelum at Kohala passes through Chikar and unites with the other line near Baramoola. This line touches Huzara only at one corner, and information regarding the trade which follows it will no doubt be afforded by the Rawul Pindie authorities.

The merchants of Huzara, with the exception of one or two who occasionally visit Sirinuggur with their wares, do not go beyond Bara-

moola ; their dealings are almost entirely confined to the country lying between Mozufferabad and Baramoola., Chikar and Kurna. I have been unable to find a single man (except the Cashmere Vakeel) who has been nearer Leh than Sirinuggur, or who does not regard Yarkund as a terra incognita, cut off by vast inhospitable tracts, where human habitations are not to be found, and food throughout a journey of 40 days cannot be procured ! Even the thorough traders of Peshawur and Cabul do not go beyond Siringgur.

Q. II.—Has there been any falling off, and since when ?

A. There has been a falling off since 1857, and this is by all with one accord attributed to the increase of the transit duties in that year, when the "permit," as it is called throughout Cashmere, was given in farm to one Purtab Shah of Rawul Pindee, with the ostensible object of removing vexatious intermediate demands, but with the immediate effect of exciting the cupidity of a greedy Khuttree, who found it for his own interest and profit to engross the Mozufferabad and Baramoola line himself, forcing his own salt, like the Sikh officials of yore, on the market, and checking competition by delays and annoyances which proved but too effective. I understand that now matters have somewhat mended, and that the trade has to a great extent recovered.

As compared with the days of Sikh rule, the export trade is probably now much greater in value than it was ; the salt which then sold at 32 to 40 seers for the rupee now sells at 12. I may here mention that the only salt exported to Cashmere through Huzara is the red rock salt, the green salt of the Kohat mines is not even known there.

Another cause which may to some extent have affected the trade in this direction is, that encouraged by the safety of the roads, and the cheaper rates at which they can purchase within British territory, the people of the countries to which the Huzara merchants chiefly

trade now come in great numbers to supply their own wants in the markets of Pukli and Lower Hazara.

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

A. By the Bhimber route.

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

A.—On the only road regarding which I have the means of giving any reliable information, viz. that via Manserah, Muzufferabad and Baramoola to Srinuggur, there are no difficulties of consequence. As far as the British frontier a good made road extends, and the Nynsook is crossed at Gurhi by a lattice bridge. At Mozufferabad the Kishengunga is crossed by ferry boat, and thence keeping the right bank of the Jhelum, the road proceeds to Baramoola. A horseman can ride the whole way, and it is perfectly practicable for laden mules, bullocks and ponies. The worst portions of it are from Kandha to Huttian, and from Kuthaie to Shadurra ; there the hills are steep, and the road bad. From Baramoola, Srinuggur is distant only two marches ; the road goes by Puttun, but merchandize is usually sent by boat up the Jhelum ; it is a journey of two days by boat also. Laden mules go from Hurripore to Srinuggur in 17 days, the distance is about 174 miles. From Murree laden mules reach Srinuggur via Kohala, Chikar and Oori in thirteen days, the distance being 85 koss, or about 140 miles. I am unable to give the distances to Leh and Yarkund, Captain Montgomerie will be able to do, I fancy so, with more accuracy than any one else.

Q. V.—Mention the means of carriage in use on each route.

A.—Mules, ponies, and bullocks.

Q. VI.—State the cost of sending a mule load of English broad-cloth from Umritsur to Leh and Yarkund, via Srinuggur and via Kooloo, or any other route ?

A.—I am unable to do so.

Q. VII.—Detail the fiscal or political obstructions to which traders are exposed ?

A.—On the roads above referred to there are none, with the exception of the transit duties.

The above was elicited from a *Council* of traders assembled for the purpose, and from the Maharajah's Vakeel Kazi Nadir Alli, who states it as his opinion, however, that the new arrangements of the transit duties has tended to foster, not to discourage trade !

The information so far as it goes may be generally relied on.

APPENDIX XVIII.

LIST OF EXPORTS from India via Peshawur through the Abkhana and Tatra passes to Afghanistan and Turkistan.

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Country in which produced or manufactured.	Place where purchased.	Estimated annual amount or quantity exported.	Estimated value at place of purchase.	Estimated value in Afghanistan, &c.	REMARKS.
	COTTON PIECE GOODS.						
1	Long cloth.						Nos. 1 to 38 exported to Afghanistan and Bukhara, and to Khokand, Arganj, & Kashgar, through Bukhara.
2	Do. Gimtee.						
3	Marlin.						
4	Gimtee.						
5	Kabad.						
6	Satin.						
7	Cambric.						
8	Pothia.						
9	Khasa.						
10	Nainsukh.						
11	Jandani.						
12	Sainoo.						
13	Network.						
14	Mamal (Muslin).						
15	Simta.						
16	Chicken.						
17	Doopatta chickuni.						
18	Jean.						

APPENDIX XVIII.—EXPORTS(—Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Country in which produced or manufactured.	Place where purchased.	Estimated annual amount or quantity exported.	Estimated value at place of purchase.	Estimated value in Afghanistan, &c.	REMARKS.
19	Doria, Radhanugree.						
20	Dooputta, ditto.						
	PAINTED CLOTH.						
21	Chintz, Bandri.						
22	" Nukl Rásá.						
23	" Momi.						
24	" Khamrang.						
25	" Momi pukhta.						
26	" Surma zari.						
27	" Nukl-i-Iran.						
28	" Pukhta rang gond.						
29	" Gegum.						
30	Dress cloth.						
31	Chintz.						
32	Do. Mooshujar,						
33	Roomal.						
34	Red Twill.						
35	Colored Muslins.						
36	Ditto Net.						
37	Ditto Nainoo (Linen).						
38	Quilts & handkerchiefs.						

WOOLLEN CLOTH.		No woollen or silken cloth exported to Bukhara, Khokand, Urgunj or Kashgar.
39	Woollen Chintz.	
40	Merino.	
41	Broad cloth.	
42	Flannel.	
43	Chintz, Flannel.	
SILK CLOTH.		
44	Atlas (Satin).	
45	Governet.	
46	Jugla.	
47	Mushkam.	
48	Mushru.	
49	Jhirmil.	
50	Bafa.	
51	Tumbi.	
52	Gauze.	
53	Roomal.	
54	Velvet.	
55	Velvet Chintz.	
56	Punjab Silks.	
57	Darsi.	
58	Gulbudun.	
59	Ilacha.	
60	Kunawez.	
61	Sejbund.	
62	Izarband string.	
63	Band (Tunean).	
64	Purandah.	

APPENDIX XVIII.—EXPORTS—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Country in which produced or manufactured.	Place where purchased.	Estimated annual amount or quantity exported.	Estimated value at place of purchase.	Estimated value in Afghanistan, &c.	REMARKS.
65	English and country goods from Calcutta, Bombay, N.W. P. and Bhugulpoor, ... Cotton thread, ...	... England, ...	... Calcutta and Unrisur,	1,200 loads, 100 "	... 400 each, ...	7,20,000 45,000	
66	BROCADES. Kunkhab, ...	Benares, ...	Unrisur, ...	200 pieces.	At 50 rs. each.	13,000	Nos. 66, 67, & 68 exported also to Buhkara, & from thence to Kokand, Kashgar, and Urgang.
67	Dooputta, ...	... Ditto.	Benares, ...	400 "	" 20 ditto,	10,000	
68	Kandani, ...	... Ditto.	Benares, ...	500 tolas.	" 1-10 per tola,	875	
69	Kunari (gold thread lace), ...	Dehli, ...	Unrisur, ...	50 "	" 2 ana per do.	6-4	
70	Gota, false, (ditto), ...	Do. ...	Ditto, ...	2,000 "	" 1 R. per do.	2,125	
71	Kulabutin, false, ...	Do. ...	Ditto, ...				
COUNTRY COARSE CLOTH AND COTTON.							
72	Cotton, ...	Punjab.	Punjab, ...	800 loads.	175 rs. each	1,40,000	
73	Dhoti, ...						
74	Dusuti, ...						
75	Dotahi, ...						
76	Chotahi, ...						
77	Stockings, ...						
78	Turbans, ...						

CXV

79	Lungi (Scarfs),	Ludhiana, ...	Ludhiana, ...	60 loads,	450 rs. do.	27,000	30,000	Nos. 79, 80, and
80	Ditto,	Peshawur, ...	Peshawur, ...	20 "	450 "	9,000	10,000	81, as Nos. 67, 68,
81	Chintz,	Multan, ...	Multan, ...	10 "	350 "	3,500	4,000	and 69.
82	Sûsî,	Rawalpindi, ...	Rawalpindi, ...	10 "	275 "	2,750	3,000	
83	Carpets Shatrenjî (small),	Umbala, ...	Umbala, ...	500 in No.	7 "	3,500	4,000	
84	Haberdashery (Muniarî), English goods & Bombay, Calcutta, & Punjab,	...	...	100 loads,	400 "	40,000	50,000	Partly exported to Bukhâra also.
85	KIRIANA, GROCERY, SPICES, DRUGS, &c. Tea, green,	Bombay, Calcutta, ...	...	240 maunds,	110 rs. p. m.	26,401	28,800	To Afghanistan and Bukhâra.
86	Ditto, green and black,	Do. ...	...	60 "	55 "	3,300	3,600	Do.
87	Sugar,	Punjab, Umritsur, ...	...	6,000 "	12 "	72,000	90,000	Do.
88	Joggery and Shakar (Coarse Sugar),	Do. ...	...	1,000 "	3-8 "	3,500	5,000	
89	Treacle (Rab,	Do. ...	...	250 "	5 "	1,250	1,300	
90	METALS. Brass Utensils,	...	...	60 "	60 "	3,600	4,200	
91	Iron,	Bombay and Calcutta, ...	...	100 "	9 "	4,500	5,000	
92	Pewter,	...	Bombay and Umritsur, Do.	50 "	15 "	750	800	
93	Copper, in sheets,	...	...	100 "	65 "	6,500	7,000	
94	SPICES AND DRUGS. Pepper,	Islands, Bombay & Calcutta, ...	...	500 "	22 "	11,000	12,000	
95	Cloves,	Calcutta, ...	...	200 "	22 "	4,400	4,800	

APPENDIX XVIII.—EXPORTS—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Country in which produced or manufactured.	Place where purchased.	Estimated annual amount or quantity exported.	Estimated value at place of purchase.	Estimated value in Afghanistan, &c.	REMARKS.
96	Pipul duraz, long cloves,	Calcutta, ...	Umritsur, ...	5 maunds,	At 25 rs. p. m.	130	All Kiriana exported also to Bukhara, and from thence to Khokand, Urgunnj, and Kashgar, with the exception of Nos. 138, 147, 150, 171, 176, 180, 181, & 182, which go to Afghanistan.
97	Jozboa, ...	Do.	Do.	5 "	" 95 "	500	
98	Jawutree (Mace), ...	Do.	Do.	5 "	" 46 "	250	
99	Cardamums (Dana), ...	Do.	Do.	25 "	" 65 "	1,625	
100	Cardamum (Ilachi post-dar), ...	Deccan, ...	...	5 "	" 320 "	1,600	No Kiriana goes to Meshad. Persia is supplied with Kiriana and cotton peice goods from the sea coast.
101	Betel nut (Chikni), ...	Do.	...	5 "	" 35 "	175	
102	Ditto (Kathi), ...	Do.	...	25 "	" 10 "	200	
103	Raskapûr (corrosive sublimate, or a preparation of mercury), ...	Do.	Do.	5 "	" 220 "	275	
104	Dalchikna, ...	Do.	Do.	10 seers, ...	" 7 per sr.,	1,100	No Kiriana goes to Meshad. Persia is supplied with Kiriana and cotton peice goods from the sea coast.
105	Alum, ...	Do.	Do.	10 maunds,	" 10 rs. p. m.	80	
106	Joz Hindi (Nutmeg), ...	Calcutta, Bombay and Deccan, ...	Do.	5 "	" 220 "	110	
107	Dates, ...	Maskat Port, ...	Bombay, ...	50 "	" 18 "	900	
108	Turneric, ...	Punjab, ...	Bunnee, ...	100 "	" 11 "	1,100	No Kiriana goes to Meshad. Persia is supplied with Kiriana and cotton peice goods from the sea coast.
109	Dried ginger, ...	Do.	Hazara, ...	500 "	" 5-8 "	2,750	
110	Salammonia (Nousadar), ...	Do.	Umritsur and other stations, ...	100 "	" 18 "	1,800	
111	Borax (Sohagst), ...	Do.	Do.	50 "	" 28 "	1,400	
				25 "	" 18 "	475	

	Sago,	Bombay and		5	"	15	"	75	80
112	Nila Totha (Blue Vi-	Bombay and	...	5	"	"	"		
113	triol),	Calcutta, ...							
114	Do.	Do.	Bombay, ...	10	"	36	"	380	400
115	Katechu (red)	Umritsur, ...	Umritsur, ...	25	"	25	"	625	675
116	" Kuncela," A drug	Hindustan, ...	Do.	25	"	24	"	600	650
	being the dust from								
	(the outside of the								
	Capsules of Rottlera								
	tinctoria),	Umritsur and	Do.	25	"	12	"	300	325
117	Amaltas (cassia fistula),	Kangra, &c.,	Rawulpindi,	25	"	5	"	125	150
118	Suna (Senna),	Punjab, ...	Umritsur, ...	10	"	9	"	90	100
119	Nilofar (Nymphala	Hindustan, ...							
	lotus),	Punjab, ...	Do.	5	"	9	"	45	50
120	Kawuldoda (Lotus) ...	Do.	Do.	5	"	7	"	35	50
121	Gosht khora, ...	Do.	Do.	5	"	30	"	150	160
122	Croton (Junalgota), ...	Do.	Do.	5	"	24	"	120	125
123	Taj,	Hindustan, ...	Do.	5	"	5	"	25	30
124	Chob Chini (China root),	Khotan, China,	Bombay and	5	"	30	"	150	160
			Calcutta, ...						
125	Sulphur (Gundak anw-	Bombay and	Umritsur ...	5	"	45	"	225	250
	lasar),	Calcutta, ...							
126	A s g a n d (Physalis								
	flexuosa),	Hindustan, ...	Do.	10	"	9	"	90	100
127	Sandal (white),	Islands, ...	Bombay and	10	"	40	"	400	450
			Umritsur,	10	"	9	"	90	100
			Do.						
128	Do. (red),	Do.		25	"	4-8	"	112	125
129	Kuchur (cureuma rec-		Do. and other						
	tinata or Zerembet),	Punjab, ...	places, ...	50	"	2	"	100	112-8
130	Anwla (Phyllanthus	Hindustan, ...	Umritsur, ...	100	"	3-12	"	375	400
	embellica,	Punjab, ...							
131	Bulela (Myrobalan),...								

To Afghanistan &
Bukhara only.

APPENDIX XVIII.—EXPORTS—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Country in which produced or manufactured.	Place where purchased.	Estimated annual amount or quantity exported.	Estimated value at place of purchase.	Estimated value in Afghanistan, &c.	REMARKS.
132	Balela (Balleria Myrobalan), ...	Punjab, ...	Rawalpindi, ...	50 maunds.	At 2 pr. m.	112-8	
133	Asfura (Psyllisemen), ...	Do.	Umrtaur, ...	100 "	" 6 "	700	
134	Tukhm rahan (the seed of ocyrum pilosum), ...	Do.	Do.	25 "	" 6 "	175	
135	Summunderjag, ...	Sea, Bombay and Calcutta.	Do.	5 "	" 9 "	50	
136	Tun, ...	Rawalpindi, ...	Rawalpindi, ...	50 "	" 4 "	200	
137	Lac, ...	Punjab, ...	Umrtaur, ...	100 "	" 21 "	2,100	
138	Wax, ...	Do.	Do.	20 "	" 40 "	800	
139	Kutki, ...	Do.	Do.	10 "	" 11 "	110	
140	Kala Zira, ...	Cashmir and Hindustan, ...	Rawalpindi, ...	50 "	" 5-8 "	275	
141	Zira Sufaid, ...	Do.	Umrtaur, ...	25 "	" 8 "	200	
142	Malikungri (Celastrum), ...	Punjab, ...	Do.	10 "	" 4-8 "	45	
143	Talmukhans (Barleria longifolia), ...	Hindustan and Deccan, ...	Do.	5 "	" 9 "	50	
144	Rauharb, ...	China, Punjab & other places, ...	Do.	5 "	" 9 "	45	
145	Kubbe, ...	Hindustan, &c., ...	Do.	5 "	" 110 "	50	
146	Three (Turpethum), ...	Do.	Do.	5 "	" 18 "	600	
147	Badian Khataee, ...	Khotan, China, &c., ...	Do.	25 "	" 18 "	450	
148	Kamarica, ...	Punjab, ...	Do.	2 "	" 28 "	56	Not exported to
149	Masophul (Gal nut), ...	...	Do.	25 "	" 5 "	137-8	Bukhara, which is
				5 "	" 45 "	250	supplied with this article from Kashgar.

No. 138 to Afghanistan only.

Not exported to Bukhara, which is supplied with this article from Kashgar.

APPENDIX XVIII.—EXPORTS—(Concluded.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Country in which produced or manufactured.	Place where purchased.	Estimated annual amount or quantity exported.	Estimated value at place of purchase.	Estimated value in Afghanistan, &c.	REMARKS.
174	Vermillion,	...	Bombay and Calcutta,...	5 mds.	150 rs. p.m.	800	
175	Indigo,	Multan, Hindustan, ...	Umritsur,...	2,500 "	70 "	2,00,000	
176	Soap,	Punjab, ...	Do.	100 "	13 "	1,300	
177	Fans,	Peshawur, ...	Peshawur,...	20 loads,	50 each.	1,200	Not exported to Bukhára.
178	Snauff,	Do.	Do.	5 mds.	40 rs. p.m.	250	The soap manufactured at Bukhára is a better stuff.
179	Quicksilver,	...	Bombay, Calcutta, ...	5 "	150 "	800	
LEATHER.							
180	Leather (goatskin),	Punjab, ...	Umritsur,...	10,000 pieces,	14 ans. each.	10,000	Nos. 180, 181, and 182, not exported to Bukhára.
181	Shoes,	Umritsur, Lahore, and Dehli, ...	Do.	20 loads,	80 each,	2,000	
182	Ditto,	Rawalpindi, ...	Rawalpindi,	200 pairs,	1-12 "	400	
TOTAL,				...	...	12,06,432-4	14,73,336-5

APPENDIX XIII.—IMPORTS.

LIST OF ARTICLES imported into Punjab and Hindustan, from Afghanistan and Turkistan, &c.,
by the Tatra and Abkhana Passes through Peshawur.

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Country in which produced or manufactured.	Place at which purchased.	Estimated quantity annually imported.	Estimated value in the country from which originally exported.		Estimated value at place of purchase.		Estimated value at Peshawur.	
					Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.
1	Raw silk, ...	Khoikand, ...	Bukhara, ...	375 Mds.,	Rs.	1,20,000	Rs.	1,27,500	Rs.	1,50,000
2	Do. of the description called "Chilla Jai-dar," ...				320 pr. m.	340 pr. md.	400 pr. md.	...	...	...
3	Do. called "Vurdenzi," ...	Bukhara, ...	Do.	225 "	600 "	1,35,000	...	...	666-10-8 "	1,50,000
4	Do. called "Labiab," ...	Do.	Do.	375 "	540 "	2,11,500	...	...	566-10-8 "	2,20,000
5	Do. "Churki," "Ak-chai," "Shibarghani," &c., ...	Balkh, Akhcha, Shibarghani, &c., ...	Balkh, Akhcha, Shibarghani, &c., ...	300 "	500 "	1,50,000	...	...	...	1,60,000
6	Kalabatun, false gold and silver wire, ...	Do.	Do.	225 "	450 "	1,01,250	...	...	...	1,08,000
7	Do., true, ...	Russia, ...	Bukhara, ...	37 mds., 20	...	...	253-5-4 "	9,200	293-5-4 "	11,000
8	Singot, false, ...	Do.	Do.	500 muth or bundles, 187 mds., 20	...	...	32 p. muth, 226-10-8 per maund,	16,000	35 p. muth, 266-10-8 pr. maund,	17,500
9	FURS.	Do.	Do.	10 pieces, 15 "	...	...	50 each, 12 "	500	60 each, 15 "	600
10	Sanjab, Fur of the grey squirrel, ...				...	...	...	180	...	225

APPENDIX XIII.—IMPORTS—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Country in which produced or manufactured.	Place at which purchased.	Estimated quantity annually imported.	Estimated value in the country from which originally exported.		Estimated value at place of purchase.		Estimated value at Peshawur.	
					Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.
11	Kakum,	Russia,	Bukhara, ...	10 pieces,	...	...	4 each,	40	5 each,	50
12	Pachgi,	Do.	Do.	10 "	...	...	4 "	40	5 "	50
13	Saine Sanjab,	Do.	Do.	20 "	...	...	12 "	240	14 "	280
14	(" Post-i-Kura Kuli")									
15	lamb skins,	Bukhara,	Do.	50 "	4 each,	200	4 "	200	5 "	250
16	Nimchalai robai, Fox	Kabul,	Kabul.							
17	furs,	Do.	Do.	100 "	3-8 each,	350	3-8 "	350	4 "	400
18	Do. Barri sheep skins,	Do.	Do.	2,000 "	10 "	20,000	10 "	20,000	12 "	24,000
19	Postin burri, pelisse,	Do.	Do.	4,000 "	2-8 "	10,000	2-8 "	10,000	8 "	12,000
	" Pat," goat wool, ...	Khokand,	Bukhara,...	187 naunds	...	...	40 p. ind.	7,500	53-5-4 "	10,000
CLOTHES, CARPETS, &c.										
	Silk Cloths.									
20	" Khudbaf,"	Russia.								
21	" Kanawez sada khut-dar,"	Bukhara,	Bukhara, ...	400 pieces, each, containing 10 yards, ...	10 per pce.	4,000	...	...	12 "	4,800
22	" Wala ruwa,"	Do.	Do.	500 pieces, ea. 6½ yds.	3-8 "	1,750	...	...	4 "	2,000
23	" Alak balak,"	Do.	Do.	40 pieces,	4 each,...	160	...	...	5 "	200
24	Makmal mukhlut,...	Do.	Do.	60 pieces, ea. 7 yds.	16 "	960	...	...	17 "	1,020
	" Betasab,"	Do.	Do.							

25	Kunweez and Gúlba-	Kabul, ...	Do.	8,000 yards, 14 sa. p. yd.	7,000	...	...	1 per yd.	8,000
26	Makhmalí chintz, "	Russia	Do.						
WOOLLENS.									
27	Carpets (Kaleen),	Bukhara, Herat,	Do.	20 in No.	Various,	500	...	...	600
28	Blankets,	Kabul, ...	Kabul,	40 "	4 each,	160	...	5 each,	200
29	Felts,*	Do.	Do.	} NIL.			...		
30	Do.,	Candahar, ...	Do.						
31	Do.,	Persia, ...	Do.						
32	Pattí, made of Kho-								
	land goat wool or								
	"pat,"	Kabul, ...	Do.	200 "	25 each,	5,200	...	30 each,	6,000
33	"Chogha Shutree"								
	o. cloaks of camel	Do.	Do.	4,000 "	8 "	32,000	...	9 "	36,000
34	hair cloth,	Do.	Do.	2,000 pieces		7,000	...	4 "	8,000
	"Barak" cloth,			each 7 yds,	3-8 "				
35	Chogha of "Pat"								
	cloth, and "Koor"								
	or choghas made of								
	goat wool of Herat,	Kabul, Herat,	Do.	100 cloaks,	21 "	2,100	...	25 "	2,500
36	Woollen stockings, ...	Kabul, ...	Do.	3,000 in No.	As. 5 "	998	...	As. 6 "	1,125
37	Nanka, gloves,	Do.	Do.	1,000 "	" 3 "	187	...	" 4 "	250
38	"Urnak," a flaxen								
	cloth,	Russia, ...	NIL.						
COTTON.									
39	Russian chintz,	Do.	Do.						
40	Chintz sadras,†	Persia, ...	Do.						
	Arkelin caps embroid-	Kabul and							
	ered in gold,	Kandahar, ...	Do.	200 "	" 14 each,	175	...	R. 1 each,	200
41	"Jalak and Arkghir,	NIL.							

Sometimes imported.

† A few pieces sometimes imported.

APPENDIX XVIII.—IMPORTS—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Country in which produced or manufactured.	Place at which purchased.	Estimated quantity annually imported.	Estimated value in the country from which originally exported.		Estimated value at place of purchase.		Estimated value at Peshawur.		
					Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	
MASKARAT.											
42	Charas (Extract of hemp),	Samarland, Bukhara, ...	Nil,	75 mds.	50 pr. md.	3,750	...	Ra.	...	60 pr. md.	4,500
43	Opium,	Julalabad, ...	Julalabad, ...	3 "	11 "	1,320	...	...	...	12 "	1,440
44	Tobacco,	Kabul, ...	Kabul, ...	7,500 "	6 "	45,000	...	...	...	7 "	52,500
LEATHER.											
45	Russian leather, Bulghar,	Russia, ...	Bukhara, ...	30 pieces	...	...	13 each,	390	15 each,	...	450
46	" Charm Arak," prepared leather,	Do. and Kabul,	Bukhara and Kabul, ...	40 "	...	...	4 "	160	5 "	...	200
47	Green leather slippers, "Sughré," or "charmin-kafhi jula,"	Kabul, ...	Kabul, ...	1,000 pairs,	14 ans. each,	875	...	...	1 "	...	1,000
HORSES, &c.											
48	Horses, ponies,	Turkistan, ...	Turkistan,	1,000 in No.	80 rs. each,	80,000	...	...	100 "	...	1,00,000
49	Mules, donkeys,	Bukhara and Kabul, ...	Nil,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Camels,	Kabul, ...	Kabul, ...	50 "	2 "	100	...	...	5 "	...	250
51	Cats,	Do.	Do.	1,000 "	8 ans. each,	500	...	...	1 "	...	1,000
52	" Seyra,"	Do.	Do.	100 "	6 pies each,	3-2	...	...	1 an. "	...	6-4
53	" Balbul," Nightingale,	Do.	Do.	500 "	Do.	15-10	...	...	1 an. "	...	31-4
54	" Jal," a bird,	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FRUITS.											
55	" Munakke," dried grapes,	Do.	Do.	5,000 mds.	5 per m.	25,000	...	...	5-8 pr. md.	...	27,500

56	Raisins, "Kishmish sabz,"	Do.	3,500 "	4-8 "	15,750	...	5 pr. md.	17,500
57	Do. "Kishmish surkh,"	Do.	25,000 "	3-4 "	79,250	...	3-12 "	93,650
58	Almonds,	Do.	17,500 "	7 "	1,22,500	...	8 "	1,40,000
59	Pistachio nuts,	Do.	200 "	18 "	3,600	...	20 "	4,000
60	"Khasta,"	Do.	100 "	11 "	1,100	...	12 "	1,200
61	Chilghozhah (Pinus Gerardiana),	Do.	250 "	6 "	1,500	...	7 "	1,750
62	"Ashtak,"	Do.	125 "	5-4 "	657	...	6 "	750
63	"Alu bukhara,"	Do.	200 "	7-8 "	1,500	...	8 "	1,600
64	Dried mulberry fruits,	Do.	500 "	2-12 "	1,375	...	3 "	1,500
65	Dried figs,	Do.	20 "	11 "	220	...	12 "	240
66	Apricots, "Khubani,"	Do.	100 "	3 "	300	...	4 "	400
67	Green grapes, "Angur Khutti," in boxes,	Do.	15 loads,	70 per ld.	1,050	...	93-5-4 p. ld.	1,400
68	Pears, "Naspati,"	Do.	10 lds.	70 "	700	...	93 "	930
69	Apples,	Do.	75 mds.	4 per md.	300	...	5 pr. md.	375
70	Melons,	Do.	300 mule loads,	7 per ld.	2,100	...	8 per load,	2,400
71	Grapes in bunches,	Do.	50 mds.	7 per md.	350	...	8 "	400
72	Pomegranates, "Anar Danadar,"	Julalabad ...	2,000 "	4-8 "	9,000	...	5 per md.	10,000
	Do. Anar Bedana,	Do.	250 "	9 "	2,250	...	10 "	2,500
73	Jaggery,†	Do.	500 "	5-8 "	2,750	...	6 "	3,000
74	Rice,†	Do.	500 "	3-8 "	1,750	...	...	2,000
75	Ghee,†	Kabul,	50 "	18 "	900	...	20 "	1,000
76	Nakhud (Cicer Aretinum),	Do.	50 "	4 "	200	...	5 "	250
	"KIRIANA," GROCERY, MEDICINES, SPICES, &c.							
77	Buzghunj,	Kabul, Kandahar,	50 "	35 "	1,750	...	40 "	2,000

* A few occasionally imported. † Consumed in the Peshawur district.

APPENDIX XVIII.—IMPORTS—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Country in which produced or manufac- tured.	Place at which pur- chased.	Estimated quantity annually imported.	Estimated value in the country from which originally exported.		Estimated value at place of purchase.		Estimated value at Peshawur.	
					Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.
78	Ieparak,	Kabul, Kanda- har,	Kabul, ...	25 mds.	11 pr. md.	275	...	...	13 per m.	325
79	Rodung (Madder),	Do.	Do.	250 "	13 "	3,250	...	...	14 "	3,500
80	Zufa,	Do.	Do.	50 "	7 "	350	...	...	8 "	400
81	Assafetida,	Do.	Do.	200 "	13 "	2,600	...	...	14 "	2,800
82	Turunjibn (Manna),	Do.	Do.	25 "	28 pr. sr.	700	...	...	30 per sr.	750
83	Shir Khasht, (Do.),	Do.	Do.	1 "	8 "	320	...	...	...	340
84	Shahkakul Miri,	Do.	Do.	25 "	5 pr. md.	125	...	...	6 per m.	150
85	Bulmuni Surkh and Sufaid,	Do.	Do.	25 "	9 "	225	...	...	10 "	250
86	Jubibi,	Do.	Do.	10 "	18 "	180	...	...	20 "	200
87	Quince seed,	Julalabad,	...	20 "	7-8 "	150	...	...	8 "	160
88	Indurlutib,	Persia, Kabul,	Julalabad, ...	5 "	18 "	90	...	...	20 "	100
89	Zira Siya (Cummin seed),	Kabul,	Kabul, ...	100 "	9 "	900	...	...	10 "	1,000
90	Tukhm-i-Khair,	Do.	Do.	5 "	18 "	90	...	...	20 "	100
91	Rose flowers, dried,	Do.	Do.	50 "	12 "	600	...	...	13 "	650
92	Canalip, Gaozuban,	Do.	Do.	25 "	7-8 "	175	...	...	8 "	200
93	Do. flower "Gul Gao- zuban,"	Do.	Do.	1 "	35 "	35	...	...	40 "	40
94	Saffron,	Persia,	...	10 srs.	35 pr. sr.	350	...	...	40 "	400
95	Kiahniz (Coriander),	Julalabad,	...	25 mds.	4-8 pr. md.	112-8	...	...	5 "	125
96	Quince seed,	Do.	Do.	10 "	35 each,	350	...	...	40 "	400
97	Kasni,	Do.	Do.	20 "	4 pr. md.	80	...	...	5 "	100
98	Tukhm rehan (the seed of Ocyrum pilosum),	Do.	Do.	25 "	7 "	175	...	...	8 "	200

99	Shavadarú,	Do. Kabul,	Do. Kabul,	10 "	4 "	40	...	...	5 "	50
100	Ghari Kun (Agarick),	Kabul,	Kabul,	15 seers,	7 pr. sr.	105	...	...	8 pr. sr.	120
101	Khatmí,	Do.	Do.	10 mds.	8-8 p. m.	85	...	...	10 pr. m.	100
102	Kahú,	Do.	Do.	10 "	8 "	80	...	...	10 "	100
103	Reshe Khatmí,	Do.	Do.	10 "	9 "	90	...	...	10 "	100
104	Sulphur,	Do.	Do.	25 "	7 "	175	...	...	8 "	200
105	Surna (Antimony),	Do.	Do.	100 "	9 "	900	...	...	10 "	1,000
106	Hena,	Julalabad,	Julalabad,	50 "	3 "	150	...	...	10 "	200
107	Salab Misri,	Kabul,	Kabul,	1 "	11 pr. sr.	440	...	...	12 pr. sr.	480
108	Mustgi Rúmi,	Do.	Do.	5 "	18 pr. m.	90	...	...	29 pr. m.	100
109	Katira (gum),	Do.	Do.	10 "	12 "	120	...	...	13 "	130
110	Zurishk (currants) ...	Do.	Do.	50 "	7 "	350	...	...	8 "	400
111	Unar dana and Post-unar Kishla, apricots dried,	Do.	Do.	1 "	...	18	...	...	...	20
112	Safflower,	Do.	Nil.	150 "	18 "	2,700	...	...	20 "	3,000
113	Liquorice,	Do.	Do.	10 "	4 "	40	...	...	5 "	50
114	Poppy seed,	Julalabad,	Julalabad,	50 "	4-8 "	225	...	...	5 "	250
115	"Gajni mutti" a kind of clay used for washing hair,	Kabul,	Kabul,	20 "	2 "	40	...	...	2-8 "	50
116	Talc (abrak),	Do.	Do.	5 "	3 "	15	...	...	4 "	20
GOLD AND SILVER COINS &c.										
117	Gold coins Russian	Russian,	...	...	8-5 each,	2,00,000				
118	1. Butki,	Do.	...	...	5-4 "					
119	2. Do.	Do.	...	...	4-12 "					
120	3. Do. new coin,	Do.	...	...	5-10 "					
121	Gold coins, Tila,	Khokhand,	Bukhara,	...	6-2 "					
122	Do. Do.,	Urguní,	...	...	6-5 "	2,12,500				
123	Do. Butki,	Bukhara,	...	...	4-12 "					

APPENDIX XVIII.—IMPORTS—(Concluded.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Country in which produced or manufactured.	Place at which purchased.	Estimated quantity annually imported.	Estimated value in the country from which originally exported.		Estimated value at place of purchase.		Estimated value at Peshawur.	
					Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.
124	Gold dust, ...	Mines in Russia and beds of rivers in Bukhara, &c., ...	Bukhara, ...	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	1,08,250
125	"Nundrami" rupees at 18 or 14 ana each,	Kabul coinage,	Kabul, ...	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	1,03,125
126	Porcelain,*	} Russian, ...	...	Nil.						
127	Trays,		...	Various, ...	...	400	...	...	...	500
128	Turquoises,	Naishapur, ...	Meshad, ...	Various, ...	...	400	...	...	...	500
129	Beads of Sung Shahi Maksaid, ...	Kandahar, ...	Kandahar, ...	4,000 in No.	Various rates,	400	...	...	...	500
130	Timber for building purposes,†	Julalabad, ...	Julalabad, ...	...	...	40,000	...	...	...	45,000
	Stone mills,†	Do.	Do.	50 in No.	8 each,	400	...	...	12 each,	600
	TOTAL, ...	...	...	...	...	15,65,131	...	...	...	19,45,420

* None imported now.

† Consumed in the Peshawur and Kohat districts.

APPENDIX XIX.

Caraván route from Peshawár to Kábul and from thence to Bukhára.

A. By the Hajigah pass, and Bamián.

B. By the Koushan or Hindu Kúsh pass.

APPENDIX XIX A.

Caraván route from Peshawar to Kábul by the Khaibar, the Tatra and Abkhana passes, and thence to Bukhára by Bámian.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
	<i>By the Khaibar pass. From Peshawar to Dhakká Kalán.</i>		
	From Peshawar (1,068 feet above the sea) to	Kos. Miles.	
1	Jamrod (1,670 feet above the sea.) ...	$9\frac{1}{2} = 15\frac{1}{2}$	Road in a plain open country. A village at the foot of the Khaibar pass, inhabited by Koki Khail Afridis. A stream.
2	Garhi Lálábeg, ...	$12 = 20$	In the Khaibar pass, which commences at Kadam (1,670 feet) near Jamrod, and terminates at within 1 kos of Dhakka Kalán. Road stony in parts, but level. The village of Ali Masjid (2,433 feet) where the pass is rather narrow, is passed on the road about 8 kos from Jamrod. There is a spring of water at Ali Masjid. Garhi Lálábeg is a small village inhabited by Zakhá Khail Afridis. A tank. The easy ascent of Shádíbaghiár, is passed about 4 kos from Jamrod.
3	Dhakká Kalán (1,404 feet,) ...	$8\frac{1}{2} = 13$	Beyond the pass. The Kotul Landi khana about 2 kos from Garhi Lálábeg—an easy ascent—is crossed—summit of the pass 3,373 feet.

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
		Kos. Miles. 19 = 48 (measured distance.)	<p>Dhakka Kalan a large village on the right bank of the Kábul river, inhabited by Momands. Lálpoora, the seat of the Momand chief Suadut Khan, is about a mile on left bank.</p> <p>The Khaibar pass is inhabited by the following Afghan tribes :</p> <p>I. Koki-khail as far as Ali Masjid.</p> <p>II. Malikdin-khail as far as 2 kos from Ali Masjid.</p> <p>III. Zakha-khail as far as Lálábeg and Shipola near Lálábeg.</p> <p>IV. Shanwari as far as Haft chah, 3 kos from Landikhana.</p> <p>V. Momands as far as Dhakakalan under Sadat Khan of Lalpúra.</p> <p>All the five tribes are independent of each other under the control of their respective Khans.</p>
1	<p><i>By the Tatra pass.</i> <i>From Peshawur to</i> <i>Dhakkakalán.</i> From Peshawur to Spersang, ...</p>	8 kos.	Plain open country, in the Peshawar district.
2	Shalmán Khurd, ...	18 do.	<p>On the road the three following villages :—</p> <p>Mardardhand, about 4 kos from Spersang. Water from spring.</p> <p>Jawara Miana, about 7 kos from ditto. Water ditto.</p> <p>Tatra, about 12 kos from ditto. Water ditto.</p> <p>The road from Mardardhand throughout lies through a steep, difficult mountainous country, the Tatra mountains—inhabited by the Mullaghori tribe of Afghans, (subject to the Momands) who are a brave set of people, at enmity with the Afridis of the Khaibar pass.</p>

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
3	Dakká Khurd, ...	7 kos.	Shalman Khurd is a small village inhabited by Momand, (Dilkhakhail). A stream and spring of water. Shalman Kalán a small village of Momands (Shah Mansurkhail) at the foot of the Tatra mountains, 2 kos from Shalman Khurd, is passed on the road. Dhakka Khurd, a small village of Momands (Morehekhal) on the right bank of the Kabul river.
4	Dhakká Kalán, ...	2 do.	Road hilly along the right bank of the river. See No. 3 of the route by the Khaibar pass.
		35 kos.	(approximate distance.)
	<i>By the Abkháná pass.</i>		
1	From Peshawar to Michni, ..	8 kos.	The river Kabul or Landa is crossed near Michni. Road in a plain open country. Michni is in the Peshawar district, a fort and a village on the left bank of the river Kabul.
2	Haidar Khan,	7 do.	A small village inhabited by Momands (Shah Mansurkhail). A stream. Road in the hills. Steep ascent and descent. Pakhan, a small village, lies on the road 3 kos from Michni.
3	Shalman Kalán, ...	8 do.	River Kabul crossed again on the road—which lies throughout in the hills—at a place called "Abkhana" or "Gatta Guzar" about 4 kos from Haidar Khan. The stream in summer (May, June, July and August,) is swollen and rapid, and being confined here to a narrow passage in hills it is hazardous to cross it during that season, either by boat or "Jalas" (rafts of inflated skins)—hence caravans prefer to traverse the Tatra route—though a much more harassing and difficult one than the Abkhana—in those months in particular.

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
			In other months of the year boats or Jalas always ply on the river at this point. Shalmán Kalán is the same village as given above under the Tatra pass.
4	Dhakka Khurd, ...	7 kos.	Same as No. 3 of the Tatra route. Gradual descent for 2 koss.
5	Dhakka Kalán, ...	2 do.	See No. 3 of the Khaibar pass.
		32 kos.	(Approximate distance.)
	Básaul, (1,509 feet,)...	Kos. Miles. $5\frac{1}{2} = 9$	Road good, in a level plain, excepting an easy ascent one kos after proceeding from Dhakka, called the Chhota or Khurd Khaibar. Básaul, a large habitation on the right bank of the river Kabul. Girdi Sirkana, a large village containing about 200 houses, midway on the road between Dhakka Kalan and Básaul. Hazáran another large habitation about a mile from Básaul on the road.
	Barikao, alias "Idga" (1,822 feet,) ...	$7 = 11\frac{1}{2}$	Road in a level plain. Barikao, a small village, inhabited by Tajaks ("Degan"), and surrounded by mud-wall. A well—a tank and a stream; but water and shade scanty, hence Caravans sometimes put up at "Chardihi." 4 large villages inhabited by Toiwals—viz. Ghaziabad, Saidabad, Mainabad, Mishwani, which lie near the river Kabul about a mile to the right bank of the road at a short distance from Barikao.

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
	Samarkhail, alias Ali-baghán, (1,911 feet),	Kos. Miles. 8 = 14	A small village inhabited by Samar Khail (Afghan) on the right bank of the Kabul river. A spring of water. About a kos from Barikao, a narrow pass (dry) called the Chorgali commences, it extends between two low ridges for about three kos. Road in the pass, good and level, but gravelly in part. Road in a plain. First 3 miles stony then sandy. A small town. Seat of a provincial Hakim.
	Jalálábád, on the right bank of the river Kabul, (1,964 feet,) ...	4½ = 7	Road in a plain. A large village with a Bazar, inhabited by Degans (Tajaks).
	Bálábágh, ...	9½ = 16	A small village, Charbagh, about 5 kos from Jalalabad on the road. Road in a defile, slight ascents and descents. The village of Fatiabad (3,098 feet) an old staging place, three kos from Balabagh on the road.
	Nimlabágh, ...	9½ = 16	Nimlabagh, a village with mud-wall. An old garden erected by the Dehlee emperors, still kept up by the Amir, in a valley (the Nimla),
	Jigdilík, (5,375 feet,) ...	11½ = 19½	Following villages on the road :— Ganda mak, (4,618 feet,) 3 kos from Nimlabagh, inhabited by Khuganis (Afghan). Valley. Ashpan, 5 kos from ditto. Plain. Hisarak, 8 kos from ditto. The "Surkhab" stream is passed between Ashpan and Hisarak. Plain. The road then enters a defile with steep ascent and descent for about 2 kos till Jigdilík, a small village of Ghilzai Afghans (who inhabit the country between Ashpan and Kabul). A staging place. A stream. The country is inhabited by the Jubbar Khail tribe.

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
		Kos. Miles.	
	Katta Sang, ...	$4\frac{3}{4} = 7\frac{1}{2}$	A large village. A contracted defile or gorge called the Puree duree pass, for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the road; it is only 6 feet wide in one place, with almost perpendicular cliffs on both sides. Jigdillik to the Khurd Kabul pass, a distance of 42 miles, there is a succession of very difficult passes and defiles.
	Khak-i-Tezin, ...	$8 = 13\frac{1}{2}$	Road over stones along the bed of a mountain stream, which is dry except during rains. Khak-i-Tezin, a small village in a valley, 6,481 feet.
	Butkhák, (6,247 feet.)	$13\frac{1}{4} = 22$	Leaving Tezin the road gradually ascends circuitously over the Haft Kotul, or 7 passes; for half a mile thence to the village of Khurd Kabul, the road is level; beyond which commences the Tung-i-i-Khurd Kabul, a narrow defile which extends for about 4 kos, and in which the road winds along the course of a stream (Khurd Kabul river) which is crossed 23 times. Butkhák, a large village 3 kos beyond the defile, lies in the valley of Kabul. There is another road from Khak-i-Tezin to Butkhak, by the Sokhta Chinar Darra or pass, which is preferred during severe winter and rains to the Khurd Kabul pass being dry throughout. The village of Khurd Kabul is 12 miles from Tezin—7,466 feet.
	Kabul, (city, 6,396 feet.) ...	$6 = 9$	Road in a plain. The river Kabul is crossed on a pukka bridge, about midway. The bridge is called "Pool-i-Bagrami. The adjacent village is also called by that name. The Loghur river is also crossed.
	Total, ...	116 Kos	=193 miles measured distance.

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued).

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
	<i>From Kabul to Bukhàra by Bámian.</i>	Kos. Miles. 7 = 12	A small village.
	Kila Kázi, ...	Miles. Kos. 16 = 10	Valley of the Kabul river, not above a mile in breadth—fertile.
	Rustam Khail, alias		Arghandi, a village on the road about 6 kos from Kila Kazi.
	Kotashro, ...		Road in a valley. Sar-i-chashma, a spring of water, one of the sources of the Kabul river, a place of pilgrimage sacred to Ali.
	Sar-i-Chashma, ...	20 = 16	The villages of Jalrez and Tu- kana are passed on the road.
	Gardan-i-diwar, ...	25 = 15	Quitting Sar-i-chashma, the pass of Unai, (an easy pass, so much so that a mail cart might be drawn over it) and the plain of Urt are passed. The latter though undulating and hilly is an elevated table land of about 6 miles broad, dividing the wa- ters of Kabul from those of Herat and Kandahar. It runs at an elevation of 9,000 feet. Along the north face of this table land runs the Hilmand river, which rises at a place call- ed Fazindaz in the neighbour- ing mountains of Paghman. The pass is about 11,000 feet high.
	Kalú, ...	27 = 16	Guljatni, a hamlet of the Huzaras, about 13 miles from Gardanidiwar on the southern side of the Hajigak pass, is reached up the valley of the Abisihai a feeder of the Hil- mand. The Kotal or pass of Hajigak, the most westerly of all the passes that conduct over the Hindu kush range from Ka- bul into Turkistan, is then cross- ed. Its top is 11,700* feet above the sea—and it is highest

* 12,400 feet according to Burnes.

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
			<p>of all the seven* passes that intervene on the route between Kabul and Khulm by Bámian. Three roads lead over this ridge, and all of them have been passed by artillery. The centre road is, from its superior height, named after the ridge (Hajigak). The one north of it is termed Arak, and that on the south Pusht-i-Hajigak. The roads by Arak and Hajigak are open to Kafilas for ten months in the year. During March and April the glassy nature of the road, caused by the partial melting of the snow during day, being frozen again over night, renders it very dangerous. Pusht-i-Hajigak is a better road than either, but can only be traversed by Kafilas in July, August and September.</p> <p>Hajigak is geographically remarkable as dividing the waters of Afghanistan from those of Turkistan. South of this pass, which is passable to laden camels and horses, the streams join the Hilmand and those on its northern side the Oxus. Kalu is a Huza-ra village in a narrow valley bearing the same name beyond the Hajigak. The winter in this valley, lying between two highest passes (the Hajigak and the Kalu) is severe.</p>

- * 1. Ispihak. In the district of Rustum khail.
 2. Hanai or Unai. Between Sar-i-Chashma and Gardandiwar.
 3. Hajigak. Between Gardandiwar and Kalu.
 4. Kalu. Between Kalu and Bamian.
 5. Akrahad. Between Bamian and Akrahad.
 6. Dandanshikan. Between Saighan and Kamard.
 7. Karatal. Between Kamard and Doáb.

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
	Bámián,	Miles. Kos. 25 = 15	The Kotul Kalu or Punjipilan, which commences near Kalu, is passed on the road. It is a steep, difficult pass, but passable to laden camels and horses. Ascent and descent all the way to Baimain, the descent is gradual and easier. The pass is 1,000 feet higher than that of "Hajigak." Bamian, a town in a valley, celebrated for its colossal idols and innumerable excavations, called "Surtach," which are to be seen in all parts of the valley for about eight miles, and form the residence of the greater part of the population.
	Akrabad,	23 = 14	The village of Topchi, about midway on the Bamian stream. Five or six kos from Bamian the Kotul or pass Akrabad, 11,200 feet above the sea, is crossed. It is open to wheel carriages of every description. The village of Akrabad is in a valley. On the wayside is a remarkable stone, known by the name of Juring-juringa. It is a cube of 8 feet and of green color, it rings like bell metal.
	Saighan,	23 = 14	Surkhdur, a fort on the road, about 3 kos from Akrabad. Road in a Dara (valley); fertile, well cultivated plain. Between Rustam-khail and Saighan there are no orchards. Here, for the first time, the mountains open a little.
	Kámard, or Gaddi Sahibzada,	20 = 12	Sokhta Chinara, a fort on the road, about midway. The Kotul-i-Dundan Shikan, or "Teeth-breaker," is crossed on the road. The road up and down the north face of the pass is very difficult. This pass from the shelving nature of the

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
			<p>earth that forms it, is easier passed by camels than any other animal. The valley of Kamard, which supplies a large body of water to the Koondooz river, is more capacious than that of Saighan, its orchards more extensive, and its capabilities of cultivation far higher.</p> <p>The width of the plain rarely exceeds 400 yards, and is walled in by grand perpendicular mountains that rise 1,000 feet above the plain.</p>
		Miles. Kos.	
	Doáb, ...	30 = 18	<p>Koad in the valley. An easy pass (Kara Kotal) is crossed on the road.</p> <p>A small village. 2 forts. From the Kara Kotul, a journey of about 95 miles further on before the mountains are cleared. The villages of Parjinbagh, Bajgah, and Madar are passed on the road. Madar is midway.</p>
	Roi, ...	20 = 12	In the defile of the Khulm river.
	Khurram, ...	20 = 12	A large village like Doab.
	Sar-i-bagh, ...	8	In a narrow mountain glen forming the valley of the Khulm river; fertile.
	Haibak, (about 4,000 feet high), ...	12	Do. Full of orchards.
			Do. Fertile. Near Haibak the glen or defile becomes so narrow that it is called "Dara-i-zindan" or valley of the dungeon, and so high are the rocks that the sun is excluded from some parts of it in mid-day. Haibak, a large village with a fort. The village of Sarkunda, about midway on the road.
	Hazrat Sultán, ...	10	Do. Ghaznigik, another village and staging place, on the road, about 8 kos distant from Haibak.

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
	Khulm, or Tashkurghan, ...	Kos. 12	A town in a plain (Maidan of Turkistan); a stream, the Khulm river. Caravan surais. The town of Kunduz is about 40 kos or 70 miles distant from Khulm, N. E. The following villages are on the road :— Ghaznigik, about 3 kos from Hazrat Sultān. Syad, about 2 kos from Ghaznigik.
	Mazar-i-sharif, or Shah-i-mardan, ...	20	Road in a plain. The Kotul Abdu, an easy low pass, is crossed on the road. A tribe called the "Laka" (Uzbaks of Kolab) sometimes infest the road and plunder the caravans. Mazar is a small town, in which there is a building consecrated to the memory of Hazrat Ali, held in great reverence by the people. Kila-i-Sirkari or "Kila-i-nou," about midway on the road.
	Takhtapúl, ...	5	A large town, containing about 10,000 houses, newly built by Sirdar Mohammad Afzal Khan, (son of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan,) Hakim of Balkh.
	Balkh, ...	5	Plain open country. Formerly a very large town, now a small town, having about 1,000 houses. The country is watered by numerous aqueducts. Rich country.
	Mánlik, ...	12	Road in a Maidan plain. a village.
	Turkman Kila, ...	12	Do. country Registan (sandy). No water on the road. A small village.
	Bank of the Da-riai-ámún (Oxus), ...	15	Registan; a small village. Boundary of the Balkh territory.
	Ispintoda, ...	15	Ditto across the river Oxus, in the Bukhara territory. No habitation. A staging ground. No grass; no water on the road.

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
		Kos.	
	Shorkudak ...	15	Ditto as above. Brackish wells. Ditto. A spring of brackish water. Kizkuduk (or Maiden's well) a staging place on the road. Kirkinjak, a settlement of Toorkmans.
	Kirkinjak, ...	15	
	Karshi, ...	15	A large town; seat of local Government. Road in Registan. Karshi has several surais. A straggling town a mile long. A Fort. Shuhrsubz stream passes north of Karshi.
	Khoja Mobárik, 6½ farsukhs, ...	19	A Caravan sarai. Registan.
	Karawal, 5½ farsukhs, ...	16	Karsan a village 12 miles from Karshi on the road.
	Korav Muma Jarghate, 2 farsukhs, ...	6	Registan. A small Baoli or spring of water. An old surai. Environs of the city of Bukhara.
	Bukhara, 3 farsukhs, ...	9	<p>NOTE.—The road from Karshi to Bukhara has been taken from Khanikoff's Bukhara, who remarks "The road as far as "Karaul goes along a flat gravelly steppe suited for wheel "carriages. Close to this spot "low sandy hillocks approach "the road and only terminate "near the ruins of Muma Jurghate, in the neighbourhood "of which place are marble "quarries and limestone pits, "the produce of which is carried "to Bukhara."</p> <p>City.</p> <p>The Distance between Kabul and Khurram is 161 kos or 268 miles. This portion of the road was surveyed by Lieut. J. Wood, of the Indian Navy, attached to the Kabul Mission in 1837, and the protracted distance given by him not including the windings of the road is 200 miles or 120 kos. 64 miles (= 38 kos) or about a</p>
	<i>From Kabul to Bukhara,</i> ...	382	
	<i>From Peshawur to Kabul by the Khyber pass,</i> ...	116	
	<i>Total distance from Peshawur to Bukhara by Kabul and Bamian,</i> }	498	
		or 829 miles.	

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
			<p>third, have been added to make the distance as approximate as possible.</p> <p>Estimated distance between Khurrum and Bukhara is 221 kos or 368 miles.</p> <p>The measured distance from Peshawur to Kabul by the Khaibar pass, according to Quarter Master General's route, is 116 kos or 193 miles.</p>

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE ABOVE ROUTE.

The above route has been compiled from the accounts* published in the printed report and papers of the Mission in Afghanistan (1839) paras. 22 to 28, No. VI. as well as from information gathered from certain native merchants of note—Nazir Khairulla, and others.

The distances and heights of places between Peshawur and Kabul have been taken from the Quarter Master General's route, published in Major Hough's *Army of the Indus* (1840).

The principal routes from Peshawur are by the Khaibar, the Tatra, and Abkhana passes.† All three unite at a place called Dhakka Kulan in the Jalalabad district. The Khaibar route is the easiest and the shortest, but it has always been and still is the most dangerous. The Afridis who inhabit the country have from time immemorial been professional robbers, and no coercion or pecuniary inducements have yet succeeded in changing their predatory habits, and the Amir has within the last two years thought it advisable to discontinue the allowance "Muwajib" which used to be paid by the Kabul Government to the Afridis for the protection of the road. No caravans of traders travel by the Khaibar pass from fear of the Afridi robbers. The Tatra and Abkhana routes pass through the territory of Suadat Khan, Momand, of Lalpura,

* Memoir of the road from Kabul to Turkistan, by Lieutenant J. Wood, Indian Navy.

† There is another pass, "Karappa," leading from Peshawur to Jalalabad; it is a better route than either Tatra or Abkhana, though not so good as the Khaibar, but it is also unsafe, being liable to depredations by the Momands, whom Suadat Khan is unable to manage and keep under proper restraint. The distance between Peshawur and Jalalabad by this route is about 50 kos.

APPENDIX XIX A.—(Concluded.)

who is bound to provide for their safety, and in consideration of this service he is allowed to retain the revenues of his territory by the Kabul Government.

The Tatra route, running over the Tatra mountains, is the most difficult of all ; it is, however, preferred to the Abkhana route in summer, when it is dangerous to cross the river at Abkhana during floods.

Rahdari fee is levied on all the three routes as follows :—

Khaibar pass. Per sowar or camel load, 4 Rupees.

„ Foot traveller, Nil.

Tatra pass. Per sowar or camel load, 2 Rupees.

„ Foot traveller, 8 Annas.

Abkhana pass. Per sowar, 2 Rupees.

„ Foot traveller, 8 Annas.

The road further on from Dhakka to Balabagh, runs in a plain country, and from thence to Kabul along mountain “ Daras,” defiles, and over difficult passes (Kotala.)

Between Kabul and Khulm seven mountain passes have to be crossed ; of these, Hajigak, Kalu and Dandanshikan are the most difficult ; the Kalu is the highest. The Caravans carry their provisions on a portion of the road.

From thence crossing the small Kotal of Obadu at Mazar the road to Bukhara runs through a plain open country. The portion from Turkman Kila is “ Registan,” or sandy desert.

The road from Kabul to Peshawar is practicable throughout the year, but Caravans seldom travel in the months of January and February, when the portion between Jigdilik and Kabul is covered with snow.

Further on, the only portion closed by snow, during winter for 3 months (January, February and March), is that between Kabul and Bamian.

The road throughout is now generally safe.

Time taken by Caravans in travelling between Peshawur and

Kabul,	...	...	...	...	...	12 to 15 days
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Between Kabul and Bukhara,	...	...	...	25 to 30.
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APPENDIX XIX B.

Route from Kábul to Bukhára by the Hindú Kúsh (Koushan) pass.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
		Kos. Miles.	
	From Kabul to Aksarái,	11 = 18	A small town in the Daman-i-Koh (mountain skirt).
	Chárakár, ...	10 = 18	A small town in the Daman-i-Koh at the foot of the Hindu Kush range. The mart of the trade passing into Turkistan by the passes of the Hindu Kush. Caravans take provisions from this place to carry with them for their journey over the Hindu Kush.
	<i>The Koushan or Hindu Kush pass.</i>	Miles.	
	Koushan, (a village),	24	Major R. Leech, Bombay Engineers, thus describes the Koushan pass :—(No. VII. Description of the passes over the Hindu Kush from the Kohi Daman, published in the Report and Papers of the Mission in Afghanistan, pages 29 to 31.)
	Katta Singh (a halting place, no habitation), ..	14	" There are three entrances to
	Top of pass, ...	8	" the Gorbant and Koushan pass ;
	Karataz, ...	20	" the nearest crosses over the
	Gorsakhtar, ...	17	" Kohistan and leads direct to the Fort of Sakhi Khan—the
	Khinjan, a village with fort across the pass on the Turkistan side, ...	16	" second passes close by Opian* and crosses over the Kohistan, joining the principal road at a tower called 'Tawakka.' It is steep, narrow and with difficult passable to camels. Its length is 6 miles. The principal entrance to the pass in which the stream runs, commences at a village called Tutan Darabala, 6 miles from
		† 99 miles = 54 kos.	" Charakar, and is joined by the
	Carried over, ...	110 kos.	

* The Syuds of this place are good guides in travelling through the passes.

† The distance 99 miles = 59 kos between Charakar and Khinjan, given here according to the annexed account, is believed by certain native merchants who have been over the road to be overestimated by 10 or 12 kos, especially between Katta Sang and Khinjan.

APPENDIX XIX B.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward, ...	110 kos.	<p>“ second after 3½ miles ; at the “ distance of 3 miles branches off “ the pass of Salalang, this en- “ trance is difficult on account of “ the breadth, rapidity and rocky “ bed of the stream. Near Tutan “ Darabala several canals are car- “ ried off from the stream, and the “ safest way of entering the pass “ from that village is to ford “ these canals and the stream “ itself below where these are dis- “ charged, and to keep the road “ over the hill on the north side “ of the river as far as the en- “ trance of the Salalang. One “ quarter of a mile beyond the “ junction of the second and prin- “ pal entrance is a foot-path lead- “ ing to the right to the Salalang “ pass. Thence to the fort of “ Sakkhi Khan is two miles. At “ a quarter of a mile on, a rivulet “ discharges itself from a place “ called Ashwa, inhabited by “ Syuds. A quarter of a mile “ further on is a place called “ Sokhta-Chinar (the withered “ plane tree). Thence 2 miles is “ the fort of Syud Mulla Khan. “ Thence Dahn-i-Koushan (mouth “ of the pass 1 mile. Here the “ Koushan pass leading to Tur- “ kistan direct and the Gorbant “ pass leading via Bamian join. “ Thence a stream discharges it- “ self from the Dara (defile), 2½ “ miles. “ From this place Koushan-i- “ bala is 2¼ miles. This last por- “ tion assumes a difficult aspect “ from that hitherto described “ which was along the bed of the “ pass, and at every 200 yards “ across the bed of the river, “ whereas this is along the side “ of a hill.</p>
	Carried over ...	110 kos.	

APPENDIX XIX B.—(Continued).

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward,...	110 kos.	<p>"From this place to "<i>Kou-shan</i>"* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Thence the road turns direct north.</p> <p>"From this turning to the fort of Sherkai, 3 miles.</p> <p>Between this and Kata Sang (a large stone) $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles.</p> <p>From Kata Sang, whence the principal range is apparent, to Khúni Maidan (not a plain as the name implies,) $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.</p> <p>"To Alijain by the pass of "<i>Changalamez</i>" $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. .</p> <p>Pass open for $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles.</p> <p>"Thence the top of the pass is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; steep, winding and slippery when the snow freezes on the ground.</p> <p>(N. B.—The rest of the pass is put down from information furnished by a man who has spent his life in crossing and recrossing the range.)</p> <p>"Thence the first stage is "<i>Karataz</i>" (at the same distance as Sherkái, though not so difficult,) 20 miles.</p> <p>"Thence Dosakh, 10 miles, where brushwood is first found.</p> <p>"Thence Gorsakhtar 7 miles. A jungle where Hazara shepherds come in the spring to pasture their flocks.</p> <p>"Thence Khinjan, 16 miles, through gardens.</p> <p>Hence there are three roads: the right to Anderab, the middle one to Kunigar, and Kalagai, over a mountain pass. The left taking a turn along the river coming from Anderab leads also to Kalagai and Kunduz.</p>
	Carried over, ...	110 kos.	

* A staging place.

APPENDIX XIX B.—(Concluded).

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward, ...	110 kos.	“ With the exception of the “ men of the Koushan, who are “ Tajaks, the whole male inhabi- “ tants are from the Koh-i-Da- “ man to the top of the pass are “ Shanwaris by caste. On the “ Turkistan side of the pass, to “ Khinjan, the inhabitants are “ Hazaras.” No provisions procurable on the road over the mountains.
	Kilagai, ...	8 kos.	A small village. The Khinjan stream is crossed at a distance of a mile from Khinjan. Grass, water and fuel procurable. Road good in a Dara or pass.
	Ghori, ...	12 kos.	A large place with a market in a wide valley. Caravans buy pro- visions to take with them over the Hindu Kush at this place. Road in a Dara for the first 4 kos.
	Rabat, ...	7 „	Road in a plain between hills. River Kunduz crossed at a dis- tance of about 4 kos from Ghori. This is a halting place, there is no habitation, no trees, fuel and grass scarce.
	Heibak, ...	11 „	A large village. One of the stages on the road by Bamian.
	From thence to Bu- khara as in preced- ing route, ...	148 kos 201 „	11 days journey.
	Total estimated dis- tance from Kabul to Bukhara by the Hin- du Kush pass, ...	349 „	
	Or deducting, ...	12 „	Supposed to be in excess of the actual distance.
		337 „	

APPENDIX XX.

CARAVAN ROUTES THROUGH TURKISTAN.

A. *From Bukhára to Khokand.*

B. *From Khokand to Kashghar.*

1. *By Marghilan.*

2. *By Andiján.*

C. *From Peshawur to Khokand via Badakhshán and Pámer.*

D. *From Kashghar to Yárkand.*

APPENDIX XX.

A. *Route from Bukhára to Khokand.*

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
1	From Bukhára to Bos- tán, ...	12 kos.	A small town.
2	Karmíná, ...	16 „	A large town.
3	Kata Kurghán, ...	18 „	A small town.
4	Karasú, ...	12 „	A large village, another large village.
5	Samarkand, ...	10 „	Large city, famous for its fruit gardens and silks. The river Samarkand which fertilizes the province of Bukhara and hence called "Zarfishan," flows to the north east of the town at a distance of about 4 miles.
		68	
6	Khisht Kinbruk ...	8 kos.	A large village.

APPENDIX XX A.—(Continued).

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
	Yangi Kurhgan, ...	8 kos.	A large village with a Bazar in the Dara-i-Sáibúí, a long valley inhabited by Kirghiz and Uzbaks.
7	Jízakh, ...	12 "	A small town.
8	Zámin, ...	12 "	A large village with a Bazar and Fort. The Bukhara territory ends here, or at No. 9 Jám.
9	Jam, ...	10 "	A large village with a Bazar and Fort across the Aktagh mountains.
10	Uratappá ...	12 "	A small flourishing town surrounded by a mud-wall. A Fort (Ark). Stream.
11	Kaseli, ...	10 "	A large village. Stream.
	Kashtigurman, ...	6 "	Do. do.
12	Khojand, ...	8 "	One of the large populous towns of Khokand, on the left bank of the Sir or Jaxartes, a place of great trade, famous for its silks.
13	Chihil Mahram, ...	12 "	A large village and a Bazar, inhabited by Uzbaks and Tajaks.
14	Beshyarik, ...	12 "	A large village and a Bazar.
15	Khokand, ...	6 "	Capital of the Khokand territory.
		184	Kos = 307 miles. NOTE.—This route throughout lies in a thickly inhabited, well cultivated, rich country, in both the *Bukhárá and †Khokand territories. Abundance of fruits all the way. The road is practicable for wheel carriages, which pass to and fro between Bukhara and Khokand. The Bukhara portion is watered by numerous canals from the Samarkand or "Zarfishan" river. Caravans traverse this route in 12 to 15 days.

* Nos. 1 to 8 or 9 in Bukhárá.

† Nos. 9 to 15 in Khokand.

APPENDIX XX B. I.

*B. I. Route from Khokand to Kashghar in Turkish China by
Murghilan, given by Muhammad Amin of Yarkand.*

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
1	From Khokand to Langar, ...	16 kos.	Halting place.
2	Karawal-tappa, ...	24 „	A town.
3	Diwanah, ...	25 „	A market place, road sandy.
4	Jigda, ...	10 „	A village with a surai and market. The river Murghilan* is crossed here on a wooden bridge.
5	Murgilan, ...	10 „	A large town and a great place of commerce. The river Murghilan runs near the town, rich fertile plain country.
6	Kaikobad, alias Kua and Talinazar, ...	15 „	Plain. On the road is a Bazar called "Langar." Water supplied by a stream from the river Murghilan.
7	Mingtappa, ...	5 „	The Ilaka of Mingtappa, a village, contains about 6,000 houses of Kirghiz. Country uneven. Suk stream.
8	Aravan, ...	5 „	A town on the Aravan stream.
9	Ush or Takhti Suliman,	10 „	A large town noted for its gardens. The river "Wain" (which rises in the Alai mountain to the S. W. of "Ush") runs through it. Rich fertile country. The "Dasht-i-Gulbahar," a verdant plain, lies between Nos. 8 and 9.

* This river rises in the Alai mountain to the south-east of Murghilan.

APPENDIX XX B. I.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
10	Madu, ...	5 kos.	A large village.
	Langar, ...	10 "	A Hamlet and a sarai.
11	Kablankinl, ...	10 "	A halting place. On the road, the Kablankinl pass, (an easy pass) is crossed. Rich country. Spring of water.
12	Gulshah, ...	10 "	Habitation on the river "Gulshah" or "Koksu." On the road the Kotul Gulshah, an easy pass is, crossed.
13	Kizilkurghan, ...	13 "	A halting place. The road lies in a plain along the "Gulshah" or Koksu stream.
14	Dahn-i-tirak (or mouth of the Tirak pass,) alias "Kurghan-i-Sufibeg," ...	10 "	The Tirak pass commences. The road lies in the pass along the bed of the Tirak stream. A Khokand Customs Officer ("Sufibeg") at this place takes notes of the merchandize that passes, which he sends to Kashghar to enable the Khokand Akskal there to levy duties on the same.
15	Archailik, ...	10 "	A halting place in the Tirak pass. The ascent up the pass is about 5 kos, practicable for laden camels and horses.
16	Egrushtam, ...	15 "	Halting place beyond the pass, which terminates here. The road from here to Kashghar, No. 24, lies in a plain open country.
17	Nagharchaldi, ...	10 "	Road along the Kashghar river as far as "Yassikachak" No. 18. "Zighin, a Kirghiz habitation, on the road.

APPENDIX XX B. I.—(Continued.)

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
18	Kurghan Rahmankul,	6 kos.	A customs post, as No. 14. "Duhnitirak" or "Sulibeg." Accommodation for travellers.
	Yassikachak, ...	8 "	The Kashghar river separates and takes a southerly course. Kirghiz habitation.
19	Kotul-i-Shahmashraf,	20 "	A halting place.
20	Uksalur, ...	8 "	Do.
	Kurghashunkani, ...	12 "	Do. Mine of lead, from which large quantities of lead are supplied annually to the Khan of Khokand.
21	Ghanjughalik, ...	12 "	Khokand Customs and Police Post, as Nos. 14 and 18, (Kurghan Ramankul). The soldiers are "Kirghiz."
22	Bashkarawal, ...	10 "	The Kashghar territory commences here. A Chinese "Urthang" or Police post, containing 100 soldiers (50 Chinese, 50 Kashgharis.)
23	Karawal Mingyal, ...	20 "	Also a Chinese "Choki" or "Urthang" 200 soldiers (100 Chinese and 100 Kashgharis.)
			NOTE.—From No. 22, Bashkarawal, to within about 5 kos of the city of Kashghar, the road lies in a dreary desert with no habitation. No water. No grass. There is a spring of water at No. 23 ("Karawal Mingyal"). On the arrival of a Caravan at this place, No. 23, supplies are brought from Kashghar. The name "Mingyal," which means one thousand kos, indicates the distress and hardship which travellers experience on this line from want of water, &c.
		40 "	Road as above.
24	Kashghar, ...		One of the large towns of Turkish China. A place of great commercial importance next to Yarkand. The trade of Central Asia to Yarkand passes through this place.
	Total estimated distance in kos, ...	345	

GENERAL REMARKS.

This route is open throughout the year. Karavans of "Kirayakashes" (carriers) are constantly passing to and fro with merchandize laden on camels and horses. Though it snows more or less in all the three passes which intervene during winter, all three are passable for laden camels and horses. The last ("Terak") is the highest.

From Khokand, No. 1, to Langar, No. 10, the road lies in a plain, level, thickly inhabited,† rich, cultivated country. The country on both sides of the line between Nos. 7 (Mingtappa) and 21 (Ghanju Jhalik) is populated by pastoral nomadic Kirghiz, who live in felt tents.

The only portion in which water, grass, fuel, and supplies are not procurable (excepting at Bashkarawal, No. 22, and Mingyul No. 23) is from No. 22 to 24, called the "Dasht-i-Mingyul" within the Kashghar territory.

The Kirayakashes generally traverse this route in 12 to 18 days, some in 8 days.

* Tajaks, Uzbegs, Turks.

† Turks and Tajaks chiefly.

APPENDIX XX.

B. II. *From Khokand to Kashghar viâ Andijan.*

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
1 & 2	From Khokand to Karawal-tappa, ...	40 kos.	As in foregoing route.
3	Birkilma, ...	50 "	Kirkilma (meaning an effervescing spring) is a halting place.
4	Andijan, ...		Koad sandy. Country occupied by Kipchaks (Musulmankul.)
5	Khanakar, ... Ush or Tukht-i-Suliman, ...	30 "	Andijan is a large town of great commercial importance in Khokand.
			A village with a sarai and market.
			Ush, the same as No. 8 of foregoing route.
			From Andijan to Ush the road lies in a rich fertile plain open country, occupied by Kirghiz, Kipchaks and Andijans &c.
		120 kos.	
	Thence to Kashghar, as in foregoing route,	225 "	
	Total distance, ...	345 "	

APPENDIX XX.

C. *Route taken by Moola Abdool Mujeed from Peshawur to Khokan, vid Badakshan and Pamir.*

No. of Stage.	NAME OF STAGE.	Distance in miles.	Province.	REMARKS.
1	Speer Sung, ...	7	British Afghanistan.	In Momund territory.
	Kum Shilman, ...	19		Do.
	Dakka, ...	19		In Khalid Khan Momund's Jageer.
	Chardeh, ...	20		
5	Jallabad, ...	20	do.	Sirdar Mahammad Osman's Jageer.
	Bala Bagh, ...	14	do.	
	Gundamuk, ...	12	do.	
	Jugdulluk, ...	20	do.	
10	Tezeen, ...	20	do.	Passing Purwan, which is the commencement of the Saroolung pass.
	Bootkhak, ...	21	do.	
	Cabul, ...	8	do.	
	Kalakan, ...	15	do.	
	Khajah Khizree, ...	16	do.	
	Nawich, ...	10	do.	
15	Oolang, ...	15	do.	At foot of Hindu Kush.
	Gori-sookhta, ...	16	do.	At north end of the pass.
	Khinjan, ...	19	do.	A fort here.
	Khooskdurra, ...	19	do.	One spring only, where travellers stop.
20	Nareen, ...	20	Koondooz.	Head Quarters of the Governor.
	Jibldagh, ...	20		
	Eeshan Top, ...	23	do.	On the Kokchak, a rapid unfordable stream, crossed by wooden bridges.
	Khanabad, ...	2	do.	
	Talikan,	12	do.	
	Kurloogh,	20	Badakshan.	
	Carry forward.	387		

APPENDIX XX C.—(Continued).

No. of Stage.	NAME OF STAGE.	Distance in miles.	Province.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward,	387		
25	Roostak,	20	Badakshan.	A town.
	Atteen Jalus,	19	do.	
	Fyzabad,	20	do.	Residence of the Meer of Badakshan.
	Baruk,	15	do.	
	Chakaran,	18	do.	
30	Teer Giran,	20	do.	
	Gaokhanak,	16	do.	
	Kol Bala,	18	do.	All difficult marches through a hilly country.
	Kazee Deh,	19	do.	
	Shekhur,	20	do.	
	Piggish,	19	do.	
35	Punjah,	14	do.	Commencement of Pamir steppe.
	Lungur Wakhan,	4	do.	
	Jungaluk,	16	do.	
	Kizzil Kurchee,	16	do.	
40	Khurgoshie,	18	do.	
	Sussugh Kol,	26	do.	A lake one day's ride in circuit.
	Chadnr Tash,	25	do.	
	Kurra Soo,	21	do.	
	Moorghabee,	21	do.	A river.
45	Ak Baital,	25	Khokan.	
	Yakh Kol,	25	do.	
	Kurrah Kol,	25	do.	A large lake 4 days ride in circuit. End of Pamir steppe.
	Dysame lake,	15	do.	
	Kizzil Arut,	24	do.	The steppe is here called Alai.
50	Alai,	12	do.	
	Tureek,	16	do.	Pass over the Kokan range. Steep descent.
	Osh Tippah,	18	do.	
	Do. pass,	19	do.	This country is occupied by the Elbai Kirghiz, wandering herdsman.
	Kizzil Koorghhan,	19	do.	
55	Goolshah,	18	do.	
	Carried forward,	968		

APPENDIX XX C.—(*Concluded*).

No. of Stage.	NAME OF STAGE.	Distance in miles.	Province.	REMARKS.
	Brought forward,	968		
56	Kooflan Kol,	16	Kokan.	
	Osh,	25	do.	A large town.
	Arabán,	10	do.	A good Bazar.
	Kamah,	15	do.	A large place.
60	Marghelan,	15	do.	Ditto
	Kurawul Tuppa,	16	do.	
62	Kokan,	10	do.	Capital town.
62	Total,	1075		

N. B.—No habitations of any kind are met with on the Pamir steppe. The names of stages are those of places where travellers usually stop in the vicinity of water.

From Kokan to Kashghar is 18 marches.

From Kashghar to Yarkand is 5 ditto.

(Sd.) H. R. JAMES,

Commissioner.

NOTE.—The distance in this statement appears to be over estimated. See Mahammad Amin's route, Appendix B. I., from Khokand to Kashghar, in which the stages Nos. 54 to 62 of this route are given as Nos. 1 to 13. The distance between these two places according to Mahammad Amin is 168 kos, while it is given here at 125 only.

APPENDIX XX.

D. *Route from Kashghar to Yarkand. Given by Mahammad
Amin of Yarkand.*

No.	NAME.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
2	From Kashgharto Yapan- chan, ...	12	An Urthang, or Police post of the Chinese. 50 soldiers.
2	Yanghisar, ...	12	A large town in Turkish Chi- na. Cross a stream.
3	Chamalung, ...	12	An Urthang, or Police post.
4	Kizil, ...	12	Ditto ditto. A large village. The water of the Kiziltagh stream, which runs through "Kizil," is of a red color, hence the name of the place "Kizil" which means "red" in Turki.
5	Kizil-tum, ...	12	An Urthang. A well. No habitation. Road in a plain.
6	Yarkand, ...	12	This city is of the greatest commercial importance in Turkish China. On the road is a surai and habitation called Kokrubat, where tra- vellers put up.
	Total, ...	72	

NOTE.—Five or six days' journey by caravans. Road in plain country.

APPENDIX XXI.

*Duties levied on the road from the confines of Afghanistan,
by the Tatra, Khybar, and Abkhana passes to Bukhára.*

No.	CUSTOMS POST.	AMOUNT OR RATE OF DUTY.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.	
AFGHANISTAN.	1 Basoul, ...	1 0 0	Per horse or camel load.
	2 Julalabad, ...	2 0 0	Ditto Ditto.
	3 Butkhák, ...		No duty levied here, but a customs officer inspects the goods and sends a detailed list of the goods to Kabul.
	4 Kabul, ...	2 8 0	Or one-fortieth per cent "ad valorem" on entering Kabul, and 13 annas and 4 pies per cent on leaving; the latter duty clears the goods up to Bamian, at which place no duty is levied.
	5 Roi, ...	0 4 0	Or one sunai, per load of camel or pony.
	6 Kamard, ...	0 4 0	Ditto Ditto.
	7 Balkh, ...	2 0 0	Per load of camel or pony.
	8 Karshí, ...		No duty levied here, but an inventory of the goods is taken and sent to Bukhara.
	9 Bukhara, ...	2 8 0	Or one-fortieth per cent "ad valorem."
	<i>From Kabul to Herat.</i>		
	1 Shekhabad, ...	0 4 0	Or one surnai, per load of camel or horse.
	2 Ghazni, ...	2 0 0	Per load ditto.
	3 Kandahar, ...	2 8 0	Or one-fortieth per cent ad valorem.
	4 Girishk, ...	1 0 0	Per load.
	5 Farah, ...	2 0 0	Ditto.
	6 Herat, ..	2 8 0	Or one-fortieth per cent ad valorem.

APPENDIX XXII.

MEMORANDUM on the cultivation and agricultural produce of Bukhára, the general employment of its people, its slaves, sheeps-wool, and trade with Russia, Khokand, &c., from information furnished by Nazir Khairulla Khan, formerly a merchant at Bukhára, now a pensioner of the British Government.

State of cultivation in the country of Bukhára.

The soil is generally sandy, and does not admit of Bárání crops. All cultivation depends on irrigation from the numerous canals flowing from the Samarkand* and Shaihrsubz rivers, or from the waters of the river Oxus (Amán), raised by means of the Persian wheels (" Jhallar "), which are drawn by horses and camels.

The country is full of reservoirs of pukka masonry, which are supplied with water from the canals, for general consumption.

The supply of water from the canals is regulated by fixed laws.

The slaves, of whom each respectable landholder throughout the country has a number, are much employed in agriculture.

The most fertile districts are Samarkand, Jízakh, Katakurghán, Karminá, Bustán, Ghizdiwan, Vardanzai, Karakoul, Charjoi, Karshi, Deh-i-nou, Hissar and Shaihrsubz, (lately annexed).

The crops are :—

Rice.—The best rice is produced in Samarkand, Katakurghan, and Karmina. Average price per Bukhara maund = 5 English

* This river runs in a south-westerly direction a distance of about 120 kos through the length of the country. The whole of its waters are absorbed in irrigation.

maunds, 30 Tunkas = 10 Company's Rupees, or 2 Company's Rupees per English maund.

Wheat.—Price one rupee four annas (Company's) per English maund.

Joár.—Price 15 Tunkas per Bukhara maund, or 1 rupee per English maund of 80 lbs.

The rural population chiefly subsist upon this grain.

	<i>Average price.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
<i>Cotton</i> .—	80 Tunkas per Bukhara md.	= 5-3-6 per md. of 80 lbs.
<i>Barley</i> .—	15 ,,	= 1-0-0 do.
<i>Chana</i> , (cicer arietinum),	20 ,,	= 1-4-0 do.
<i>Mash</i> , <i>Adas</i> or <i>Masúr</i> , } <i>Lentils.</i>	15 ,,	= 1-0-0 do.
<i>Til</i> (Sesamum),		} 20 Tunkas per Bukhara maund = Company's Ru- pees 1-4 per maund of 80 lbs.
<i>Sarson</i> (a species of mustard, <i>sinapis</i> dichotoma),		
<i>Koknar</i> (Poppy),		

Bhang, from which charas is extracted, chiefly produced in the district of Samarkand.

Fruits and Vegetables :—

Apples of various kinds.—The apples of Samarkand are famous.

Pomegranates.

Quince.

Grapes of various kinds.—There is no sugar cane produced in

the country. The country people supply the place of sugar by the syrup of grapes.

Peaches (" Shaftalú ").

Apricots (" Zardalu ").

Mulberry.

Melons, grown in great abundance three times during the year.

" *Chukandar* " (Beetroot).

Turnips (" Shalgham ").

Carrots (" Gajur " or " Zardak "), much liked by the rural population as well as by the towns people. They are minced, mixed and cooked with rice.

Badanján.

Karamkalla (cabbage).

" *Pálak*," " *Soa*," (species of Spinach).

" *Methí Hubba* ".

Turat, a kind of cucumber (cucumis acutan gulus).

Karela, (Momaidica, charantia).

Onions.

Radishes.

Garlic.

Cucumbers.

Coriander seed, (" kishniz ").

Kákhí.

Cotton is one of the staple articles of produce. The greatest quantity is produced in Bukhara Proper.

Cotton to the value of about ten laks of Rupees is exported to Russia, Khokand, Kashghar and Balkh.

The country bordering on the river Oxus, and the canals and water-courses from the Samarkand and Shahrsabz, is full of mulberry trees, upon the leaves of which silk worms are fed. The silk annually produced in the Bukhara territory, is estimated to be worth fifteen lacs of rupees. The greatest quantity is exported to India.

There are several descriptions of silk :—

I. Lab-i-ábi.—That produced on the banks of the river and canals.

II. Vardánzáí.—Ditto ditto in Vardanzai, a district to the north-west of Bukhara.

III. Chillá Jaidar.—Ditto ditto environs of Bukhara.

This is the best description of silk.

The grain produced in the country barely suffices for home consumption.

GENERAL EMPLOYMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

The people of Bukhara are generally industrious, active and peaceable. The rural population are for the most part employed in agricultural pursuits, rearing silk worms and flocks of sheep* goats and camels. The more opulent landholders also carry on trade in sheep-wool, skins, cotton cloths, &c., which they sometimes export to foreign countries.

* The sheep of Bukhara is famous for the grease of its tail ("Roghan-i-dumba"). It is generally used as a substitute for ghee, of which very little is produced in the country, the cream of cow milk being much taken with tea, which is drank by all classes of the people. The morning repast consists of tea and bread.

The towns people follow all the trades and professions ordinarily practised in all large towns in the world. Thousands of men are employed in the manufacture of silk in the cities of Bukhara, Samarkand, Karshí and Katakurghan. The silk fabrics of Bukhara surpass those of Khokand, Urganj, Mashhad and Kabul in beauty and texture; they are however, inferior to those of Khutan, China and Tabrez in Persia. Silk is imported into Bukhara from Rasht in Persia (through Mashhad), Khokand and Urganj.

There are about 400 looms for the manufacture of silk in the city of Bukhara.

The city of Bukhara is not only a great mart of commerce with all the surrounding countries in Asia, Russia and India, but is the first seat of Arabic learning, particularly the "Fika" (code of Mahammadan law) in Asia. There are hundreds of Madrisas, or Seminaries, supported by Government and the people, and thousands of Múllas or scholars versed in the "Fika" according to the orthodox doctrines of the Mahammadan religion, a strict observance of which by the people is enforced by the King, who is styled "Ghazi-ud-din" or "Defender of the Faith." Hence Bukhara is considered to be the bulwark of Islamism, as is shewn in the following "Rubai" (Quatrain) and called Bukhara-i-sharif, to mark its pre-eminence in sacred learning.

Samarkand saikal i ru e zamin ast
 Bukhara kuwwat i Islam o din ast
 Mashhad gar gumbaz i subzash na bashad
 Rawafiz kxanh i ru e zamin ast.

Samarkand is the beauty of the world.

Bukhara is the strength of Islam and religion.

If Mashhad had not its blue dome,*

It would have been the greatest house of heresy in the world.

There is a standing army of 1,2000 sowars and 1,000 foot,

MILITARY.

† Dad Khah.
Parwanchi.
Tuksubá.
Diwan begí.
Yuzbashi.
Pinjabashi.
Minbashi.
Dehbashi.

consisting chiefly of the natives of the country. The pay of a Sowar is 2 Tillas, = 13 Co.'s Rs. per mensem; and foot 1 Tilla, or Rs.6-8 per month. The pay of officers† varies from 100 Tillas (= 650 Co.'s Rs.) to 10 Tillas (= 65 Co.'s Rs.) per mensem.

The Governors of provinces have local unorganized troops, who are paid out of the local revenues. These troops number about 50,000 men.

SLAVES.

The number of slaves in the Bukhara country may be estimated at one lac, of which 20,000 may be at Bukhara itself. The slaves are imported by the "Alamani Turkman," from the Persian districts bordering on the Turkman country, or by slave dealers of Bukhara, Kunduz and Badakhshan from Hazara, Kafiristan, Shignan, Wakhan, Chitral and Gilgit.

The "Alamani" Turkmans are professional robbers, or rather kidnappers, like the "Kirghiz",‡ inhabiting the desert country

* Shrine consecrated to the memory of Imam Músi Raza—one of the twelve Imams.

‡ The Kirghiz, however, are not kidnappers, but professional plunderers.

bordering on Urganj, Bukhara, Persia and Herat. Their principal places are Marv and Sarakhs. They generally kidnap the children of the "Shia" inhabitants of Persia, and sometimes extend their forays in the direction of Herat.

The other slave-dealers procure children from their parents and relatives in barter for articles of general consumption, such as cloths, utensils, haberdashery, &c., which they carry with them to those countries for the purpose.

WOOL OF BUKHARA.

The sheep-wool or goat-wool of Bukhara is not a staple article of foreign trade, but the lamb-skin (with the fleece on) of Karakul (a district about 20 kos distant to the south of Bukhara, and hence called "Karakuli") is famous. About ten lacs rupees worth of lamb-skisn—the produce of Karakul and other districts of Bukhara, all called "Karakuli"—is annually exported from Bukhara to Persia, Turkish China, Russia, Kabul and India.

The greatest quantity goes to Persia, where the people make caps of "Karakuli" called "Pupakh." A piece of the best description of "Karakuli" sells from 25 rupees to 16 rupees in Persia.

APPENDIX XXII.—(Continued.)

Principal Russian Articles imported into and sold at Bukhara.

	NAME OF ARTICLE.	PRICE.	REMARKS.
	<i>Cloths, woollen, silken, Flaxen and cotton.</i>		
	<i>Woollen.</i>		
1	Broad cloth (Russian manufacture), ...	4 to 15 Co.'s Rs. per yard,	The scarlet color is preferred for the army. The king is in the habit of making annual presents of choghas made of scarlet broad cloth to the troops. A small quantity is re-exported to Kabul. Bánát-i-rúmi or broad cloth manufactured in England is also imported from Constantinople through "Rasht," a Persian Port on the Caspian sea, and Mashhad. The Bánát-i-rúmi sells at 20 rupees per yard at Bukhára. No other English broad cloth is imported into Bukhára.
2	Slátiská (in pieces and cloaks,) ...	Cloaks, 8 to 10 Co.'s Rupees each, ... Pieces, 3 Co.'s Rs. per yard,	Rarely exported to Kabul.
	<i>Silken.</i>		
1	Khudbaft (Russian manufacture), ...	From 5 to 8 Rs. per yard,	A silk cloth made in imitation of shawls. Khudbaft is also manufactured in Káshán in Persia, a small quantity of which is also imported. The Russian stuff has undersold the Persian in the Bukhára market.
2	Atlas (Satin), ...	From 1½ to 2 Rs. per yard,	

APPENDIX XXII.—(Continued.)

	NAME OF ARTICLE.	PRICE.	REMARKS.
3	Velvet (cotton and silk), ...	1 to 4 Co.'s Rs. per yard,	Silk velvet, called Atlas-i-rúmf, sells at 6 to 8 rupees per yard.
4	White silk cloth, ...	3 Rs. per yard,	A small quantity only imported.
	<i>Brocades.</i>		
1	"Ishtop" (Brocade) in pieces. "Asli," (true), ...	15 to 20 Co.'s Rs. per yard,	} Partly re-exported to Afghanistan, &c.
2	"Kalbí" (false), ...	3 to 4 Rs. per yard,	
3	"Kalabatun," "asli" and "kalbí" (gold and silver wire or thread, true and false), ...	...	
4	"Simgot" "asli" and kalbí" (yellow and white lace and thread, true and false),		
	<i>Flaxen.</i>		
1	"Nanka" (Nankeen),	...	Partly sent to Kábul and India.
2	"Sirja" (a kind of nankeen) in pieces,	From 2 Tillas to 3 Tillas (or 12-10 to 19 Co.'s Rs.) per piece having 30 yards each,	Partly sent to Kábul.
3	"Urmak" (of flax and cotton) used in making choghas,		Partly re-exported to Kábul. Rarely imported into India.
4	"Kandír" (a cloth made of fibre,)	From 2 to 3 yards per rupee,	Partly sent to Kabul, where it is all consumed.

APPENDIX XXII.—(Continued.)

	NAME OF ARTICLE.	PRICE.	REMARKS.
1	<i>Cotton.</i> White calicos,	...	A small quantity only comes. The English cotton piece goods have undersold the Russian stuff. Turbans of Russian manufacture with gold borders at both ends find ready sale.
2	Chintz (various descriptions),	Various rates. From 30 Tun- kas=10 Co.'s Rs. to 20 Tun- kas = 6-10 Co.'s Rs. per piece contain- ing 22½ yards,	A large quantity of both Russian and English Chintz goes to Bukhara. Russian chintzes are partly re-exported to Kábul.
3	Katan, or fine muslin, <i>Furs and Skins.</i> " Sanjab " (skin of the grey squirrel, " Sambur " (sable skin), " Kirsak," " Kakum " (white furs), " Pachegi," " Sinegi," " Bulghar " (Russi- an leather, also call- ed Kazan, morocco), " Kimsana " (a color- ed leather), " Chai-banka " (a description of tea),	 Co.'s Rs. 6-5 or one Tilla per seer of 80 tolas,	Partly re-exported to Kabul and India, &c. Do. Do. A small quantity received for the rich only,—all con- sumed in Bukhara.

APPENDIX XXII.—(Continued).

NAME OF ARTICLE.	PRICE.	REMARKS.
		<p>This is the only description of tea imported from Russian markets. Several other descriptions of tea come through Kashghar, but of late the tea exported from India has undersold certain descriptions of tea received through Kashghar. Some of them are here named.</p> <p>Aghá parchai, Lounka chai, Chai kizil kaghaz, Takhta chai, } Superior descriptions of tea, imported from Kashghar only.</p> <p>Ghora chai, Zíra chai, Siya chai, Ak kúruk, } These descriptions are imported from India also.</p>
Sugar loaf,	1 rupee per seer,	Partly re-exported to Cabul, India, &c,
<i>Bullion.</i>		
Gold coins (Ducats) (Boodkee),	5 rupees each,	} Partly re-exported to Kabul, and India, and Herat.
Gold dust,		
Kirmiz (cochineal),		<p>This article formerly (15 years ago) used to be imported into Bukhara from Russia and sold at Bukhára at 100 Tillas = 650 Co.'s Rs. per bag containing 4 Bukhára seers=20 seers of 80 tolas each. Much of the quantity now imported into Bukhára goes from India and sells at Bukhára at 10 rupees per seer.</p>
<i>Cutlery and Metals.</i>		
Padlocks.		
Knives, Scizzors.		

APPENDIX XXII.—(Continued.)

NAME OF ARTICLE.	PRICE.	REMARKS.
Brass and iron utensils,		
Pewter,		
Iron,	1½ per maund,	Partly re-exported to Herat and Kabul.
Copper, in sheets, ...	Rs. 32-8 per maund,	Do. to Herat and Kabul, &c.
Tea pots, brazen ("samawat"),	From 2 to 3 Tillas each, 2 Tillas=12-10 Co.'s Rs. 3 Tillas=19 Co.'s Rs.	Partly exported to Kabul and Peshawur.
Degchowán, or set of cooking pots, made of mixed metal of various sizes and dimensions,	From 6 to 4 Rs. each,	Partly re-exported to Herat and Kabul.
Trays of various sizes,		Partly re-exported to Herat, Balkh, Muzar, Cabul, &c.
Beads and corals,		Do. Do.
Flints,		All consumed in Bukhára.
Fishbone, (shir mahi),	5 Co.'s Rs. per seer of 80 tolas,	Partly exported to Kabul, India, Herat, &c.
Porcelain,	Various rates,	Partly exported to Kabul, Balkh, &c. &c.
Boxes and desks of wood of Irbit, &c., covered with Tin and painted,	} From 20 to 5 Rs. each,	Partly re-exported to Kabul, Balkh, Herat, India, &c.
— of Tin,		
Snuff boxes,	From 8 annas to 2 annas each.	
Glasses, needles, &c.,		All consumed in Bukhára.
Wax (white),	1½ seer per Co.'s rupee,	Do. Do.

APPENDIX XXII.—(Continued.)

EXPORTS from Bukhara to Russia.

NAME OF ARTICLE.	PRICE.	REMARKS.
Bukhara chintz,	T u n k a s 30=10 Co.'s Rs. per piece, each contain- ing 8 yards.	
Raw cotton,	8 seers for the rupee,	Exported to Russia, Balkh and Herat, &c. About ten Lac rupees worth of cotton is exported to Russia, &c.
Cotton thread,	3 seers for the rupee (Co.'s) (E n g l i s h weight,	Exported to Russia only. About (4,00,000) rupees worth is exported.
Lamb-skin, " Kara- kuli"	From 3 Rs. to 8 Rs. per piece, which is about 2 feet by 1½ feet,	About 20,000 rupees worth goes to Russia.
Post-i-robah, (F o x skin,)	Co.'s Rs. 1-8 or 1 per skin,	About 15,000 rupees worth go to Russia.
Turquoises, exported from Persia <i>via</i> Mashhad. Produce of the mines of Nishapūr,	Various rates.	Partly exported to Russia, Kashghar, Kabul and India, &c.
Lapis lazuli, from Ba- dakhshan,	50 to 70 Rs. per seer,	To Russia only.
Raw and dyed silk, and silk sashes, caps. Silk Khulat (ready made garments), Rice. Dried fruits. Indigo.		

APPENDIX XXII.—(*Continued.*)*LIST of Exports and Imports between Bukhara and Khokand.*

EXPORTS FROM BUKHARA.

Indigo, from India.	}	For detail see list of exports from India.
Cotton piece goods from ditto.		
Brocades from ditto.		
Raw cotton—produce of Bukhara.		
Bukhara chintz.		
Shawl, Kirmani.	}	Received from Meshhad.
Turquoises.		
" Ilk " (oli banum).		

IMPORTS INTO BUKHARA.

" Pat, " goats wool.	{	And from Bukhara re-ex- ported to India and Kabul.
Raw silk. Price at Bukhara per seer of 80 tolas, 5-4 Com- pany's rupees.		
	{	Consumed in Bukhara, — and also re-exported to In- dia and Kabul.
Horses (Kazzak horses). Also exported to Afghanistan, India, &c.		
Silk-handkerchiefs. From 2 to 5 Tillas per score.	{	The Murghilan hand- kerchiefs are famous.

LIST of exports and imports between Bukhara and Mashhad.

EXPORTS FROM BUKHARA.

1. Karakuli, or lamb-skins. Price at Bukhara	}	Mostly exported from Bukhara to Persia, via Mashhad. This is one of the staple articles of trade from Bukhara. About ten lacs rupees worth of Karakuli is the estimated amount of ex- port to Persia, Kabul and India, &c.
8 to 3 rupees		
per piece ; at		
Meshhad 25 to		
16 rupees, and		
5 Rs. per piece.		

APPENDIX XXII.—(Continued).

2. Cashmiri shawls, long ; Jamewars, square shawls ; woven and needle work.	}	Received into Bukhara from Cashmir through Kabul. Jamawars or shawls figured in breadths are most prized by Persians and Turkis.
3. Broad-cloth.		
Camlet.	}	Russian goods.
Ormuk, a flaxen cloth.		
Russian furs.		
Chintz, Russian.		
Kandir, a cotton cloth.		
Serja,		
Nanka,		
Udrus, a Bukhara silk cloth.		
Bekusab, ditto ditto.		
Tea from Kashghar.		
Kussian leather.	}	From Russia.
Kimsana (skin).		
Padlocks.	}	From ditto.
Sumawat or brass tea-pots.		
Deg-chowan or cooking-pots.		
Trays.		
Fishbone.		
Flints.		
Boxes of Irbit		
Wax.		
Glass.		
Snuff boxes.		

IMPORTS INTO BUKHARA.

Turquoises from the mines of Nishapur.
 Ilk (Oli-banum).

APPENDIX XXII.—(Concluded).

Opium from Ispahan.	Price at Bukhara	} Re-exported to Kash- ghar.
	Co.'s Rs. 32-8	
	per seer of 80	
	tolahs.	

Shawl Kirmani, or shawls made of Kirmani-wool, (5 yards long, 1 yard broad), used as turbans by "Türks". Price from 5 to 6 Rs. Company's per piece.

Chintz, Sadras, in pieces. Price 6-5 Co.s' Rs. per piece.

Chitz, Rumí, from Constantinople. Price from 5* to 3* Tillas per piece, containing 24 yards of cloth.

Broad-cloth, Rumí, from Constantinople. Price 20 to 16 Rs. per yard.

Black silk handkerchiefs. Price 5 Tillas per 20 pieces = 12 annas per piece

Kanawez of Tebriz. Price from 2 to 2-8 Rs. per yard.

Persian Reeds (pens) at various rates.

* Equal to Company's Rs. 32-8 and 19 Rupees.

APPENDIX XXIII.

MEMO. on the Afghanistan trade with India.

There has been a gradual increase in the trade with Afghanistan and Turkistan, through Peshawur, since annexation.

The chief causes have been—

1stly.—The tranquillity in the Trans Indus territories, and the abolition of all customs duties, since the introduction of British rule.

2ndly.—The Amír has, of late years, paid much attention to, and provided for, the safety of the Turkistan road. The Ghilzais used to plunder caravans on the road near Jigdilik, between Jalalabad and Kabul. Beyond Bamian, between Saighan and Kámard, the road was subject to the depredations of the Dehzangi Huzaras, and the Lakais, an Uzbek tribe, natives of Kawadian, an independent State, on the bank of the Oxus, committed occasional raids on the road between Khulm and Mazár-i-Sharíf. All these tribes are now kept in proper awe, and the road throughout the Amír's dominions is quite safe.

3rdly.—Some of the sons, brothers, and other relatives of the Amir have, within the last 10 years, engaged in large commercial speculations with India and Turkistan, through their gomash-tas or agents. The names of some of them are here given :—

1. Sardar Pir Mahammad Khan, brother of the Amír, (lately dead).

2. Bībí Khájjo (wife of the Amir, and mother of the late Mahammad Akbar Khan).

3. Mahammad Usmán Khan (son of Nuwwab Samad Khan, brother of the Amír).

4. Shahdowla (son of Nuwwab Mahammad Zamân Khan, who was a nephew of the Amír).

5. Abdul Ghani Khan (son of the late Nuwwab Jabbar Khan, Amír's brother).

6. Wife of Sardar Mahammad Afzal Khan, Hakim of Balkh. She lives at Kabul.

The relatives of the Amírs seem to vie with each other in enlarging the extent and sphere of their respective trade.

4thly.—The traders are protected from all oppressions by the Kardars and others in Afghanistan, the only extortion they are subjected to is the levy of an unduly enormous duty by the over valuation of their goods by the customs officers.

Sardar Mahammad Afzal Khan, Hakim of Balkh, is the largest trader in his dominions. He buys up all the cotton and silk produced in his country at cheap rates, and sells them to the best advantage to traders of Turkistan and Afghanistan.

APPENDIX XXIII A.

Extract from Chapter XVII of the Personal Narrative of a journey to the source of the river Oxus, by the route of the Indus, Kabul and Badakshan, performed by Lieutenant John Wood, of the East India Company's Navy.

ACCOUNT OF LAPIS LAZULI MINES.

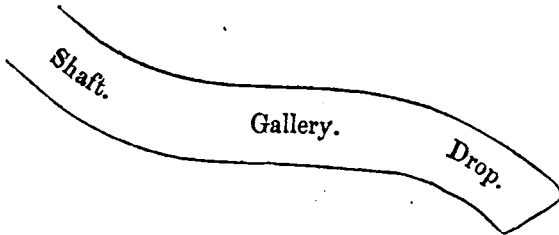
Firgamu stands at the head of the fertile portion of the Kokchas valley, which, south of this, takes the name of Koran. Beyond Firgamu the mountains rise immediately from the bed of the river; and there the scanty population live in glens opening on the Kokcha, but none in the main valley itself. Our hardy Yabus, though accustomed to rough roads, were here useless; and exchanging them for those of the country, we left them at the village to await our return. As the greater portion of the distance from Firgamu to the Ladjword mines had to be performed on foot, we bartered our Uzbek boots for leather buskins (Kumaches), and with a willow staff to assist us in climbing, set out upon our expedition.

A party of countrymen had been sent forward to mend the road, to lay temporary bridges over chasms in the path, and to find a new track, where the old one had been defaced by the earthquake of 1832. The time allowed them was, however, too short for the performance of these several duties; yet though they had not effected much as pioneers, they did us good service elsewhere. After a long and toilsome march we reached the foot of the Ladjword mountains, but were too exhausted to visit the mines that night. One of the party, Hussein, an Afghan, had fallen on the road, and was too severely bruised to come on; but, with this ex-

ception, despite of the poet's warning, we arrived unhurt.* Where the deposits of lapiz-lazuli occurs, the valley of the Kokcha is about 200 yards wide. On both sides the mountains are high and naked. The entrance to the mines is in the face of the mountain, on the right bank of the stream, and about 1,500 feet above its level. The formation is of black and white limestone, unstratified, though plentifully veined with lines, thus



The summit of the mountain is rugged, and their sides destitute of soil, or vegetation. The path by which the mines are approached is steep and dangerous, the effect of neglect, rather than of natural difficulties. The mountains have been tried for lapis-lazuli at various places; but the following is a section of the principal and latest worked mine :—



The shaft by which you descend to the gallery is about ten feet square, and is not so perpendicular as to prevent your walking down. The gallery is eighty paces long, with a gentle descent,

* The verse runs thus :—

“Agur janub doshukh na kham buro Tinaar, Murrow ba janub tungee koran.”
If you wish not to go to destruction. Avoid the narrow valley of Koran.

but it terminates abruptly in a hole, twenty feet in diameter and as many deep. The width and height of the gallery, though irregular, may be estimated at about twelve feet; but at some places where the roof has fallen in its section is so contracted that the visitor is forced to advance upon his hands and knees. Accidents would appear to have been frequent, and one place in the mine is named after some unhappy sufferers who were crushed by the falling roof. No precaution has been taken to support, by means of pillars, the top of the mine, which, formed of detached blocks wedged together, requires only a little more lateral expansion to drop into the cavity. Any further operations can only be carried on at the most imminent risk to the miners. The temperature at the further end of the mine was 36° of Fahrenheit, while in the open air at its entrance it was 29°.

The method of extracting the lapis lazuli is sufficiently simple. Under the spot to be quarried a fire is kindled, and its flame, fed by dry furze, is made to flicker over the surface. When the rock has become sufficiently soft, or, to use the workmen's expression, "nurim," it is beaten with hammers, and flake after flake knocked off, until the stone of which they are in search is discovered. Deep grooves are then picked out round the lapis-lazuli, into which crow-bars are inserted, and the stone and part of its matrix are detached.

The workmen enumerate three descriptions of ladjword. These are the Neeli, or indigo colour; the Asmani, or light blue; and the Suvsî, or green. Their relative value is in the order in which I have mentioned them. The richest colours are found in the darkest rock, and the nearer the river the greater is said to be the purity of the stone. The search for ladjword is only prosecuted

during winter, probably because, labour in the mine being compulsory, the inhabitants are less injured by giving it in a season of comparative idleness, than when the fields require their attention. Perhaps, also, during the cold of winter the rock may be more susceptible to the action of heat, and thus be more easily reduced, than when its temperature is higher. Within the last four years, Murad Beg has ceased to work both the lapis-lazuli and ruby mines ; and the reason assigned for his altered policy is the small success which has hitherto attended the operations. The mines, the produce of which was exported to Bokhara and China, have been known from a very early period, and the balast ruby of Badakshan has furnished the poets of Persia with many a simile. I need scarcely add that the beautiful blue called ultra marine is obtained from the lapis-lazuli. After carefully inspecting the mines we set out in the evening on our return to Jerm, and put up that night at Rohat, a deserted village seven miles down the valley. It stands at the mouth of a little stream on the right bank of the Kokcha, by the valley of which the Kaffirs usually make their inroads into Badakshan. Some time back the inhabitants of the village were attacked by these fierce people, and, contrary to their usual custom, the slaughter was indiscriminate ; all perished, women as well as men. Since then there have been no permanent settlers in the valley above Firgamu. As we moved among the lone hamlets it was some satisfaction to know that the passes between us and these barbarians were now blocked up with snow. Still they are as daring as cruel, and the bare possibility of a night attack from them did not tend to make our slumbers the more tranquil. There is a more than churchyard solitude about a region such as this, which has been rendered waste and desolate by the hand of the murderer and the robber, and every record scattered around of its former peaceful state comes with a crushing weight upon the heart."

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER XIX.

The ruby mines are within twenty miles of Ishkashm, in a district called Gharan, which word signifies caves or mines, and on the right bank of the river Oxus. They face the stream, and their entrance is said to be 1,200 feet above its level. The formation of the mountain is either red sand-stone or lime-stone, largely impregnated with magnesia. The mines are easily worked, the operation being more like digging a hole in sand, than quarrying rocks. Above Ishkashm the water of the Oxus is beautifully transparent, but after issuing from the mountains below Darwaz, it is of a dirty red colour. The galleries are described as being numerous, and running directly in from the river. The labourers are greatly incommoded by water filtering into the mine from above, and by the smoke from their lamps, for which there is no exit. Whenever a seam or whitish blotch is discovered, the miners set to work; and when a ruby is found it is always encased in a round nodule of considerable size. The mines have not been worked since Badakshan fell into the hands of the Kunduz Chief, who, irritated, it is supposed, at the small profit they yielded, marched the inhabitants of the district, then numbering about five hundred families, to Kunduz, and disposed of them in the slave market. The inhabitants of Gharan were Rafizies, or Shiah Mahomedans, and so are the few families which still remain there.

APPENDIX XXIII B.

Table showing the distance from Karáchi to Multán and Atak (Attok,) by water, and from Multán to Peshawur by land, from information received from Captain P. S. Lumsden, Assistant Quarter Master General.

	<i>Miles. Furlongs.</i>	
From Karáchi to Thattha (Tatta) <i>by land</i> , ...	61	4
„ Do. Do. <i>by sea</i> , ...	136	0
„ Thattha to Kotri, <i>by river</i> , ...	72	0
„ Kotri to Sakkhar (Sukkur, <i>do.</i> ...	234	0
„ Sakkhar to Kasmur (Kusmore,) <i>do.</i> ...	78	0
„ Kasmur to Mitthankot, <i>do.</i> ...	75	0
Distance from Karachi to Mitthankot, <i>do.</i> ...	595	0
From Mitthankot to Multan, <i>by water</i> , ...	114	0
Distance from Karachi to Multan, <i>do.</i> ...	709	0
Distance from Karachi to Mitthankot, ...	595	0
From Mitthankot to Dehra Ghazi Khan, ...	132	0
„ Dehra Ghazi Khan to Dehra Futeh Khan, ...	108	0
„ Dehra Futeh Khan to Dehra Ismail Khan, ...	52	0
„ Dehra Ismail Khan to Isa Khail, ...	72	0
„ Isa Khail to Kalabagh, ...	26	0
„ Kalabagh to Makhud, ...	11	0
„ Makhud to Atak (Attok), ...	66	0
Total distance from Karachi to Attok, <i>by water</i> , ...	1,062	0
Distance from Multan to Peshawur <i>viâ</i> Lahore, ...	479	3
Do. do. <i>viâ</i> Shahpur, Pinddadan Khan, and Rawul Pindee, fit only for camels, ...	406	7
Distance from Atak (Attok) to Peshawur, ...	45	2

APPENDIX XXIII C.

ROUTE from Karachi in Sindh to Kilát-i-Nasir in Bilochistan, via Khoja-Jamot-ka-kot, and Khozdar.

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	Distance in miles.	REMARKS.
1	From Karáchi to Magghar Pír, or Pír Magghar, ...	9	Dharamsála. Water abundant from hot springs. Supplies scanty.
2	Chak-kura nala, ...	11½	Water brackish in pools. A halting place on a Nalá. No supplies.
3	Habb river, ...	5½	A fine stream of good water, 18 inches deep, with many deep pools. No supplies.
4	Bábúrá river, ...	14½	Water scanty and very brackish. Supplies none.
5	Vírál-jo-kot, ...	8	Water abundant from pools in the Viral river. Supplies scanty.
6	Junction of Vírál and Amrí rivers, ...	11½	Water scanty, from holes in the bed of the river. Supplies none.
7	Sháhbíláwal, ...	11½	Water abundant from a fine stream. Supplies none.
8	Junction of Sháh and Jámot rivers, ...	15½	Water in pools. Supplies none.
9	Sáhib-Khan-jo-kot, ...	7	Water abundant from Jámot river. Supplies none.
10	Jummá-jámot, ...	11	Water abundant from Vindar river. Supplies none.
11	Kanna-ráj river, ...	14	Water abundant and good. Supplies none.
12	Khojah Jamot-ká-kot, ...	9½	Water abundant from Kanna-raj river. Supplies scanty.
TOTAL, ...		128½	miles.

N. B.—This route, taken from the Sindh Directory for 1862, is supposed to join the route from Karáchi via Súnmiání to Kilat at Baran Lák. The distance between the two places, Khoja Jámot-ka-kot and Baran Lák, may be assumed at 60 miles.

APPENDIX XXIII C.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	Distance in miles.	REMARKS.
	From Baran Lak, (naked pass), to Turkabar, ...	10	This pass is the limit to which in severe winters snow has been known to fall. It seldom extends to Khozdar. A Plain. Water, forage, sup- plies precarious. Water regulated by the supplies of rain.
	Kálá dara, (or black valley, ...	15	Do. Do.
	Wád, ...	9	Hilly. A small town. In the hills near are numerous Ghorbands or ancient mounds and ramparts.
	Gardens of the Wád Sardars, or Khans, Samandará, ...	6 15	Cross a Plain.
	Khozdar, ...	20	Fort. 100 houses. A canal.
	Baghwana, ...	12	A town. 100 houses. Do. Baghwana is reached by another road also from Wad, or the gardens of the Wad Surdar, which is the nearest and direct, viz. Langleji. A spot where there are many vestiges of olden times. Chúrání. Low hills. A spot where the bed of a water course has a scanty rill. Road tolerable. Wír. A slight detour leads to the wide level plain of Wír. Firozabad. Road through low hills. Commencement of the plain of Firozabad, with a rivulet flow- ing from Kappar. Kapper. A village. Lead mines. Baghwana. Road through a plain.
	Zohwar, ...	10	No habitation. A rivulet.

APPENDIX XXIII C.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	Distance in miles.	REMARKS.
	Lakorian, ...	5	A spacious plain, at the northern extremity of which are some important "Ghorbands," or "Bastas," or retrenched lines, which completely cover the entrance of the defile connecting the plain of Lakhorian with that of Anjirah. The principal Rampart runs parallel to a deep ravine, and joined by a small eminence. These vestiges are remarkable for their magnitude as well as for the solidity and skill evident in their construction. Their origin is not known.
	Anjirah, ...	10	Passing through the defile, the plain of Anjira opens with a descent. Springs of water issuing from an elevated ground. 3 or 4 houses.
	Sohrab, ...	14	A collection of several villages.
	Surmasang, ...	16	Water in streams from the Hills. No houses. A stream.
	Rodinjo, (or Rodango), ...	12	A village. 50 houses. A fine stream of water.
	Kalát, (or Kilát-i-Nuseer, ...	15	Capital of Bilochistan. A strong fortress and lofty citadel. A considerable town outside on the right, and another on the left, with many villages in a cultivated valley.
	Total estimated from Baran Lak to Kalát, ...	} 229	NOTE.—This route from Khoja Jamot-ka-kot to Kalat has been compiled from "Masson's Narrative of a journey to Kalat" (or "Kilát-i-Nasir). The distance from Anjirah to Kalat, is taken from "Hough's Army of the Indus."
	From Karáchi to Khoja Jámot-ka-kot, ...	} 128½	
	Total estimated distance from Karachi, to Kalat, ...	} 357	
			miles.

APPENDIX XXXIII C.—(Concluded.)

From Kalat to Quetta (kot) in the Province of Shal Bilochistan.

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	Distance in miles.	REMARKS.
	Karez Garání, ...	9	A small village and aqueduct stream.
	Mangachar, ...	9	A small town. 350 houses. Plenty of water.
	Kadd, ...	13	No houses. Unmade wells.
	Mastung, ...	15	A large walled town; many villages near; in an extensive cultivated plain; plenty of water; famous for its grapes.
	Kahnak, ...	9	A village. 200 houses. Plenty of water.
	Shál-kot (Quetta)	20	A large town. Fort. Cultivated plain, and fine streams of water.
	Total estimated distance, from Kalat to Kot (Quetta),	} 75	miles.

NOTE.—For the route from Kot (Quetta) to Candahar, see Appendix XI, (Caravan route from Shikarpur to Candahar by the Bolan pass).

APPENDIX XXIV.

MEMO.

Trade between the British territories (Punjab,) and the countries within and beyond the dominions of the Maharajah of Cashmere.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The annexed Table A gives the exports and imports, with statistics.

These have been arranged in the following order :—

I. Exports from the Punjab, and the Jammú and Kashmir provinces, to Leh, Yarkund and Changthan, (Rudokh).

II. Imports from Yarkund, Leh and Changthan, to the Punjab and the Jammú and Kashmir provinces.

III. Exports from the Punjab to the Jammú and Kashmir provinces.

IV. Imports to the Punjab from the Jammú and Kashmir provinces.

TRADE BETWEEN PUNJAB, LEH, AND YARKUND.

This trade passes almost entirely by Kúlú * and Rampúr to Leh, and from Leh to Yarkund.

No trade from the Punjab to Leh or Yarkund now passes through the Jammú or Kashmir provinces.

The trade between Jammú, Kashmir and Leh passes by the following routes :—

From Jammú to Leh, viâ Sooroo. (*Route No. III. Table of Routes.*)

* For details of these routes see Nos. I., I. A. and II. of the Table of Routes, annexed.

From Sreenugur to Leh, by Dras. (*Route No. V.*)

The commercial lines between the Punjab, the Maharaja's territory (Leh) and Changthan are the following :—

From Rampúr, Bishehr, to Changthan (Gurdokh or Gara) (*Routes IV., IV A., IV B.*)

From Leh to ditto by Sakhtee. (*Route No. VI.*)

The principal commercial lines by which the trade between the Punjab and the Jammú and Kashmir passes are the following :—

From Umritsur to Jammú and thence to Sreenugur by the Banihal Pass. (*Route No. VII.*)

From Goojrat to Sreenugur by Bhimbur and the Peer Punjal range. (*Route No. VIII.*)

From Umritsur to Sreenugur by Akhnoor and the Boodhil pass. (*Route No. IX.*)

From Peshawur to Sreenugur by Moozufurabad and Bara-moola. (*Route No. X.*)

The annexed Table of Routes shows the stages, the distances, and the state of the several routes.

The Kúllú route, No. I, is the most frequented by traders from the Punjab and Hill states to Leh.

The Jammú and Banihal Route, No. VII., is now the principal channel of Punjab trade through the Maharaja's territories, the Maharaja having interdicted the transport of almost all the staple articles of trade by the other routes through his dominions.

The Punjab salt trade chiefly follows the Akhnoor and Bhimbur routes.

CARRIAGE.

Route No. I. From Umritsur to Leh by Kúlú,

Rs.

Ponyload, equal to 3 maunds, 22 Rs. } 11 From Umritsur to Kúlú.
 } 11 From Kúlú to Leh.

From Leh to Yarkund do. 45, and 55 Rs. for Opium.

Total, 67

From Yarkund to Leh, per Tattoo, (3 mds.) 33 Rs.

By Coolee, per md. 2-8-0 Umritsur to Sultanpúr.

6-5-4 Sultanpúr to Leh.

Sheep are also employed for carriage, by the owners only, not on hire.

Route II. By Rampúr, Bishehr, to Leh.

By Spiti, Pony, Tattoo, equal to 3 maunds, Rs. 14-1-0, at per maund 4-11-0.

By Chhomoreereee, Coolee, Rs. 5-0-0 per maund. Impassable for laden tattoos.

Route No. III. From Jammú to Leh.

From Jammú to Sooroo, stage, by coolee, Rs. 3-12-0. A coolee carries $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds.

From Sooroo to Leh on Tattoo, 3 mds. 3-0-0 per Tattoo.

Route No. IV. From Rampúr to Changthan, via Chhoo-moortee.

Route No. V. Sreenugur to Leh. } Pony, Rs. 7 to 9
 } Coolee, Rs. 5-8-0

Route No. V. From Leh to Changthan, viâ Sakhtee.

Oxen. Each ox carries about 3 mds. 15 Rs. at 5 per maund.

Sheep are laden by the owners only, not let on hire.

Route No. VII. From Umritsur to Sreenugur,
By Jammú and Banihal, } Mule from Umritsur to Jammú, Rs. 1-14-0.
Coolee from Jammú to Sreenugur, 3 to 4 Rs. per md.

Route VIII. From Umritsur to Bhimbur.

From Bhimbur to Sreenugur, per pony or ox, 4 Rs.

Route IX. By Akhnoor.

From Umritsur to Akhnoor, }
From Akhnoor to Sreenugur, } per pony or ox, 4 Rs.

Route X. By Moozufurabad.

From Peshawur to Moozufurabad, } Mule }
From Moozufurabad to Sreenugur, } or Ox } 2 Rs. to 2-4 per md.

STATE OF TRADE BY THE DIFFERENT LINES.

I. Trade between the Punjab, Leh and Yarkund.

This trade has diminished considerably for the last 15 years, but there has been no perceptible diminution more recently. The mutiny of Hindoostan did not much affect it, beyond perhaps causing a transitory depression immediately after the mutiny.

The chief cause of the decline of trade has been the internal feuds and dissensions between two Chinese factions, the Majoos and the Kurakhutaees, which have existed for the last 15 years. These domestic conflicts have tended to materially check the export of all the valuable productions of the Central Chinese provinces to Yarkund, which consisted of some of the staple articles of trade with Leh, viz: bullion (gold and silver coins, silver ingots, "yamboos" &c.) precious stones, tea, silks, kiriana, (valuable drugs, &c.); and the trade, as now existing, is mostly confined to the productions of the Turkish provinces of China, Yarkund, Kashgar

Toorfan, &c., viz. shawl wool from Toorfan, Oochturfan, Koochar, Yarkund, Khutan, &c. Yarkund and Kashgar Churus &c.*

Bullion.—The Chinese army in Turkish China, I am told, formerly received its pay direct from Pekin in silver ingots, and other China silver and gold coins. For the last 13 or 15 years, they have been paid by the *Wang*, or Turkish Chinese Governor, from the local revenues in local coins.

The price of bullion, (silver ingots in particular,) which was eagerly purchased by the Mahajun traders of the Punjab (and Hindoostan) for the purity of its silver, and for which they made returns in such goods as were most in demand in Turkish China (opium, skins, brocades, cloths, pearls, &c.,) has by degrees risen considerably in the Yarkund market from 3 or 400 Tunkas to 1,000 Tunkas. (A Tunka, consisting of 50 copper pice, which are strung together, is equal to about 3 annas of Hindoostan.)

The consequence has been that but a small number of yamboos (silver ingots) has within the period in question occasionally been imported to Leh.

Tea and Kiriana.—Tea of a particular description called the “Karakokla” (green, curly) was formerly imported to Kashmir from Yarkund through Leh in larger quantities; its place is now in a great measure supplied by tea sent up from the Punjab, where it is brought up from the sea coast. In the same way many of the drugs, Kirana (“Darcheenee,” “Chobcheenec,” “Badian Khutasee,” Rhubarb, Mamiran Cheenec, &c.,) which used to pour in large quantities from Yarkund are supplied to Kashmir from Umritsur.

Silks. A small quantity of Khutan and China silk cloths and silk only imported.

* The trade in these two articles has been gradually increasing within the period in question, as shown hereafter.

Shawl wool. Little or no "Toorfanee" or "Kucharee" Shawl-wool was formerly exported to Leh.

The Chathanee shawl wool only was used in the manufacture of shawls in Kashmir. The Toorfanees and Yarkundeers or the Ladakhees did not know how to clean it from dirt, skin, coarse hair, &c., and could not appreciate its worth. It is only within the last 15 or 20 years that this article attracted the attention of the Kashmiri shawl merchants. They taught the Yarkundis the process of cleaning it. "The quantity of Toorfanee" and "Kucharee" shawl wool now imported is sufficiently large to meet the demand for the manufacture of superior shawls in Kashmir, and it is a fact that this manufacture is now carried on on a much larger scale than it was 15 years ago, with reference to the increased demand for fine shawls in the Europe market.

It is worthy of remark that the Maharaja's Government has always kept, and still keeps, a strict monopoly of this shawl wool. All that is imported to Leh is carefully watched and sent direct to Kashmir. See remarks to No. 1 Imports from Yarkund. Table A.

Churus. The import in this article has also been increasing, perhaps to make up the deficiency for more valuable articles of Central China.

As regards the EXPORTS, the decrease in some of them is attributable to the opening and flow of trade between Russia, Central Asia and the Turkish Chinese provinces. Cotton piece goods (No. 4 of Exports in Table A.) and imitation brocades, and broad cloth from Russia, opium (No. 1 of Exports in Table A.) and Kiriana (No. 11 of Exports and No. 6½ of Imports) drugs &c., from Central Asia, are now believed to reach Kashgar, Yarkund, Khotan through Undeejan.

The demand for goatskin (No. 2 of Exports, Table A.) which formed one of the staple articles of export, has diminished in consequence of the manufacture of this article in the Turkish China Provinces, and coarse cloth (No. 6 H. of Imports) ("Samsoon" and Zookh") which is now manufactured is imported to Leh in lieu of the Punjab coarse cloth ("garha," "guzee") which formerly used to be largely exported to Yarkund when no coarse cloth was manufactured there. Broad cloth (No. 6 E. of Imports) also is now exported from Yarkund to Leh* which formerly supplied Yarkund with this article.

The depredations of the robber tribe of Koönjood Kirghiz on the road between Leh and Yarkund, beyond the Karakoram range, have also impeded trade.

The indifference shown by the Yarkund Government, to the security of the road between Leh and Yarkund, under the following circumstances, some 30 years back, invited these robbers, who inhabit the wild mountainous country of Koonjud to this line, and they have since been in the habit of infesting certain parts† of the road during winter, plundering caravans of traders that chance to fall in their way.

The Yarkund Government formerly levied a duty‡ on all merchandize brought to the Yarkund market, and in return protected traders from all violence on the road within its territories. After the invasion of Kashgar by Juhangeer Khoja,§ of Andeejan, the King of Kokan prevailed on the Chinese Government to relinquish its right to the duty levied on Yarkund traders from

* All taken to Changthan.

† From stage No. 19 *Aktagh* to 24 *Koolunooldee*; see No. I A. Table of routes. *Aktagh* is common to both Zumistane and Tabistane routes.

‡ A duty of 1-40th collected in kind.

§ Juhangeer Khoja invaded Yarkund about 35 years ago, and held possession of it for one year, when he was driven out by the Chinese army.

Kohan in his favor. The Chinese Government at Peking, or the Chinese Governor in Turkish China, however, to escape the disgrace of such a concession, extended the exemption from the levy of duty by the Turkish Chinese Government to traders from all other directions.*

The Kokan Government made arrangements with the Andeejan Akskal† at Yarkund and Kashgar to collect the duty for him. This is still done for the Kokan Government. The Akskal holds a farm for it from the Kokan ruler. The Budakhshan Government has made similar arrangements through its Akskal at Yarkund. The Yarkund merchants from these countries applied for and secured the adoption, by their respective rulers, of measures for their safety on the road all the way to Yarkund and Kashgar. The Kashmiri "Akskal" however could make no such arrangements in regard to the Kashmir and Ladakh merchants trading to Yarkund. Neither the Kashmir Government, then under Dewan Kriparam, nor the Ladakh "Gyulpo" (ruler) Botraj took any notice of the matter. The traders between Leh and Yarkund were never called upon by any authority or the "Akskal" to pay duty like the other traders, nor did they ever try to secure in the manner above described the protection of any ruler. The Yarkund Government, in giving up the duty, considered itself freed from all responsibility of protecting the traders, and never cared for their safety on the road. Hence the traders from Leh have ever since been without

* Budakhshan, Leh.

† "Akskal," meaning "White-beard," is the "Punch" or Head Chodhree of traders from a particular country; thus there is at Yarkund an "Akskal" of Kokan for the traders from the Kokan country to Yarkund. Another for Budakhshanees merchants, and a third for merchants trading to Yarkund from Leh. The last is a Kashmiri named Khwajah Ahmed Alee (son of Khwaja Kasim Ali who was Akskal before,) who is also a merchant.

The Akskal attends to the interests of the traders from his country. He is their representative in the Adalat of the Wang.

The Kokan Akskal is called the Undijanee Akskal. The term "Undijanee" is applied to all natives of the Kohan territory.

a master who would defend them against the attacks of the "Kirghiz," and are left to take care of themselves the best way they can, on the road.

The caravans go armed, but they are at times overpowered by the party of robbers, which generally numbers from 100 to 250 men, armed with sword, matchlock or spear, and mounted on hardy hill ponies.

The Koonjootee robbers lie in ambuscade either at Aktagh or Koolunooldee. Koolunooldee is 8 days journey from Shingshal, a tract of country in possession of the Koonjootee King Ghazanfar, across the Karakoram.

These places are in a desolate valley, where no provisions* or protection from the inclemencies of the weather are procurable. The robbers therefore cannot fortunately stay long there.

Since 1906 Sumbut, (1849 A. D.) there have been four cases of depredations by these robbers.

1st in 1906. (1849.) The robbers attacked a kafila, including an agent of Vuzeer Gooshaoon; they were however repulsed by the kafila, leaving 6 men killed. The robbers had the audacity to prosecute the kafila before the "Wang" and "Umban" of Yarkund, alleging that their brethren had been killed in a quarrel while they were on a hunting excursion. The authorities credited their statement, and punished Vuzeer Gooshaon's agent and others by a fine of 2000 Rs. besides detention in the Hawalat of Gooshaoon's agent for about a month!

2nd. In 1909 St., (1853 A. D.) a large kafila plundered of property worth 15,000 Rs.; many men kidnapped to be sold as slaves.

* Besides grass, fuel and water at Koolunooldee only.

3rd. 1914 St., (1856-57 A. D.) a small kafila looted. The wife of the Kotwal of Yarkund, who had returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca, was also kidnapped.

4th. 1916 St., (1859 A. D.) a kafila of 10 men of Kokear in Yarkund, with 70 camels laden with merchandize, looted.

Few kafilas travel in winter,* the time when the Kirghiz infest the road.

About 6 years ago Maharaja Goolab Sing sent a man "Koodoosjoo," a Kashmiri trader, to the Kashmir "Akskal" at Yarkund, to arrange for the levy of duty for him from the Leh traders at that place; but he returned without effecting any thing. The Akskal informed him that nothing could be done until the Maharaja had provided for the safety of the caravans from the Kirghiz robbers.

Again, two years afterwards, Maharaja Runbeer Singh sent one Uzeezjoo Moonshee, in his service, to Yarkund with the same object; but the moonshee was stopped at the Yarkund Choki (Police post) of Kokiar (stage No. 23 of Route 1 A., four stages on this side of Yarkund) for six months, and afterwards turned out of Yarkund with *disgrace*.†

FISCAL OBSTRUCTIONS TO TRADE under the Maharaja's Government at Leh, and oppression of Busteeram, the Thanadar of Leh, towards traders from all directions.

The customs duties levied at Leh, do not appear to have affected Punjab and Yarkund trade at all. They are I am informed the same as those fixed by Vuzeer Zorawur Sing, after his conquest of Ladakh in 1834, A. D., and are very light in comparison to those levied in other parts of the Maharaja's dominions, as the subjoined comparative table will show:

* From Poh to Chet (December to February).

† No new traveller can pass the chokes of Killian and Kokiar, the two police posts of Yarkund, on the two branches of the road from Leh to Yarkund, (see stages No. 27 and 33 of the Route No. 1 A Table of Routes) without the permission of the "Umban" or "Wang."

When a new traveller arrives at either choke, the police report to the "Wang," detaining the traveller pending receipt of orders. Shahzada Sooltan Mahomed, the Kokan envoy, on his return from the Punjab in 1855, was thus detained at the Killian post for six months before he could obtain permission of the Umban to proceed.

IMPORTS TO LEH FROM KULLU, PUNJAB.

Articles.	Import duty at Leh.	Import duty at Jam-mú.	Import duty as far as Sreenugur.		Export duty from Leh to Yarkund.
			By the Banihal route.	By the Mozu-furabad route.	
	Per md.		Per md.		R. As. P.
Opium, ...	6 14 0	6 4 0 per ct. of value	48 0 0	21 14 0	0 11 0
Goatskin, ...	6 4 0	Do.	8 12 0		0 11 0
Cotton piece goods.					
Soofedee, ...	3 7 0	Do.	20 7 6	39 0 0	} 0 11 0
Chintz, ...	3 7 0	Do.	28 15 0	60 12 0	
Kiriana.					
Cardamums, ...	} 3 7 0	Do.	10 3 3	16 4 0	0 11 0
Huldee, ...					
Dried ginger, ...					
Cloves, ...					
Pepper, ...					
Indigo.					
Punjabee, ...	3 7 0	Do.	22 12 0	31 10 0	} 0 11 0
Khoorja, ...	3 7 0	Do.	40 4 0	67 0 0	
Drugs, ...	2 8 0	6 4 0	8 2 0	21 14 0	} " Maf."
Ninkuchoor, ...	p. c.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	

IMPORTS TO LEH FROM YARKUND.

	Import at Jam-mú from Leh.	Import to Punjab by Kullú from Leh.	Sreenugur from Leh.	
	Per md.	Per md.	Per md.	* Recently reduced from 27-6-0 to 2-8.
Churus, ...	6 4 0	2 8 *	2 12 0 Nil.	
Tea, ...	1 14 10	Nil.	3 0 0 45 0 0	
Shawl wool, white, ...	6 4 0	1 14 0	Nil.	41 7 0
" black, ...	0 0 0	1 4 0	Interdicted	26 9 9
Silks, ...	1 14 10	Nil.	3 7 0 32 4 6	
Kiriana.—Darchee-nee, Chobcheenee, &c., ...	1 12 0	Nil.	3 7 0 19 12 0	† It was 6-14 per ingot.
Silver ingots, per ingot, ...	0 3 0	Now † "Maf."	Nil	
Ponies, horses, ...	"Maf."	Nil.	Ditto	4 8 9 § Reduced from 5-9.

The only additional duty imposed since, is a cess of 2 per cent, by the names of "*Choongee*" (on goods sold by weight 1 per cent.) and "*Shoomaree*" (on goods sold by number 1 per cent).

The customs duties and the extra cesses have been farmed to Purtapshah,* the Contractor General of Customs throughout the Maharaja's territories, for 20,000† rupees a year. Busteeram, the Thanadar of Ladakh, has no control over the Customs Department.

But Busteeram's extensive commercial speculations, both on account of the Maharaja's Government and himself, materially interfere with the prosperity and freedom of trade in Ladakh.

He has been the local head of the Ladakh Presidency since 1847, and had accompanied Vazeer Zorawar Singh in his expedition against Ladakh in 1834. He has great interest at the Durbar with Vazeer Zorawaroo—his countryman—(both being natives of Kashtwar) who is governor of Ladakh.

With reference to the former custom of trading by the "*Gyulpos*" (former native rulers of Ladakh), with Changthan, (Rudokh), the Maharaja's Government takes a prominent part in the trade of shawl-wool, tea, salt, sulphur, from Chathan, through Busteeram as its commercial agent in Ladakh.

The systems by which trade in Changthan shawl-wool and salt is conducted are described in the Table A of Imports and Exports, see No. 1 of Imports.

Had Busteeram contented himself with acting as an agent only, all perhaps would have been right, as it used to be, under

* A Khutree, native of Rawulpindee.

† 18,000 Customs.

2,000 Dullalee, Choongee, Shoomaree.

20,000

The farm has since been raised to 40,000 rupees per annum.

the Gyulpos ; but Busteeram is also the greatest private merchant in Ladakh. Armed with power, political as well as commercial, and authorized (as it is believed) also to trade for himself, an avaricious and unscrupulous man like him cannot be expected to lose any opportunity of enriching himself at the expense of his master, and the mercantile community, at such a great mart as Le.

He has a firm of his own at Le, in the name of Ramjee his nephew (sister's son). His wife, his adopted son, and nephew, (brother's son), also trade separately for him. They purchase and sell goods at their own prices to traders from all directions.

Goods at arbitrary prices are forced upon traders in lieu of cash advances or payments to Ladakh and Changthan traders, for the purchase of shawl-wool, tea and salt.

No trader can dare decline his offers or those of his relatives, for fear of being molested and oppressed by Busteeram in various ways.

II. TRADE BETWEEN CHANGTHAN AND KASHMIR, VIA LE AND THE PUNJAB, VIA RAMPUR.

Changthan is a plain in Rudokh. A large commercial fair is annually held in August at Gurdokh (or Garo) seat of the Provincial Government of Rudokh, where traders from Lassa, Ladakh, Kashmir, the Simla Hill States, Ghurwal, Kumaon, Rampur, Bishahr, and Nepal, assemble for the interchange of the productions of China, Hindustan, Kashmir, Ladakh, Punjab and the Simla Hill States, &c.

1. AS REGARDS THE TRADE BETWEEN KASHMIR AND LADAKH AND CHANGTHAN.

The imports to Leh principally are :—

1. Shawl-wool, and wool.

2. Tea, from Lassa.
3. Salt.
4. Borax.
5. Sulphur.
6. Musk-bags.
7. Judwar, (Zedoary).

EXPORTS FROM KASHMIR AND LEH.

1. Saffron.* Sugar Candy.† Baltee Chadirs, Pusmeena.‡

On the whole the trade has been diminishing for the last 15 years; it is chiefly monopolized by the Maharaja's Government.

In Changthan shawl-wool§ the imports have decreased, as shown above, since the Yarkund wool has found way into Kashmir.

As regards tea, see No. 4 B of Table A, No. II.

- „ Salt, „ 7.
- „ Borax, „ 6 B.
- „ Sulphur „ 6 C.
- „ Musk-bags, see No. 8.

Tea is annually brought direct from Lassa to Leh by a trader (who goes by the name of "*Chubba*") on the part of the "Lama" of Lassa. He takes saffron in return. He is allowed "*Begar*" for the transport of his goods through the Maharaja's territories. The Maharaja's Government also sends a man every third year with Kashmir goods to Lassa for the purposes of trade. He is in return allowed "*Begar*" through the Lassa territory. This man in Lassa is called "*Loobchook*" or "*Vukeel*." The Changthan

* No 28 Table No. A. 1.

† No. 12 ditto.

‡ No. 30 ditto.

§ See No. 1 B of Table A. No. II.

merchant sent by the Zong or Governor of Ghurdokh to Leh is entitled to "*Begar*" in the Ladakh territory.

III. TRADE BETWEEN THE PUNJAB AND CHANGTHAN THROUGH RAMPPOOR.

Trade on a large scale is believed to be carried between Rampoor and Changthan. All the shawl wool consumed in the Punjab is brought through Rampoor. Borax, Wool, Phoollee, Salt, Musk-bags, all Changthan productions, are also imported for the Punjab markets or for consumption in Bishehr, and other Hill States. Little or no tea is imported.

Brocades, broad cloth, sugar candy, kiriana, cotton piece goods, rice, are exported.

A list of articles brought to the fair "*Luvée*" at Rampoor, from Chathan and Kunawur &c., in September 1861, is appended.*

IV. TRADE BETWEEN THE PUNJAB, AND THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR PROVINCES.

A list of the Exports and Imports is given in Table A. Nos. III and IV.

A reference to the "*Ayeen-Purmut*" or Table of Transit duties prescribed by the Maharaja of Jammú and Kashmir, to be levied for the three years 1918, 1919, and 1920 Sumbut, (1861-62, 62-63, 63-64, A. D.) on merchandize between Kashmir and the Punjab, by the several routes (*viz.* the Jammú and Bani-hal route No. VII., the Akhnoor route No. IX., the Bhimbur route

* Table A. No. V.

No. VIII., and the Moozufurabad route No. X.), shews that the Jammú and Banihal route has been authoritatively* laid down as

the only channel

* Abstract of passages in the "Ayeen-i-Purmut."
"Chob koot," Buzzazee, (cotton piece goods, flowered cotton brocades, broad cloth, silks, silk, woollen cloths, &c. &c.)

"Tea (soortee), kiriana.

"Miheen, (cardamums.)

"Badian khutasee, cloves.

"Turmeric, Toorunjbeen.

"Sheer khisht, kirmdana.

"Lac, Rung-i-Firoza, Vermillion, (Mazoo, &c. &c.) are not to be taken between Punjab and Sreenugur by any route other than that of Jammú and Banihal, on pain of confiscation of the goods."

"In some articles, duty has been raised to divert the course of trade from the Akhnoor, Bhimbur, and Moozufurabad routes to Jammú, with a view to bring about the "Abadee" of that town."

"Course country cloth, to be taken to Sreenugur, is to be purchased at Jammú. Its purchase in the Punjab is prohibited. Turmeric to be also purchased at Jammú."

by which all the staple articles of trade from the Punjab, with the exception of Salt,

are to be taken to Kashmir;

that, while the duties leviable on the Jammú and

Banihal route have been slight-

ly lowered in

some instances, those on the Akhnoor, Bhimbur, and Moozufurabad routes have been raised in no less than 38 cases; and that large reductions have been made in the duties levied on the direct route from Jammú to Leh by Sooroo, (No. III. route). This is the worst and least frequented route in the Maharaja's dominions.

All this has been done to make Jammú, the channel and entrepot of all trade throughout the dominions, an object which the Maharaja has for the last two years and upwards been endeavouring to accomplish by all the means in his power. He has been inducing some of the Umritsur merchants to establish branch firms at Jammú, and advancing money to Muhajuns on liberal terms.

APPENDIX XXIV.—(Continued.)

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Taking Leh as the centre of trade between the Punjab and the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir on one side, and Yarkund and Changthan on the other, the following Abstract shows the totals of the estimated annual Imports and Exports :—

IMPORTS.		Prime Cost.	Import duty at Leh.	Hire up to Leh.	Value at Leh.
From the Punjab,	...	95,342	5,805	8,464	1,44,344
„ the Maharaja's Territories,	...	41,205	1,350	...	56,416
„ Yarkund,	...	85,903	*19,489	35,293	2,10,443
„ Changthan,	...	...	NIL.	...	1,79,300
Total Imports,		...	†26,644	...	5,90,503
EXPORTS.			Value at Leh.	Export duty at Leh.	Hire from Leh to place of export.
To the Punjab,	...	...	92,009	5,591	14,774
From Yarkund,	...	...	91,709	5,591	14,774
„ Changthan,	...	...	300	...	...
To the Maharaja's territories (Jammu & Kashmir),	...	...	2,06,942	3,800	...
From Yarkund,	...	...	88,462	1,800	...
„ Changthan,	...	...	1,18,480	2,000	...
To Yarkund,	...	...	1,67,556	830	...
From the Punjab,	...	...	1,28,579	686	...
„ the Jammu and Kashmir Provinces,	...	...	37,037	144	...
„ Changthan,	...	...	1,340	...	...
To Changthan,	...	...	36,001	...	...
From the Maraja's Territories,	...	...	11,040	...	...
„ Yarkund,	...	...	24,961	...	...
Consumed in Ladakh and Balti,	...	...	87,995	...	...
From the Punjab,	...	...	15,765	...	...
„ Jammu & Kashmir,	...	...	7,739	...	...
„ Yarkund,	...	...	5,311	...	...
„ Changthan,	...	...	59,180	...	...
Total Exports,		...	5,90,503	10,221	...
Total estimated Duty "Import and "Export" levied at Leh according to the "Aeen" or Tariff,			...	†36,865	...

For detail see following Tables of Exports and Imports, Nos. I. and II. and the Abstract Statist.

- * 19,489 according to the "Aeen," 26,073 supposed to be actually levied.
 † 33,228 amount supposed to be actually levied.
 ‡ 43,449 actual estimated proceeds.

APPENDIX XXIV.—(Continued.)

TOTALS OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BETWEEN THE PUNJAB AND YARKUND BY LEH.

	Prime cost.	Hire up to Leh.	Import duty at Leh.	Packages.	Total cost up to Leh.	Saleable price at Leh.	Exported.	Export duty at Leh.	Hire.	Package.	Total cost.	Saleable price at place of export.
EXPORTS, ...	95,342	8,465	5,806	658	1,10,270							
Consumed in Ladakh, ...	...	...	...	..	...	15,765	To Yarkund.					
Exported to Yarkund, ...	...	...	...	..	...	1,28,579	1,28,579	686	18,995	789	1,49,049	2,25,438
Total, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,344						
IMPORTS, ...	27,366	22,197	12,476	512	62,551	91,709	To the Punjab.	5,591	14,774	1,009	1,19,083	

APPENDIX XXIV.—(Continued.)

No. I.—Exports from the Punjab and the Jammú and Kashmir Provinces, to Leh, Yarkund and Changthan.

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
1	OPIUM, ...	(1) The Kullú Hills, ... (2) Bishehr and Rampúr, ... (3) Doda Kashtwar in the Jammú Territory, ...	Kullú in the Punjab, ... Rampúr, ... Kashtwar, ...	Yarkund thro' Leh, ... Ditto, Ditto,	Nos. I & IA. No. II. No. III.	One of the staple articles of trade. An article of great consumption in the Chinese army and gentry; it is a luxury and necessary of life with them as tea is with the Kashmiries. The Chinese smoke it in pipes, and do not swallow it down as other nations do. Tho' interdicted by the Chinese Government since 1839 A. D., it has found its way into the Chinese Provinces of Yarkund, Kashghar, Khutan, Aksoo, &c., though not so openly as any other article of trade. From Leh it is exported to Yarkund, concealed in goat-skins. There has been a gradual increase in this trade within the last fifteen years, when it revived after the prohibition of 1839. The Police establishments posted at the Yarkund choekes of Kokiar and Killian, on the route between Leh and Yarkund, are bribed to connive at the unauthorized export.

About 210 mannds is the estimated quantity annually exported from Kúl-lú, Rampúr (Bishehr), and Kashwar in the Jammú territory. All goes to Yarkund.

A much larger quantity of Persian Opium is believed to be imported into Turkish China, through Bukhara, Khand and Kashghar.

See Abstract Statement at the end, for price and value, &c.

Another staple article of trade. The Yarkundis make boots and stockings of goat-skins, also horse trappings.

This trade has been declining within the last 15 years, the Yarkundis having learnt to prepare goat-skins.

A few or none taken by the Rampúr route, No. II. About forty or fifty thousand pieces (2,000 or 2,500 scores) are now exported annually to Yarkund. Price (original) from 10 to 12 rupees per score. Price at Leh 20 rupees per score.

Another staple article of trade. The people of Turkish China make Postcons (pelisse) or use it in borders for Postcons.

About 3,000 pieces or 150 scores are exported, of this 30 or 40 pieces only go from Kashmir. There is a great demand for this article in Turkish China; any quantity that may be exported would find a ready sale.

	Leh and Yarkund, ...	Nos. I & IA.			
	(2) Yarkund, ...	No. II.			
	Ditto, ...	Nos. III & IA.			
	Leh for Yarkund, ...	Nos. I & IA.			
	Ditto, ...	No. II.			
	Ditto, ...	No. V.			

2 GOATSKINS (red leather called "Lahkee" and "Sukhi-ana,"

(1) Nurpur and Bisoulee, ...
(2) Rampur, Leodhiana, Kalka and the Cis-Sutlej States, ...
(3) Jammu and Sambha Bisoulee, ...

Brought up from Bengal, Hindoostan, ...
Ditto, ...
Poonch and Kashmir, ...

3 OTTER SKINS (Post-i-sug-i-abee.)

Brought up from Bengal, Hindoostan, ...
Ditto, ...
Poonch and Kashmir, ...

APPENDIX XXIV.—No I. EXPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
3	COTTON PIECE GOODS,— English and Indian, English, Long cloth. Jean. Dimity ("Simtee" "Gimtee.") "Uluwar" (colored cloth). "Khasa" Jaconet). Simple and flowered and dotted muslin. "Mahmal," Mairona, "Chikits of sorts.	(1) Jalundhar, Umritsar, &c., Punjab and Hindoostan,	Nurpur and Kulu, Rampur,	Leh and Yarkund, (1) ditto, (2) Changthan,	No. I & IA. No. II. No. IV.	Price in Kulu 25 to 30 Rs per score. Leh, 30 35, 40 ditto. Yarkund 25 Tunkas = 4 Rs. Co.'s per piece, or 80 Co.'s Rs. per score. English cotton piece goods (of moderate quality) have been exported to Leh and Yarkund within the last 20 years in place of the Hindustanee or Panjab cloths, which formerly used to be largely exported. Longcloth and other English cloths of strong texture are preferred to muslin for male dress in Turkish China; "Aghabanoo" or flowered muslin is used in making Akfurjee" or veil worn by females. Mohammed Umeen of Yarkund says that the English cotton cloth has undersold the Russian cotton stuffs in the Yarkund and Kasghar markets, that the former is preferred to the latter as being more durable and of superior texture, and that the increasing demand for English cloth in Turkish China is but poorly met by the trifling annual

place near Jalandhar

export of this article from the Punjab, which, by all accounts now falls short of 25,000 Co.'s Ra. (Punjab value) see Abstract Statement No. I at the end. That a larger quantity is not exported may be attributed to the insecure state of the road beyond the Karakorum. No bulky articles of value are largely exported or imported in consequence.

There is a great demand for Indian Turbans and chintz, both English and Indian, among the Kirghiz, inhabiting the Kashghar frontier country, the Alai valley, &c.

No broadcloth is exported from the Punjab to Leh. Russian broadcloth, which is said to be preferred by the people of Turkish China to English broadcloth for its durability, is imported into Kashghar and Yarkund (through Tashkunt and Undeejan) whence some pieces are annually brought to Leh for exportation to Changthan—see No. 6 B under Imports No. II and No. 6 below. English cotton cloth exported from the Punjab to Bokhara through Afghanistan is sometimes taken to Kashghar.

* Called "Aghabanoo" in Turkish China, Kashmir and Ladakh.

+ 1. "Khasa," also called "Bafta" and "Ghatee" a cloth of fine texture, formerly manufactured at Rahon, a town in the Jalundhur district; coarse stuff only is now made.

2. "Phoolkaree" (called "Aghabanoo" in Kashmir, Ladakh and Yarkund) flowered muslins, formerly prepared in the Punjab—Hosbiarpur, Nurpur, &c.

3. "Chikun," white cotton cloth, embroidered in silk, prepared in the Punjab—Nurpur, &c.

† Russian merchandize is taxed both at Tashkunt and Oosh on its way to Kashghar. The cloth exported from the Punjab to Yarkund by the Kullu and Rampur routes pays transit duty at Co.'s Ra. 3-7 per maund at Leh only.

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. I. EXPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
5	"GUZEE" and "GARHA" (coarse cotton piece goods),...	Punjab, ...	Nurpur and Kullu, ... Rampur, ...	Leh only, ... Ditto, ...	No. I. No. II.	This article used to be exported to Leh in much larger quantities 10 years ago; since then the Yarkundis have exported coarse cloth to Leh—see "Samsoon" and "Zookh" No. 6 H under Imports No. II. Still a large quantity of Guzee and Garha is exported to Leh from the Punjab, for home consumption as well as for sale to the Baltis (Balti people). More than 5,000 Rs. worth of Sambha cloth is taken to Leh for consumption in Ladakha and exportation to Yarkund. See remarks at No. 4. The quantity exported from the Punjab to Chang-then is not known. About 40 pairs are exported. This is not an article of trade; supplied to order only. Price at Sreenagur, from 100 to 125 Rs. each pair; sold at Yarkund at a profit of at least 25 per cent, after deduction of expenses. There is no demand for shawls in the Chinese or Semi-Chinese Provinces, silks being preferred to shawls.
5½	COARSE CLOTH, printed and striped " (Soosee," Chintz Sambha),	Sambha in the Jammu territory, ...	Jammu, Sambha, ...	Leh and Yarkund, ...	No. III.	
6	BROAD CLOTH (English),...	Punjab and Hindoostan, ...	Rampur, ...	Changthan, ...	No. IV.	
7	PUSMEENA, sheets (chadars) each 5 yards in length with or without border, ...	Kashmir, ...	Sreenagur, ...	Yarkund thro' Leh, ...	Nca. V & IA	

8	BROCADE (Kimkhab),	Hindoostan and Punjab, ...	(1) Nurpur, Kulu, ... (2) Rampur, ...	Yarkund thro' Leh, ... (1) ditto, ... (2) Changthan, ...	Nos. I & IA. No. II. No. IV.	<p>For several years back little or no brocade has been exported to Leh or Yarkund. Imitation Brocade (Jhoofia Kimkhab), is exported from Russia into Turkish China through Tashkunt, for home consumption as well as for re-exportation to Leh, whence it is taken to Changthan. The Russian trade in this article is also declining. The imitation brocade is not now appreciated by the people of Turkish China as it used to be few years back, on account of its inferior texture, and the fickleness of its colors.</p> <p>Only coarse stuff is exported to Yarkund. Benares and Mooltan Loongees are now seldom exported.</p> <p>About 200 Loodhiana Loongees are annually imported into Ladakh. Price at Loodhiana 2½ to 4 Rs. each.</p> <p>Price at Leh, 4 to 5 Rs. at Yarkund, 5 to 10. Consumed both in Ladakh and Yarkund. Loodhiana and Peshawur Loongees also find their way to Kashghar and Yarkund through Bokhara and Khokand. Both men and women gird their loins with Loongees in Ladakh.</p> <p>A large number (from 500 to 1,000) of Loodhiana and other Loongees, varying in price from 3 to 10 Rs., is exported to Changthan through Rampur, and sold at at least 25 per cent profit.</p>
9	LOONGEES (striped silks, sada and sarreen), And cotton Loongees,	Benares, Mooltan, Loodhiana.	Nurpur, Kulu, ... (2) Rampur,	Leh and Yarkund, ... (1) ditto, (2) Changthan, ...	Nos. I & IA. No. II. No. IV.	

The quantity exported to Yarkund is ...

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. I. EXPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
10	"KHARWA" (coarse dyed cloth in pieces each of 6 yds.), And "Chhuga" (dyed cloth),...	Punjab and Hindoostan, ...	Kullu, Rampur, Rampur, ...	Leh only, ... Changthan, ...	Nos. I & II. No. IV.	About 200 pieces of coarse stuff are exported to Leh. The Ladakhies use "Kharwa" in lining Nulins, Peshas, and in the borders and fringes of caps, &c. A, B & D.—About 189 maunds of "Kiriana," valued at 1,722 rupees in the Punjab, is exported. The Leh trade in this article is now supplanting the export to Yarkund through Bokhara and Khokand. † A & D.—A small portion only consumed in Ladakh, all the rest exported to Yarkund. "Rob-i-Udrak, or ginger jelly, is mixed in tea. B.—None of these medicines are consumed in Ladakh, all exported to Yarkund. The Ladakhies use their indigenous medicines—Sheerkhisht and Teorbood, only occasionally taken, in small quantities. C.—About 120 maunds of "Nurkuchoor" (root of a reed "Curcuma Zerumbet," used both as a scent and as a medicine) exported. It is highly prized by the people of Turkish China.
11	KIRIANA AND TRUNGAR. A. SPICES. Cardamums, Cloves, Pepper, Turmeric, Dried ginger,	Purchased in the Punjab, Loodhiana, Jalundhur, Umariteur, &c. &c.	Nurpur, Kulu, Rampur, ...	Leh and Yarkund, ... †(1) ditto, ... (2) Changthan,	Nos. I & IA. Nos. II & IA. No. IV. (Quantity exported not known.)	
12	B. MEDICINAL DRUGS. Hulela (Myrobolan), Bulela (Belliric Myrobolan), Amla (Phyllanthus Emblica), Sana (Senna), Tamarind (dry), Umulitas (Cassia fistula), Toorbood (Convulvulus Turpethum), Sheerkhisht (Manna), Sonchul, salt,	Ditto,	Nurpur and Kullu, ... Rampur, ...	†Leh and Yarkund, ... Ditto, ...	Nos. I & IA. Nos. I & II.	
	C. "NURKUCHOOR" or "Bozbo-sha,"					

The women there rub their bodies with it before bathing.

NOTE.—Between Leh and Yarkund about 40 men, natives of Yarkund, Leh, &c. are employed as "kirayakush" or carriers, who take goods on hire on trust, and whenever they cannot get merchandise for conveyance on hire, buy articles of general consumption, such as Kirana, sugar-candy, &c., which they carry on their Tattoos for sale on their own account.

Nearly the whole of the merchandise imported and exported between Leh and Yarkund is conveyed by these "kirayekushes;" each man has from 20 to 40 Tattoos, Yarkundi ponies, very hardy animals, some of them have even as far as 80 or 100 Tattoos.

About 6 maunds of Tin (unwrought) is exported. More than one maund is consumed in Ladakh, the rest taken to Yarkund, where it is used in tinning cooking utensils, and printing cloth, and coloring the Kimsana leather. No. 16 B, under Imports, H. Tin ("Kulace") is largely exported to Turkish China from Russia through Tashkund and Kashghar, and sells a little cheaper than the tin exported from India, but the latter is whiter and softer and therefore more appreciated.

About a maund only exported.

D. PRESERVED.	E. KULLAKS (Tin).	Punjab and Hindoostan,	Nurpur and Kulu, Rampur,	Leh and Yarkund, Ditto	Nos. I & IA. No. II.
Of Lemon,	...	...	...	...	...
Of Dried ginger,	...	...	...	...	...
Of Amila,	...	...	...	...	...
Roob-i-Udrak (Ginger jelly),	...	...	...	...	...
Nousader (Sal ammoniac),	...	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.

* Called "Taloong" in Thibet.

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. I. EXPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place, where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
	F. HONEY,	Punjab (Kangra and Kulu Hills),	Kangra & Kulu,	Leh & Yarkund,	Nos. I & IA.	More than one hundred manads are exported. About a third is consumed in Ladakh; the rest goes to Yarkund. There is a great demand for honey in Turkish China, where large quantity is exported to, from Afghanistan, also by the Chitral Route, Appendix No. IV B. It is mostly used in making "Goolweed" or Preserve of rose flowers. The district of Khutan consumes the greatest quantity. A large quantity taken to Leh, for consumption in Ladakh and exportation to Yarkund as above.
12	A. SUGAR-CANDY, (Mince),...	Jammu and Kashmir Provinces, ... (1) Hindoostan and Punjab,	Jammu and Kashmir Territories, ... Nurpur and Kulu, &c.,...	Ditto, ... Ditto, ... (1) ditto, ... (2) Changthan,	Nos. III & V. Nos. I & IA. No. II. No. IV.	About fifty manads of sugar-candy exported to Leh, mostly consumed in the town and the country (Ladakh), and a small quantity taken by the Yarkund traders and carriers for private consumption, not as an article of trade. The want of Turkish China is partly supplied by large imports of sugar from the Chinese Provinces. Russian sugar-loaf is also imported to a small extent through Tashkunt, Khend or Andekgan and Kashghar. Sugar-candy and sugar-loaf are made at

Yarkund, Kashghar and Khootun from the Chinese sugar. Grape juice syrup is mostly used in sweet-meats.

In the
Punjab. At
(Kang- Leh. Yarkund.
ms. &c.)

Price-of Su-
gar, ... 16Rs. 20Rs. 180 Tun-
per kas = 60
md., Co.'s Rs.
per md.
(Chinese
sugar).

Do. Sugar-
candy, ... 20Rs. 40Rs. 340 Tun-
per kas = 56
md., Co.'s Rs.
(Yark-
kund su-
candy).

Sugar-candy is largely exported through Rampur to Changthaz, for Lassa, from the Punjab. See No. B (following) :-

About six maunds only now exported to Leh for Changthaz.

The Kashmir Sugar-candy called "*Nubat-i-shahee*" is made of sugar imported into Kashmir from Jussroata and the Punjab, it nearly resembles in whiteness the Bikaner sugar-candy. The Changthanis take the sugar-candy they get from Leh or Rampur to Lassa

B. SUGAR-CANDY, called Na-
bat-i-Shahee, ...

(2) Kashmir,...

Kashmir, ...

Changthaz, ...

Nos. V & VI

APPENDIX XXIV.—No I. EXPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
	C. SUGAR,	Kangra and other places,	Kangra, Kullu, Rampur, ...	Leh, ... Changthan, ...	No. I. No. IV.	for sale. It is given to the "Lamas" as a religious offering. About ten maunds exported, for consumption in Ladakh only. About 50 maunds exported to Leh for consumption in Ladakh and among the Yarkund carriers ("Kirayakushes") on the road between Leh and Yarkund.
	D. JOBBERY OR MOLASSES,	Kangra, Loodhiana, &c., ...	Kangra, Kullu, &c., ... Rampur, ...	Leh, ditto, ... (1) Changthan, ... (2) Changthan, ...	No. I. No. II. No. IV.	Upwards of 100 maunds is exported. The export in this article has been increasing within the last four or five years. Mohummud Umeen says no indigo is taken to Turkish China through Bukhara, Khokand and Kashghar.
13	INDIGO,	Punjab, Mooltan, &c., ...	Nurpur, Kullu, ... Rampur, ...	Leh and Yarkund, ... Ditto, ...	Nos. I & IA. No. II.	The Yarkundi and Afghan carriers, mostly take this article from India (Punjab). Few exported annually.
14	LOOKING-GLASSES,	Hindoostan, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto,	Ditto.	Ditto ditto. Price at Kullu, 4 for the rupee.
15	"KULGHEE," (Feathers of the Jungly fowls),	Punjab, ... Kullu, ...	Ditto, ... Kullu ...	Ditto, ... Ditto, ...	Nos. I & IA.	Price at Leh, 2 for the rupee. Do. at Yarkund, 1 for the rupee, or 6 Tunkas for each. The women of Turkish China wear Kulghees in their caps.

16	RICE,	Kangra, Kullu, ...	Kullu, ...	Ladakh only, ...	No. I.	Upwards of 400 maunds are exported annually. Price at Kullu 2 Rs. per maund, and at Leh 4 Rs. per maund.
		Kashmir, ...	Kullu, Rampur Kashmir, ...	Changthan, ... Ladakh (Leh),	No. IV. No. V.	A large quantity exported. Upwards of 400 maunds are exported. Price at Kashmir 1½ Rs. per maund.
						There has been a falling off in this trade, the Ladakhis generally cannot afford to live on rice, and the demand for this article has decreased in proportion to the rise of price within the last few years. The people amongst whom it is most in demand are the foreigners (traders, &c.,) at Leh, Kashmiris, Yarkundis, &c.
17	SHOES, of goat-skin and of other skins ("Papash sukh-tiana,")	Punjab, (Mun- di, Umritsur, Kangra, Nur- pur, &c., ...	Kullu, ...	Leh and Yar- kund, ...	Nos. I & IA.	About 3,000 pairs are exported from the Punjab.
		Kashwar, Jammu, Kash- mir, ..	Kashmir, and Jammu, ...	Ditto, ...	Nos. III & V.	Price in Kullu, 6 or 7 Rs. per score. Do. in Leh, from 10 to 12 Rs. do. Do. in Yarkund, 6 or 7 Tunkas = 1 rupee, or 1 rupee 2 annas and 6 pies per pair.
						About 1,500 pairs are exported. Price in Jammu and Kashmir, from 5 to 8 annas per pair. Price in Leh from 10 to 13 annas per pair. In Yarkund, as above.
	TOBACCO,	Kashmir, ...	Kashmir, ...	Leh, ...	No. V.	About a thousand pairs are taken from Leh to Yarkund, for consumption amongst the Kashmiri and Hindu merchants as well as amongst the Yarkundis, Khutanis, &c., the rest consumed in Ladakh. About 70 maunds of tobacco exported. Price in Kashmir, Rs. 5-10 per maund. Price at Leh, 20 Rs. per maund.

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. I. EXPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
18	SNUFF, ...	Peshawar, ...	Kashmir, ...	Leh and Yarkund, ...	No. V & Ia.	There has been a falling off in this trade, owing to tobacco being within the last 15 years grown both in Balti and Ladakh; some tobacco is also brought from Yarkund. See No. 19, under Imports. A small quantity is taken to Yarkund also, where it is preferred to all other snuffs.
19	JAMAI CHIKUN, or cotton cloth embroidered with silk like female dress, ...	Kashmir, ...	Ditto, ...	Leh ...	No. V.	About 10 or 15 pieces are exported. Price at Srinagar, Rs. 5 each. Do. Leh, 7 ditto. Duty on this article levied on the Route No. V, Chilkee Rs. 1.9-3 = 1 Rs. Company's per piece. About 200 pairs are exported. Average price in Kashmir, stockings and gloves per pair, 8 annas. Average price in Leh, stockings and gloves per pair, 14 annas. Duty on the Route No. V, Chilkee 3½ annas and 2 annas each, equal to Co.'s pies 11 and 1½ annas each respectively. About 100 pieces are exported. Average price in Srinagar, 8 yards for the rupee.
20	WOOLLEN STOCKINGS AND GLOVES, (figured and sample), ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	No. V.	
21	"PUTTO," woollen cloth, in pieces of 5, 10 and 15 yards each, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	No. V.	

21	CHINTZ CAPS,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto	...	Leh,	...	No. V.	Average price in Leh, 1½ or 2 yards for the rupee.
22	WOOLLEN CHADIRS, called "Padar," striped in different colors,	...	Birheher, Kunawar,	...	Rampur,	...	Ditto,	...	No. II.	Duty on Exports No. V. Five annas per piece.
23	KUJREE OR SADDLE-CLUTTER, wooden worked and figured,	...	Kashmir,	...	Kashmir,	...	Leh,	...	No. V.	Not an article of trade. About 20 or 30 taken by traders and others, and given in exchange for goods.
24	CASHMIRI PAPER, BEADS, (glass) "KULUMDAN," (Pen-cases), "NECHA" and GOORGOOREE, or HOOK-KA SNAKES and BOTTOMS,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	No. V.	About 15 "Padura" imported into Leh. There has been a falling off in this trade. "Padar" is used as a saddle-cloth by the Ladakhis. No duty levied on this article.
25	NEEDLES, LAC COMBS, GLASSWARE,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	No. V.	Only a few supplied to order. Price in Kashmir, 8 or 4 Rs. each, and at Leh, 7 or 8 Rs.
26	IBONE, KHORE,	...	Muski,	...	Muski, and Kullu,	...	Leh,	...	No. L.	Each article exported to a small extent.
										Ditto ditto
										About 50 mounds exported, but not regularly. The import duty levied on this article at Leh is enormous, being Co.'s Rs. 5-7-6 per mound (English standard).
										There has been a falling off in this trade within the last 12 years, the Yarkundi Kirayakush (carriers) who before had a much larger demand for iron at Leh for horse-shoes and other iron implements, now supply their wants at Yarkund. They received a much larger amount of hire between

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. I. EXPORTS.—(Concluded.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
27	HORSE SHOES,	Kashmir, ...	Kashmir, ...	Leh, ...	No. V.	Yarkund and Leh before that period—about 100 Rs. per Tattoo. The amount of hire now is 35, 45 and 55 Rs. per Tattoo load.
28	"	Rampur, ...	Rampur, ...	Ditto, ...	No. II.	About two manads exported. Price in Kashmir, 20 Rs. per md. Ditto Leh, 40 ditto.
29	"	"	"	"	"	The demand for this article at Leh has lessened for the same reasons as at No. 26.
30	"	"	"	"	"	A large quantity of iron shoes used formerly to be imported into Leh from Rampur.
31	"	"	"	"	"	About seven thousand rupees worth of saffron which is received in Leh from Kashmir is exported to Changthan.
32	A. Saffron, ("Zafraan")	Kashmir, ...	Kashmir, ...	Leh and Changthan, ...	Nos. V & VI.	There has been a falling off in this article within the last 10 years, in proportion to the rise of the value of saffron in Kashmir, owing to increased demand in Hindustan for exportation to Europe.* The Changthani merchants used to exchange tea (Lassa, green), for saffron when it used to sell cheaper—35 Rs. Huses Singtee per mhin-watta or 375 Co's Rs. p. r maund (English standard). Its present price in Kash-
33	"	"	"	"	"	"
34	"	"	"	"	"	"
35	"	"	"	"	"	"
36	"	"	"	"	"	"
37	"	"	"	"	"	"

mir is Co.'s Rs. 900 per maund, or 22½ Rs. per seer of 80 Tolas. Much saffron is used by the Lassa people in religious rites and burning as offerings.

No saffron is now exported to Yarkund. A large quantity used to be exported 10 years ago, it was thence re-exported to China, Bukhara, Khokand and Russia.

About a maund exported. The same

remarks as above in regard to the falling off of trade in this article.

It used to sell at 50 Rs. per maund (English) before, but its present price in Kashmir is 75 Rs. per maund.

The zurda-i-saffron is mixed with saffron at Lassa, where saffron and zurda are exported to from Changthan, and thus alloyed saffron is sold as pure. About 3 maunds exported.

Price at Leh, 3 seers for the Re. (Co.'s).

Do. Changthan, 1½ ditto.

About 150 pairs are exported. Price at Leh, 20 to 25 Rs. per pair.

Price at Changthan, 25 to 30 Rs. per pair.

About 20 or 30 hides exported, but not regularly.

Price in Kashmir, 10 annas per hide.

Ditto Leh, 1 rupee ditto.

Ditto Changthan, 1½ ditto ditto.

Not much exported.

B. ZURDA-I-ZAFRAN,	...	Ditto,	...	Leh & Changthan, ...	Nos. V & VI.
	...	Ditto,	...	...	...
29 ZIRISHK, (Currants),	...	Iskardo, Shighal, &c., ...	...	Ditto,	Ditto.
30 CHADURS OR SHEETS OF PUSMEENA, of Balti, in pairs,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	Ditto.
31 "SAGHREE, OR KEEMOO-KHT, HORSE OR ASS HIDE,	...	Kashmir,	...	Ditto,	Ditto.
32 CORAL, (" Moonga "),	...	Hindustan & Punjab, ...	...	Changthan, ...	Nos. II & IV.
33 DRIED GRAPES,	...	Bishehr, ...	...	Ditto,	No. IV.
34 DRIED DATES,	...	Hindustan and Punjab.	...	Ditto,	Nos. II & IV.

* See No. 4 under Imports.

† See No. 4 B under Imports.

NOTE.—See Abstract Statement No. I, at end.

APPENDIX XXIV.—(Continued.)

No. II.—Imports from Yarkund and Changtham through Leh to the Punjab, and the Jammu and Kashmir Provinces.

No.	Name of Article.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
2	SHAWL-WOOL, "Toorfan" "Koochari."	Toorfan, Koochar, Bace, Subram, Bigoor, Koorlee, Oochtoorfan, Aksoo, Khootan, Yarkund, and Kashghar. All Districts in Turkish China and the Pamir steppes, through Sur-i-kool, or Tashkooor-ghan,* ...	Yarkund,	Kashmir through Leh,	Noa. IB & V.	<p>A staple article of trade. This is the finest description of shawl-wool, far superior to the Changtham shawl-wool in softness.</p> <p>Estimated quantity annually imported, 600 maunds.</p> <p>The Maharaja of Kashmir has all along kept a monopoly of this wool. Almost the whole of it is taken to Kashmir from Leh by the Kashmiri merchants, and it is from this shawl-wool that the superior "Pushmina" or shawl fabrics of Kashmir are manufactured. It is only for the last 20 years that the Toorfan and Koochari shawl-wool has been exported into Kashmir as a staple article of trade from Yarkund. Before that period the Changtham shawl-wool alone was used in Kashmir, as everywhere else where shawls were manufactured. Only a small quantity was occasionally received in the time of the "Gyulpos" or</p>

former native rulers of Ladakh. The Ladakhis could never clean it from the pieces of skin and coarse hair found in it in its raw state. The Kashmiris after the conquest of Ladakh by the Dogras succeeded in cleaning it by first steeping it in lime water. The process is now performed by the Toorianis and others, who are thus able to export good stuff, free from dirt and coarse hair, &c.

It is also worthy of remark that in the Punjab, shawl-weaving was not carried to that extent to which it now is, before the famine which raged to a fearful extent in Kashmir in the time of General Mihan Singh, Governor (of Kashmir) under Maharaja Runjeet Singh, about thirty years ago, when a large number of Kashmiri shawl-weavers emigrated to the Punjab, and settled down at Umritsur, Narpur, Dinanagar, Tilok nath, Jhalapur, (Zila Gujrat), Ludhiana and other stations in the Punjab, where shawl factories are still conducted.

The Maharaja keeps a monopoly of this wool also, that is of the quantity annually exported from Changthan to Leh. The whole of it is taken to Kashmir, Balti, Kashtwar, Doda and Bhudruwa, in the Maharaja's territories. The inferior stuff only is taken to Balti. All the last four places make

B. CHANGTHANI SHAWL-WOOL, called 1st "Khulchuk," 2nd "Rulchuk," ...	Changthan, Rodokh, &c., in Eastern Tibet under the Lassa Government, ...	Ghar or Garo, ...	(1) Kashmir, Balti, Kashtwar, Doda, Jamnu, &c., through Leh. (2) Rampur in Bishehr and thence to the Punjab, ...	Nos. VI, V and III. No. IV.
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* The shawl-wool from all these places goes under the names of "Tooriani" and "Koochari" in Kashmir.

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. II. IMPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
						<p>a return in manufactured Chadurs and coarse shawls. The Punjab towns of Nurpur, Umritsaur, Ludhiana, &c., are supplied with Changthan shawl-wool (the only shawl-wool they have ever as yet been able to secure for themselves) from Rampur, by the Rampur merchants, who bring down large quantities from Ghar, Garo, or Ghurdokh, in Changthan, where a large commercial fair is annually held in the month of August (Bhadon).</p> <p>The Lahoul traders (British subjects) are in the habit of bringing shawl-wool from Changthan through Ladakh, Bustaram, the Thanadar of Ladakh, would not allow them to pass by any other route but that of Kashmir. The traders, in May 1861, complained of this, and the Maharaja having been written to on the subject, sent orders to Bustaram not to interfere with the free passage of the complainants.</p>

Estimated quantity annually imported.	Duty.	Saleable price at Leh.
"Kulchuk" (superior description), ...	Upwards "Nil" of 700 mds....	60 or 70,000 rupees.
"Rulchuk" (inferior description), ...	Nil.	See Note below.

NOTE.—No export or import duty ever was or is now levied on trade between Ladakh and Changthan. This singular exemption is thus explained: The former native rulers "Gyulpos" of Ladakh, instead of levying any duty on the Ladakh merchants trading with Changthan, imposed on them an obligation to make annual purchases for them in Changthan of Changthan goods—shawl-wool and tea, on receipt of advances in money. The transport of these goods cost the "Gyulpos" nothing, for they were brought by the traders into Ladakh on "Begaris" all the way from Changthan. The "Gyulpos of Ladakh and Lassa, to which Changthan is subject, had made it a rule between themselves to furnish "Begaris" for the transport of goods

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. II. IMPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
						<p>required by themselves from one country to the other, within their respective territories. The Gyulpo sold the shawl-wool and tea thus received to Kashmir traders on liberal terms, and often on credit.</p> <p>This system was continued by the ruler of Jammu after the conquest of Ladakh, and is still in force; but extortion and oppression now supply the place of the liberal dealings of the "Gyulpos" with traders. Bustiram, the Thanadar of Leh, through whom this trade is common with all trades and business conducted for the Government of the Maharaja in this part of his dominions is carried on, is himself the greatest speculator in Ladakh. Instead of cash he pays the Changthan traders for the annual purchase of shawl-wool, tea, &c., for the Maharaja's Government, in goods belonging to himself, at his own prices, and receives the articles, when imported, in a manner best conducive to his own interests—for instance, he does not give them the usual allowance for the inferior stuff (coarse</p>

hair, &c.) which has to be cleaned out of the wool received. All the Ladakh wool merchants trading with Changthan, 16 in number, have now to bring nearly as much shawl-wool for the Maharaja's Government as for themselves. Of the quality above stated, half may therefore be taken as the Maharaja's share of the annual Changthan shawl-wool imports into Leh.

A large quantity is imported into Ladakh and Rampur. About twenty thousand Rs. worth is supposed to reach Ladakh, and about thirty thousand Rs. worth, Rampur. That received in Ladakh is chiefly manufactured into cloth, for consumption in Balti and Ladakh.

A staple article of Yarkund trade, which is on the increase. About 3,000 maunds are now annually imported into Leh, for exportation into the Punjab, Hindustan and the Jammu territory.

Few imported within the last fifteen years. *Vide remarks in the memo. on trade between Leh and Yarkund, Appendix No. XXIV.* A silver ingot "Yambu" weighs about 2 seers (of 80 Tolas) = 4 lbs., and is worth 165 Co.'s Rs. "Kooxoos" also, called "Yambucha" or small silver ingot, is worth 33 Rs. Co.'s; five Yambuchas being equal to one Yambu.

There are two descriptions of "Yam-

2	C. Wool, (jammu-wool), ...	Changthan, Rodokh, &c., in Eastern Thibet, ...	Garo, ...	... (1) Leh & Balti, No. VI. (2) Punjab, (Rampur), ... No. IV.	A large quantity is imported into Ladakh and Rampur. About twenty thousand Rs. worth is supposed to reach Ladakh, and about thirty thousand Rs. worth, Rampur. That received in Ladakh is chiefly manufactured into cloth, for consumption in Balti and Ladakh.
3	CURRUS, (extract of flowers of hemp).	Yarkund, and Kashgar, ...	Yarkund, ...	... (1) Punjab and Hindustan, through Leh, No. IA, I & II. (2) Jammu territory, ... No. IA, I & II.	A staple article of Yarkund trade, which is on the increase. About 3,000 maunds are now annually imported into Leh, for exportation into the Punjab, Hindustan and the Jammu territory.
3	BULLION.	China, ...	Yarkund, ...	... Punjab and Hindustan, through Leh, No. IA, I & II.	Few imported within the last fifteen years. <i>Vide remarks in the memo. on trade between Leh and Yarkund, Appendix No. XXIV.</i> A silver ingot "Yambu" weighs about 2 seers (of 80 Tolas) = 4 lbs., and is worth 165 Co.'s Rs. "Kooxoos" also, called "Yambucha" or small silver ingot, is worth 33 Rs. Co.'s; five Yambuchas being equal to one Yambu.
3	B. Kooxoos, (silver in pieces and coin), ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	... No. V & VII. Ditto.	There are two descriptions of "Yam-

APPENDIX XXIV.—No II. IMPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	Name of Article.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
3	"Yambu" or "Altoong" Bullion					bucha," one is a square piece of silver, having a Chinese stamp on it; the other, which is in the form of a boat, has no stamp. The Yambu is in the form of a boat, and has a Chinese stamp on it. A "Tilla" or "Altoong" is a Khokand or Bukhara gold coin. Value in Yarkund, Khokand coin, 86 Tillas = one Yambu, or 4-9-4 Co.'s Rs. = one Tilla. Bukhara coin, 34 Tillas, = one Yambu.
5	C. "Altoong" or "Tilla" (gold coin) Bullion	Khokand and Bukhara	Yarkund,	Kashmir and Jammu thro' Leh,	Nos. V & III.	Value in Leh (Khokand or Bukhara coin) 28 Tillas = one Yambu, or one Tilla = Co.'s Rs. 5-14-3 nearly. Value in India (Punjab) Rs. 6-5-6-6 and 6-8 each. Value in Yarkund, 13½ or 14 Tolas for one Yambu, or Rs. 11-12 and Co.'s Rs. 12-3 per Tola. Do. in Leh, 11 Tolas for one Yambu, or 15 Rs. per Tola. The return obtained for the merchandise taken to Yarkund from Leh is partly in goods and partly in Bullion, particularly in gold coins C, and gold
	D. GOLD DUST,	Khutan (Kurja),	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	

dust D. Bullion is brought by traders, concealed about their persons on horse-back.

No tea is now imported into Ladakh from Yarkund since the decline of China trade with Yarkund in these descriptions of tea, which formerly used to be brought into Leh, for consumption in Ladakh and Kashmir.

Lassa tea has, last year, for the first time, been exported by the Lassa traders, who have commenced trade with Yarkund, from Lassa and Changthan through Leh to Yarkund.

Black and green tea in cakes ("Dha-moon") to the value of upwards of 30,000 Rs. is imported to Leh from Changthan, for consumption in Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh. Black tea is mostly consumed in Ladakh. No tea is imported into Ladakh from the Punjab, but tea brought up to the Punjab from the sea coast is largely exported from Unritsur, Jalundhur, &c., to the Jammu and Kashmir provinces. For detail of prices, &c., see Abstract Statement No. II at the end.

About 12 maunds now imported into Leh, whence it is taken to Kashmir and the Punjab, in about equal quantities. There has been a decrease in this trade.

<p>4</p> <p>A. TEA, called— <i>Green.</i>—I. "Karakokla," II. "Khushbo," III. "Subud," <i>Black.</i>—IV. "Tukhta siya," ...</p>	<p>China, ...</p>	<p>Ditto, ...</p>	<p>Leh & Kashmir, Nos. I A & V.</p>	<p>No tea is now imported into Ladakh from Yarkund since the decline of China trade with Yarkund in these descriptions of tea, which formerly used to be brought into Leh, for consumption in Ladakh and Kashmir.</p>
<p>B. TEA, in cakes, green and black, 1. "Chai-suibz," 2. "Zunchai," ...</p>	<p>China & Lassa, ...</p>	<p>Lassa, via Changthan, ...</p>	<p>Ditto, ... Nos. VI & IV.</p>	<p>Black and green tea in cakes ("Dha-moon") to the value of upwards of 30,000 Rs. is imported to Leh from Changthan, for consumption in Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh. Black tea is mostly consumed in Ladakh. No tea is imported into Ladakh from the Punjab, but tea brought up to the Punjab from the sea coast is largely exported from Unritsur, Jalundhur, &c., to the Jammu and Kashmir provinces. For detail of prices, &c., see Abstract Statement No. II at the end.</p>
<p>5</p> <p>RAW-SILK, ...</p>	<p>Khotun District in Turkiah China, ...</p>	<p>Yarkund, ...</p>	<p>(1) Leh and Punjab, ... (2) Kashmir, ...</p>	<p>Nos. IA, I & II. No. V.</p>

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. II. IMPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
6	CLOTHS, WOOLLEN, SILK- EN AND COTTON.					
	A. "SLING,"	... Sling, ...	Yarkund, ...	(1) Ludakh and ... Punjab, ...	Nos. IA, I & II.	"Sling" is a "Pushmish" cloth, manufactured of goat-wool, taken from Karashahr and Urumbchi and other districts of Turkish China, in a Chinese town called "Sling." Each piece measures about 22 English yards, by 8 or 9 gises.
	"SHIRUN,"	... Shirun.		(2) Kashmir, ...	No. V.	The import of this article into Yarkund has greatly lessened within the last 15 years, and a few pieces only sometimes reach Ladakh.
	"GURUN,"	... Gurun.		(3) Changthan, ...	No. VI.	"Shirun" and "Gurun" are made of both goat-wool and sheep-wool mixed together. A piece of Shirun or Gurun measures 12 yards by 10 gises. The same remarks in regard to the decline of the trade in "Shirun," "Gurun" and "Khoza" as in "Sling."
	"KHOZA,"	... Khoza, towns in China.				"Khoza" is made of sheep-wool only, each piece 12 yards by 10 gises. Price of "Sling," each piece, in Yarkund, 120 to 180 "Tunkas" = 20 and 25 Co.'s Rs.; at Leh, Co.'s Rs. 32 to 35 per piece.
						Price of "Shirun," each piece, in Yarkund, 100 to 110 "Tunkas," or

B. "LANE", (Nankeen,) (flaxen),	Russia,	...	Yarkund,	...	(1) Leh and Punjab, ... (2) Kashmir, ... (3) Changthan, No. VI.	Nos. IA, I & II. No. V. No. VI.	Co.'s Ra. 17 to 19; at Leh, 22 to 25 Co.'s Ra. Price of "Gurun," each piece, in Yar- kund, 80 to 90 "Tunkas," = 13 to 15 Ra.; at Leh, 16 to 18 Co.'s Ra. Price of "Khoza," each piece, in Yar- kund, 60 to 65 "Tunkas," = 10 and 11 Ra.; at Leh, 13 to 16 Ra.
	China,	...	Ditto,	...	(1) Leh and Punjab, ... (2) Changthan, Leh & Punjab,	Nos. IA, I & II. No. VI. Nos. IA, I & II.	Cloth made of the fibre of flax, in pieces of 32 yards long by 6 giras, each. Trade declining. Little imported within the last 3 years. Price per piece, at Yarkund, from 25 to 36 Tunkas, = 4 to 6 Co.'s Ra. Price at Leh, from 7 to 10 Co.'s Ra. each.
	Khutun,	...	Ditto,	...	...	...	About 300 pieces imported now, used by Europeans in the Punjab as turban. The Changthanis and Lassa people make gulu-bunds (neckerchiefs) of Linzee.
E. BROAD-CLOTH, (Europe), ("Suklat" or "Maloot, ")	Russia, through Tashkund and Andeejan,	...	Ditto,	...	Changthan, through Leh, Ditto,	Nos. IA, I & VI. Ditto.	A few pieces only occasionally import- ed; all consumed in Ladakh, chiefly in bordering cloaks. The Benares Mush- roos used to be largely exported from the Punjab through Leh to Yarkund in former times. None exported now.
	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	...	...	About 50 or 60 pieces are imported, all exported to Changthan. A few pieces imported for exporta- tion to Changthan, and partly for con- sumption in Ladakh.
G. VELVET, (cotton and silk),	Russia,	...	Ditto,	...	Leh,	No. IA.	Not imported now within the last 10 years.

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. II. IMPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
	H. COARSE COTTON CLOTHS, white, dyed, and varnished, called "Sumsoon" and Zookh,	Yarkund, Kashghar, Khutun, ...	Yarkund, ...	Leh, ...	No. IA.	A piece of "Sumsoon" is 8 English yards by 10 giras or about two feet, and of "Zookh" 4 yards by 10 giras. About a thousand pieces of Sumsoon and four thousand pieces of Zookh are imported, all consumed in Ladakh and Changthan. Imported within the last 10 years only as an article of trade, hence the decrease in the trade of "Garha" and "Guzee," coarse cotton cloths, from the Punjab. See No. 6 of Exports, No. I.
	I. CARPETS,	Khutun, ...	Ditto,	(1) Leh and Punjab, ... (2) Kashmir, ... (3) Changthan, ...	Nos. IA, I & II. No. V. No. VI.	Upwards of 200 carpets, large and small, are imported into Leh. A few exported to the Punjab or Kashmir, the rest go to Changthan and Lassa. Upwards of 4,000 felts (5 by 4 yards) are imported into Leh, for consumption in Ladakh and exportation to Kashmir, the Punjab and Changthan. Felt is used in "furush" (floor). See Abstract Statement at end.
	J. "NURUD," (Felts and Felt caps) red, yellow and black,	Elchee, in Khutun, and Yarkund, ...	Ditto,	(1) Leh and Punjab, ... (2) Kashmir, ...	Nos. IA, I & II. No. V.	A small number of felt-caps is also imported through Leh into the Punjab and Kashmir, whence again they are taken into the Punjab, for sale amongst Europeans.

K. POSTINS (furs). (1) "POSHKAK" "Post-i-ro-be," fox-skin, ... (2) "KURSAK," ... (3) "POST-I-BURRA," or Lamb-skin, ... (4) "KOONDOOZ," a kind of otter-skin (or sable-skin), ...	The Altai mountains on the Russian border, Ditto, ... Yarkund and Khutun, ... (Siberia ?)	Yarkund, ... Ditto, ...	Leh & Punjab, ... Kashmir, ... Leh, ... Changthan, ...	Nos. IA, I & II. No. V. No. IA. No. VI.	Price of caps, at Yarkund, 2 Tunkas, or more than four annas. At Leh, Co.'s Ra. 1-8 or 2. In Kashmir, 2½ or 3 Rs. In the Punjab, 3 to 5 Rs. Few Postins occasionally imported.
L. "PUTROO, (white woollen blanket), ...	Rodokh, Changthan, ...	Garro, ...	Leh, Punjab, ...	No. VI. No. IV.	Chiefly imported into the Punjab, through Rampur, Bishehr.
M. "THERMA PUTROO" or "BURMOR," (woollen cloth), ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto.	A large number of pieces imported, for consumption in the Simla Hill States.
N. "ZUNGOS" (a kind of woollen blanket), ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Leh, Punjab, ...	No. VI. No. IV.	About 100 pieces are imported into Leh, for consumption in Ladakh. Quantity imported not known.

About 50 pieces are imported. About a third or 17 pieces are consumed in Ladakh, in edging "Nuslins," and the rest are taken to Changthan and Lassa, where this fur is much prized, and used in bordering coats, &c.

"Nuslins" are semi-circular woollen lappets, by which Ladakhi women cover their ears; they are fastened to the hair and edged with brown or black fur, generally of other skin, called "Kunduz"—(Cunningham's Ladakh, page 304).

Chiefly imported into the Punjab, through Rampur, Bishehr.

A large number of pieces imported, for consumption in the Simla Hill States.

About 100 pieces are imported into Leh, for consumption in Ladakh. Quantity imported not known.

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. II. IMPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
64	KIRIANA. A. SPICES AND MEDICINAL DRUGS. GOOL-I-DARCHINI, ... MAMIRAN-I-CHINI (a yellow root, medicine for the eyes), ... CHOB-I-CHINI (China root), ... TUNZU, ... } (Ointments), ... GOA, ... } REWUND-I-CHINI, (Rhubarb,) ... GILVE-PUTTUR (neck-stone, good for swollen necks), ... BADIAN-I-KHUTAI, (Chinese aniseed), ... NOUMADUR (sal ammoniac,) mineral, ... SULZUR, ... SOAP, ...	China, ... Koochar, a district in Turkish China, Yarkund and other places in Turkish China, ... Yarkund, ...	Yarkund, ...	(1) Leh and Punjab, ... (2) Changthan, ...	No. 1A, I & II. No. V.	There has been a considerable falling off in the trade of "Kirana" from Yarkund within the last ten years. One or two Tattu loads of each of the bulky articles used to be imported before, it is now imported in seers. There is very little demand for these articles in Ladakh. Of the import, a small quantity is taken to Kashmir, the greater portion goes to the Punjab. Most of these articles are largely brought up to the Punjab (Umrtsaur, &c.), from Calcutta and Bombay. 1. "Gool-i-darchini," price at Yarkund, 200 Tunkas = Co's Ra. 33 per md., and at Leh, 50 Co's Ra. per md. 2. Mamiran-i-chini, price at Yarkund, 1,100 Tunkas = 183 Co's Ra. per md., and at Leh, 220 Ra. per md. 3. Chob-i-chini. 4. Tunzu, price at Yarkund, 10 Tunkas or Re. 1-10-8 per Tola, and at Leh, 4 Ra. per Tola. 5. Goa, price at Yarkund, 33 Tunkas = 64 Co's Ra. per Tola, and at Leh, 10 Ra. per Tola.

<p>6. Rewund-i-chini, price at Yarkund, 150 Tunkas or 25 Co.'s Rs. per md., and at Leh, 50 Rs. per md.</p>				
<p>7. Gilur-puttur, price at Yarkund, 150 Tunkas or 25 Co.'s Rs. per md., and at Leh, 50 Rs. per md.</p>				
<p>8. Badian-i-khutai, price at Yarkund, 300 Tunkas or 50 Co.'s Rs. per md., and at Leh, 70 Rs. per md.</p>				
<p>9. Nousadur, price at Yarkund, 180 Tunkas or 18 Co.'s Rs. per md., and at Leh, 40 Rs. per md.</p>				
<p>10. Sulphur, price at Yarkund, 50 Tunkas or 8 Co.'s Rs. per md., and at Leh, 16 Rs. per maund.</p>				
<p>11. Soap, price at Yarkund, 35 Tunkas or Co.'s Rs. 6 per md., and at Leh, 40 Co.'s Rs. per md.</p>				
<p>About 200 Rs. worth of this article is imported, consumed in Ladakh and Changthan or Lassa.</p>				
<p>A small quantity of borax is received from Changthan, of which more than 20 maunds are exported to Yarkund, the rest is consumed in Ladakh, Kashmir and the Jammu Provinces, together with the produce of the Puga mines. More than 2,000 Rs. worth of borax goes to Kashmir.</p>				
<p>The Puga borax is to a small extent also sold (generally bartered for grain) to a class of petty traders of Kullu called the "Beda."</p>				
<p>A large quantity from Changthan is imported to the Punjab through Ram-</p>				

APPENDIX XXIV.—No II. IMPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
	G. SULPHUR,	Changthan, ...	Garz, ...	Rampur Bishehr, ...	No. I, II & V.	pur, for consumption in India and exportation to Europe through Kurachi. Price at Leh, refined borex, 18 or 20 Rs. per md., and at Yarkund, 800 Tunkas = 50 Co.'s Rs. per md. This is not an article of free trade in the Maharaja's territories. Besides the produce of his own territory, the Maharaja annually sends for about 100 maunds of sulphur from Changthan through the Kardar of Ladakh.
		Puga, ...	Puga, Leh, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto.	Major Cunningham estimates the produce of the sulphur mine at Puga in Ladakh—the only sulphur mine in Ladakh or Western Thibet under the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, at 50 maunds.
	D. "PHULLI,"	Noobra Valley, in Ladakh, ...	Leh, ...	Kashmir, Jammu, Punjab, ...	No. V. No. III. Nos. VII and VIII.	Upwards of 1,000 Rs. worth of "Phulli" (produce of "Noobra") is taken to Kashmir, for consumption and exportation to the Punjab. It is used by the Kashmiri people in tea. The quantity imported into the Punjab from Changthan is not known.
		Changthan, ...	Garz, ...	Rampur, Bishehr, ...	No. IV.	The Maharaja keeps a monopoly of this article in his dominions.
7	SALT (called "Sa" in Thibetan language),	Changthan, ...	Changthan, ...	Ladakh, Kashmir, Punjab, ...	Ditto. No. V. No. IV.	

A large quantity is imported into Ladakh, mostly through the Kardar of Ladakh, for consumption in Ladakh, Kashmir and the Maharaja's army throughout the Jammu and Kashmir territories. The poorest class of people in Kashmir consume this salt, while the richer people use Punjab rock-salt. In rations to the army, only Changthan salt is supplied by the Maharaja, and the whole of the Ladakh and Balti population live upon this salt. In the Jammu territory only Punjab rock-salt is used.

Price on the Changthan border, where the Ladakh authorities have a "Kothi," or shop for the purchase of this salt, 1 md. and 15 seers per Co.'s Re.

Price at Leh, where it is sold by the authorities, 30 seers per Co.'s Rupee.

Price in Kashmir, 16 seers per Co.'s Rupee.

The purchase, sale and transport of this article is under direct management and control of the Ladakh Kardar, under the Maharaja. The profit goes to Government. This monopoly has existed for the last 7 years. Formerly the Changthanis used to import this salt into Ladakh, and chiefly barter it for grain (barley, wheat—grain is not produced in Changthan). This barter system is still partly maintained by the Kardar, not only as regards this article but in the purchase of other goods also, such as Changthan wool, sulphur, &c.

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. II. IMPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
8	MUSK-BAGS,	... North-west of Rokkh and Nepal, ...	Changthan, (Garo), ...	Through Leh to Yarkund, ... Kashmir, ... Punjab, ...	No. VI. No. IA. No. V. No. IV.	<p>Upwards of 20,000 Rs. worth of Changthani salt is imported into Kashmir and Jammu.</p> <p>The quantity received into the Hill States of the Punjab from Changthan is not known.</p> <p>Upwards of 100 musk-bags are imported into Leh, of which about 40 are exported to Yarkund, the rest taken to Kashmir and Jammu, or purchased by Yarkundi pilgrims to Mecca, for sale in India or other Asiatic countries.</p> <p>Price at Leh, from 7 to 15 Co.'s Rs. each.</p> <p>Price at Yarkund, from 130 to 150 Tunkas, or 21 to 26 Co.'s Rs. each.</p> <p>In former times musk-bags from the Dush-i-Khutun, or the Great Tartar sandy desert that extends from the confines of Khutun to "Loob Noor" and the Gobi Desert,—the best musk in the world,—used to be imported from Yarkund into Leh, for re-exportation to Hindustan. The lowest price a Dush-i-Khutun musk-bag fetched in the Yarkund market was 250 Tunkas, or 43 Co.'s Rs. All supply of musk-</p>

9	"NIRBISI" (Zedoary),	...	Nepal,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto.	<p>bag from the Dusht-i-Khutun has long been extinct.</p> <p>The musk-bag of the Simla Hill States, Bishehr, Lahoul, Gurwal, &c., commonly met with in all the Punjab markets, is an inferior stuff.</p> <p>The quantity imported into the Punjab through Rampur, Kullu, from Garo, is not known.</p> <p>About three or four maunds imported into Leh. About 20 seers taken to Yarkund, and the rest to Kashmir, Jammu, &c. and Punjab.</p> <p>Price in Leh, from 5 to 15 Rs. per seer. The superior stuff sells for its weight in silver.</p> <p>In Yarkund, where the superior stuff only is taken, it sells twice its weight in silver.</p>
10	"SHAKH-I-UMBUR, (aromatic,) in sticks,	...	Lassa,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	...	<p>Imported in bundles, each containing from 100 to 150 sticks. The price of a bundle varies from 8 annas to one rupee each, in Ladakh and the Punjab.</p> <p>Between 10 and 20 bundles is the estimated quantity of import to Leh and the Punjab. It is burnt in places of worship for its odour.</p>
11	"CHOWRIES," or Yak tails,	...	Yarkund, Changthan,	...	Yarkund, Garo,	...	Leh, Kashmir, Punjab,	...	<p>Nos. IA, I, & II. No. V. No. IV.</p>	<p>About 100 chowries are imported into Leh from Yarkund and Changthan, of which a small number only goes to Kashmir, the rest imported into the Punjab.</p>

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. II. IMPORTS.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
						<p><i>Yarkund Chowries</i>.—Price at Yarkund, 1 or 2 Tunkas = 2½ to 5 annas each; at Leh, 1½ to 2½ Rs. each; and at Kashmir, 2 to 4 Rs.</p> <p><i>Changthun Chowries</i>.—Price at Changthun, not known; at Leh, 1 and 1½ Co.'s Rs.; and at Kashmir, about 2 Co.'s Rs.</p> <p>Imported occasionally, in small quantities.</p> <p>Price varies according to size and color.</p> <p>Not imported for the last four years.</p> <p>About 5,000 Rs. worth of turquoises is imported annually into Leh, and thence exported to Changthun, for Lassa, &c.</p> <p>An inferior stuff called "Yoo," produced in the Changthun and Lassa territory, is imported into Ladakh, where it is worn by females in "Perraka" or head dresses.</p> <p>Not imported for the last 15 years.</p> <p>About 2 seers are imported to Leh, the whole of which is taken to Kashmir. This article is not now imported</p>
12	CORAL, ("Mirjan" or "Moonga")	Imported into Yarkund from Central Asia,	Yarkund,	Leh and Changthun,	No. IA. No. VI.	
13	TURQUOISES, "Firoza,"	Persia through Bukhara and Khokand, ...	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	
14	"SUNG-I-YUSHUB" (Jade), A. LAPIS-LAZULI, (Lajwurd,) (a dye),	Yarkund and Khutun, ... Lapis lazuli, mines in Budukshan, ...	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto.	

15	HORSES AND PONIES, ...	Yarkund, ...	Yarkund, ... Rodokh, Chang- than, ...	Through Leh, Kashmir, ... Punjab, ... Ditto, ...	No. IA. No. V. Nos. I & II. Nos. VI, V & IV.	<p>into the Punjab from Leh, as much of it is received there from Afghanistan.</p> <p>About 200 horses and ponies are imported from Yarkund, of whom Is-teeram, the Kardar, purchases as many as he can select out of them, for the Maharaja and himself, at his own prices. Of the remainder, about 30 are taken to Kashmir for sale, and the others are imported to the Punjab, through Kullu. The Maharaja's Government buys the Yarkund horses for the artillery. They make good draught animals. Changthani ponies are also brought to Leh and to Rampur, for sale.</p> <p>Price of the Yarkundi horses and ponies, at Yarkund, from 300 to 400 Tunkas, or 50 to 65 Co.'s Rs. each; at Leh, taken at arbitrary prices; and in the Punjab, 80 to 200 Rs. each.</p> <p>Of the Changthani, at Leh and in the Punjab, from 30 to 100 Rs.</p> <p>About 50 skins are imported, chiefly consumed in Ladakh and Changthan. A few pieces are also brought to the Punjab, for the Hill States. In Changthan, where the greatest number is taken to, it is used in making boots, bags, water-bags and bedding—it is an excellent thing to keep off the fleas.</p> <p>To the Punjab, this article is mostly brought through Afghanistan.</p> <p>Price at Leh, from 8 to 12 Rs. each, and at Yarkund, from 12 to 15 Tunkas, or 2 to 2½ Rs.</p>
16	SKINS AND LEATHER. A. "BULGHAR" (Russian leather), ...	Russia, ...	Yarkund, ...	Leh, Punjab, ... Changthan, ...	Nos. IA & I. No. VI.	

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. II. IMPORTS.—(Concluded.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Name of place where produced or from whence originally imported.	Place of Export.	Place of Import.	By what route.	REMARKS.
	B. "KIMBANA," (golden colored leather) about 8 inches wide, ...	Yarkund, ...	Yarkund, ...	Leh, Balti, ... Changthan, ...	No. IA. No. VI.	Upwards of 3,000 pieces are imported, of which one-third is consumed in Ladakh and Balti, and two-thirds go to Changthan. Price at Yarkund, 8 for the rupee. " at Leh, 4 or 5 for the rupee. About 100 skins are imported, chiefly exported to Changthan.
	C. "SAGHEE" or "KIMUKET" (green leather), ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Leh and Changthan, ...	Ditto.	Price at Yarkund, 1 or 2 Tunkas, or 2½ to 5 annas, and at Leh, 1 rupee, or 1 rupee 8 annas each.
17	CROCKERY, ...	China, ...	Ditto, ...	Leh and Kashmir, ...	No. IA & V.	Not imported within the last 4 years.
18	TEA-POTS of Copper ("Chai-josh," ...) ...	Yarkund, Kashghar, Khutun, ...	Yarkund, ...	Leh and Sri-nugur, (Kashmir), ...	No. IA. No. V.	About 10 or 15 imported yearly into Kashmir, through Leh. Price at Yarkund, 8 to 10 Tunkas, or 1 rupee 2 annas and 6 pies to 1 rupee 5 annas each, and at Leh, 3 or 4 Rs. each. No Russian tea-pots now imported.
19	TOBACCO, ...	Yarkund, ...	Yarkund, ...	Leh only, ...	No. IA.	About two Tatoo loads = 6 maunds, brought by the Kirayakush, or carriers, mostly for their own consumption. Not an article of general trade; some re-exported to Changthan.

NOTE.—See Abstract Statement at end.

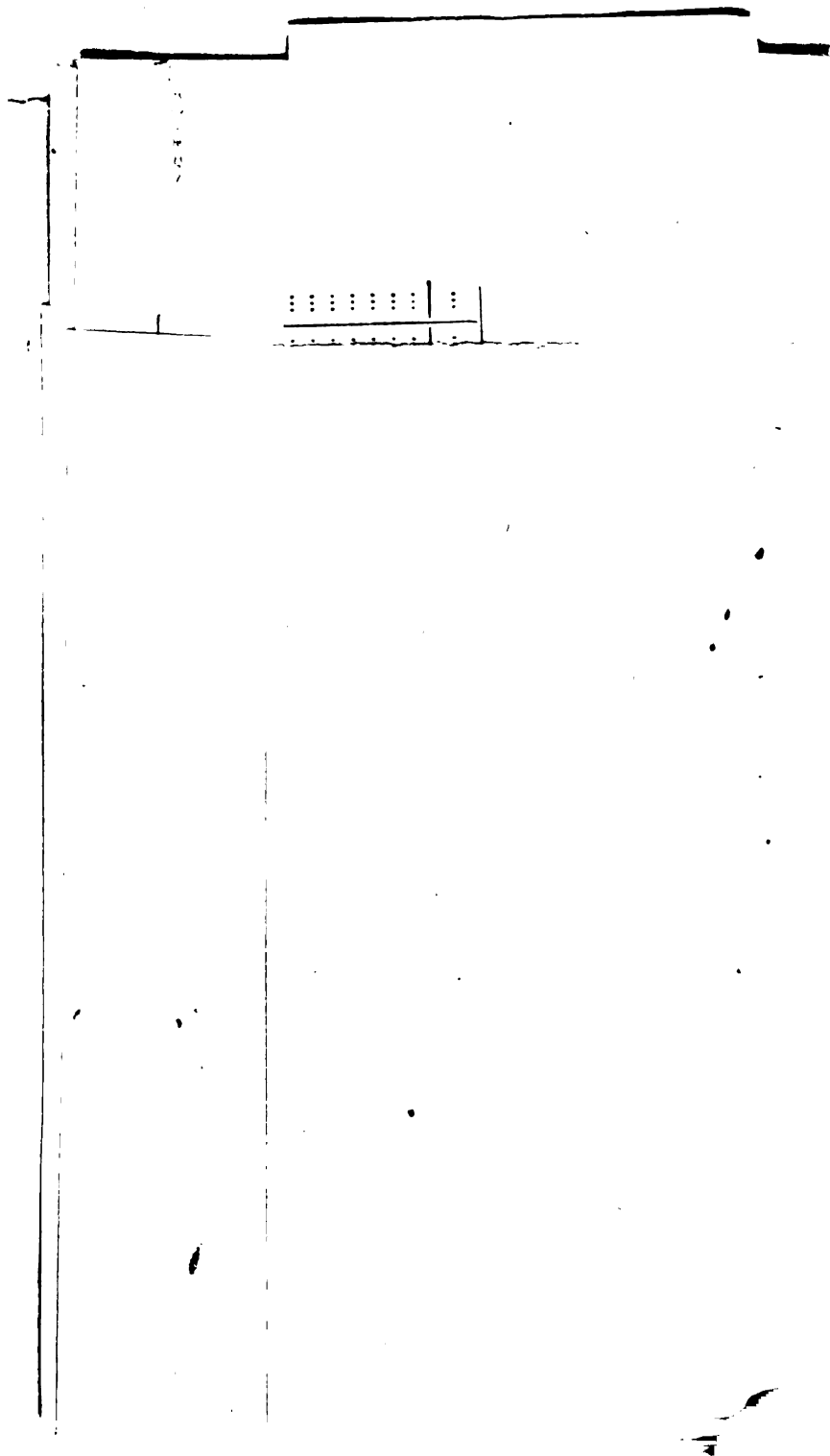
PUNND.

**SALEABLE PRICE AT
YARKUND.**

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. II. IMPORTS.—(*Concluded.*)

<p>Various, average 22 Rs. each. Tunkas 300 = 50 Rs. per md.,</p>	<p>1,320</p>	<p> For consumption in Ludakh, Bultee, &c.</p>
		<p>¶¶ All consumed in Lu- dakh, Bultee, &c.</p>
		<p>*** Sold to Hajees or pil- grims who take it down to Hindoostan and other for- eign countries for sale.</p>
		<p>††† Export duty at Leh as well as transit duty be- tween Leh and Cashmeer, &c. The former is estimat- ed to be 2,000 Rs.</p>

APPENDIX XXIV.—No. II. IMPORTS.—(*Concluded.*)



ADDENDUM

APPENDIX XXIV.—(Continued.)

LIST of the Table of Routes.

No. of Route.	From	To	By what places.	REMARKS.
I	Umritsur, ...	Leh in Ludakh,	Viâ Noorpoor and Sooltanpoor in Koolloo, ...	By Major Montgomerie, G. T. S.
I A	Leh, ...	Yarkund, ...	1. The Zumistancee route by the valley of the Shayook river and the chaukee of Kokiar, ... 2. The Tabistancee route by the valley of the Noobra river and the chaukee of Kilian, ...	Compiled from information furnished by Mohummud Umeen of Yarkund, guide of the Schlagent-weits.
II	Umritsur, ...	Rampoor in Bishehr, and thence to Leh, ...	Viâ Spitee, ... Viâ Chhomoreeree Lake, ...	Taken from "Cunningham's Ladakh."
III	Jummoo, ...	Leh, ...	Viâ Sooroo, ...	From native information.
IV	Rampoor, ...	Garo in Chathan, Eastern Thibet (Chinese territory)	By Shalkhur, a frontier town of Bishehr on the Chinese boundary,	Taken from a vernacular work on the Bishehr chiefship by Extra Assistant Commissioner Sham Lal.
IV A	Mundee, ...	Garo, ...	By Koolloo, Rampoor and Shipkee,	IV A. B. D. By Major Montgomerie, G. T., Survey of India.
IV B	Ditto	Ditto	By Koolloo, Rampoor, the Kio-brung Pass and Chuprung, (Tsap-rang,) ...	
IV C	Simla, ...	Shipkee, ...	Along the left bank of the Sutluj. By Dr. Gerard, ...	
IV D	Mundee, ...	Rudokh, in Eastern Thibet (Chinese territory,)	Viâ Koolloo, Lahool and Spitee, ...	

APPENDIX XXIV.—(Continued.)

List of Routes—Concluded.

N ^o . of Route	From	To	By what places.	REMARKS.
IV _E	Mundee, ...	Garó, ...	Viâ Tashigong, ...	By Major Montgomerie, G. T. S.
IV _F	Ditto	Rudokh, ...	Viâ Cheenee and Kuri, ...	
V	Sreenugur,...	Leh, ...	By Drás, ...	
VI	Leh, ...	Chathan, (Garó), ...	Viâ Sakhtee in Ludakh, ...	Compiled from native information.
VII	Umritsur, ...	Sreenugur, (Kashmeer),	By Jummoo and Banihal, ...	Taken from the Punjab Route Book. No. VIII com- piled chiefly from native informa- tion.
VIII	Goojrat, ...	Sreenugur,	By Bhimbhur and the Peer Punjal range, ...	
IX	Umritsur, ...	Ditto	By Ukhnoor, ...	
	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Taken from the Route Map of Major Montgomerie, G. T. S. of India.
X	Peshawur,...	Ditto	By Hureepoor, in Huzara, Moozufur- abad and Bara- moola, ...	Taken from the Punjab Route Book.
XI	Rawulpindee,	Murree, and thence to Sreenugur,	By the Gohalun Ferry, Chukar and Ooree, and Bara- moola, ...	By Major Mont- gomerie, G. T. S.

APPENDIX XXIV.—(Continued.)

*Route No. 1. From Umritsur viâ Noorpoor, Sooltanpoor, in Koolloo, to
Leh in Ludakh.*

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Estimat- ed dis- tance in miles.	REMARKS.
1	From Umritsur to Kutthoonungul,	14	2,050 feet above the sea.
2	Butala, ...	12	
3	Bidheepoor, ...	11	
4	Goordaspoor, ...	10	
5	Udeenanugur, ...	9	
6	Puthankot, ...	16	
7	Noorpoor, ...	18	
		90	
8	Kotla, ...	14	There is also a more direct route to Kumad the 18th halting place. 3,006 feet. Cross the Bias river.
9	Tilok Nath, ...	3	
10	Shahpoor, ...	9	
11	Kangra, ...	13	
12	Buwarna, ...	17	
13	Baijnath, ..	13	
14	Hureebagh, ...	16	
15	Sairee, (or Huttee),	15	
16	Mundee, ...	12	
		112	
17	Kumad, ...	10	Cross the Bias and a Tributary.
18	Bajoura, ...	15	Cross Tiri pass.
19	Sooltanpoor, ...	11	4,092 feet.
		36	

APPENDIX XXIV.—(Continued.)

Route No. 1—Concluded.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Estimated distance in miles.	REMARKS.
20	Nugur, ...	14	
21	Jugut sak, ...	9	
22	Phookcheen, ...	14	13,300 feet. Rotung Pass.
23	Koksur, ...	19	Cross Rotung Pass and the Chundra river by a rope bridge. Difficulty about crossing ponies.
24	Seesoo, ...	13	
25	Gundluk, ...	11	
26	Khurdoong, ...	12	Left bank of Bhaga. Road narrow but safe.
27	Kolung, ...	13	Ditto
28	Darcha, ...	11	
29	Mangba, ...	18	16,221 feet. Bara lacha Pass; generally covered with snow, though not deep.
30	Kilang, ...	16	Cross ditto.
31	Churpa, ...	10	
32	Sumdo, ...	14	
33	Sumgal, ...	18	17,000 feet at foot of pass. Cross Lunglacha Pass to river.
34	Morecha, ...	10	Pond of fresh water.
35	Rookcheen, ...	8	Generally a Tartar or Bhotee camp.
36	Dubring, ...	15	Do. the nearer the Tughlungla the better.
37	Gya, ...	17	18,042 feet. Cross the Tughlung Pass.
38	Ooghshee, ...	15	
39	Marchulung, ...	9	Attabagh, or Bagh beyond Atta.
40	Chuchot, ...	11	Golabbagh.
41	Leh, ...	10	11,278 feet. Cross the Indus by bridge.
		287	
	GRAND TOTAL,	525	miles = 315 kos.

APPENDIX NO. XXIV.—(*Continued.*)

ROUTE NO. I A.

Form Leh to Yarkund, compiled from information gathered from Mohummud Uneen of Yarkund (Guide of the Schlagentweits) and some Ludakh merchants.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are two routes from Leh to Yarkund, one by the Shayook river and Kokiar, traversed in the cold weather from Mughur to Phagun (Novr. to Feby.) and hence called "*Zumistaneë*;" and the other by Suser and Kilian, travelled in the hot weather from Sawun to Katik (July to October) and called "*Tabistaneë*." Both join at the foot of the Karakoram mountain pass (18,600 feet); after crossing which, separate at a place called Muliksha or Aktagh (4th stage after the pass) whence they proceed to Yarkund in different directions.

The "*Zumistaneë*" route between Leh and Karakoram, crossing the "*Digur La*" or Digur pass (stage No. 2) joins the river Shayook at a place called Ugham No. 3, thence proceeds up the narrow valley of the Shayook river, winding along the circuitous course of the river as far as "*Duhn-i-Moorghée*"* No. 12 it then ascends up the pass through an elevated plateau called the "*Maidan-i-Dubsan*," a dreary, gravelly, uneven, extensive plain, about twelve kos in breadth, without vegetation, and covered with snow in winter. The ascent over the Karakoram leads down in a north-westerly direction along the Yarkund stream to Mulikshah, No. 19, (where the *Zumistaneë* and *Tabistaneë* routes separate), and Koolunooldee (stage No. 24); thence crossing the Yungduwan pass, the road runs down northward in a valley as far as the foot of the Toopduwan pass, No. 31, ascending which, slopes down into the plains of Yarkund.

The *Tabistaneë* route from Leh crossing over the Khurdoong pass, No. 2, and the Shayook river near Suttee, No. 4, proceeds up the Noobra valley (one of the richest and most densely populated valleys in Ludakh) along the left bank of the Noobra† river to the foot of the Kurawaldwan (steep difficult pass) leading to a loftier and more difficult pass, that of "*Suser*" 17,500 feet high and covered with perpetual snow. Across Suser the road joins the *Zumistaneë* route at Duhn-i-Moorghée, No. 12; thence over the Karakoram pass to Mulikshah or Aktagh as above described. The road from Leh to Suser lies in a north-westerly direction.

From Mulikshah or Aktagh, No. 19, the *Tabistaneë* route skirts the Aktagh range north-east ward to the Sooget pass, crossing which it follows the course of a stream (the Sooget, the Karakash and the Toogirmunlik, one after the other) to the foot of another very difficult pass, the "*Kilian-Duwan*." The road across the pass goes along the Kilian stream to the large village of Kilian, passing by the Police Post of Kilian—thence plain open country to Yarkund.

* From Ugham to Choongjungul No. 7, North-East-North and thence to Moorghee Northward.

† Also called "*Yurma*" by the Thibetans.

The Tabistane route is closed by snow on the Kurawulduwan, the Suser and the Kilian mountains in winter.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE TWO ROUTES.

I. The difficulties of the mountain passes :—

On the Zumistane route.

1st. The Digur La (No. 2). Precipitous ascent for about a kos, impracticable for laden horses that have to be relieved of their burdens over the pass by Yaks. It is partly covered with perpetual snow.

2nd. The Karakoram pass (18,600 feet above the level of the sea).

The passage through the Dubsan Plateau south of the pass in snow and cold winds attended with danger. The inclemencies of the weather are keenly felt on this elevated open spot. The Karakoram mountain pass is surrounded by unwholesome atmosphere, which brings on headache and stomachic disorders, for which bitters and sour things are used by travellers with benefit. Many beasts of burdens (ponies and horses) are carried away by fatigue and difficulty of breathing. Some ascribe this insalubrity in the air to the bad smell of a grass growing here, and others to the scent of wild leeks. (See Cunningham's Ladakh, page 47).

3rd. The Yungduwan pass, No. 25. Ascent for about 5 kos.

4th. The Toopduwan pass, No. 31. An ascent for about 4 kos.

On the Tabistane route.

1st. The Khurdoong pass, (No. 2). Steep ascent, impassable for laden horses.

2nd. The Kurawulduwan pass, No. 8 A, (also called Tooteeyulak) 17,660 feet high, covered with perpetual snow.

3rd. The Suser pass, No. 11, 17,500 feet high, a most difficult pass.

4th. The Karakoram pass, as in the Zumistane route.

5th. The Soogetduwan.

6th. The Kilianduwan, No. 19 A, steep ascent, more difficult than the Karakoram pass, like the Suser. Passable for 3 or 4 months only in the year, July to Oct.

II. The passage over rivers on the Tabistane route :—

1st. The Shayook river near Sutte (4) and again beyond the Suser pass, (No. 11).

A furious torrent in summer. Travellers have sometimes to wait for days until the stream is fordable. Men and horses are sometimes carried away by the torrent. For a full description of this river, see Cunningham's Ladakh (pages 94, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103.)

The Shayook in winter is everywhere fordable, and is, above Lamakjest, frozen over, when it becomes like a metallad road. Travellers going by the Zumistane route therefore find an easy passage along the bed of the river.

2nd. The Tooteeyulak stream, which is crossed twice at Nos. 8 and 10. The torrent subsides in the mornings in summer, when it is fordable; in the evenings the stream becomes swollen by the melted snows from the Suser mountains.

III. The Zumistane route passes through an uninhabited mountainous country. Travellers are obliged to carry provisions on Tattoos for the most part of the route. In certain places water, grass and fuel even are not procurable.

On the Tabistane route supplies are procurable throughout the Noobra valley. Further on travellers have to take provisions with them as in the Zumistane route.

IV. The danger to life and property from the violence of the Koonjoodie robbers who infest the route from Aktagh (No. 19, where both the Zamistane and Tabistane routes meet) to Koolunooldee, No. 24 of the Zamistane route.

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Route No. 1 A—Continued.*

The Zamistancee Route by the valley of the Sháyook river and the Choukee of Kokiar.

No. of Stages.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
1	From Lé to Suboo, ...	6 kos.	A village at the foot of the Digur Lé pass. Road good.
2	Digur, ...	8 "	A village beyond the Digur Lé, a difficult mountain pass; the summit is covered with perpetual snow; road never closed. Ascent steep for about a kos, descent easier for about 4 kos.
3	Uhgám, ...	5 "	<p>A small hamlet on the left bank of the Sháyook river.</p> <p>From this place to Moorghai, No. 12, the road runs up the valley of the Sháyook river, winding along the stream, which is crossed and re-crossed some twenty-four times between these two places. The river is frozen over in winter beyond Lamakyent, No. 6, in the months of December, January and February, when people travel over the ice. The bed of the river is sandy or gravelly. Grass and fuel in plenty, all the way.</p> <p>No habitation on the road from this to Khulustan, No. 30 A, excepting Lamakyent, No. 6, and the tents of the pastoral tribes between Nos. 27 and 30. Caravans take provisions for their onward journey from this place.</p>

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Route No. 1 A—Continued.*

No. of Stages.	NAME OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
4	Pukra, ...	5 kos.	A halting place. A spring of water.
5	Chimchák, alias Pukhpukh, ...	8 "	Ditto ditto.
6	Lamakyent, ...	4 "	A village, having 5 houses. Travellers carry provisions with them from this place also for their onward journey, as far as Khulustan, No. 30 A.
7	Choong jungul, ...	10 "	A fine pasture ground, where people of the surrounding country graze their flocks of sheep, goats, yaks and horses. At a point on the road, called "Changthang-jilgha" (meaning the Chanthan stream), two kos further on from Choong-jungul, the Chhung-chhinmo stream from the north joins the Shayook river, and a road strikes off north-east towards Rudokh and Chanthan by Chloomoortee.
8	Doongyulák, ...	12 "	A halting place. Between Choong-jungul and Doongyulak, two kos from Changthang-jilgha, is a halting place called Kupturkhana.
9	Mundurlik, ...	10 "	A halting place. An old fort called Yoorghoolook. Little or no snow falls on the portion of the road from Ugham to this place (Mundurlik). Further on it continually snows during winter as far as Brungsa, but the road is never closed.
10	Kootuklik, ...	8 "	A halting place. A spring of water called "Boolak." Yartuvee another halting place, about two kos from Mundurlik. A stream called "Kurajilgha" joins the Shayook near Yartuvee.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. 1 A—Continued.

No. of Stages.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
11	Sooltan Chooshkoon,...	10 kos.	A halting place. Road gravelly.
12	Duhn-i-Moorghee, ...	12 „	Ditto ditto.
13	Boolak-i-Moorghee, ...	8 „	<p>Another halting place called “Kuratagh” on the road about 5 kos from Sooltan Chooshkoon. The river Shayook is left at Duhn-i-Moorghee, and the road ascends up in a north easterly direction towards the Kara-koram Pass in a narrow valley.</p> <p>A halting place. A spring of sweet water, grass and fuel in abundance.</p>
14	Boorsee, ...	12 „	<p>Another halting place called Choongtash, about 7 kos from Duhn-i-Moorghee.</p> <p>Boorsee is a thick grass which is used for fuel. Country full of Boorsee, hence the name of this halting place. Three steep and difficult passes are crossed between Boolak and Boorsee. The passes are called “Kia,” a Toorkee word meaning “pain.” Grass and fuel are not forthcoming at the following stages as far as Aktagh. Travellers carry “Boorsee” from this place for use as fuel on this portion of the road.</p>
15	Kizil Ungoor, ...	8 „	<p>Road in a Dara between high cliffs.</p> <p>Here commences the ascent to the Dubsan Maidan, an extensive dreary table land or plateau about 12 kos broad. Several streams run across this plain, which dry up in winter. There is no vegetation, no grass, no fuel. The road through the Maidan is gravelly.</p>
16	Doulutbegooldee, ...	12 „	Across the Maidan-i-Dubsan, from which the road descends to this place over an easy slope, for about 4 kos.

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Route No. 1 A—Continued.*

No. of Stages	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
17			Doulutbegooldee is a halting place at the base of the Karakoram Pass, through which the Karakoram stream comes down to this place, and thence taking a south westerly direction joins the Shayook at Yupchan.
	Chaijoshjilgha, ...	4 kos.	In the pass. The ascent to the pass commences at Doulutbegooldee along the Karakoram stream. At this place, travellers rest for a while to drink tea, hence the name jaijoshjilgha.
	Summit of the Karakoram Pass, ...	2 "	Ascent gradual. Near this point rise three streams; one runs down to the west and south, the second to the south, and the third to the north-east. The two first join at Yupchan and fall into the Shayook river, the third is the source of the Yarkund river. Snow in winter only over the pass, road never closed.
	Bultee Brungsa, ...	4 "	A place on the slope of the pass, where the Bultees (Baltia) who carry their loads on their own backs halt for the night, hence the name "Bultee Brungsa" (or resting place of Bultees). The road lies along the Yarkund stream.
	Brungsa, ...	2 "	Halting place at the foot of the Karakoram Pass; descent gradual and easy along the Yarkund stream. The pass is throughout passable to laden horses.
	Kiziltagh (or red mountain), ...	4 "	The road from Brungsa to Koolunooldee, No. 24, lies in a valley along the Yarkund stream. Kiziltagh, a halting place. A copper mine close by, it is not worked.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. 1 A—Continued.

No. of Stage.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
	Chadurtash, ...	1 kos.	A halting place. A road strikes off here towards the Kookash river, which leads to Elchee—capital of Khootun. A brushwood called "Yurbugh-rec," which answers for fuel, is to a small extent found here.
18	Wuhabjilgha, ...	3 "	A halting place.
	Nezatash, ...	2 "	A large stone in a conical form about 20 yards in height to the left of the road.
19	{ Mulikshah, ...	6 "	{ Halting place. Several springs of sweet water. Some pasture ground. From Brungsa to this place, Aktagh, the valley between two high snow clad cliffs which shoot up from the Karakoram range is wide and open, sloping down to the north. No vegetation, grass or fuel, excepting some brushwood at Chadurtash. Road good. Little snow in winter on the line of road. At Aktagh the Zamistanee and the Tabistanee roads separate; the former proceeds down to the north west along the Yarkund stream, and the latter to the north east by Sooget. The road from Aktagh to Koolunooldee is during winter infested by the Koonjood robbers, erroneously called "Kirghiz." See <i>Kirghiz jungul</i>
	{ Aktagh, ...	1 "	
20	Khufeloong, ...	10 "	ZAMISTANEE ROUTE CONTINUED. Khufeloong, a halting place, is also called "Loongpa" by the Thibitans, and "Khoopoolugh-zee" by the Turks, all the three terms meaning mouth of a pass ("Dura"). The valley gradually narrows between two cliffs running from east to west as far as Koolunooldee, No. 24. Road good all the way. The roads from the following passes that conduct from Yupchan, Noobra, Chhorboot, over

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Route No. 1 A—Continued.*

No. of Stages.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
			<p>the Karakoram range join at Khufeloong:— Yupchan. Noobra. Chhorboot.</p> <p>Grass and fuel procurable everywhere on the line of road from this place downward.</p>
21	Jindbulghoon, ...	10 kos.	A halting place. Grass, fuel and rock-salt procurable.
22	Bookhurooldee, ...	10 "	Do. Two halting places: Khootasajilgha and Ighursuldee on the road. The former is about one kos and the latter about four kos distant from Jindbulghoon.
23	Kirghiz-Jungul, ...	8 "	<p>A halting place in a rich pasture ground.</p> <p>The Kirgiz of Pámer Khoord used half a century ago to infest the road at this place, hence the name "Kirghiz-jungul." They have since that period given up plundering in the Yarkund territory altogether, and the Koonjood Banditti have, within the last forty years, occupied their place on this part of the route. From Koonjood, a small territory owned by an independent Mohummudan ruler, named Shah Ghuzunfur, near Hoonzee Nugur, the party of robbers, numbering from 100 to 250, cross the Karakoram range by the Shingshul Pass, and following the course of the Koom stream in a north-easterly direction for 6 days reach the point called "Gil," where that stream falls into the Yarkund river, thence crossing the river a further journey of 6 days along the right bank brings them to Koolunooldee, between which place and Aktagh, No. 19, they infest the road. There is another shorter road also from the Shingshal Pass to Koolunooldee, which they follow. <i>See Routes by the Passes over the</i></p>

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. 1 A—Continued.

No. of Stages.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
24	Koolunooldee, ...	12 kos.	<p><i>Karakoram range, between the Karakoram and the Chitral Passes, given in another place.</i></p> <p>The old road from Tashkurghan to the "Aksai-Chin" passes through the Kirghiz-jungul. A halting place.</p> <p>About two kos distant from Kirghiz-jungul to the left or west of the road are the remains of old buildings in the vicinity of a copper mine, which has not been worked within the last century. The spot is called Sisikboolak, from the name of a spring of water close by. One kos further on is the tomb of a Thibitan called Muzar-i-Thibitee."</p> <p>Three kos on is Bagh-i-Hajee Muhummud, a nice green shady jungly spot, so called. Another jungly tract called "Yar-tivee" three kos on.</p> <p>The road leaves the Yarkund river at Koolunooldee, and ascends in a north-easterly direction to the Kotul-i-Yungduwan, an easy pass.</p>
25	Oonkoor-i-Yungduwan, Summit of the Pass,...	8 " 1 "	<p>A halting place over the "Yungduwan" Pass.</p> <p>From Koolunooldee to the southern base of the pass the road lies in a narrow defile, along a stream (coming down from the pass) which is frozen over in winter.</p> <p>From the base to the summit of the pass, where the "Tiznaf" stream rises, is an easy ascent of about 5 kos. The descent to Toorighil, the following halting place beyond the pass, is also easy. Little snow falls over the pass in winter.</p>
26	Toor-i-ghil, ...	8 "	<p>Road winds along the bed of the Tiznaf stream in a rich narrow valley, which varies in breadth from one to half a mile in places as far as Chiklik, No. 30. Grass and fuel in abundance.</p>

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. 1 A—Continued.

No. of Stages.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
27	Doba, alias Sooget, ...	10 kos.	Toorighil, a halting place. No habitation. A halting place. The valley here is cultivated by a pastoral tribe, the "Pukhpo," who live in a neighbouring valley, and keep large herds of yaks, sheep, goats and horses. They also supply travellers with grain, ghee, sheep, &c., in their Khirgahs or felt tents near the line of road between Sooget and Chiklik.
28	Muzar-i-Badshah, ...	2 "	Ditto ditto ditto.
29	Piltash, ...	8 "	Ditto ditto ditto.
30	Tualik, ...	10 "	Ditto ditto ditto.
30	Chiklik, ...	7 "	Ditto ditto ditto.
			The river Tiznaf, a fordable stream throughout the year, is crossed and re-crossed no less than sixty times between Toorighil and this place Chiklik. It is frozen over in the height of the winter.
30 A	Khulustan, ...	1 "	A village, containing 5 houses, inhabited by Wukhees, who cultivate, and also keep large herds of cattle. The village is about a kos to the left of the road, and is visited only by such travellers as require to purchase provisions, &c., from there.
31	Ak-Musjid, ...	8 "	The "Kotul-i-Toopduwan," an easy pass, is crossed on the road. The summit is about midway. Akmusjid is an encampment "Khirgah" of pastoral Toorks and Tajiks, in a rich plain country beyond the pass, which is slightly covered with snow in winter.
	Kooshoonkoor, ...	2 "	Two caves in rocks, inhabited by pastoral Toorks and Tajiks, who keep here large herds of cattle, and also cultivate. Road in a wide rich valley, between two low rocks, as far as Poosar.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. 1 A—Continued.

No. of Stages.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
	Lungur Poosar, ...	6 kos.	A village, having 8 houses, where four streams meet and go down to Kurghulik. The road from Lungur lies in the Yarkund plains, in a well cultivated and thickly populated country, excepting the portion between Kokiar and Kurghulik, which runs through the "Beshtiruk Dusht," a sandy barren desert.
32	Police post of Kokiar,	2 "	A guard of 16 Chinese soldiers, under an officer called "Pia," and another of 16 Toorks under a Toork officer, "Toongchee." No strange traveller is allowed to proceed on without the permission of the Chinese Governor of Yarkund ("Umban"). The chonkee officers do not generally interfere with the passage of the traders or passengers who are in the habit of travelling between Leh and Yarkund. Road along the Kokiar stream.
	Kokiar, ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	A small town, inhabited by Toorks.
33	Beshtiruk, ...	12 "	A caravansarai and village in the Beshtiruk desert.
34	Kurghulik, ...	12 "	A large town with a market. A branch of the Tiznaf stream, which passes through the town, is crossed on a wooden bridge in the market. A caravansarai or Lungur.
	Yuk-Shumba Bazar,...	8 "	A caravansarai or Lungur, and a market, which is crowded on each Sunday. A canal from the Yarkund river is crossed in the Bazar on a wooden bridge.
35	Char-Shumba Bazar, alias Posgám, ...	2 "	A market and a caravansarai. The Beshkun canal, which is navigated by boats, is crossed on a bridge (wooden) on the road. Another canal crossed in the Charshumba Bazar itself.

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Route No. 1 A—Continued.*

No. of Stages	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
36	Yarkund, ...	12 kos.	The largest city in Turkish China. The river Yarkund also called "Duria Zur-ufshan" is crossed (on boats in summer) about 2 kos from Posgam, on the road. The river is frozen over in winter. Three kos further on from the river, a canal from the Yarkund, called "Yoolchak," is also crossed on a wooden bridge.
	Total estimated distance in kos, ...	345 kos.	= 575 miles.
	Add, ...	315 „	= 525 miles. From Umritsur to Leh, Route No. I.
	Total estimated distance from Umritsur to Yarkund, by Leh and the Zumistanee route, ...	660 „	= 1,100 miles.

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Route No. 1 A—Continued.*

The Túbistánee Route from Le to Yarkund, by the Suser and Kilian Passes.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
1	Gánles, ...	2	A village. Road circuitous and stony, in a valley.
2	Foot of the Khurdoong Pass, ...	3	
3	Khurdoong, ...	10	A village beyond the Khurdoong Pass, which is steep and difficult,—impracticable for laden horses. Yaks are employed to carry their loads over the Pass. Ascent and descent for about two kos.
4	Suttee, (a village),	8	The river Shayook is crossed on the road near a Roong (Ravine), 7 kos distant from Khurdoong; a very rapid stream here. Road lies in a wide valley along the Khurdoong stream, until it joins the Shayook river at the above point.
5	Tirit, ...	7	A village. Road along the right bank of the Shayook river, in the rich valley of the Shayook.
	Lughjoong, ...	3	A flourishing village at the confluence of the Shayook and Noobra rivers. In July, August and September, the current of the Shayook river near Suttee, being exceedingly strong and rapid, travellers generally avoid the Suttee road, and take the following between Khurdoong and Lughjoong. From Khurdoong to Kulsur, 10 kos. " Kulsur to Duskit, 12 " " Duskit to Lughjoong, 8 " <div style="text-align: right;">TOTAL, ... 30 "</div>
6	Tughar, ...	5	Road in the Noobra valley; the richest and most thickly populated valley in Ludakh, along the left bank of the Noobra* river as far as No. 8, Charloong.

* (Also called "Yurma.")

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. 1 A—Continued.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
7	Popchi, ...	5	A flourishing village.
	Punamikh, ...	3	Do.
	Takchá, ...	3	Do.
8	Charloong, ...	8	A hamlet at the foot of the "Kura-wulduwán" range. The Tootee Yulak stream, which is rapid, is crossed 4 kos from Takcha on the road.
8 A	Kotul-i-Kurawulduwan, (Summit of the Pass Kurawulduwán) ...	8	Precipitous ascent for 5 kos; road circuitous. Yaks carry the loads of horses over the Pass. No water. A guard of 3 Sipahees is here stationed, who give intimation of the arrival of Yarkund caravans to the next choukee at Takcha by burning a fire, it is thence conveyed in the same manner choukee by choukee to Le; The choukies between Kurawulduwan and Le are :— Tughar, Lughjoong, Kulsur, Sur-i-Kotul Khurdoong, Ganles.
9	Bank of the Tootee Yulak stream, ...	3	A poisonous grass called "Luntun" grows on this mountain range.
		3	Descend to this place in a rich valley. The descent is much easier than the ascent. Supplies received from "Zing Mochee," a village across the stream, which skirts the Kurawulduwan range in a south-westerly direction.
10	Sur-i-Houz-i-Khoja Futta, ...	8	A halting place in a rich valley, across the Tootee Yulak stream.
11	Brungsa Suser, ...	5	The Suser Pass, covered with perpetual snow, the most difficult of all the mountain Passes that have to be passed over on either route, (the Zumistanee, or Tabistanee) is crossed. The ascent and descent, which extend for about 5 kos, are impracticable for laden horses. Yaks carry their loads over the Pass. Brungsa Suser is a halting place at the foot of the pass beyond. Summit of the Pass, 17,500 feet above the sea.

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Route No. 1 A—Continued.*

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
	Duhni Moorghee,...	1	Stage No. 12 of the Zumistane Route, where both the Zumistane and Tabistane routes meet. The river Shayook is crossed about a kos from Brungsa Suser, on the road.
12 to 18	From Duhni Moorghee to Aktagh,...	69	See Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, of the Zumistane route.
19	Chibra, ...	5	Road in a valley; gradual ascent to the Soogetduwan. A few stone enclosures in which travellers rest for the night. No grass, no fuel.
19 A	Summit of the Sooget duwan, ...	1	Ascent not very steep, but the atmosphere is unwholesome and produces difficulty of breathing in men and beasts. Snow in winter only. No grass, no fuel.
	Kootasjilgha, ...	3	Descent easy, in an open wide valley. Boorsee grass.
20	Sooget, ...	5	A halting place in ditto. Grass and fuel procurable at all the places from this to Yarkund.
	Left bank of the Kurakash river,...	2	
	Shuheedoola Khoja,	3	A halting place at the mouth of a Dura, or valley. Road along the left bank of the Kurakash river.
	Chizghanlik I, ...	1	The river Kurakash is crossed twice between Shuheedoola Khoja and Chizghanlik, which is also a halting place.
21	Groonj kurlik, ...	5	A halting place. Road along the left bank of the Kurakash.
	Duhn-i-tooghroosoo,	2	The "Tooghroosoo" stream, which falls down into the Kurakash river, is crossed here.
	Duhh-i-Dura Kilián, or Dura-i-Toogir-munlik, ...	1	Enter the Kilian Pass, a narrow defile. Remains of an old Fort at this place. The river Kurakash leaves the road, taking a north-easterly direction while the road proceeds north-west.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. 1 A—Continued.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
22	Bostan, ...	3	A halting place in the Dura-i-Kilian. Road along the Kilian, or Toogir-munlik stream; gradual ascent.
23	Foot of the Kilian Pass, ...	5	Road as above.
	Summit of the Pass,	1½	Ascent difficult, impracticable for laden horses. Yaks carry their loads over the mountain.
24	Chadurtash, ...	8½	Descent also very difficult. Do. Do. Chadurtash a halting place at the foot of the Pass beyond. Fine pasture ground. The valley or "Dura-i-Kilian" extending as far as No. 26 B, is well watered, and cultivated by pastoral tribes of Toorks and Tajuks, who live in tents; it also affords good pasture to their large herds of cattle.
	Khutae tumee, ...	5	A halting place. Road descends down the narrow valley of the Kilian, along the bed of the Kilian stream.
25	Chizghanlik II, ...	10	Do. Do. A road strikes off at this place to Sunjoo, a large village, leading to Kilian, No. 27.
26	Urpulik, ...	6	A halting place. A hamlet. Road as above, in the defile, over undulating ground. The stream (Kilian) is crossed several times.
26 A	Kurchoong, ...	8	Road good in the defile. A wooden bridge over the Kilian is crossed about a kos from Urpulik on the road.
26 B	Termination of the Kilian defile, ...	3	Here the road debouches into the Yarkund plain.
27	Kilian, ...	½	A large village, with a market and school. There is an "Oorthung," or Police post here, like that of Kokiar, No. 33 of the Zumistane Route, containing 16 Chinese soldiers under a Chinese officer called ("Wae Wooee," and 16 Toork soldiers under a Toork officer called "Toongchee."

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. 1 A—Continued.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
	Suzam, ...	3	A small village. The Kilian stream is crossed near Suzam on the road. The stream though rapid is fordable throughout the year. Suzam is on the margin of the "Dusht-i-Boria," a large gravelly barren desert with no vegetation, fuel or water, excepting at the following stages* which lie on the road in the desert.
	Tooghr-i-kuibrook,	2	A Caravansuræ (called "Lungur" in "Toorkee"). A few houses and gardens &c., in the desert.
28	Husun booghra, ...	8	A small village with a Lungur in the desert.
29	Boria, ...	...	A large village with a "Lungur," and springs of water within a ravine extending for about 3 kos in length in the desert.
30	Beshurik, ...	12	A small town in the desert with a Lungur surrounded with cultivation, irrigated from the Ooshukbahee stream.
31	Kurghulik, ...	3	A large town with a market. See No. 34 of the Zumistaneë Route.
32 } 33 }	Yarkund, 2 stages,	22	Nos. 35 & 36 of the Zumistaneë Route.
		275	= 458 miles.
	Add from Umritsur to Leh, ... }	315	= 525 miles.
	Total estimated distance from Umritsur to Yarkund, by Leh and the Tabistaneë Route, }	590	= 983 miles.

* Nos. 28, 29, 30, and Tooghr-i-Kuibrook.

NOTE.—The system of orthography followed in the version of the names of places in the above routes Nos. 1 and 1 A, is that prescribed by Government in the Directions to Revenue Officers.

MUNPHOOL, PUNDIT,

Extra Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Continued.

Route No. II. From Umritsur to Rampoor in Bishehr, and thence to Leh.

Territory.	Number.	Names of Stages.	Distances.	Remarks.
			Miles.	
Taken from the Punjab Route Book.	1	Kutthoo ke Nungul, ...	14	Regular encamping grounds marked out throughout. Supplies and forage plentiful. No nullahs or other impediments. Dak bungalows at Buttala, Goordaspore, and Mullickpore, 3½ miles from Pathankote. Should Goordaspore be deemed too long from Buttala, supplies can be collected at a village named Ranneea, half-way between the two places.
	2	Buttala, ...	12	
	3	Biddeepore, ...	11	
	4	Goordaspore, ...	10	
	5	Deenanuggur, ...	9	
	6	Pathankote, ...	16	
	7	Noorpore, ...	18	
		Total, ...	90	

TAKEN FROM MAJOR MONTGOMERIE'S ROUTES.

Bishehr. Kooloo. Mundee.	8	Kotla,	...	14	3,006 feet. Cross the Bias river.
	9	Tilok Nath,	...	3	
	10	Shahpoor,	...	9	
	11	Kangra,	...	13	
	12	Buwarna,	...	17	
	13	Bajjnath,	...	13	
	14	Hureebagh,	...	16	
	15	Sairee or Huttee,	...	15	
	16	Mundee,	...	12	
				112	
	17	Kumand,	...	12	
	18	Bajoura,	...	15	
	19	Larjee,	...	14	
	20	Plach,	...	12	
	21	Furari,	...	Not known.	
	22	Jular,	...		
	23	Rampoor,	...		
			53	Cross the Chul Pass. Capital of the Bishehr territory.	
		Total from Umritsur to Rampoor,			
				255 miles added to 40 probable distance for Nos. 21, 22, and 23=295.	

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. 2.—Continued.

ROAD FROM RAMPOOR TO LEH VIA SPITTI.

Taken from Major Cunningham's "Ladakh."

The road from Bishchr through Spitti into Rukchu joins the road No 1 either at the crest of the Bara Lacha pass, or at the foot of the Thung lung pass. The former is the more easy route, but the latter is the more frequented. From Rampoor the road ascends the Sulej river to the Wangto bridge, where it passes over and enters the mountains to Babé. From thence it crosses the Tari pass (15,282 feet) into the Pin valley, which it descends to the junction of the Pin river with the Spitti. The latter is crossed by a jhula to Dang khar, from whence the road proceeds to the monastery of Kyi, and up the left bank of this stream to Lossar, where it changes to the right bank. Beyond Lossar it leaves the Spitti river and crosses the Kulzum pass (14,821 feet) into the upper course of the Chandra river, which is quite uninhabited, and ascends the stream to its source in the Bara Lacha pass. The other road branches off from the monastery of Kyi, and crosses the Parang pass (18,502 feet) into Rukchu at the source of the Para river. It then follows the river to Norbu Sumdo, whence it crosses a low range of hills to the southern end of the Choomoofiri lake. From this lake it crosses the Napko Gonding pass (18,000 feet) and the Polokanka pass (16,500 feet) to the Tshokar or white lake, beyond which it joins the first road at the foot of the Thung lung pass.

The following are the stages on the road by the Bara Lacha pass :—

No.	Stages.	Distances.		Remarks.
			Miles.	
1	Gaora, ...	10		Left bank of Sulej.
2	Saráhan, ...	10		do.
3	Tranda, ...	14		do.
4	Nichár, ...	12		do.
5	Yangpa, ...	11		Cross the Sulej.
6	Larsá, ...	16		Cross the Tari pass.
7	Mud, ...	12		On Pin river in Spitti.
8	Tangti, ...	12		do.
9	Danghkar, ...	15		Cross the Spitti pass.
10	Lara, ...	8½		Left bank of Spiti river.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No 2—Continued.

No.	Stages.	Distances. Miles.	Remarks.
11	Rangrig, ...	8½	Left bank—halting ground.
12	Chikyam, ...	10	
13	Kirla, ...	12	
14	Lossar, ...	12	Right bank.
15	Camp, ...	10	Foot of Pass.
16	do. ...	9	Cross the Kulzum Lá.
17	do. ...	12	Left bank of Chandra.
18	do. ...	14	do.
19	do. ...	12	do.
20	do. ...	12	Cross the Bara Lacha pass.
21	Charpa, ...	8	Mouth of Charpa river.
22	Sumdoo, ...	14	Foot of pass.
23	Soomgul, ...	12	Cross Langa Lacha pass.
24	Moorechhoo, ...	10	A small pond of fresh water.
25	Rookchin, ...	7	Boti camp.
26	Larsa, ...	14	Foot of pass.
27	Gya, ...	14½	Cross the Langa Lacha.
28	Meero, ...	7½	
29	Ookhshee, ...	7½	Left bank of Indus.
30	Moorchhalin, ...	8½	do.
31	Chhachot, ...	11	do.
32	Leh, ...	9½	Cross Indus by bridge.
	Total from Rampoor to Leh, ...	355½	
	From Umritsur to Ram- poor, ...	295	
	Total from Umritsur to Leh by Rampoor and Spiti, ...	650	

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. II—Concluded.

From Rampoor to Leh by Chhomoreeree.

No.	Stages.	Distances.	Remarks.
		Miles.	
11	Rungrig, ...	129½	For this and the above 10 marches, see the preceding route.
12	Gyihbar, ...	6½	
13	Bongrochun, ...	8½	
14	Tratung Kongma, ...	7	Cross the Parang pass.
15	Camp, ...	11	
16	Norba Soomdo, ...	11	
17	Chomoreeree, ...	10	South end of lake Chhomoreeree.
18	Koorzo Gonpa, ...	13	
19	Roongzoong, ...	11	
20	Polokonka (pass), ...	15	Two miles west of pass.
21	Chhokur, ...	11	
22	Lursa, ...	18	
	Thence to Leh 6 marches, (See the preceding route).	57½	
	Total, ...	310	
	From Umritsur to Rampoor, ...	295	
	Total from Umritsur to Leh by Rampoor and Chomoreeree, ...	605	

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Continued.**Route No. III. From Jummoo to Leh, via Sooroo.*

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
1	Tooton-kee-khoosee, ...	7	Hilly road.
2	Surdeen Sur, ...	8	Do.
3	Thuloura, ...	10	Do.
4	Ramnugur, ...	7	Do.
5	Gurtha, ...	9	Do.
6	Putta, ...	6	
7	Doda, ...	8	A town on the Chenab.
8	Mooghul maidan, ...	14	In a narrow glen. Customs post. Cross Chenab.
9	Chuningam, ...	12	A large village. Customs post. Cross the "Buradar" mountain pass.
10	Mureo, ...	12	A village on the Chenab. Steep ascent and descent.
11	Kunyen tul, ...	12	Lofty hills covered with trees. Road skirts the hill. No habitation.
12	Vadvun, ...	15	A large village. Customs choukee. Cross the Chenab.
13	Vasmuna, ...	12	A large village, in a glen. Again cross the Chenab.
14	Sookhnunz, ...	12	A large village on the slope of the Sookhnunz hill.
15	Vudkunn, ...	12	An encamping ground, at the foot of the Saghur hill. Ascend the Saghur hill, covered with perpetual snow of variegated colors. Bound- ary of the Jummoo Province.
16	Houee, ...	10	An encamping ground on the slope of the hill.
17	Sooroo, ...	10	A large village. Descend the hill. A new Fort built by the Dogras, since the acquisition of Ludakh in 1834, A. D.
18	Sankoo, ...	12	A Thana in a glen.
19	Burroo, ...	12	On the Sooroo river.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Continued.

Route No. III.—Concluded.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
20	Kurgil, ...	3	A Thana, and a fort, and customs post. The route from Cashmeer to Leh joins at this point.
21	Pushkoom, ...	5	A large village on the Pushkoom ridge. Left bank of the Wukha river.
22	Moolboo, ...	9	A village. Formerly the seat of a Kahlon.
23	Tookehee, ...	8	A large village.
24	Lama Yuroo, ...	11	Abode of Lamas. A monastery, in the Futoo-La hills. Cross the Wunla river.
25	Khulchee, ...	5	A large village. A Fort. Cross the Indus by a bridge.
26	Yar-i-himehee, ...	10	A village.
27	Timis gam, ...	15	Do.
28	Buzgooh, ...	10	A large village in a fertile valley, formerly the seat of the Ludakh Government, before the invasion of Ludakh by the Kilmaks, or Sokpos in 1686 A. D., or 176 years ago.
29	Leh, ...	13	
TOTAL, ...		286	= 399 miles.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This road lies through a mountainous country over hills and dales. The Chenab river is crossed in four places. At Chunningam, Mureo, and Vadvun, Musmana. The Sooroo river in three places; the Wukha, in four places by bridge; the Wunla river in four places by bridge; and the Indus before reaching Khullehee. A very difficult route, impassable for laden animals as far as Sooroo.

NOTE.—This is the route on which the Maharaja has lately made reductions in the Import and Export duties on merchandize. This road is passable from June to October.

This route has been compiled from information furnished by a native of Cashmeer.

NOTE.—The system of orthography the same as in routes Nos. I and I A.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Continued.

Route No. IV.—Route from Rampoor, capital of the Bishehr territory, Simla Hills, to Changthan in Eastern Thibet.

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
1	FROM NIBUT TO RAM- POOR, ...	8 kos.	
	Goura, ...	5 "	Ascent throughout, but road good. Two Nalas crossed on bridges. Two shops. Water plentiful. Cool- ees procurable.
2	Suráhun, ...	7 "	Half the road level, the other half steep. A Temple. Three or four shops. Water, coolies, as above. A Nala crossed on bridge on the road.
3	Tranda, ...	8 "	Ascent and descent. Three Nalas crossed on bridge. A fatiguing march. Water in abundance; coolies; shops.
4	Nichar, ...	7 "	Descent. Nalas crossed on bridges. Supplies in plenty in the village.
5	Chouganw, ...	8 "	Steep ascent and descent. River Sutlej crossed on a wooden bridge (Wangtoo) on the road. A fatiguing march. A populous village. No shop, but all things procurable in the village.
8	Meeroo, ...	5 "	Road bad. Steep ascent and descent. Light march. A good village.
9	Cheenee, ...	8 "	Road very bad. Steep ascent and descent. Two shops, and two bungalows. A large village.
10	Pungee, ...	6 "	Ascent and descent. A Nala crossed on a bridge. A large village. Good encamping ground. Water in plenty.
11	Giangra, ...	5 "	Road level. A Nala crossed on a bridge. Villages at some distance, but the Zumeendars supply all things. Water in plenty.
12	Lia or Leepa, ...	6 "	Much descent, the road otherwise good. A small stream with a bridge intervenes. A large village.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. IV—Concluded.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
13	Tabha, ...	5 kos.	Ascent. A mountain pass crossed on the road. A halting place in a plain. Villages at some distance. Water in plenty. Supplies from the neighbouring villages.
14	Soonum, ...	7 "	One ascent, thence descent all the way. A large village, good encamping ground. Supplies plentiful.
15	Hangoo, ...	6 "	More ascent than descent. A mountain pass is crossed on the road. A good village in a plain. Supplies and water in abundance.
16	Nakoo, ...	7 "	Steep ascent and descent all the way. River Sutlej crossed on a bridge. A village in a narrow defile. The Zumindars furnish supplies. Water in abundance.
17	Changoo, ...	5 "	Road straight and plain. A large village in a plain. Supplies in abundance.
18	Sialkhur or Shalkhur,	3 "	Road good, with slight ascent. A large village in a plain on the Chinese Frontier. Supplies in abundance. River Sutlej crossed on a wooden bridge below Sialkhur.
19	Sakhud or Sakhund,	7 "	
		110 kos.	

Further on the road lies in Changthan territory. Stages not known.

NOTE.—This is the longest and most frequented route in the territory of Bishehr. Except in some places near Cheenee, it is passable even to mounted horses of the plains. Hill ponies can traverse it throughout with ease. It is about 12 feet broad throughout, except in some places, where narrow chasms are spanned with wooden bridges. As far as the Wangto Bridge on the Sutlej the road lies along the right bank of the river, and thence to Cheenee along the left bank. The river is again crossed at Nakoo and Shialkur on wooden bridges. Some mountain passes have to be crossed beyond Cheenee. The road is open throughout the year, but it is not much frequented in the height of winter.

This route has been taken from a vernacular work on the Bishehr chiefship written by Extra Assistant Commissioner Shamlal.

The Vuheel of the Raja of Bishehr (Simla Hill States) in attendance on the Agent to the Lieutenant Governor Cis-Sutlej States, reports that the Rampoor merchants trading with Changthan (Garo or Gartoo or Gardokh) take the Shalkhur route (the above route).

NOTE.—The system of orthography the same as in Nos. I and I A.

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Continued.*

Route No. IV A. From Mandi via Kulú, Rampur and Shipki to Garo.

See pages 62, 63 and 64 of Report.

Number of marches.	District.	Names of halting places.	Estimated distance in miles.	Remarks.
		<i>Mandi.</i>		
1	Mandi, ...	Komand, ...	12	
2	Kulú, ...	Bajoura, ...	15	
3	do. ...	Larji, ...	14	
4	do. ...	Plach, ...	12	
5	do. ...	Farari, ...		
6	Kunawur, ...	Jular, ...		Cross the Chul pass.
7	do. ...	Rampur, ...		
8	do. ...	Gaora, ...		
9	do. ...	Sarahan, ...		
10	do. ...	Tranda, ...		
11	do. ...	Nachar, ...		
12	do. ...	Chegaon, ...	12	Cross the Sutlej.
13	do. ...	Chini, ...	20	
14	do. ...	Pangi, ...		
15	do. ...	Rarang, ...		
16	do. ...	Jangi, ...		
17	do. ...	Khanum, ...		
18	do. ...	Shaso, ...		
19	do. ...	Dabbling, ...		Cross the Sutlej at Spuch.
20	do. ...	Nanija, ...	9	
21	do. ...	Shipki, ...	9	
22	Chinese territory,	Stia, ...		
23	do. ...	Majung, ...		
24	do. ...	Nu, ...		
25	do. ...	Klokh, ...		
26	do. ...	Kinipu, ...		
27	do. ...	Rúkum, ...		
28	do. ...	Shangsi, ...		
29	do. ...	Shyang, ...		
30	do. ...	Camp, ...		
31	do. ...	Camp, ...		Crossing a high pass.
32	do. ...	Gar (Guns), ...		Winter encampment.

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APPENDIX XXIV.—*Continued.*

Route No. IV B. From Mandi via Kulú, Rampur and the Kiobrang pass ; to Tsaprang and Gar (Yarsa).

See pages 62, 63 and 64, of the Report.

Number of marches.	District.	Names of halting places.	Estimated distance in miles.	Remarks.
		<i>Mandi.</i>		
19	Kunawur, ...	Dabbling, ...		See route No. IV A.
20	ditto, ...	Reeshee Lerpoo, ...		
21	ditto, ...	Tabak, ...		
22	Tibet, ...	Zamseeree, ...		Cross the Kiobrang pass.
23	ditto, ...	Zeemchin, ...		
24	ditto, ...	Bekhur, ...		
25	ditto, ...	Camp, ...		
26	ditto, ...	Karbuk, ...		
27	ditto, ...	Poling, ...		
28	ditto, ...	Tsaprang, ...		
29	ditto, ...	Totling, ...		Crossing a high pass.
34	ditto, ...	Gar (Yarsa), ...		Summer encampment.

NOTE.—There is another route by the Buspa river to the south of the Kiobrang pass. The Buspa route rejoins route No. 4 at Karbuk (26) after crossing a high pass.

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APPENDIX XXIV.—*Continued.*

Route No. IV. C. Gerard's Route from Simla to Shipki, along the left bank of the Sutlej.

See pages 62, 63 and 64 of Report.

No.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
	Simla to Bunnee, ...	13	
	Bunnee to Pulana, ...	10	
	Poolana to Kotkhaiee, ...	11	
	Kotkhaiee to Gujjudee, ...	8	
	Gujynde to Kooroo, ...	13	
	Kooroo to Jangleeg, (3 marches), ...	26	
	Jangleeg to Moondoor, ...	10	
	Moondoor to Broang Pass,*	2	* (15,095 feet). Separates Choora from Kunawur.
	Pass to Broang village, ...	8½	
	Broang to Pooaree, ...	12½	
	Pooaree to Rispe, ...	13½	
	Rispe to Murung, ...	5	
	Murung to Nisung, ...	8	(Toongrung pass, 13,739 feet).
	Nisung to bed of a moun- tain torrent, crossing two mountains of 12,000 and 13,000 feet.		
	Thence to Dabling, ...	6½	Went a mile out of their way to visit the Namptoo Sungha, a wooden bridge across the Sutlej river, 106 feet broad; bridge 78.
	Dabling to Numgeea, ...	9	
	Numgeea to Shipki, (Lat. 31°48'; Long. 78°48'; 10,527 feet), ...	9	Pass between Kunawur and Chinese dominions, 13,518 feet.
	Garoo, 11 marches from Shipki.		

APPENDIX XXIV.—Continued.

*Route No. IV. D. From Mandi, viâ Kúlú, Lahul and Spiti, to Rudok.**See pages 62, 63 and 64 of Report.*

Number of marches.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	NAMES OF HALTING PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
	<i>Mandi.</i>	<i>Mandi.</i>		
1	Mandi,	Kamand, ...	12	
2	Kúlú,	Bajoura, ...	15	
3	do.	Sultanpore, ...	10	
4	do.	Nuggur, ...	14	
5	do.	Jagatsuk, ...	9	
6	do.	Gunza Pattar, ...	...	Cross the Humta pass.
7	Lahoul,	Sutlehbet, ...		
8	do.	Shigrighati, ...		
9	Spiti,	Kulzúmghati, ...	...	Cross the Kulzum La (pass).
10	do.	Lohsar, ...		
11	do.	Pámo, ...		
12	do.	Kurjeh, ...		
13	do.	Dankar, (fort), ...		
14	do.	Lari, ...		
15	do.	Kuling, ...		
16	Tsotso,	Kuri, ...	...	Village of 12 houses.
17	do.	Sungul, ...		
18	do.	Dumdun, ...		
19	Chumurti,	Nupuk, ...	...	Cross the Budpo La, (a very high pass).
20	do.	Kurpunchung, ...	...	Encampment.
21	do.	Choksum, ...		
22	do.	Deboche, ...		
23	do.	Camp under and east of pass, ...		
24	Chanthan,	Do. west of pass, ...	...	Crossing the Ser- shung Pass.
25	do.	Tashigong, ...		
26	do.	Camp Tingdum, ...		
27	do.	Camp, ...		
28	do.	Camp, ...	...	Cross the Kalinka La (pass).
29	Rudok,	Camp, ...		
30	do.	Churkang, ...		
31	do.	Ruksum, ...		
32	do.	Deskít, ...		
33	do.	Rudok, ...		

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APPENDIX XXIV.—Continued.

Route No. IV. E. From Mandi, by Tashikong, to Gar (Yarsa).

Number of marches.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	NAMES OF HALTING PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
25	...	Tashikong, ...	...	Winter Encampment.
26	...	Langmar, ...	...	
27	...	Gar, (Gunsar), ...	...	
28	...	Camp, ...	...	Summer Encampment.
29	...	Do., ...	...	
30	...	Gar, (Yarsa), ...	...	

Route No. IV. F. From Mandi, via Chini and Kuri, to Rudok.

Number of marches.	DISTRICT.	NAMES OF HALTING PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
		<i>Mandi.</i>		
13	Kunawur,	Chini, ...	10	Cross the Oorung-ghati.
14	do.	Pangi, ...	10	
15	do.	Jungra, ...	8	
16	do.	Leepee, ...	8	Cross the Ranangridge.
17	do.	Tapung, ...	10	
18	do.	Sungnam, ...	...	
19	do.	Hango, ...	...	Cross the Spiti River by bridge.
20	do.	Nacko, ...	...	
21	do.	Chango, ...	...	
22	do.	Changar, or (Chang- rezing), ...	...	Cross the Changrang La (pass).
23	Tibet (Tsotso), Chinese Ter- ritory, ...	Kuri, ...	...	Cross the Zungzam River by a natural bridge of granite.
40	...	Rudok, ...	...	See Route No. IV D.

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APPENDIX XXIV.—*Continued.**Route No. V. From Sreenugur (Cashmir) to Le in Ludakh,
viâ Drás.*

Remarks by Major Cunningham, on the state of this route.—See "*Cunningham's Ludakh*," page 148.

"The road from Cashmir traverses nearly the whole extent of Ladak from west to east, from the Seoji La ("Zoj La") at the head of the Dras river, to Le. From the Cashmarian Pass, it follows the course of the Dras river to its junction with the Sooroo river, up which it proceeds as far as Karguil. From thence it ascends the Purik valley, past the fort and town of Paskyum (Pooshkum) as far as Waka (Wukha), where it leaves the Waka river and crosses the Namyika Pass, (13,000 feet) to the bed of the Kanji river. Thence over the Photo La, (Futoo La) an easy pass, (13,240 feet) to the village of Lama Yurru (Lama Yuroo), from which it follows the course of the Wanla-chu to its junction with the Indus. Below the bridge of Khallach (Khulchee), where it crosses the river to its right bank. From this point it ascends the Indus, past the villages of Núrla, Saspul, Bazgo and Nyimo to Patik, where it leaves the river and turns to the north-east for a few miles to the city of Le. The whole distance from Cashmir is 228 miles.

"I have travelled this road myself, and I can vouch for its being one of the most excellent and most easy routes to be found throughout the Alpine Punjab. It is passable from March till November, when it is closed by the vast masses of snow that accumulate on the Cashmir side of the Seoji La (Zoj la) and which render the passage very dangerous, both in March and April as well as in November. The greater portion of this road which lies in Ladak was made by Zorawar Singh after the conquest of the country in 1834. The large bridge over the Indus at Khallach (Khulchee), as well as the smaller bridges on this road over the Wanla, Kanji, Waka, Súrú and Drás rivers, were all built by the energetic invaders, who knowing the value of good communications have since kept them in excellent repair. No road can well be worse than the few marches on the Cashmarian side of the pass, which are still in the same state as described by Izzatulla in 1812 A. D.: 'the road is difficult and rocky, so as to be impassable to a mounted traveller.'

"This is the most frequented of all the roads into Ludakh, with perhaps the single exception of the northern line from Yarkand to Le."

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Route No. V—Continued.*

*The following table shews the names and distances of the stages from
Cashmir to Le.*

No. of Stages.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
1	Gandarbal, (Gundurbul), By Major Montgomerie's Route Map, ...	9½ 14	Left bank of Sindh river. (A large village on the border of the Cashmeer valley. Customs chaukee. Good level road.)
2	Kangan, (Kungun), ...	9½	Right bank ditto. (Between Kungun and Gandurbul, there is a large village in which travellers sometimes put up, called "Noonur").
3	Surbara, (" Soorphirao,")	9½	Right ditto. (Between this and No. 4, a large village, Goondsair Singh, also a halting place).
4	Gagangir, (Gugungeer), From 2 to 4 according to Major Montgomerie's Route Map, ...	10½ 21	Right ditto. (A small village on the slope of the Gugungeer hill. Road stony, impassable to a mounted traveller. Customs chaukee).
5	Sonámarg, (Soonamurg), According to Route Map,	7½ 10	Right ditto. (A village in a valley full of verdure and flowers.)
6	Báltal, (Baltul), ...	8½	Ditto. Foot of pass. (Foot of the "Zoj La" Pass. No habitation. A house for travellers).
7	Maten, ... (" Mutayun "), ...	15½ (19)	Cross the Seoji La (Pass) ("Zoj La" 11,300 feet, covered with perpetual snow).
8	Dras, ... Also " Hembab," ...	11½ (13)	Left bank of Dras river. (A Fort.)
9	Jasgund, ... (Thusgam ?) ...	7½ (16)	On the left bank (opposite).
10	Kharbú, ... (Khurboo),	12½	On the right bank (ditto). (Ascend the Khurboo Pass).

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Route No. V—Continued.*

No. of Stages.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
11	Kargvil, ... ("Kurgil"), From 9 to 11 according to Major M.'s Route Map,	11½ 24	At junction of Waka (Wukha) & Súrú rivers. (A Thana. A fort; a bridge over the Sooroo river).
12	Dok, ...	11½	Left bank of Waka (Wukha) river. (A large village. Between Kurgil and Moolboo (13) is a village called "Shurghool" where travellers put up).
13	Molbil, ... (Moolboo), Nos. 11 to 13, ...	8½ (24)	Right ditto.
14	Charak, ... (Churuk), ...	7½ (12)	Cross the Namyika Pass (Shuah- la name of the mountain. Charuk or ascent up the pass. Tukchee a halting place with- in Charak and Heskú).
15	Heskú, ... (Henuskoot),	11½	Right bank of Kanji river.
16	Lama Yúrrú, ... (Lama Yuroo), . From No. 14 to 16, ...	9 (19)	Cross the Photo La Pass, ("Futoo La"). (Abode of Lamas, and monastery, held in much re- verence by the Bhotees).
17	Khallach, ... (Khulchee),	5	Cross the Indus by bridge. (A large village, Thana and fort. Customs post).
18	Núrla, (Noor La), ...	8½	Right bank of Indus. (A large village on the slope of the Nooria hill).
- 19	Hemistokpo, ... (Hemcheetokhphe), From No. 17 to 19, ...	8½ (15)	Ditto. (Abode of a Lama).

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. V—Concluded.

No. of Stages.	NAMES OF PLACES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
20	Saspul, (Susphool), ...	9½	Ditto. (A large village in the Susphool valley).
21	Bazgo, (Buzgooh), ...	8	Ditto. (A large village in a fertile valley, formerly the seat of the Ludakh Government, before the invasion of Ludakh by the Kilmaks (Sookpas) in 1686, A. D., or 176 years ago). Nyeemo a large village between Nos. 21 and 23, Le).
	From 19 to 21, ...	17	
22	Tharú, (Taroo), ...	11½	Ditto. (A small village).
23	Lé, ...	11½	Ditto. (Pitak, a village between Nos. 22 and 23).
	From No. 21 to 23, ...	(21)	
	TOTAL, ...	228	243 miles according to Major Montgomerie's Route Map. For laden animals, this route is passable for 7 months, Jeth to Poh, (May to November.) For foot travellers, for 10 months; being closed in Chetur and Bysakh, (February, March, April).

NOTE.—The system of orthography used in the version of names in the additions within parenthesis throughout the above Route is the same as that followed in Routes I and I A.

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Continued.**Route No. VI. From Le to Chathan by Sakhtee.*

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
1	Sakhtee, ...	15	A large village in Ludakh.
2	Tranchee, ...	12	Do. do.
3	Purma, ...	11	Do. do.
4	Chhooshul, ...	8	Do. do.
5	Rulma, ...	15	Uninhabited.
6	Gubchoon, ...	15	A plain.
7	Phookchee, ...	10	Boundary of Ludakh.
8	Doomchook, ...	12	Plain, in Rudokh.
9	Tashigam, ...	18	A large village, where there is a monastery.
10	Lamur, ...	6	A village.
11	Gurgoonsa, ...	12	People live in tents.
12	Numroo, ...	20	Ditto.
13	Gurdokh or Garo, ...	8	Road passable from Harh to Kutuk, June to Octo- ber, 5 months.
Total, ...		152	

NOTE.—The system of orthography the same as in Routes I and I A.

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Continued.**Route No. VII. From Umritsur to Sreenugur by Jummoo and Banihal.*

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
1	Umrit- sur. { Soian, ...	6	
2		11	
3	Sial- kot. { Jussur, ...	10	After crossing the Ravee.
4		7	A large village.
5	Zufurwal, ...	6	Tuhseel in Zila Sialkot.
6	Saidgurh, ...	10	In Jummoo territory.
7	Jummoo, ...	*10	Between Nos. 6 and 7 there is a place called Bishna in Jummoo territory, where travellers sometimes put up. Cross the Tuwee.
8	Dunshal, ...	7½	Steep ascent. Between Nos. 7 and 8, Nugrot, a halting place, about 7 miles from Jummoo.
9	Baryun, ...	6	
10	Chinenee, alias Chundunee, ...	10	A large village. A fort in possession of Raja Gijindur Chund. A choukee. The Dāril Lud pass, crossed between Baryun and Chinenee.
11	Dunamund, ...	6	In the Ilaka of Chinenee. Cross a pass.
12	Nasumuna, called also Rambund, ...	7	A village in Kashtwar. A customs house. Cross the Chenab by a rope bridge, from Mitree to "Nasumuna." Road to this place along the right bank of river is narrow, scarcely allowing an animal to go along it. A few huts here, and a Government store house.
13	Birareegurh, ...	7½	In the Banihal Purgunnah. A Modeekhana, pass and customs house. Across the Nonokot pass. A steep difficult ascent. Bad road.

* 16 miles according to Major M.'s Route Map.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. VII—Continued.

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
14	Deogol,* ...	7½	Cross Bichlaree stream at one mile by a wooden bridge beyond. An ascent for ¼ mile, and then descent of 1½ miles to the Bichlaree, which is again crossed by a wooden bridge; at 10 miles pass "Chhumbul Mas," where the ascent up the Banihal pass commences and is easy to this place. "Deogol" is a neat village, with a Government store house. Water from small stream. A customs choukee.
15	Vernag, ... 12 miles according to Route Map.	7½	<p>In the Sreenugur Ilaka. The first five miles along the pass, which is about 2 miles wide, passing the villages of Dereskoopoor, Vishar Lamee, and Chhree, (the latter a good village), thence an abrupt ascent to the summit of the Banihal Pass, 9,200 feet, and a descent of 5 miles to Ver Nag, where is the source of the river "Jhelum." A Government store house.</p> <p>The Emperor Juhangeer built a garden and Baraduree, &c. here; the building stands with the following inscription on it, showing the date of the building:—</p> <p>"Uz Juhangeer Shah-i-Ukbur Shah, "Een bina sur kusheed bur uflak; "Bani-i ukl yaft tareekhush, "Kusr abad chushmuh-i "Vurnag."</p> <p>†1023 A. H. (A. D. 1606). Juhangeer Shah (son) of Ukbur Shah, Raised this edifice to the skies; The writer found its date (thus), The magnificent palace of the Vurnag spring.</p>

* In Major Montgomerie's Route Map the distance between Dunshal, No. 8, and Deogol, No. 14, is 55 miles; that here given is 37 kos = 60 miles.

† According to the "Ubjud" system.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. VII—Concluded.

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
16	Islamabad, ... Miles 17 according to Route Map.	10½	A large town, in which shawl weaving is conducted to a large extent. A customs chonkee, Khunabul. Path along valley amidst cultivation. Ford 2 or 3 rapid streams, which are difficult to cross after rain. Supplies abundant. A wooden bridge across the Jhelum. There are several springs of water. Between Vernag and Islamabad there is a small town, Shahabad, at the south-east end of the valley of Cashmeer.
17	Vintee poor, ... Miles 17 according to Route Map.	7½	Boats are always to be had at Islamabad, and from thence Sreenugur may be reached in 12 or 15 hours. The road runs down right bank of Jhelum, and is easy. A wooden bridge across Jhelum at Bijbihara, a small town. Supplies procurable.
18	Sreenugur, ... Miles 18 according to Route Map.	10	Down right bank of Jhelum to Sreenugur. Road good. Customs chonkees of Maisooma and Soonawar, for imports by water and land.
	Total, ...	147	

NOTE.—From Jummoo to Sreenugur by Banihal according to Major Montgomerie's Route Map, 149 miles.

Do. do. as here given 98 kos = 160 miles.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This route from Jummoo, No. 7, to Vernag, No. 15, is very difficult, passing through a mountainous country, with steep ascents and descents. The Noonookot Pass, No. 13, is the most difficult. Snow perpetual. Of all the routes leading from the Punjab to Sreenugur this is the most difficult, though the shortest and most direct from Umritsur, impassable for laden animals.

Loads carried by coolies from No. 7 to 15.

N. B.—This is the route by which the Maharaja is anxious that all merchandise from Jummoo or rather Punjab to Sreenugur should pass.

NOTE.—This route is passable for foot travellers nearly all the year round.

N. B.—The system of orthography the same as in Routes Nos. I and I A.

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Continued.*

TAKEN FROM THE PUNJAB ROUTE BOOK.

*Route No. VIII. From Goojrat to Sreenugur by Bhimbur and
Peer Punjal range.*

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
1	Doulutanugur, ...	10	In Zilla Goojrat.
2	Kotla Kukrala, ...	9	In Zilla Goojrat. A small town.
3	Bhimbur, ...	8	In Jummoo territory. Two nulas unbridged, in the Jummoo territory. This place at foot of low hills on the chief road from this part of the Pun- jab to Sreenugur, Cashmeer.
4	Syudabad Surae, ...	10	For 3 miles of the valley of the Bhimbur stream, then an ascent up the "Adeetak," or "Adeeduk," for 3 miles, steep and rather difficult for horses laden. This place is in a small valley; supplies scarce. Water from stream. Good ground for a camp.
	In Major Montgomerie's Route Map, ...	15	
5	Noushuhra, ...	9	First 3 miles flat and easy, then ascent up a steep sand-stone hill, and descent into the Noul shuhra valley. Road tolerably- good. Supplies procurable. Wa- ter from Noushuhra river, which runs past village. Encamping ground good.
	In Route Map, ...	12½	
6	Chungus Surae, ...	11	Path runs up the valley of the Noushuhra river, most of the way to Chungas. It is bad in places. Supplies scarce. Water from river. No encamping ground on this side, but fair ground on the opposite bank. (Now in ruins).
	In Route Map, ...	13½	

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. VIII.—Continued.

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
7	Rajouree, alias "Ram- poor," ...	12	By crossing river twice, the march is shortened, but it be- comes too deep after middle of April to cross laden animals. This is a small town, on right bank of Nousuhra river; sup- plies plentiful. Water from stream. Shalimar garden, built by the Emperor Juhangger, still in existence though in ruins.
	In Route Map, ...	15	
8	Thunna, ...	12	Cross river Noushura, or Ra- jouree, one mile above town by ford, and up left bank almost to this place. Supplies procurable. One route branches off from this point to Pouch.
	In Route Map, ...	14	
9	Buhram gula, ...	8	A stiff ascent for 5 miles, up the "Rutun Peer," or Rutun Punjal. Descent through a pine and horse chessnut forest. Sup- plies procurable. Hills on all sides high.
	In Route Map, ...	10	
10	Poshinuh, ...	7	Path up a stream, which is crossed about 20 times; pass Chinimur at one mile; road in- different. This village is desert- ed in winter on account of its elevation. Supplies procurable. Bad encamping ground.
	In Route Map, ...	10	
11	Uliabad Surac, ...	9	Cross Peer Punjal Pass. Ascent steep for about 2 miles. Height of pass 11,000 feet. In the early part of May snow lies up to this place. An old Sarac. Supplies and fuel very scarce. Encamp- ing ground good when snow has melted.
	In Route Map, ...	12	

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Route No. VIII—Concluded.*

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
11½	In Route Map, Dubchee, or Dubjun, ...	8	Sheds in Forest.
12	Hirepoor, ...	12	Descent easy and path good.
	In Route Map, ...	6	Cross "Rumiara" stream, a few miles above this place. Supplies procurable.
13	Shoopyun, ...	5	Road good and level, debouch- ing into the valley of Cashmeer
	In Route Map, ...	0	at this place. A considerable town. Supplies plentiful.
14	Ramoo, ...	9	Cross stony bed of the Rumiara stream. Path flat and easy, and might be made practicable for guns with very little labor. Supplies scanty.
15	Khanpoor Surai, ...	6	Road good, over an open coun- try. A few houses here. Sup- plies procurable.
16	Sreenugur, ...	10	Road good, across open flat country. Pass village of Kirale- poora, 3 miles before reaching town. For the last 4 miles the road runs along the bank of the Doodgunga, a wide, but fordable stream. The river Jhelum runs through town and is crossed by 7 bridges. The palace and a portion of town at this side.
	In Route Map, ...	13	
	TOTAL, ...	147	

NOTE.—The distance from Bhimbur to Sreenugur according to the Route Book is 128 miles.

Ditto according to Major Montgomerie's Route Map is 150 miles.

According to the Route received from Cashmeer, it is 76 kos = 106 miles.

This route is passable for 7 months from Jeth to Mughhur, (May to November.)

APPENDIX XXIV.—Continued.

Route No. IX. From Umritsur to Sreenugur by Ukhnoor. Taken from the Punjab Route Book, &c.

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
1	From Umritsur to Bala- pind, ... Camp on the Ravee, ... Mulhoke, ... Kulalwala, ... Bideepoor, ... Sialkot, ... Chupral, ... Gujunsoo, ... Ukhnoor, ...	10 13 9 9 12 11 13 10 12	64 miles. In Jummoo territory.
2	Raja banee, or Jundra ke Baolee, ...	7	A village. A gradual ascent the whole march; at 4th mile the path lies up stony bed of mountain stream (dry except after rain,) to this place. Hills low and covered with thick jungle. Water not very plentiful. No supplies.
3	Baruk Paonee, ...	8	Path indifferent. Cross a serrated elevated ridge of sand-stone, before entering the Paonee valley; a large village situated fertile valley. Supplies and water abundance. Customs chounkee.
4	Chélé, ... (below village in bed of stream.)	8	A stiff ascent over a rugged hill. Path execrably bad, and almost impracticable for laden animals. Half mile beyond the summit pass Chountra (a few houses), and half mile beyond it the village of Chélé, containing only a few houses. A steep descent from last named village to bed of stream. A fair place for encamping. Water from stream. No supplies.

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Route No. IX—Continued.*

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
5	Nar, ...	12	The path, this march, lies up the bed of the stream, which is crossed innumerable times. Pass Goondul at $3\frac{1}{2}$, and Reet at $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, (both small villages without supplies). The last 2 miles of march exceedingly bad for laden animals, up a rugged ascent covered with jungle. A few houses here. No supplies.
6	Bhugolee, ...	8	A very steep ascent during the early part of march, path very bad. It then runs along the high ridge for 3 miles, and descends 2 miles to this place. Fuel and water, but no supplies.
7	Boodil, ...	5	Descend for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by a bad path, cross a stream and ascend $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles up to this place. A large village with a good deal of cultivated ground near. Encamping ground fair. Supplies plentiful. A small square bastioned fort with a small garrison. Ragawur reached in one long or two short marches.
8	Abeed, ...	4	Scattered houses and cultivation on the hill sides. Pass Barôt (a few houses) at 2 miles. Path stony and bad. No supplies here. Water from stream, very limited. Encamping ground.
9	Delhi, ...	7	A very stiff ascent for the first $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Beyond that the path is good and easy for about 3 miles, then a steep descent of 800 or 1,000 feet to this place. No supplies. Wood and water a short distance. Camp at about 9,500 or 10,000 feet elevation.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. IX—Continued.

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
9	Nazum Gurhee, ...	14	A steep ascent of about 1,500 feet at commencement of march. Then about 4 miles along a bare hill side, stony in places, to the foot of pass. Ascent for about 2 miles by a steep zigzag path. Summit may be about 12,000 feet more or less, descent easy, and except for a short distance gradual. Camp near some large stones near a stream. Wood and water, but no supplies.
10	Shipeeon, ...	11	At 2½ miles pass a round house occupied by a few sepoy in summer. Path is fair, and there is a gradual descent throughout march. From 4½ to 7½ miles through a Pine forest. The village of Siddoo is passed at this side of it. A small town here with supplies plentiful. At the entrance of valley of Cashmeer.
	Ramoo, ...	9	See No. 14 of preceding route.
	Khanpoor Surai, ...	6	See No. 15 of ditto ditto.
	Sreenugur, ...	10	See No. 16 of ditto ditto.
	TOTAL DISTANCE, ...	208	This route is not recommended. Difficult in many places for laden animals, though much used by traders coming from the Ukhnoor direction into Cashmeer. It is passable for seven months, Jeth to Mugghur, (May to November).

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Continued.*

*Route No. IX. From Umritsur to Sreenugur by Ukhnoor and Rajource.
Taken from Major Montgomerie's Route Map.*

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	ESTIMATED DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
	Umritsur to Sialkot, ...	64	
	Chuprar, ...	13	
	Gujunsoo, ..	10	Ford the Tuwee river, 4 miles from Chuprar.
	Ukhnoor, ...	12	Cross the Chenab by boat.
	Tanda, ...	6	Very stony.
	Dub, or Dubnee ke huthee	13	Very stony up and down ravines, last ascent and descent steep.
	Thunda panee, ...	13	Road good.
	Dhurmsal, ...	10	Road good. Cross some low hills.
	Sial Sooce, ...	10	Road good. Cross two rivers and one steep range.
	Rajource, ...	14	Road good. Cross some large streams.
	Thunna, ...	14	Road good. Cross one large stream.
	Buhram gula, ...	10	Cross the Rutunpeer, about 8,200 feet.
	Poshiana, ...	10	Up a ravine, crossing and re-crossing river, by 20 to 30 bridges. Camp in ravine, 1½ miles east of village.
	Uliabad Surai, ...	12	Cross the Peer Panjal, 11,400 feet above sea.
In marching to Cashmeer, a traveller could go either from Uliabad to Hirepoor, or Shoopiyun, on re-turning from Cashmeer, Shoopiyun, to Dubchee, & then to Poshiana, might be preferable according to weather.	Dubchee, (Doobjun)	8	Sheds in Forest.
	Hirepoor,	6	Surae and village.
	Shoopiyun,	6	Baraduree near village.
	Khanpoor,	15	
	Sreenugur,	13	
	TOTAL, ...	259	

NOTE.—The system of orthography as in Routes I and I A.

APPENDIX XXIV.—Continued.

*Route No. X. From Peshawur to Sreenugur (Capital of Cashmeer)**by Hureepoor, Moozufurabad and Baramoola.*

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
	<i>From Peshawur to Hureepoor.</i>		
	From Peshawur to		
1	Taroo, ...	8	}
2	Noushera, ...	15	
3	Ukora, ...	10	
4	Utuk (Attok), ...	12	
		45	Grand Trunk Road.
5	Saidun Shah ka Choa, ...	10	}
6	Husun Ubdal, ...	14	
7	Oosman Khatur, ...	12	
8	Kot Nujeeboolla, ...	11	
9	Hureepoor, ...	6	In Zila Huzara. In a wide valley.
		53	
	Total from Peshawur to Hureepoor, ...	98	

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. X—Continued.

*Made Road to Huzara Frontier. From Hurripoor to Mozuffurabad.**Taken from the Punjab Route Book.*

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	DISTANCES	REMARKS.
		Miles.	
1	Chumbah, ...	12	<p>The Dohr river is crossed about 3 miles before entering the Sulhud Pass. Being a mountain stream, it is only an obstacle after heavy and continued rain. The road from Kotah ka kubbār, at the entrance of the Sulhud Pass, to Abbottabad, is carried along the hill side, and is 20 feet wide.</p> <p>A good made road. This road leads to Kashmir. Gurhee Hubeeboolla is the frontier town of Hazara. It has a Thana and Bungalow belonging to the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, which may be used by travellers. The Khan of Gurhee Hubeeboolla is one of the principal chiefs of Hazara; his town is on the left bank of the river Nynsookh, which is crossed by a bridge. At Manseyra there is a fort, containing Tehseel and Thana, and a serai for travellers. Mules hired at Hubeeboolla should not be taken beyond Moozufferabad.</p> <p>From Gurhee Hubeeboolla the track is a rough one, through hills and the beds of streams. Kishengunga crossed by a bridge, which is only a tight rope, but a boat also plies.</p>
2	Abbottabad, ...	10	
3	Manghul, ...	9	
4	Manseyra, ...	8	
5	Outur Sheesha, ...	10	
6	Gurhee Hubeeboolla, ...	7	
7	Moozufferabad, ...	11	
	Total, ...	67	

APPENDIX XXIV.—Route No. X—Concluded.

A Hill Road practicable for laden horses. From Moozuffurabad to Sreenugur.

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
1	From Moozuffurabad to Lungurpoora, ...	8 miles.	Moozuffurabad is situated near the confluence of Jhelum and Kishungunga rivers. It contains about 4,000 houses. There is a ferry across the Jhelum and a swinging bridge across the Kishungunga. This is merely a customs chaukee.
2	Huttecan, ...	10 "	There is a rope bridge across the Jhelum here. A good bazar. Supplies plentiful.
	From No. 1 to No. 2 according to Major Montgomerie's Route Map, ...	16 "	
3	Kotee, ...	12 }	Pass Doputta fort at 1 mile. Supplies scanty. * A fort here. Supplies procurable.
4	Kuthaie,* ...	13 }	
5	A Zearut, near Shahdera, ...	15 "	Supplies from Shahdera $\frac{1}{2}$ mile off.
6	Gyngul, ...	13 "	A stiff march, pass Ooree on opposite bank half way. Supplies procurable.
	In Major Montgomerie's Route Map, ...	10 "	Road good. Supplies procurable.
7	Peerun, ...	10 "	
8	Baramoola, ...	8 "	Road good, still pursuing course of river. A good town at the entrance into the valley of Kashmere. Supplies plentiful. The town is on right bank of Jhelum.
	From No. 6 to 8 in Route Map, ...	15 "	
9	Puttun, ...	11 "	A level road along valley of Kashmere. Supplies procurable.
	according to Route Map, ...	14 "	
10	Sreenugur, ...	11 "	A level road along valley of Kashmeer. Sreenugur is the capital of Kashmeer, and contains about 100,000 inhabitants.
		17 "	
	Total from Moozuffurabad to Sreenugur, ...	114 miles.	108 miles from Moozuffurabad to Sreenugur, according to Major Montgomerie's Route Map.
	Total from Hureepoor to Moozuffurabad, ...	67 "	
	Total from Peshawur to Hureepoor, ...	98 "	
	Total from Peshawur to Sreenugur, ...	279 miles.	

NOTE.—This route is passable for beasts of burden (Tattoos, mules) all the year round.

TABL

No

1

2

3

APPENDIX XXIV.—*Concluded.**Route No. XI.—From Murree to Sreenugur (Kashmeer).**Taken from Major Montgomerie's Route Map.*

NO.	NAMES OF STAGES.	DISTANCE IN MILES.	REMARKS.
	FROM RAWULPINDEE TO		
	Bharakou, ...	40	
	Chuttur or Seela, ...		
	Trehut, ...		
	Murree, ...		
		40	
	Dewul, (Fort), ...	11	
	Gohalun Ferry, ...	9	Cross the Jhelum.
	Dunna, ...	6	Steep ascent.
	Maira, ...	7	
	Chukar, ...	6	
	Hutthian, ...	10	
	Chukotee, ...	15	
	Ooree, ...	16	
	Noushera, ...	14	
	Bara Moola, ...	9	Another staging place between Ooree and Bara Moola, called Booniar, distance not known.
	Puttun, ...	14	
	Sreenugur, ...	17	
		134 miles.	
	Total from Rawulpindee to Sreenugur, ...	174 miles	

NOTE.—This route is taken by traders from Rawulpindee.

The system of orthography, the same as in Routes I and I A.

APPENDIX XXVI.

TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES levied on goods exported from the Punjab, destined for Kashmeer, through the Maharaja's territory; and the per-centage of duty ad valorem.

No.	No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Duty per kutchha maund.		Duty per pukka maund.		Value per pukka maund.		Per-cent- age of duty.	
1	1	"BUZZAZEE, SOOFEDDE," COTTON PIECE GOODS.								
		Long cloth, Goomtee, Jean, &c., ...	8	3	20	7	6	68	30	3
		Cambric, Linen, (Khasa &c.) ...						130	15	12
		Muslin, flowered piece goods dress pieces, ...						242	8	7
		Colored Muslins, &c., ...						195	10	8
		Chintz, Scarlet cotton Vel- vet, ...	11	9	28	14	6	216	13	6
		Bunduree, dress, ...						75	38	
		Broad-cloth, per yard, ...		13	9				29	11
		SILKS.								
		Duryaee, Goolbudun, Loongees, Khes, ...	15		37	8		900	4	2
		English Silks, ...								
		Brocades, ...		2					12	8
			per rupee of value.							
2		KIRIANA, &c.								
	23	Sugar candy, ...	5	8	6	13	12	16	85	
	50	Sugar, ...	5	14	9	14	12	10	11	10
	54 {	Molasses, ...	1	13		4	8	6	3	1
	54 {	Coarse Sugar, ...	1	13		4	8	6	4	8
	41	Tea, ...	25			62	8		80	78

APPENDIX XXVI.—Continued.

No.	No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Duty per kutchā maund.			Duty per pukka maund.			Value per pukka maund.			Per-cent- age of duty.	
3		SPICES.											
	8	Pepper, ...	4	3	0	10	7	6	19	0	0	56	4 0
	"	Badian Khutae, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	37	8 0
	9	Kurunful, (cloves), ...	6	10	0	16	9	0	17	0	0	100	0 0
	9	Cardamums, small, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	0	0	6	4 0
	9	Cinnamon, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	37	8 0
	12	Ilacheedana, ...	4	9	0	11	7	0	50	0	0	19	0 0
	13	Turmeric, ...	1	0	0	2	8	0	6	0	0	40	10 0
	14	Dried Ginger, ...	2	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	40	10 0
	25	Unardana, (Pomegranate seeds), ...	0	8	0	1	4	0	4	8	0	23	7 0
	47	Asafœtida, ...	4	10	0	11	9	0	12	0	0	96	14 0
4		DRUGS, MEDICINAL, &c.											
	12	Suna (Senna), ...	5	5	0	13	8	0	10	0	0	135	8 0
	12	Mazoo, (Gall-nut), ...	4	5	0	10	12	0	20	0	0	58	0 *
	10	Sandal wood, ...	4	11	0	11	8	0	16	8	0	72	14 0
	14	Soofeda, Kashghuree, ...	7	12	6	19	8	0	11	0	0	175	0 0
	15	Toorunjbeen (Manna), ...	8	0	0	20	0	0	30	0	0	66	11 0
	"	Camphor, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	20	0 0
	"	Salub misree, (Salep), ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	467	0	0	4	11 0
	"	Sheerkhisht, (Manna), ...	1	8	10	4	0	0	160	0	0	2	10 †
	40	Hulela, (Myrobolan), ...	1	0	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	81	4 0
	"	Bulela, (Bellerick ditto), ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	200	0 0

* By the Moozufurabad route only.

† By the Moozufurabad route.

APPENDIX XXVI.—Continued.

No.	No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Duty per kutchā maund.			Duty per pukka maund.			Value per pukka maund.			Per-cent- age of duty.	
	40	Amla, (Emblīca Phyllanthus), ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	125	1 0
	„	„Sipistan,” (Cordia Myxia),	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	125	1 0
	46	Tamarind, ...	5	0	0	12	8	0	4	0	0	312	1 *
	47	Katechu, ...	4	10	0	11	9	0	20	0	0	57	14 0
	„	Kuteera, (a kind of gum),	4	10	0	11	9	0	6	0	0	194	0 0
	„	Gum Arabic, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	11	0	144	0 0
	49	Ispughol, (Plantago Ispaghul), ...	2	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	100	0 0
	50	Anised, ...	5	14	9	13	12	10	8	0	0	172	14 10
	50	Betel nut,	4	3	0	10	7	6	9	0	0	116	4 0
	48	Ujwain, (Ligusticum Ajoowan), ...	5	5	0	13	4	0	9	0	0	150	0 0
	78	Darfilfil, ...	8	12	0	21	14	0	5	0	0	448	0 †
	80	Antimony, ...	4	4	3	10	11	0	20	0	0	53	2 0
	10	Nousadur, (Ammonia), ...	9	2	0	23	5	0	20	0	0	116	8 ‡
5		DYES.											
	16	Indigo, Punjabee, ...	9	1	9	22	12	0	50	0	0	38	9 0
	17	Ditto, of Koorja, ...	16	1	9	40	3	0	65	0	0	62	8 0
	22	Kirmdana, (Cochineal), ...	19	3	3	48	0	11	490	0	0	9	6 0
	11	Lac, ...	3	11	0	9	4	0	17	5	4	56	4 0
	22	Vermillion, ...	19	3	3	49	8	0	120	0	0	41	24 §
	24	Safflower, ...	1	11	0	4	4	0	22	5	4	18	12 0

* By the Ukhnoor route.

† Mozufurabad route.

‡ By the Bhimbur route.

§ By the Ukhnoor route.

APPENDIX XXVI.—*Continued.*

No.	In.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Duty per kutchha maund.			Duty per pukka maund.			Value per pukka maund.			Per-cent- age of duty.	
25		Post Unar, (Pomegrante peel), ...	0	8	0	1	4	0	3	0	0	44	0 0
28		Gool Kesoo, ...	1	5	3	3	5	0	1	8	0	156	0 0
31		Sujjee, (Carbonate of Potash), ...	1	10	0	4	1	0	5	12	0	81	4 0
34		Mayeen, or Mayoon, ...	4	3	9	10	8	0	2	0	0	525	0 0
		„ Madder, ...	4	3	9	10	8	0	10	0	0	104	11 0
		„ Alum, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	206	0 0
49		Myrtle (Hina), ...	2	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	162	8 0
49		Wusma, (dye for the hair), ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	200	0 0
51		Sundoor, (a red powder),...	5	14	9	14	13	0	14	0	0	106	4 0
6		FRUITS.											
		Narjeel, (Cocoa-nut), ...	4	3	0	10	7	6	20	0	0	56	0 0
		Almonds, ...	4	10	0	11	9	0	9	0	0	128	0 0
		Pishtachio-nuts, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	57	14 0
		Chilghoza, (Pinus Gerar- diana), ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	231	0 0
		Aloobookhara, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	116	10 0
		Raisins, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	193	12 0
		Figs, ...	2	0	0	5	0	0	9	0	0	56	4 0
7		Salt, per md. Cashmeeree, ...	0	8	3	0	0	0	3	9	0	14	1 *
8		Tobacco, ...	0	0	0	5	15	6	6	0	0	99	7 8

* Ukhnoor, &c., routes.

APPENDIX XXVI.—*Concluded.*

No.	In.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Duty per kutchu maund.	Duty per pukka maund.	Value per pukka maund.	Per-cent- age of duty.
9		Cotton, Raw, (with seed), "Kupas," ...	1 9 0	3 14 6	3 0 0	131 0 0
		Cotton, (without seed), ...	1 1 6	2 11 3	10 0 0	27 1 4
		Country Cotton thread, ...	2 8 0	6 4 0	17 10 0	37 8 0
10		METALS.				
		Copper, ...	4 6 9	11 2 0	51 5 4	21 14 0
		Pewter, ...	4 11 0	11 6 11	4 0 10	4 11 0
		Tin, ("Kuluee"), ...	4 11 0	11 6 54	8 0 21	5 0
		Copper Utensils, ...	5 5 3	13 5 1	66 0 0	20 6 10
		Kansee Utensils, ...	12 6 11	31 1 3	70 0 0	44 2 4
11		LEATHER.				
		Shoes, (men's) per 100, ...	pairs,	8 0 0	113 12 0	7 0 6
		Do. (women's), ...	per pair,	0 1 9	48 2 0	22 11 0
					for a 100 pairs.	
		Do. (children's), ...	per pair,	0 1 9	37 8 0	29 2 0
					for a 100 pairs.	
		Goat skins, ...	per score,	3 8 0	10 0 0	35 0 0
		Udhouree, (Hides), ...	on each	0 6 0	20 5 4	36 14 0
			or	7 8 0	for a score.	
			per score.			
		Pookhta Udhouree, ...	per score,	15 0 0	33 5 4	45 0 0

APPENDIX XXVII.

TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTY on Articles of Export from Cashmeer and Jummo; and per-centage of duty ad valorem.

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	RATE OF DUTY.				Average Price.	Per-centage of duty ad valorem.
		BY QUANTITY.		By Number.			
		Per Kucha Maund.	Per Pukka Maund.				
1	Shawls, woven (Doshala, dourdar, furd, kanikar, goshdar),	...	...	7 14 10	666	8	1 4 10
2	Square shawls, (Qussaba kanikar), 2 yards long by 2 broad,	...	...	6 ...	416	8	1 6 11
3	Pushmeena cloth (Ulvan sada), 15 yards long, 1 yard broad,	...	...	6 2 3	75	...	8 1 2
4	Shawl needlework, (Shawl dourumlee), 5 yards long,	...	...	6 11 6	175	...	3 14 6
5	Ditto ditto, 8½ yards long,	...	...	6 2 10	136	8	4 11 ...
6	Cloaks, Pushmeena, (needle-work) (choga ulvan dour mehrah umlee),	...	...	2 13 5	70	...	4 ... 7
7	Pieces of Ulvan (10 yards long) 1½ yards broad,	...	...	6 14 4	83	5	8 5 4
8	(Qussaba dourumlee), square shawls, Shawl cloth, figured in breadth, (jame-war) 3 yards long,	...	...	5 1 6	26	8	2 5 6
9		...	...	6 4 6	216	8	2 14 ...

APPENDIX XXVII.—Continued.

ccc.

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	RATE OF DUTY.					Average Price.	Per-centage of duty ad valorem.	
		BY QUANTITY.		By Number.					
		Per Kucha Maund.	Per Pukka Maund.						
10	Shawl cloth figrd. in breadth, 4 yds. long,	...	...	6	13	300	2	5	6
11	Sling from Yarkund, ...	...	...	4	2	8	48	7	...
12	Sheets of Thibet Pushmeena, ...	...	...	1	11	12	14	3	1
13	Pushmeena border, woven, (or hashya kanee), ...	...	...	4	7	166	2	9	8
14	Pushmeena sheets with border, (chadur charhashya kinardar), 5 yards long,	...	...	6	4	86	7	4	8
15	Ditto ditto, 3 yards long, ...	...	...	6	...	60	10	...	5
16	Pushmeena sheets, without border, 3½ yards long.	...	...	5	4	70	7	8	10
17	Pushmeena cloth woven, one thread, 20 yards long 10 girah broad, (Iktara),	...	...	5	2	50	10	2	6
18	Pushmeena sheets, without border,	...	...	7	4	80	9	1	10
19	Square shawls, embroidered in gold and silk (chikun abreshum neemzureen ulvan cloth),	...	...	3	11	166	2	3	5
20	Silk or cotton cloth worked in silver only, (Chikun Beahum sada on Duryase),	...	...	8	1	140	2	3	5

ccc.

APPENDIX XXVII.—Continued.

APPENDIX XXVII.—Continued.		RATE OF DUTY.		By		Average Price.	Per-centage of duty ad valorem.
		BY QUANTITY.		Number.			
No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Per Kucha Maund.	Per Pukka Maund.				
37	Pushmeena cloth, (Sada ulvan), 13 yards long,	...	...	8	14	6	11
38	Ditto, Loongee (Chikun charhashya) 4 or 5 yards long,	...	...	6	3	10	10
39	Ditto, Gooloobund, worked in silk lace (Kaitandoeze),	...	...	...	6	3	5
40	Pushmeena puttoo, of Thibet wool, from 12 to 15 yards long,	...	...	1	11	...	10
41	Pieces of Pushmeena for female Trowers, (Goonda pacha umleekar),	...	...	2	9	7	34
42	Pushmeena kumurbunds, (lungotas) and shulwar (umleekar),	...	...	5	3	6	13
43	Pushmeena gooloobunds worked with needle, (Umleekar),	...	...	2	9	10	21
44	Pushmeena mutuns or shawls, woven, (Kaneekar),	...	...	1	1	6	1

APPENDIX XXVII.—Continued.

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	RATE OF DUTY.				Average Price.	Per-centage of duty ad valorem.
		By QUANTITY.		By Number.			
		Per Kueha Maund.	Per Pukka Maund.				
65	Shoes of Keemoókht, per shoe,			0	3	9	6
66	Cashmeeree paper : I. Kulundance duhmooshtee, per quire,			0	2	6	8
67	II. Sherjungee, Jars of Preserve of Bunufsha, and bottles of Bedmooshk and other distilled waters, per bottle,			0	0	9	0
68	Walnuts and dried grapes, per 45 seers,	2	11	1	0	0	22
70	Ghee, per khurvar,	5	3	9	0	0	46
71	Vurch, a vegetable medicine, per khurvar,	4	5	4	0	0	10
72	Ducks, per score,	0	0	0	0	0	81
73	Mughz-Singhara, per khurvar,	1	7	14	0	0	68
74	Phoollee, per 36 seers,	7	14	9	0	0	15
75	Zurishk, (currants), per 36 seers,	5	11	10	0	0	20
76	Ponies, (Cashmeeree, Yarkundee and Ludakhee, per-centage of value,			0	0	0	29
77	Pushmeena caps,			0	0	14	8
78	Kujree or Horse,			0	0	5	4

* Per Cashmeeree ind. of 36 seers English.

† Per Pukka ind. of 40 seers English.

APPENDIX XXVII.—(Concluded.)

No.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	RATE OF DUTY.							Average Price.	Per-centage of duty ad valorem.		
		By QUANTITY.			By Number.							
		Per Kucha Maund.	Per rupee of value.	...	...	Per Pukka Maund.	...	...				
101	Nuddafce, ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3 1½	...	...	19	8 0
102	Quibla nooma, magnetic compass, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	Chessmates, and Cards, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	Khota zeera, per 36 seers, ...	3 4 4½	3	...	3 10 0	...	...	...	10 0 0	...	36	3 2
BY THE MOOZUFFURABAD ROUTE.												
105	Poppy peels (Postkokinar,) per 36 seers,	4 7 10½	4	...	4 13 6	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	24	3 6
106	Lac, Tobacco, and Gum Cashmeere, per 36 seers, ...	3 1 6½	3	...	3 7 0	...	...	...	16 0 0	...	21	7 9
107	Chintz Cashmeeree, Coarse cloth and Soosee, per rupee of value, ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3 0	...	...	18	12 0

PUNJAB BY THE KOOLLOO ROUTE, FOR LEH AND YARKUND.

GOODS LEAVING FOR YARKUND.							Remarks.
ON VALUE AT LEH.							
	Amt. of value. Per maund.			Per-centage.			
1	169	9	9	0	6	3	Exported to Leh only.
4	250	0	0	0	4	3	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	60	0	0	1	1	0	

APPENDIX XXVIII.

EXTRACT FROM McCULLOCH'S COMMERCIAL
DICTIONARY. *Page 596.*

12. *Russian Fairs.*—These are numerous, and many of them are well attended. The most important is held at Nijnii-Novgorod, at the confluence of the Oka with the Wolga, latitude 56° -19-40 north; longitude 44° -28-30 east. Previously to 1817 this fair was held in a less convenient situation, at Makarieff, lower down the Wolga. But the buildings for the accommodation of the merchants at the latter having been accidentally burnt down in 1816, Government took advantage of the circumstance to remove the fair to Nijnii. It is principally carried on within the new bazars constructed for that purpose on the left bank of the Oka. These, which are divided into parallel rows or streets, are constructed of stone walls, roofed with iron, having covered galleries in front supported by iron pillars. They are built on piles, and, to guard against inundations, the ground on which they stand has been raised about 20 feet. Being enclosed on 3 sides by canals, and on the 4th by a navigable inlet of the Oka, there is every facility for the delivery and shipment of goods. The establishment is of great extent, comprising 2,524 booths, and is admitted on all hands to be at once the largest and most perfect of its kind that is any where to be met with. But, in addition to the above, no fewer than 2,506 shops and booths, belonging to private parties, and constructed of wood, were occupied during the fair of 1841. The fair begins on the 1st of July, and continues for a month or 6 weeks.

APPENDIX XXVIII.—*Continued.*

The value of the different Russian products offered for sale and sold in 1841, is stated to have been as follows :—

ARTICLES.	OFFERED FOR SALE.	SOLD.
	<i>Silver roubles.</i>	<i>Silver roubles.</i>
Cottons, ...	7,336,665	5,947,865
Woollen Stuffs, ...	3,448,295	2,620,175
Linens, ...	3,126,736	2,375,736
Silks, ...	3,220,489	2,239,989
Skins, ...	1,996,273	1,498,273
Hides, raw and tanned, ...	1,043,583	876,083
Metals and works in metal, ...	7,600,330	6,450,830
Porcelain, Earthen ware, &c., ...	398,860	336,860
Dried Fish, Caviar, fish oil, &c., ...	513,778	473,278
Corn and Flour, ...	2,850,750	1,645,750
Wine, mead, &c., ...	866,786	781,386
Refined Sugar, wax, paper, bristles, &c., ...	4,730,148	4,516,748
TOTALS, ...	37,132,693	29,762,473*

* One silver rouble is equal to $3\frac{1}{2}$ paper roubles, and is worth about 3s. 2d.

The value of the merchandize offered for sale and sold at this fair in the undermentioned years, is stated, in the official returns, to have been as follows :—

YEARS.	MERCHANDIZE OFFERED FOR SALE.	MERCHANDIZE SOLD.
	<i>Paper roubles.</i>	<i>Paper roubles.</i>
1837.	146,638,181	125,567,881
1838.	156,192,500	129,234,500
1839.	161,643,674	137,700,774
1840.	165,427,384	135,901,454
1841.	176,773,121	145,964,826

Tea, brought from Kiachta, is an important article at the Novgorod fairs. Previously to 1840, the quantity of tea sold at any single fair did not exceed 38,000 chests; but in 1840 and

1841 the quantities, exclusive of about 5,500 chests of coarse or Tartar tea, exceeded 50,000 chests each year, its value in 1841 having been estimated at 7,107,500 silver roubles. The total value of the various articles of Asiatic (including Chinese) produce exposed for sale at Novgorod in 1841 amounted to 9,146,719 silver roubles, being more than double the value of the products of Western Europe exposed in the same year. Of the latter, indigo, wine, and cottons were the principal articles. (*"Journal des manufactures, Petersburg, 1842."*) The stationary population of the town, which may amount to about 25,000, is, during the fair, said to amount to from 130,000 to 160,000, including Chinese, Persians, Armenians, Tartars, Bokharians, &c. Theatrical exhibitions, shows of wild beasts, and other Bartholomew fair exhibitions, add to the attractions of the scene.

Another celebrated Russian fair is held, in the month of December, at Kiachta, in Mongolia, on the Chinese frontier, lat. 50°-21-5 north; lon. 106°-28-15 east. The town is small, the population not exceeding 4,000 or 5,000; but by far the largest part of the commerce between the Russian and Chinese Empires is transacted at its fair; and it is also the centre of the political intercourse between them. The commodities brought by the Russians consist principally of Russian and German broad-cloths, furs, sheep and lamb skins, leather, coarse linens, worsted stuffs, cattle, &c., with, for the most part, bullion. These they exchange with the Chinese for tea, raw and manufactured silk, nankeens, porcelain, sugar candy, rhubarb, tobacco, musk, &c., the value of the articles other than tea being, however, quite inconsiderable. The quantity of tea purchased at the Kiachta fairs by the Russians, which has latterly increased very considerably, amounted, in 1841, according to the official returns, to 242,608 poods, or

8,733,888 lbs., valued at 7,313,325 silver roubles. It consists principally of the fine and costly species of tea called pekoe ; and in the above year, its estimated cost price, taking the rouble at 3s. 2d. must have been as high as 2s. 7½d. per lb. But, exclusive of this, the Russians buy large quantities of a coarser species of tea, called brick or Tartar tea, which, though not thought worth the trouble of putting into packages, is largely consumed by the Nomadic Tartars and Siberians. According to the same accounts, the total value of the exports to China, which pass almost wholly through Kiachta, in 1841, amounted to 7,671,118 silver roubles, and that of the imports to 7,687,576 silver roubles. The Russian trade is in the hands of a comparatively small number of merchants, some of whom are very rich ; that of the Chinese is much more diffused. Commodities may be conveyed from Kiachta to European Russia either by land or by water. In the former case, the journey takes a year ; in the latter, it takes 3 years, or rather 3 very short summers, the rivers being for the most part of the year frozen over. (*Schnitzler Statistique Générale de l' Empire de la Russie*, page 143 ; Official Statement of the trade of the Russian Empire in 1841 &c.)

APPENDIX XXIX. A.

*GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF TURKISH CHINA,
By Pundit Munphool, Extra Assistant Commissioner, from oral information furnished by Mohammad Amin, Yárkandi, and founded on his personal observation.*

Turkish China* contains the following twelve provinces, under the general control of a "Khifa" or "Khán Ambán," (the highest Chinese authority in the country, who resides at Yárkand) and the immediate administration of local Turk Governors, "Wángs" or "Hákims," &c. :—1. Káshghar; 2. Yárkand; 3. Khutan; 4. Ush Turfán; 5. Aksú; 6. Báí and Sairám; 7. Sháyár; 8. Bigur and Kurlí; 9. Kuchár; 10. Turfán; 11. Karasháihar; 12. Kummul.

The province of "Ila" or "Ili," which formerly belonged to Turkish China, is now held by a Chinese Governor, called the "*Jang-Jung*," under the direct control of the Chinese Government. It is populated by "*Kilmáks*," who are Buddhists, and worship the grand "Lama" of Lassa.

The Khán Ambán is subject to the control of the "*Jang-Jung*."

All these twelve provinces, with the exception of Karashaihr, which is a purely Kilmák country, governed by a Chinese officer, called Gurz Ambán, are inhabited by a Turk or rather Mongolian Mohammadan population.

* The boundaries of Turkish China may be defined as follows, viz. :—

To the north, the Koh-i-Muzát, or the Musta chain of mountains, and the Sassur Daban or Duwan. To the south, the Karakoram range. To the east, Chinese territory. To the west, the Pamer steppes, or rather the "Wakhán" and "Shighnán" countries, dependencies of Badakhshán; and the chain (Kákshál) which divides the province of Kashghar from Khokand.

Káshghar, Yárkand and Khutan are the most populous, prosperous and fertile provinces in Turkish China.—Yárkand is the largest of all. Each of these three provinces contain extensive tracts of both mountainous and plain level country. The mountainous portion is interspersed with rich valleys, flanked by snowy ranges, in which the shawl-goat thrives.

The others are also hilly or sub-montane districts, lying along the southern base of the Musta, or Koh-i-Muzát range, almost all producing shawl-wool.

PROVINCE OF KASHGHAR.—Bounded on the north, by the Mazártágh chain; south, by the Koh-i-Kizilárt; east, by the province of Yárkand; west, by the mountain chain ("Kákshál") which divides Kashghar from Khokand, containing the following passes leading into Khokand:—Tailik, Shart, Tirak and Artush.

Its greatest length from west to east may be roughly calculated to be 200 kos, (8 days good journey on horseback), and breadth from south to north, (from Kiziltum to Kiltá-ailák) 150 kos, (6 days journey). The hilly portion of the province to the west, inhabited by Yawáshbái Kirghiz, together with the valleys of Birutukká and Oítágh, are now in the possession of Khokand.

The submontane and plain country held by the Chinese, is divided into seven districts, watered in parts by three rivers and several mountain streams.

APPENDIX XXIX.A.—*Continued.*

No.	District.	River.	Remarks.
1	Kashghar, ...	The Kashghar river and its canals, ...	This river rises in the Ailunma Pass, or "Dara," leading over the mountain chain which divides Khokand from Kashghar into the "Dasht-i-Alai." It runs in a north-easterly direction, and joins the Yarkund river near Tughbulak, 12 days' journey to the north-east of the city of Yarkand. The district of Kashghar is the largest.
2	Khanrik, ...		
3	Faizabad, ...		
4	Artush, ...	Artush, ...	The river Artush rises in the Kakshal range. Its waters are consumed by irrigation.
5	Yanghisar, ...	Yanghisar, also called Kizlak,	The river rises in the Kizilart and Chichiklik ranges. It divides itself into two branches at Tashbalik, one goes to Yanghisar, and the other to the Tázghunboí district. The waters of both branches are consumed in irrigation.
6	Tázghunboí, ...	Branch of the Yanghisar or Kizilak river,	As above.
7	Kizilboí, ...	Kinkiul stream,	This stream rises in the Yambulak range, a branch of the Chichiklik chain, covered with perpetual snow.

NOTE.—Kashghar and Khanrik are the most fertile districts. Kashghar, Yanghisar and Kizilboi have large sandy deserts, called "Dasht-i-Mingul," "Kizil," &c., in them.

APPENDIX XXIX A.—*Continued.*

The chief cities and towns in the province are :—

No.	Name.	Situation.	Remarks.
1	Káshghar,* ...	In the centre of the province, ...	<p>Capital of the province. A large populous city, surrounded by a mud wall, with two gates. It has a number of large Bazars, the largest runs from one gate to the other. There are two Madrassas, endowed with grants in land, and eight surais within the city and ten in the suburbs.</p> <p>Seat of the Provincial Government, consisting of two Ambans, Chinese authorities, the Kutlakbeg, or Turk Hakim, and his assistants. Ishk Agha, Ghazanchi, two Shambegis Miráb, Mingbegis, &c. The Chinese authorities reside in the Chinese Settlement, No. 2.</p>
2	Chinese Settlement called Shaihr-i-Khatái, and also Yangshaihr or new Settlement, ...	South-east of Kashghar city, ...	<p>The new Chinese Settlement is about three kos distant from the city of Kashghar in the direction of Yarkand. It is surrounded by a fortified mud wall, with a ditch, about one kos in circumference, and is garrisoned by a Chinese infantry force, numbering 3,000 men. The Chinese shop-keepers, merchants and followers, about 2,000 in number, all reside within the walls. The Kilnak portion of the Chinese force (about 200 sowars), however, have their quarters outside. They are not allowed to live inside, not being trusted by the Chinese.</p> <p>The old site of the Chinese Settlement, called "<i>Gulbágh</i>," lies to the south-west of Kashghar. It is now in ruins.</p> <p>There are two Ambans stationed here, one invested with chief civil authority, and the other with military command.</p>

* Corruption of Káshkhar (meaning a white donkey) the name originally given to the place from the circumstance of the colony from "*Uzgan*" (an ancient city in Khokand, near Namagán) that first settled down here, having brought a large number of donkeys, having a white front mark, with them.

APPENDIX XXIX A.—*Continued.*

No.	District.	Situation.	Remarks.
3	Yanghisar, at the base of a bleak insulated ridge, in a plain open country, ...	South-east of Kashghar, 2 days journey,	<p>A large mud-walled town, next to Kashghar in commercial and political importance. Seat of a local Government, under a Turk Hákim.</p> <p>This is a great mart for the interchange of goods with the Kirghiz from the hilly tract* now in possession of Khokand, who bring sheep, goats, horses, furs, woollens and camlets, shawl-wool; and take back Ilácha (cotton striped cloth), "Chakman" and "Chapán" (cotton dresses), raw cotton, Ludhiana Lungís, Shawl Kamarbunds, coral, sugar and grain.</p> <p>The Kirghiz are not allowed to enter the city; a separate market, called "Búrákhatái," about eight kos distant to the west of Yanghisar, has been set apart for them, under the superintendence of an officer (who is always a Kirghiz) "Saddiqbeg," in the service of the Chinese Government.</p> <p>The caravan route from Yarkand to Kashghar passes through Yanghisar.</p>
4	Chinese Settlement near Yanghisar, called "Yangshaihr," ...	North-east, about a quarter of a mile distant, ...	<p>Two Ambans with a Chinese garrison (numbering 1,000) reside here.—Appendix XX.</p> <p>The "Yangshaihr" is enclosed by a mud wall about a mile in circumference.†</p>

* Mújee Chakar Aghil, Oitagh, Bírútkka, &c.

† There are also 8 "Urthangs," or Chinese police posts and dak stations in the province, as follows:—

1. Mingiul, a frontier post on the Khokand border, at the termination of the Mingiul desert, containing a Chinese officer, called "Pia," and 18 Chinese soldiers, with an equal number of Turk soldiers, viz. 16 sipahis and two officers; one called Unbáshí, the other Tungchi.

2. Tashbalik, ditto ditto.

3. Ekziar, ditto ditto.

4. Yapchan, between Kashghar and Yanghisar.

5. Tushaktash, near Kashghar.

6. Chumalung.

7. Kizil.

8. Kiziltam.

The strength of the police force at each station is the same.

Nos. 1 is a stage on the caravan route between Kashghar and Khokand. Nos. 4 to 8 are stages on the caravan route between Kashghar and Yarkand.

APPENDIX XXIX A.—*Continued.*

No.	District.	Situation.	Remarks.
5	Khanrik, ...	} North-east of Kashghar,	Two small towns without walls. Each has four large markets in its suburbs. The canal which runs through Khanrik was carried from the Kashghar river by one of the former Khoja rulers.
6	Faizabad, ...		
7	Artush, at the foot of the hills, ...	North of Kashghar, ...	A small town without walls, with six Bazars in its suburbs. This place is largely resorted to by the Kirghiz and Kazzáks of the " <i>Dasht-i-Kipchak</i> " (Kirghiz steppes) from across the Kakshal and the Koh-i-Mazat (Musta mountains) range, for the interchange of goods. They bring horses, sheep, goats, camels, furs, (simple and worked), woollens, &c., for sale, and take country cotton cloths and dresses, chintz, opium, tea, wheat, flour, shawl kamarbunds, lungis, haberdashery, &c. The most frequented route from Kashghar to the " <i>Dasht-i-Kipchak</i> , and thence to Ila (Ghulja) passes by Artush, which draws its supplies of merchandize from Kashghar. The Artush-Kotul over the Kakshal range is crossed. There is a Turk Hakim at Artush.
8	Tazghunboi, ...	} South-east of Kashghar, } 1 day's and 3 days' journey respectively,	Large villages. Seats of subordinate Turk Hakims called " <i>Mingbegi</i> ," each having a large market in its suburbs.
9	Kizilboi, ...		

PROVINCE OF YARKAND.—Bounded on the north, by the Mazártágh range and the province of Ushturfán; south, by the Karakoram range and a part of Khutan; east, by part of the province of Aksu and the Dasht-i-Tátár, large sandy deserts to the north of Khutan; west, by the Yarkand river, the Tashkurghan territory,* and the province of Káshghar.

* See memo. containing an account of this territory, appended to this memo.

Its greatest length from Karakoram in the south to the Mazar-tagh chain in the north, is on a rough calculation, about 360 kos, and its breadth from Kokrabat in the west to Kumrabát in the east, about 220 kos. It is divided into five "Yurishes," or districts, each in charge of a Turk local Hakim, and called after his official designation as follows :—

No.	District.	Rivers and Streams.	Remarks.
1	Yurish-i-Ishkagha-Beg, ...	<p>Irrigated by two canals from the river Yarkund.</p> <p>N. B.—The river Yarkand rising in the Karakoram range to the east of the Karakoram Pass; runs in a north-westerly direction as far as Gil, thence north-west up to Kusrab, further on north-east until it joins the Kashghar river near Tughbulak, thence its course lies to the east.</p> <p>Its chief tributaries are :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Khafelung stream, rising in the Karakoram range near the Chhorbut Pass, it joins near Khafelung. 2. The Bazar Dara Stream, rising in the Yangdawan range, and joining between Urdak Saldi and Aghildawan. 3. Nálá-i-Aghildawan. 4. " Surkhabad. 5. " Shighil musták. 6. " Shingshal. 7. " Upran. <p>All these 5 streams rising in the Karakoram range and flowing in the country called Shingshal and Raskam, now held by the Kunjútis, fall down at Gil, after having joined in one stream in their course.</p>	<p>This Yurish or political subdivision extends to a distance of from 10 to 30 miles round the city of Yarkand in the plain.</p> <p>It is one of the most fertile districts in the province.</p> <p>The following statement shewing the relative value of land in all the five Yurishes, will give an idea of the comparative prosperity of each Yurish.</p> <p>Yurish Ishkagha, 1 Padman* of land sells for 10 Yambús = 1,650 Co.'s Rs. Ghazanchi, do. do. 12 Yambús = 1,980 Co.'s Rs. Shambegi 1st, do. do. 3 Yambús = 495 Co.'s Rs. Shambegi 2nd, do. do. 6 Yambús = 990 Co.'s Rs. Mirab, do. do. 1 Yambú = 165 Co.'s Rs.</p> <p>The river Yarkand is called "Zarfishan" (sprinkling gold) from the fertilizing virtue of its waters and therichness of its bed. Gold dust, pieces of jade (" Sang-i-Yashab") lead and sulphur are found on its banks, and a large number of people is always employed in collecting them.</p> <p>The Yurish Ishkagha is</p>

* A land measure. 12 maunds and 32 seers of grain is the quantity of seed required for one Padman.

APPENDIX XXIX A.—*Continued.*

No.	District.	Rivers and Streams.	Remarks.
	In the Tashkurghan or Sar-i-Kul territory,	<p>8. Nala-i Kulan Arghún, rising in the Kulan Arghún range joins at Brungsál.</p> <p>9. Abi-Tung, rising in Kotal-i-Kandar, joins at Langar.</p> <p>10. Daria-i-Takdumbash, with its numerous tributaries, which have been described under Tashkurghan.</p> <p>11. Ab-i Charlang, rising in Chilgumbaz, joins near Tughan.</p> <p>12. The river Kashghar, which joins near Tughbulak.</p> <p>13. The river Karakash, rising in the Karakoram range, to the east of the Karakoram pass, falls down a little above Karatal, after having passed through Khutan and the Dasht-i-Khutan.</p> <p>14. The river Aksú, rising in the Koh-i-Mazat, or Musta mountains, joins at Karatal.</p> <p>And numberless hill torrents.</p>	<p>subdivided into 8 Mingbashis, each under a local subordinate Hakim called "Mingbash," viz. :—</p> <p>Urdustang, Nishar, Kamara, Yulchuk and 4 others.</p>
2	Yurish Shambe-gi, Ist, ...	<p>The river Yarkand and four canals called :—</p> <p>1. Urpi, 2. Yakarik, 3. Rawachi, 4. Karchung, from that river—</p> <p>Nala-i-Inishchipan, rises in Koh-i-Mida.</p> <p>Nala-i-Kushrab and Uchbaldir rise in Kotal-i-Arpatallak, covered with perpetual snow.</p>	<p>Hills and plain. The country in the plain, consisting of the Ilakas of Tagharchi, Bazar Aslanbagh, Bazar Kokrabat &c., is irrigated by the Yarkand canals.</p> <p>The valleys of Kiziltagh and Charlang are inhabited by Kiknaiman Kirghiz, who have long settled down there. There are mines of lead in Kiziltagh, but not now worked.</p> <p>The Kirghiz leader in Charlang is named Shahbakikar, son of Ginanbaf. He holds an honorary office from the Chinese. These valleys have, within the</p>

APPENDIX XXIX A.—*Continued.*

No.	District.	Rivers and streams.	Remarks.
			<p>last 30 years, been taken possession of by the ruler of Tashkurghan, like the valleys of Langar, Dham-sar, &c. The other valleys are inhabited by Turks.</p> <p>There is a gold mine in the valley of Kushrab (worked), and a mine of jade in the Inishchipan valley, in the Koh-i-Mida.</p> <p>Yurish Shambegi is subdivided into nine Ming-bashis, viz. :—</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <p>In the plain.</p> <p>In the hills.</p> </div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Karawaljas, Kok-rabat. 2. Araming. 3. Tagharchi. 4. Rawachi. 5. Kuzúmal, Yakarick. 6. Karchung, Chamasal, Kushrab, and Karayantak. 7. Uchbaldir, Popochi. 8. Kiziltagh, Charling. 9. Inishchipan. </div> </div> <p>Karawaljas, Tagharchi, Karchung are places (small towns) of note, each having a market. Karawaljas, Yakarick and Kushrab are also "Urthangs," or Chinese police posts.</p> <p>The caravan route to Kashghar passes through Nos. 1 and 2, that to Aksu, through No. 3, and the route to Badakhshan thro' Nos. 4 to 8.</p>
3	Yurish Ghazanchi Beg, ...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nala-i-Gosar. 2. " Usas. 3. " Yulung. 4. " Balung. 5. " Chup. 	<p>Hills and plain. This is the most fertile Yurish, or district, in the province.</p> <p>The plain portion contains the large extensive Kishlak</p>

APPENDIX XXIX A.—*Continued.*

No.	District.	Rivers and Streams.	Remarks.
		<p>6. Nala-i-Ulughushtang. 7. „ Kichick Ush-tang. 8. „ Pukhpo. 9. „ Chiraghsaldi. 10. „ Tureghil. 11. „ Ulugh Ailak. All rising in the "Yang-dawan" range, covered in parts with perpetual snow, fertilize as many valleys, in which large herds of shawl-goats, sheep, camels, yaks and cows find rich pasture. Leaving the valleys, these streams become one and form the river Teznaf, which runs down in a north-easterly direction to Karghalik, <i>in the plain</i>, and after watering a large tract of country, loses itself in sand.</p>	<p>or Ilaka of Karghalik, consisting of several minor Kishlaks, called "Mingbashi" and Yuzbashis. Bazar Karghalik, Yusaf Khoja, Mehman Khoja, Topbagh, Besharik, Besh-tarik, Khanbalasi, Shakhah, Yunglung, &c., &c. Karghalik itself is a town of some commercial importance, having a large Bazar. The two caravan routes from Le, and that from Khutan to Yarkand, unite at this place. Topbagh, Besharik, Besh-tarik, Zunglung, &c. are also large villages. There are eleven Mingbashis in the Yurish Ghazanchibeg, 6 in Ilaka Karghalik (plain), and 5 in the hills, containing the fertile valleys above enumerated.</p>
4	Shambegi, 2nd,	<p>The river Yarkand, and six canals from it, called :—</p> <p>1. Tunghuzluk. 2. Ulughming. 3. Posgam. 4. Beshikan. 6. Yakshamba Bazar. 6. Buelik.</p>	<p>Irrigate the plain country to the south-east of the city of Yarkand, divided into nine Mingbashis, each under the control of a Mingbash, viz. :— 1 & 2. Beshikan subdivided into 2 Mingbashis. 3. Charshamba Bazar. 4. Yakshamba Bazar. 5. Zangoa. 6, 7, 8 & 9. Gumma Bazar, subdivided into 4 Mingbashis. These Mingbashis are so called after the names of the chief villages having markets in them.</p>

APPENDIX XXIX A.—*Continued.*

No.	District.	Rivers and Streams.	Remarks.
		<p><i>Mountain Streams.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kokiár, rising in the Yaspalung range. 2. "Yulrik," rising in the Chushkan range. 3. "Yushaikbásh," do. 4. Shumaling, rising in the Shumaling Kotal. 5. Kilián, rising in the Kilian Dawánbázár range. 6. Sanjú, rising in the Kotal-i-Sanjú. 7. Doá, rising in the Kotal-i-Ailák. 	<p>All these streams after watering and enriching as many valleys, some of which are called after their names, debouche on the plain, irrigating the following Taluqas:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kánsá, 2. Borá, 3. Ismsulá, 4. Suzám, 5. Kyangsai and 6. Tyártú. <p>The hilly portion is divided into six Mingbashis, viz.:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Píalma, 2. Sanjú, 3. Kilian, 4. Ushakbash, 5. Yulrik, and 6. Kokiar.
5	Yúrish Mírab, ...	<p>River Yanghisár.</p> <p>„ Kashghar.</p> <p>Ab-i-Tagharchí.</p>	<p>All plain. This is the least fertile district in the province, containing large tracts of uncultivated sandy country.</p> <p>It contains the Taluqua of Kulturín, one of the best cotton producing tracts to the north-west and north of the Yurish Ishkaghabeq, irrigated by the rivers Yanghisar and Kashghar, and the jungle country of Langartirak, Makit, Lai Masjid, Bachak, Chachrin, Chinan, watered by Abi-Tagharchí, and inhabited by Dulan Turks, who mostly lead a pastoral life, keeping large herds of cattle, sheep, horses, camels, cows and goats.</p> <p>Kulturín sends its cotton and cotton fabrics chiefly to Yarkand. The direct route from Kashghar to Aksú lies through this Yúrish.</p>

APPENDIX XXIX A.—*Continued.*

Chief cities and towns in the province of Yárkand :—

1. *Yárkand*, chief city in Turkish China. It has a mud wall round (about 30 feet high and 12 feet broad on top), and 5 gates. It is about 4 kos in circumference. The houses are all kutchas, only one storey high. The colleges and mosques, numbering about 50, are, however, all pukka built, and endowed with grants in land. The reservoirs in the town, about 30 in number, from which the people draw water for daily consumption are kutchas, and supplied with water from the two canals running through the city, from the Yárkand river. Turki and Persian are taught, but Turki only is spoken throughout all Turkish provinces. There are numerous large Bazzars; the largest is that running from one gate ("Kuwátkú") of the city to another ("Altun"). There is also a "Registan," or large circular Bazar in the centre of the city.

This is the seat of the Turk Hakim "Wang," and his assistants Ishkághá, Ghazanchí, Shámbeji, &c.

The streets generally are from 6 to 8 feet broad. The largest Bazar is 12 to 15 feet wide.

The streets of Káshghar and Khutan are generally six feet wide.

2. *The Chinese Settlement*, called Yangshaihr (new town), about a quarter of a mile to the west of the Yárkand city, with which it is connected by a Bazar. It has a fortified mud wall round, with a ditch and two gates. It is garrisoned by a Chinese infantry force, numbering 5,000 men. The

Chinese and Tungani traders, shop-keepers and followers are about 4 or 5,000 in number.

This is the seat of the Chinese Governor, Khán-Ambán, and two Ambáns (Deputy Governors), four Dálúás, (military officers).

None but the Chinese are allowed to remain at night within the precincts, and ingress to Turks and others in day time is allowed only under certain restrictions.

- 3.—*Karghalík.* } Above alluded to.
4.—*Gummá.*

THE PROVINCE OF KHUTAN.—Bounded on the north, by the Dasht-i-Tátár, great sandy desert, and part of the province of Yarkand; south, by the Karakoram range; east, by the Dasht-i-Tatar, or sandy desert; west, by the province of Yárkand.

Taking into account the populated portion of the province only, its length, east and west, from Kumrabát to Imam Jáfar Sadíq, may be roughly estimated at 150 kos, and its breadth, from Kumrabat, at the base of the Kuen Luen range in the south, to Bushtugh in the north, at 120 kos. The great desert, called the Aksái-Chín, or, as the term implies, the Chinese white desert or plain, commencing between the Karakoram and the Kuen Luen ranges to the south of the above tract of country, extends in an easterly direction into Chinese territory. A range of hills that shoots off from the Karakoram until it joins the Kuen Luen range, about 25 kos above Sumgal, is its western boundary. Its breadth from the Chhangehlinmo pass over the Karakoram range, by which A. Schlagentweit entered it in 1857, to the Elchí Dawan pass over

the Kuen Luen range, is about 60 kos. It is here gravelly and covered with brushwood. It is watered by numerous streams from the Karakoram and the Pír Yakh or Kuen Luen. There are also several lakes and gold mines in it. The gold mine of Ichídí, in the direction of Karia, one of the towns of Khutan, is one of the largest, where 1,500 men (Khutanís) are constantly working for six months of the year, (June to November). Each man has to pay a tax of 1 ser, or 3 tolas of gold yearly, for the Emperor of China.

The Aksai Chin teems with wild animals, such as yaks, horses, musk-deer, foxes (black). Ducks, in large numbers, are seen on lakes.

Khutan has long been proverbial for the beauty of its women ("Rainai Khutan"), its silk fabrics* (Debai Khutan"), and its musk-bags ("Nafai Khutan").

The province contains seven districts, fertilized by as many rivers, which are called after their names, viz. :—

1. Karakash, 2. Elchí, 3. Yurangkásh, 4. Chirá, 5. Karia, 6. Tukpái and 7. Nía.

The river Karakash rises in the Karakoram range, to the east of the Karakoram pass, and taking a north-easterly direction through the district and the sandy desert of "Tatar," falls into the river Yarkand near Karatal.

All the other rivers, viz. Elchi, Yurangkash, Chira, Karia, Tukpai and Nia rise in the Kuen Luen range ("Pír Yakh"), and after having followed a north-west or north-easterly course through their respective districts, lose themselves in the Dasht-i-Tatar.

The city of Elchí, which is the capital of the province of Khutan, is the largest of all the other towns. It has a mud wall round. The Chinese cantonment adjoins the city.

* The silk fabrics of Khutan are superior to those of Bukhárá.

APPENDIX XXIX A.—Continued.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION of the Sar-i-kul or Tash-Kurghán Territory.

See note at page cccxviii of the Geographical description of Turkish China.

The ancient territory of Sar-i-kul, containing the province of Tashkurghan and the Pamer steppes, which are divided by the range* of mountains that shoots off N.W. East from the Karakoram chain, until it joins the "Kizilart" range, may be defined as follows:—This territory was formerly a part of Turkish China, and is still nominally subject to it.

Bounded on the north, by the "Kizilart" range, which is the southern boundary of the Kashghar district, and of the Alai valley (in the Khokand Territory; south, by the Karakoram range; east, by the river Yarkand† and the hilly tract of country called "Shing-shal" and "Raskam," now in possession of the Kunjutí ruler; west, by the river Panj (Oxus) and the Wakhan and Shighnap territories, dependencies of Badakhshan.

* This range will, for the sake of facility, be called the "*Pámer Range*" in the following pages. It contains the following principal passes or kotal.

1.—*Kotal-i-Karáh Chunkur*, immediately below the Karakoram range. Closed for 4 months in the year by snow. Caravans en-route to Yarkand from Jalalabad and Badakhshan through the Pamer steppes, sometimes avoid the direct road by the "Barzasht" and "Aghajan" Kotals from fear of the Shighnani robbers, and pass by the *Kotal-i-Karáh Chunkur*. See stage 31, appendix IV. B. and stage 43, Appendix XXXI.

2.—*Kotal-i-Baiyik*, an easy pass, traversed by the country people only. Closed in the height of winter only.

3.—*Kotal-i-Barzasht*, passed on the Caravan route from Jalalabad and Badakhshan to Yarkand. See stage No. 31, Appendix IV. B. and Appendix XXXI.

4.—*Kotal-i-Aghajan*, passed on the Caravan route from Badakhshan to Yarkand. See stage No. 43, Appendix XXXI.

5.—*Kotal-i-Karesú*, passed by the country people and the khokand traders trading with Tashkurghan from the Alai Valley (in the Khokand Territory) or Pamer Khurd into the Tashkurghan Valley.

† The valleys of Langar, Dhamsir, Popochi, Babajan, to the east of the Yarkand river, formerly belonging to the province of Yarkand, have, within the last 35 years been taken possession of by the Sar-i-kul chief. For particulars, see under "History."

The province of Tashkarghan lying to the east of the "*Pamer range*" contains several fertile valleys, flanked by high hills, having snow clad peaks, or lower ridges subject to the fall of snow in the height of winter only, and affording fine pasture to large herds of shawl goats, sheep, yaks, cows, camels, and horses. Its greatest length from south (the Karakoram range) to north (Kizilart range) is about 150 kos (250 miles) and breadth—from Chiraghtang on the bank of the river Yarkand in the east, to the Pamer range in the west, about 60 kos (100 miles).

THE PRINCIPAL VALLEYS ARE—

1.—The Tashkurghan valley, containing the elevated plain or table land called the Pamer "*Taghdumbash*" (a Turki word, meaning head of mountains,) buttressed by the karakoram range and sloping down to the north, and the fortified towns of Tashkarghan, (meaning in Turki fort of stone) Kurghan-i-Tagharma* and Kurghan-i-Ujadbai,† which give names to the three ilakas or districts in the valley.

Tashkarghan is a very ancient city, said to have been founded in the time of "*Afrasiab*" the celebrated King of Turan. It has of old been the capital of the Sar-i-kul territory and the impregnable stronghold of its rulers.—It is in a circular form, about a kos in circumference ; its walls are built of unusually large blocks of hewn stone, and is situated in an extensive open plain.

Tagharma and Kurghan-i-Ujadbai are both small towns, with mud walled enclosures.

* "*Taghar*" in Turki is bag of grain ; grain is most abundantly produced in this ilaka, hence the name "*Tagharma*."

† So called from its being the residence of a tribe of "*Kirghiz*" named "*Ujadbai*."

The following are the principal kishlaks or sub-divisions in the three Ilakas.

In Ilaka Tashkurghan.

1. Tiznif, containing a small town of that name.
2. Chashman, ditto ditto.
3. Tughlan shaihr, ditto ditto.
4. Kuzghun, ditto ditto.
5. Tashkurghan, ditto a large town, above stated.

In Ilaka Tagharma.

1. Tagharma.
2. Watekhaif, containing a small town.
3. Sarghan ditto.

The plain in which this Ilaka lies is called the "*Dasht-i-Safri Kho*," containing numerous springs of water.

In Ilaka Kurghan-i-Ujadbai is included the Pamer "*Taghdumbash*." The Kurghan-i-Ujadbai itself is situated in the plain lying below the Pamer *Taghdumbash*, inhabited by nomade Kirghiz.

The valley of Tashkurghan is the largest of all the valleys in the province of Tashkurghan, being about 150 kos in length, and varying from 12 to 60 kos in breadth. It is watered by the following streams :—

1. "*Dariai Taghdumbash*," which rising in the Kara Chunkur Kotal and fed by numerous streams* flows down in a north easterly direction through the Pamer-i-Taghdumbash into the plain of Tash-

* Ab-i-ghundrab, rising in the Ghundrab kotal in the Karakoram range,	}	See Appendix XXX.
Ab-i-Mintaka, " Mintaka kotal.		
Ab-i-Kilik, " Kilik kotal.		
Ab-i-Baiyik, " Baiyik kotal in the Pamer range.		
And numerous mountain rills &c.		

kurghan, passing by the towns of Kurghan-i-Ujadbai and Tashkurghan, and after having been joined in its onward course by almost all the streams (nalas) that run through the different valleys in the province of Tashkurghan, which will be immediately noticed below, falls into the river Yarkand at Chiraghtang, in a narrow glen. It is frozen in winter ; in summer it is crossed on inflated skins ("sanach") near Kurghan-i-Ujadbai and Tashkurghan.

2. "Ab-i-Barzasht" rises in the Kotal-i-Barzasht in the Pamer range.

3. Ab-i-Wate-khaif, rising in Kotal-i-Aghajan, in the Pamer range.

4. Abi Karasú, rising in Kotal-i-Karasú, in the Pamer range.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 5. Ab-i-Tagharma. | } All rising in the Chichiklik range which is covered with perpetual snow, and is supposed to be higher than the Pamer mountains. All these streams join the Taghdumbash river. |
| 6. Ab-i-Darshat. | |
| 7. Ab-i-Chichiklik. | |
| 8. Ab-i-Yambulak. | |
| 9. Ab-i-Muzeling. | |

II. The *Uchí* valley flanked by Kotal-i-Íliksú and Ughriat on the west, and the Kotal-i-Kandar on the east, and containing the following Kishlaks or Taluquas :—

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Maryang. | } Each Kishlak derives its name from the principal village in it. |
| 2. Uchí. | |
| 3. Baldir. | |
| 4. Shindí. | |
| 5. Aghchigh. | |

A large stream called the "Abi-Uchí," rising in the "Kotal-i-Kandar," partially covered with perpetual snow, waters this valley. It falls into the "Darai Taghdumbash" near Baldir.

III. The valley of *Tung*, between the Kotal-i-Kandar, and the "Arpatallak" range, containing the following Kishlaks, and watered by the "Ab-i-Tung" stream, which rises in the Kotal-i-Kandar, and falls into the Yarkand river near Langar.—

1. Brungsal.	} To the west of the Yarkand river. The present ruler, Babash Beg, lives at Chung Tung. The small valleys of Langar Pil, Dhamsar, Babajan and Popochi, belonging to the Tashkurghan territory, lie to the east of the Yarkand river.
2. Kichik Tung.	
3. Chung Tung.	
4. Almaligh.	
5. Chiraghtang.	
6. Kusarab.	
IV. The valley of <i>Muzeling</i> .	} Small valleys flanked by low ridges, off-shoots from the Chichiklik range, inhabited by nomade Kirghiz, and watered by streams which are called after the names of their respective valleys, Nos. iv, v, vi, fall into the Dariai Taghdumbash as already stated, and Nos. vii and viii join the Yarkand river near Kusarab.
V. „ <i>Tangitar</i> or <i>Chichiklik</i> .	
VI. „ <i>Yambulak</i> .	
VII. „ <i>Charling</i> .	
VIII. „ <i>Kiziltagh</i> .	

The population of the province of Tashkurghan is composed of Tajaks and Kirghiz. The Tajaks, who are supposed to be the aborigines of the country, are the prevailing race, inhabiting the valleys of "Tashkurghan" (with the exception of the Ilaka of Kurghan-i-Ujadbai, peopled by Kirghiz) "Uchi" and "Tung." The ruler of Tashkurghan or Sar-i-Kul has always been a Tajak. The Tajaks of Tashkurghan and the Kirghiz of the Pamer steppes have long been subject to the predatory and kidnapping incursions of their Tajak neighbours of Shighnan and Wakhan (two depen-

dencies of Badakhshan) and of Kunjut. This and other causes, which will be hereafter explained,* have within the last 30 years led to the depopulation of the Pamer steppes and some parts of the province of Tashkurghan and the emigration of the greater part of the population to the Khokand, Yarkand, and Kashghar territories.

The Kirghiz inhabit the Ilaka of Kurghan-i-Ujadbai, and the small valleys of Muzeling, Tangitar, Yambulak, Charling, and Kiziltagh, living in their "Khingahs" or woollen tents, and rearing large flocks of shawl goats, sheep, yaks, horses, &c.

The Tájaks are generally a peaceable race and good agriculturists, with fair complexion, reddish hair and bluish eyes. They have a peculiar dialect† of their own. The Kirghiz speak Turki. Persian and Turki are generally understood amongst the Tajaks, as well as amongst the Kirghiz.

The climate of Tashkurghan, though cold, is during a greater part of the year genial and invigorating. Very little snow falls in the valleys. The river Taghdumbash and all other streams are frozen in the height of winter.

The vegetable staple productions are :—

Grain.—1. Wheat; 2. "Mujak" ("Mutar") peas; 3. Arzan (Bajra), *Holeus Spicatus*. Only one harvest is produced throughout the year, the crops being sown in "Humul" (March) and reaped in "Mizan" (September-October).

Fruits.—Apricots and Apples, not produced in abundance.

Minerals.—Saltpetre, found in Tashkurghan and the Pamer steppes; Lead, found in Kusarab; Sulphur, found in Tashkurghan; Copper, found in the Kiziltagh valley.

* See Note on Tashkurghan under History.

† See list of words appended.

<i>Animals.</i> —Sheep.	}	Shawl wool, cloth manufactur-
Shawl goats.		ed of sheeps wool and camel hair,
Yaks.		cheese and clarified butter made
Cows.		from the milk of yaks, cows,
Camels.		sheep and camel, are largely ex-
Horses.	}	ported to Yarkand.

THE PAMER STEPPES OR "DASHT-I-PAMER," also called "Bam-i-dunia" or roof of the world, lie to the west of the Pamer range.

This table-land, which is roughly estimated to be 150 kos in length from south to north, and more than 100 kos in breadth from Kotal-i-Aghajan to Langar-i-zung, has six sub-divisions, viz:—

Pamer Alí chur, Pamer Khurd, Pamer Kalan, Pamer Khargoshi, Pamer Runkiul, and Pamer Sares.

In Pamer Kalan there are two lofty mountains* with snow clad peaks.

The following are the principal LAKES and RIVERS or streams in the Pamer steppes.

LAKE *Karakiul*, meaning in Turki the black lake, the largest lake in the steppes, in Pamer Khargoshi, one of the five principal streams which make up the "Dariai Panj," the name by which the Oxus is called until it reaches Shighnan, takes its rise from this lake; this stream, which is the largest of the five, falls into the waters of the "Dariai Panj" near Bartang on the borders of the Darwáz country.

* About 19,000 feet above the level of the sea according to Wood.

2. "*Hauz-i-Pamer Kalan*," a large lake in Pamer Kalan, lying at the foot of the lofty mountains above alluded to.

3. "*Hauz-i-Sares*," or "*Ishal Kul*," in Pamer Sares.

4. "*Hauz-i-Rankiul*."

5. "*Hauz-i-Pamer Khurd*."

} In Pamer Khurd.

All these four lakes give rise to streams, which feed the "*Dariai-Panj*." The Pamer Kulan stream joins near Langar-i-Zung on the borders of Wakhan and the "*Sares*" near Shakh-dara in Shighnan; the waters of the Rankiul and the Pamer Khurd lakes fall into the Karakiul lake after having united in their course. Another stream from the Pamer Khurd lake falls into the head waters of the "*Dariai Panj*" near Karwan balasi, which have their source on the western side of the Karachunkur pass in the Pamer range, below the "*Piryakh*" Peak in the Karakoram range.

It snows heavily in all parts of the Pamer steppes in the months of October, November, February and March, (or when the sun is in Ukrub, (Scorpio,) Kous, (Sagittarius), Hút, (Pisces) Hamal (Aries,) Sour (Taurus,) and partially after the rains which occasionally fall in the months of June, July, August and September.

No grain or fruit can grow in the Pamer steppes, which, however, contain the richest pasture grounds in the world for shawl-goats, sheep, and yaks.

As already stated, the steppes have now no human habitations excepting the tract of country in the vicinity of the Rankiul lake in Pamer Khurd, called the Mújí Chakar Aghil, where upwards of 1,000 families of Kirghiz take their abode in summer months.

The following wild animals are found in the Pamer steppes :—

1. "Arkar" a kind of goat deer, which supplies "Asaltús;" the female is called "Arkar," the male "Ghulja."

2. "Rang" a kind of shawl goat. Its wool is softer and warmer than the ordinary shawl-wool.

3. Fox.

4. Bear.

} Skins used for covering.

5. Salesún,—a kind of Lynx. Its fur is used for Postín pelisse and fetches a high price, from 50 to 60 Tankas (12 or 13 Co.'s rupees). 12 Salesun furs make a pelisse.

6. Hara.

7. Ducks in Lakes.

8. Tigers.

9. "Chardah," a bird.

APPENDIX XXIX. B.

SKETCH OF THE MODERN HISTORY OF TURKISH CHINA.

By Pundit Munphool, Extra Assistant Commissioner, from oral information given by Mahammad Amín, Yarkandí.

Kharwár Kor, son or grandson of Horgo Kar* was the last of the ancient line of the Tartar rulers of Eastern Turkistan, or rather Mughlistan. He married his daughter—his only child—to Makhdúm Azim Khoja, a religious character, who was held in much reverence by the Turk nation, in consideration of his reputed lineage from Zainulábdín, son of Iman Husain, one of the two sons of Ali by Fatima, daughter of the Prophet Mahammad.

Apák Khoja, the offspring of this connection, succeeded Kharwár Kor to the throne on his death, and ruled for a long course of years, combining spiritual influence with sovereign political authority.

He divided his kingdom between his two sons, Hast Khoja (by a woman of his own tribe, Syad), and Khan Khoja (by a Kilmak wife). To the former he gave the flourishing fertile provinces of Káshghar, Yarkand, and Khutan, and to the latter the hilly or submontane and less productive districts of Ushturfán, Aksú, Báí, Sahram, Kurlí, Kuchár, Karashaihr, Turfan, Kummul, and Ilá.†

Khan Khoja was never satisfied with this division, and at last succeeding, with the support of his Kilmak relations, in murdering his brother Hast Khoja and his family, became sole master of the whole of Eastern Turkistan.

* The invasion of Thibet by the Tartars, Kilmaks, (Calmucs) in A.D. 1688, (174 years ago) is said to have occurred in the reign of Horgokur.

† All these districts are inhabited by Mohammadans, excepting Ilá and Karashaihr, which are purely Kilmak countries.

The Karataghlik population throughout the province observed a public mourning by putting on black clothes for the loss of their royal priest, Hast Khoja. The Aktaghlik Kashgharí Turks, or rather Moghals, rejoiced at the success of Khan Khoja, and evinced decided attachment to him.

The descendants of the two sects are still divided into two hostile factions, retaining the original designations of their ancestors, the "Karataghlik," and the "Aktaghlik."

The Kilmaks, under Khan Khoja, soon arrogated to themselves all the power in the State, and tyrannized over the Turks—the Karataghliks in particular—who in vain applied to Khan Khoja for redress. The Karataghliks then solicited and secured the interference of China. The agent of the Turfani gentry, the chief actors in the approaching revolution, who had been entrusted with the representation of the Turk nation to the Emperor, returned with a large Chinese army, under the command of a "Jang Jung," named "Aí," which, after having successfully encountered and dispersed the troops of Khan Khoja at Ilá, Turfán, and Aksú, advanced on Yarkand, where the latter made their last bold but unsuccessful stand under Khan Khoja against the Chinese. The Khoja fled, accompanied by several thousand Kilmaks and Kashgharís, to Tashkhurghán or Sar-i-kul, leaving the whole of his territory to the Chinese. Receiving no support from the Sar-i-kul chief "Shalwár," he proceeded through the Pámer steppes to Badakhshan, where he was hospitably received by its ruler, Mír Sultán Sháh Khán; but having subsequently been suspected of entertaining treacherous designs against the life and kingdom of the Mír, he was put to death by the latter.

His three sons made their escape to Bukhárá, whence they were subsequently taken by their, "muríds," or devotees of Kashghar, to Andijan, where their families are still living, and whence some of their descendants have, as will be hereafter shewn, at times invaded Kashgar and Yarkand, in the vain hopes of regaining possession of their ancestral territory.

The Kilmak followers of Khan Khoja settled down in Badakhshan, or migrated to Affghanistan and Khokand; and their descendants, who subsequently adopted Islamism, are still found in those countries, mostly employed as soldiers. The Khokand Kilmaks, who are called "Arkar," respect the Khojas.

The Chinese took military possession of the country thus wrested from Khan Khoja about 112 years ago (about A.D. 1750). A Jang Jung, stationed at Ilà or "Ghulja," was invested with supreme authority over it. Kashghar, though inferior to Yarkand in point of size and importance, was, from its vicinity to the Khokand border, made the seat of a subordinate Government, with a Khan Ambàn at its head, and a permanent garrison of 5,000 Chinese troops. An "Ambàn" was also appointed to each of the principal districts, such as Yarkand, Khútan, Aksú, &c., with a fixed garrison of troops.

The civil administration of all the Turk provinces was, under the general control of the Khan Ambàn, entrusted to the Turk chieftains of the country. Satvadí Beg, a Turfàn gentleman, who had done good service in the campaign, was appointed Bailí Beg (native governor) of Kashghar, under the Khan Ambàn. The tribute payable by each district, in cash, grain, cloth, &c., was also fixed.

These arrangements, eventually made for some of the principal provinces, are specified below :—

No.	Name of Province.	Chinese Authority.	Turk Authority.	Strength of Chinese troops cantoned in each district or province.	Amount of yearly tribute.
1	Kāshghar, ...	Khan Ambān.	Baili Beg.	5,000	<i>Cash.</i> 24,000 Tankas monthly = 4,000 Co.'s rupees = 48,000 Co.'s rupees annually. <i>Cloth.</i> 75,000 pieces annually of cotton cloth. <i>In Grain, &c.</i> One-tenth of the agricultural produce annually.
2	Yārkand, ...	Ambān.	Hākim Beg.	3,000	32,000 Tankas monthly = 5,334 Co.'s rupees = 64,008 annually. One lac pieces of cotton cloth annually. In kind, one-tenth of the agricultural produce.
3	Khūtan, ("Elchī" and "Karakash.")	Ambān.	Hākim Beg.	500	8,000 Tankas monthly = 1,334 Co.'s rupees = 16,008 Co.'s rupees annually. 25,000 pieces annually of cotton cloth. One-tenth of produce in kind.
4	Aksū, ...	Do.	Hākim Beg.	5,000	8,000 Tankas monthly = Co.'s Rs. 16,008 annually.
	Lai Masjid, ...	Do.	Do.		25,000 pieces of cloth annually. One-tenth of produce in kind.
	Ushturfān, ...	Do.	Do.	Included in No. 4.	8,000 Tankas monthly, or Co.'s Rs. 16,008 anny.

The Chinese Government took upon itself the payment of all the Chinese troops and officers in the country. This payment continued to be made monthly in silver ingots remitted from Pekin (Bejín) by annual instalments in specie, until the internal dissensions in China broke out about 15 years ago. The troops have since been paid from additional funds,* raised by the Turk Hakims from the people.

Satwadi Beg was succeeded by Akbeg (probably his relative).

During Akbeg's administration the country prospered, cultivation and commerce increased, and a number of Kashgharís, who had fled with Khan Khoja and settled in the vicinity of Lake Ishalkul in Pamer Khargoshí, one of the seven subdivisions of the Pamer steppes, returned to their homes, hence called Ishalkulís. A number of Khokandís, upwards of one hundred, also settled down as traders at Kashghar. Narbute Khan was then King of Khokand. His principal officers, Kaitaki, Sardar Lashkar Irishkuli Beg, Vazir and Rajab Ghulcha Yasawal succeeded in appointing Niamatjan-bai, a wealthy merchant of Tashkand at Kashghar, to the office of Akskal, or commercial agent on the part of the Khan of Khokand, to look after the affairs of the Khokandi traders, termed Andijanís, in the latter city ;—receiving from them the usual "Chehl yakí," or one-fortieth duty on merchandize. This appointment is believed to have been made with the permission of Akbeg (Hakim of Kashghar) and the Chinese Governor.

This was the beginning of the Akskal system, which, as shewn hereafter, paved the way for the future exercise, in a foreign territory, of independent supreme authority on the part of the Khan of

* Raised by means of new taxes, called "Ginatan," Capitation tax ; "Bají Bazar," or tax levied on sale of goods in the Bazar.

Khokand, over a large portion of the population of Kashghar, consisting of emigrants and travellers from the country of Khokand.

The Khokand Akskal having passed the "Ishalkulís" (who had returned to Kashghar as above stated) off for Andijanís, and taken them under his commercial charge, incurred the severe displeasure of Akbeg. The Bai, who had by this time gained much interest with the Khokand Durbar, by means of the large presents he annually sent to the King and his courtiers, resented the rebuke he had received from the Baili Beg for his improper conduct, and complained of him to the Durbar, which sent a strong party of horse to the Kashghar frontier posts, with orders to seize and bring away any Chinese officer they could get hold of. The "Piá," or Chinese officer, at the Ekziar "Urthang," or police post, between Oítagh and Yanghisar, was accordingly carried off prisoner to Khokand, and there placed in strict confinement.

This event led to the dismissal of Akbeg from the office of "Hakimbeg," and the appointment of "Sikandar," also a Turfani gentleman, in his place.

Sikandar succeeded, by largely bribing the Khokand Darbar,* in procuring the release of the "Pia," for which good service he was rewarded by promotion to the high Chinese office of "Wang," accompanied by a letter patent from the Emperor, making the rank hereditary in his family.

Sikandar ruled for about 40 years, with a remarkable degree of efficiency and success. His administration was free from all internal commotions and external aggressions.

* Alum Beg, successor of Narbut Khan, was now on the throne.

Sikandar Wang on his death was succeeded by his son Yúnas Wang.

The Khokand King, Mahammad Ali, who had succeeded Alam Beg on his death, finding the Aksakali of Kashghar to be a desirable source of income, wished to have similar Aksakalis established at Yarkand, Khutan, Aksú, Ushturfan, &c., but the Khan Amban would not agreed to any new arrangement of the kind, and rejected the Khan's application on the subject.

In revenge for this refusal the Khokand Darbar instigated Jahangir Khan Khoja, a grandson of Khan Khoja,* to make an inroad in the Kashghar territory, with the assistance of his numerous Muríds, or disciples. In 1827-28 A. D. the Khoja* accordingly, taking with him a party of his Kashghari "Muríds," took up his residence at Kilta Ailak, a place to the north of Artush in Kashghar, where the Aktaghlik population from all sides flocked to worship their hereditary priest, and the Khoja was in a short time able to command the services of a large rabble of armed men.

The Khan Amban in the meantime called in a large Chinese force to Gulbagh,† the Chinese cantonment near Kashghar, from Ila, Karashaihr, and other cantonments in Turkish China, while Yúnas Wang rigorously persecuted the Aktaghliks for defection, putting several of their ringleaders to death.

With a countless rabble the Khoja at last attacked the frontier

* Khan Khoja.

|
Samsak Khan Khoja.

|
Ishak Khoja.

|
Jahangir Khan Khoja, son or grandson of Samsak Khan.

† Name of the former Chinese cantonment at Kashghar; the present cantonment is called "Gya Shang."

Chinese post of Mingyul, putting all the Chinese soldiers stationed there to death. A large Chinese army, said to have been 8,000 strong, which had advanced to oppose him also met a similar fate. All the Kilmak soldiers (about 4,000 horse) deserted the Chinese colors at the first sight of the Khoja, flying back to their country, and the fanatic Aktaghliks furiously rushed upon the Chinese before they could even find time to fire their unwieldy matchlocks on them, and spread general destruction among them.

The news of this catastrophe caused such a panic in the Chinese army that had remained at Gulbagh, that it did not leave the cantonment; and the Khoja meeting with no further opposition either from the Chinese or the Turk Wang, (for the latter had also taken refuge at Gulbagh) marched on Kashghar, of which he took possession, plundering the houses of all the Turk officials, levying heavy black mail from the rich merchants, and leaving his Aktaghlik followers to tyrannize over their old hereditary enemies, the Karataghliks. A large party under an Aktaghlik leader, named Takhta Díwán Begi, was sent to Yarkand, which he took without any opposition from the Turk Hakim, Yusaf Beg, and held in the name of the Khoja. Another Aktaghi, Yúnas Turrá, in like manner possessed himself of Khutan.

The Dúlan Turks, inhabiting a large tract of jungle country between Yarkand and Aksú, also declared themselves in favour of the Khoja, cutting off all communication between the garrison of Gulbagh and the Chinese authorities on the eastern frontier, through their country.

The Khoja's followers then laid siege to the Gulbagh, and maintained it for three months, but all their efforts to reduce the garrison proved ineffectual, until the state of affairs in Turkish

China induced Mahammad Ali Khan, the Khan of Khokand, to march with a large army (12,000) on Kashghar, and encamp in front of the fort, when, a portion of the mud fortification having tumbled down from the effects of a flood, the Khokand army rushed into the fort, followed by a numerous multitude of the Kashghari troops, and destroyed the whole garrison after a desperate fight, in which a large number of the assailants was also killed: Yúnas Wáng, who had fallen into the hands of the Kashgharis on the occasion, was subsequently put to death by them.

The Khan of Khokand, however, returned with his army to Khokand a few days after this conquest without at all interfering with the affairs of the Khoja. Whether a desire for conquest, or jealousy for the unexpected good success which had attended the operations of the Khoja, prompted the Khan to move on Kashghar, is not known, but his immediate and sudden return to Khokand is ascribed to fear engendered by the discovery of a plot laid by the Khoja and his Kashghari friends to murder the Khan while attending their invitation to a feast. The Khoja is said to have suspected the Khan of being hostile to his designs, and intent on carrying him back as a prisoner to Khokand. His Kashghari adherents, therefore, never allowed him to approach the Khan during his short stay in the Kashghar territory.

The departure of the Khokand troops from Kashghar was followed by the arrival of a large Chinese force* at Aksú, whence they marched on the former place, after having dispersed the Dúlans, who had collected to oppose their advance at Aksakmaral on the road. The Khoja, after a feeble opposition, fled, accompanied by a large body of his Agtaghí followers, to the Dasht-i-Alai valley,

* Said to have been 70,000.—“*Burnes' Bukhàra.*”

beyond the Kashghar hills, whence he retired to the Kirghiz steppes (Dasht-i-Kipchàk), taking refuge in the house of a Kirghiz chief named Tailák. The Aktàghls scattered themselves in the Khokand country, where they were for the time allowed to settle down as subjects of the Khan.

Takhtà Diwàn Begi, the rebel Hakim of Yarkand, fled at the approach of the Chinese army, but Yûnas Turrà, Hakim of Khûtan, opposed the troops sent against him, and bravely held out until he was killed in action.

Having thus regained possession of the country, which had been occupied by Jahangîr Khoja for eight months, the Chinese appointed Ishàk, the Turk Hakim of Kuchâr, who had done good service with the army, Hakim Beg of Kashghar, in the room of Yûnas Wang deceased. Abdurrahman (son of Kadir, a Turk gentleman, whose father had, on the first overthrow of the Khoja dynasty, gone over to Pekin, and there, by rendering good service to the State, obtained distinction and high appointments for himself and his family), who had accompanied the army from China, was made Hakim Beg of Yarkand.

The Chinese demanded of the Khan of Khokand the surrender of Jahangîr Khoja and the large body of Kashgharîs who had fled with him to Khokand. He refused to give up the Khoja, but stated that if his wishes regarding the appointment of Akskàls at the other principal commercial towns of Turkish China were complied with, and the duties levied on merchandize imported into Yarkand from Thibet, ceded to him, he would not interfere with the capture in his territory of the Khoja by the Chinese authorities themselves; and that he would also make over the Kashghari subjects to them. The Khan Ambàn and the Turk Hakim intimated their inability to

accede to his wishes, but gave him hopes of their support if he applied to the Emperor. The Khan accordingly sent an envoy (Alim Badshah, a rich merchant of note, accompanied by one Sharif Tishna as interpreter) to Peking. He at the same time restored to the Khan Amban a great portion* of the Kashghar population, after having exacted a promise of pardon in their behalf from him.

Ishak, the Baili Beg of Kashghar, taking advantage of the ill will the Khan bore to the Khoja and his professions of neutrality in the matter of his capture, had the Khoja apprehended in the house of his host Tailak† (whom he had previously gained over by means of large bribes), and brought to Kashghar—whence the Khan Amban sent him in a cart, guarded by a strong Chinese force to Peking, where he was murdered by order of the Emperor in 1828 A. D.

To ensure his safe custody while in transit through the country of the Dülans, the Chinese had taken the precaution of cantoning a Chinese force at Aksakmaral, where a Chinese garrison of 500 soldiers has since been maintained, the place being called by a new name “Lai Masjid.”

The Khokand embassy which arrived at Peking after news of the surrender of the Kashghar population and the capture of Jahangir Khoja had reached there, was favorably received by the Emperor, who granted to the Khan permission to appoint Akshals as requested, but rejected his application to receive the Thibet duties levied at Yarkand as being quite unreasonable. The Emperor, however, thought it expedient to confer a similar privilege on the Mir of Badakhshan, and give up levying the Thibet duties alto-

* Supposed to number 50,000 souls.

† The treacherous betrayal of the Khoja, by his host and father-in-law Tailak (who had married his daughter to him while living under his roof) is the theme of a popular Turkic song still sung in the Dasht-i-Kipchak, Andijan, Kashghar, &c.

ther. Khokand Akskals were accordingly appointed at Yanghisar, Yarkand, Khutan, Ushturfan, Aksú, Ila, &c., as mere commercial agents or consuls.

An Akskal on the part of Badakhshan was also appointed at Yarkand only.

The traders from Thibet were exempted from the payment of all customs duties, and left to arrange their affairs as before with their "Panch" or Akskal Kasim Ali Khôja the Gumashta or agent of Kotú Mal of Umritsur (grand-father of Rai Hardial) said to have been the first Mahajan from that city who traded with Yarkand.

An order was also received from the Emperor directing the Chinese authorities to confine their jurisdiction within the limits "of the Urthangs" or Chinese police posts existing in Turkish China. This resulted in the speedy estrangement of certain tracts of country on the southern and western boundaries, from the provinces of Yarkand and Kashghar. The Kunjútis* crossing over the Karakoram range possessed themselves of the hilly tract of country interspersed with rich valleys called Shingshal† and Raskam‡ lying between that range and the Yarkand river. It is still held by the Kunjuti ruler Ghazanfar, who from fear of the Cashmir Maharaja, has of late years removed his treasure to Singshal.‡

* Natives of Kunjut, a territory owned by Ghazanfar, an independent Mohamadan Ruler.

† See map of the routes in Turkish China &c.

‡ The Kunjuti robbers, erroneously called Kirghiz, who infest and plunder the Thibet road between Kulanuldi and Aktagh (see Route Appendix XXIV. No. 1 A. stage 19, and Memo. on Yarkand trade, same Appendix) and also make occasional raids into the adjoining Yarkand valleys of Pakhpo, and Chup, kidnapping men, women and children for sale, and carrying off herds of cattle by force, pass through Shingshal and Raskam, and while employed on their predatory excursions on the road, draw their supplies from those places. Their Ruler takes the largest share of their spoils.

The Kunjuti ruler Ghazanfar is connected with the Gilgit chief Malik Aman, his daughter being the wife of the latter.

The Tashkurghan or Sar-i-kul chief* appropriated to himself the Yarkand valleys of Pil, Langar, Dhamsar and Babajan, across the river Yarkand, which has of old been the eastern boundary of his territory in this direction, and still holds them.

* The territory of Sar-i-kul or Tashkurghan originally formed part of the Kingdom of "Ferghana" (Tashkant) under "*Afrasiab*." It subsequently became subject to the Moghal Kings of Tatar (now Turkish China). When the Chinese wrested Turkish China from Khan Khoja about the year 1752 A. D., "Shalwar" was ruler of Sar-i-kul. He submitted to the Chinese, who confirmed him in possession of the country; commuting the woollen cloth and shawl-wool which were annually received in tribute from the Sar-i-kul territory, for a large quantity of saltpetre.

Mahammad Shah, the 4th or 5th ruler after Shalwar, held Sar-i-kul about the period above alluded to. Unable to resist the predatory incursions of the Badakhshan, the Shighnan, the Wakhan and the Kunjut rulers, who besides plundering his country, carried off large numbers of his people to sell into slavery, Mahammad Shah sought the protection of the new Chinese authorities who had recently regained possession of Kashghar and Yarkand after the expulsion of Jahangir Khoja. Disheartened at his prolonged absence at Yarkand, the people of Sar-i-kul applied to the Khan of Khokand (Mahammad Ali Khan) for protection against the depredations of Badakhshan, &c. The Khan deputed one of his officers with a force to induce the inhabitants to leave the country (Sar-i-kul,) and settle down in the adjoining valleys of Alai, Ush &c., in Khokand territory. The people of Tagharma and Watekhaif, and most of the Kirghiz population of the Pamer steppes, accordingly emigrated to the Khokand valleys, but the people of Tashkurghan and other valleys would not quit their homes.

Mahammad Shah subsequently resumed the rule of his country under the auspices of the Chinese Government, but he soon incurred the displeasure of the Khan of Khokand for having sent some information injurious to his (the Khan's) interests to the Chinese authorities. The Khan sent an (Elchi) envoy named Adina Beg, to protest against his conduct, but Mahammad Shah made over Adina-beg to the Chinese authorities, who caused him to be forthwith executed. This so much enraged the Khan that he sent a large army to punish the Sar-i-kul chief, who was killed in the action that followed, and the army returned with his head to Khokand.

The people of Sar-i-kul then applied to the Chinese to appoint a ruler over them, but the Chinese declined to interfere with their country as being beyond the limits of their jurisdiction, or finding themselves unable to protect it from the depredations of the Shighnis, &c. The people at last elected one Kulchak Beg, an influential Tajak of Chashman in Ilaka Tashkurghan, for their ruler. Kulchak Beg ruled for 5 or 6 years, after which he fell in an attack made upon him by a Khokand force sent to chastise him for having abused the Khan. Mahammad Beg, a respectable landholder of Baldir in the Uchi valley, succeeded him, and on his death, a year afterwards, Mahammad Beg, a person of some note in Shindee, was raised to the throne; but failing to protect the country against the incursions of the Kunjutis, Shighnis, &c., he was, soon after, deposed to make room for Babash Beg, the present ruler of Sar-i-kul, who is a descendant of Shalwar, the former hereditary chief of the country above alluded to.

Though professing allegiance to the Chinese Government of Turkish China, Babash Beg is in reality an independent sovereign. He is now in peace with all his neighbours. The Kunjuti and Shighnan rulers who were most intent on plundering his country he has gained over by means of matrimonial alliances, having obtained the daughter of the Kunjuti chief Ghazanfar for his son, and given one of his daughters to his (Ghazanfar's) son, and another to the chief of Shighnan, in marriage. The Badakhshan chief, who has an Akskal or commercial agent at Yarkand, and is consequently interested in the prosperity of the trade with that city

And the Khan of Khokand, trespassing on the old natural (mountain) boundary between Kashghar and Khokand, seized a large tract of country lying between the Kashghar chain and the Urthangs or Chinese posts of Mingyul, Tashbalik and Ikziár, inhabited by Yawashbai Kirghiz, and also the valleys of Birutukka, Oitagh and Kinkiul. The whole of this tract is still in the Khan's possession, and a Sarkarda or official, stationed on his part at Birutukka, collects the revenue in grain, cattle, &c., and annually remits it to his treasury at Khokand.

For the capture of Jahàngir Khojà, Ishàk, the Hakim Beg of Kàshghar, was promoted to the high office of Wàng, and the rank was further rendered hereditary in his family.

Abdúrrahmàn, the Hakim of Yàrkand, also became a Wáng, in succession to his father, Kadir Wang, retaining his charge of the Yàrkand province.

The Khan Ambán removed from Kàshghar to Yàrkand, which henceforward became the seat of the local Government.

which is carried on by his subjects and others through the Sar-i-kul territory by the routes detailed in Appendices IV B. and XXVIII, also assists Babash Beg in providing for the safety of his country.

Babash Beg also maintains friendly intercourse with the Turk Hakim of Yarkand, and annually exchanges presents in cloth, horses, &c., with him. He has, however, no large resources at command, nor sufficient influence to coerce his own subjects. He has no army; his revenue collections in kind are confined to the small valleys of Uchi, Tung Langar, Dhamsar, Babajan and Popochi. The Kirghiz population of the valleys of Muzeling, Tangitar, Yambulak, Charling and Kiziltagh pay him "Chahlyakki" or one out of 40 head of cattle. The people of Tashkurghan have never paid him any revenue. They are under the immediate control of one "Lajward," Arbab or Headman of Tashkurghan, who is descended from Shanbaba Bahadur, formerly an influential courtier of the Sar-i-kul state.

Babash Beg lives in Chung Tung, in the valley of Tung, in a retired part of Tashkurghan.

The country of Sar-i-kul, though rich in natural resources, is now very thinly peopled. The Pamer steppes, which thirty years back, contained several thousand families of a pastoral population of Kirgiz, with their large flocks of shawl goats, sheep, &c., are now devoid of all habitation. The Kirghiz were driven by the depredations of Shignis, &c., to seek refuge and settle down in the Khokand territory, and the valleys of Yarkand and Kashghar. The whole population of the Tashkurghan territory does not now probably exceed 8,000 houses or families.

Ishâk Wàng, dying 8 years afterwards, was succeeded by Zahúruddîn Beg, of Kuchâr, who was appointed as a "Hâkim Beg." To Abdurrahmân, Wàng of Yârkand, who died a year or two after Ishâk, succeeded one Tâjî Beg, as "Hâkim Beg."* Both these new Hâkim Begs failed to agree with the Khokand Akskâls at Kashghar and Yarkand; and complaints of their ill treatment of the Akskâls reaching Khokand, the Khokand darbar,† in 1852-53, induced seven‡ Khojas of the family of Khan Khoja to invade Kashghar, with the assistance of their Aktaghlik Kashgarî Murids of Khokand (the remnants of the Kashgharî followers of Jahângîr). The Aktaghliks of Kashghar also joined them. Zahúruddîn fled to the Chinese garrison. The Khojas took possession of Kashghar and held it for 4 months. The Chinese never moved out of the fort to oppose the Khojas. Tâjî Beg, under orders of the Khan Âmbân, sent 500 Yarkandîs to the aid of Zahúruddîn, accompanied by 1,000 Chinese soldiers from Lai Masjid, Khutan, Yarkand, &c. The Khojas met these troops at Yapchân on the road, and defeated them. Most of the Chinese were killed. The Yarkandîs were taken prisoners by the Khojas, but soon after set at liberty, on promise of assistance in their intended attack on Yarkand. The Khojas were, however, routed by a large Chinese force that had arrived from Aksù, and met them at Kokrabât, on the road, and fled back to Andijân, accompanied by a number (5,000) of their Aktaghlik Murids.

* The sons of Ishâk and Abdurrahmân succeeded to Wàngship on the death of their fathers. Ahmad, son of the former, is now Wàng of Aksù, and Mohamad Aziz, son of the latter, was made Wàng of Khutan. He subsequently died, succeeded by his son Ballar, who is still Wàng of Khutan.

† Khodayar Khan was then on the throne.

‡ 1. Katta Khan Turrà.
2. Vali Khan Turrà.
3. Kichik Khan Turrà.
4. Tawakkal Ishân.
5. Badshah Khan Turrà.

6. Son of Subur Jân, son-in-law of Sher Ali Khan, King of Khokand, father of the present King, Khodayar Khan.

7. Name not known.

Both Zahúruddin and Tâjî Beg were superseded in their office of Hakim Beg by Ahmad Wáng (son of Ishák Wáng), and Afredùn Wáng, son of Yûnas Wáng,* respectively.

Ahmad Wáng, of Kashghar, also failed in securing the good will of the Khokand Akskál at that place, and he had not long been in office before Vali Khan Turrá, one of the seven Khojas of Andijân above alluded to, instigated by Karamkul, Vazîr of the Khokand Khan, Khodayar Khan, and summoned by the Aktaghliks of Kashghar, suddenly appeared before that city, and being at once joined by a multitude of Aktaghliks, took possession of it and the country around, his followers plundering and massacring the people at random. Ahmad Wáng fled to the Chinese garrison, who, as usual, never moved out of the fort to attack the Khoja during his occupation of the country, which lasted for about three months.

Tille Khan, an Aktaghlik leader, who was sent with a strong force to take Yarkand, could not wrest it from Afredùn Wáng, though he besieged it for 20 days. He succeeded, however, in destroying a party of 300 Chinese that had come out of the Chinese fort to oppose him. It was during this siege that Adolphe Schlagentweit, travelling on a scientific mission in Eastern Turkistan, arrived in the environs of Yarkand. He was immediately summoned by Tille Khan from Karghalik, and sent under an escort to Vali Khan Turrá at Kashghar, where he was beheaded by order of the Turrá. This event occurred in August 1857.

Both Tille Khan and Vali Khan fled to Karátghín (in a remote part of the Khokand territory), on the arrival of a large Chinese

* Afredùn, whose mother was a Chitrali woman, was born after the death of Yûnas Wáng. The Chinese Government, in consideration of the services of his grandfather, Sikandar Wáng, liberally provided for him during his minority, and when he came to age, appointed him to the charge of country, with his hereditary rank of Wáng.

force from the Chinese provinces at Yarkand and Kashghar. Their Aktaghlik followers, to the number of about six thousand, also fled to Khokand. Moved by compassion for the great disasters that had befallen the country during its occupation by the Khoja, the Chinese overlooked the fault of the Kashghari population who were more or less concerned in the rebellion, but they caused a respectable Shekh of Artush, by name Mîr Ahmad—a man of great spiritual influence, who had been compelled by Vali Khan, while passing through that place on his advance on Kashghar, to give him his daughter in marriage—to be murdered, and his large estate to be confiscated.

Ahmad Wâng, on resuming his seat at Kashghar, found that his sister and nephew had been sent off captives by the Khoja to Khokand. The Khan Ambân and the Wâng wrote to the Khan of Khokand, complaining of the conduct of the Khokand darbar in having allowed Vali Khan to come on Kashghar, and demanding the restoration of the Wâng's relatives, and the surrender of the numerous Kashghari subjects who had taken refuge in his territory. The Khan (Mulle Khan, who had recently succeeded Khudayar Khan), sent back the captives and most of the refugees, and cleared himself of all blame in the matter of Vali Khan, by referring his (Vali Khan's) proceedings to the time of his predecessor (Khudayar Khan), whom he had deposed. He further sent an embassy, consisting of two Khokand officials, Mirza Abdul Kâim, and Mirza Mahammad Rahîm Zakâtchi, to attend on the Emperor of China at Pekin, with presents, &c.

In his communication to the Emperor, the Khan of Khokand is said to have retorted the censure that had been cast by the Khan Ambân upon the Khokand Government in connection with the

attack of Vali Khan on Kashghar, by animadverting on the absurd weakness and cowardice of the Khan Ambán and his Chinese assistants, in having allowed themselves, while in command of a large Chinese force on the spot, to be cowed by a robber, meaning Vali Khan.

The Khan Amban, fearing the consequences of this communication reaching the Emperor, tried his best to persuade the Ambassador to return to Khokand, but to no effect, for he was determined to fulfil his mission, and was ready to start on his onward journey, when the Khán Ambán caused the whole party to be sent for and assassinated at the Gulbagh (Chinese Cantonment) near Yárkand. The Khan of Khokand having brought this matter to the notice of the "Janjung" of "Ila," it was reported to the Emperor, who had the Khán Ambán sent for to Pekin and executed for the traitorous murder.

All this occurred within 8 months after the flight of Vali Khán Khojá from Kashghar.

In April or May last year (1861 A. D.) the sons of Shekh Mír Ahmed of Artush who had been murdered by the Chinese authorities, as above stated, followed by their Murids, attacked Kâshghar in revenge for the murder of their father, but fled back precipitately after having killed about three hundred Chinese who happened to fall in their way.

The trade of Western Turkistan has declined since the murder of the Khokand envoy at Yárkand.

News has recently been received at Cashmír that the Manjour Chinese authorities (royalists) in Turkish China, have, since April 1862, been supplanted by the Karakhatais, the rebels, who are now in possession of the country.

NOTE.—The system of orthography used in the version of names in the above Appendix, is that followed by Sir William Jones.

LIST OF CERTAIN WORDS OF THE SAR-I-KULI DIALECT.

See note, page cccxxxi.

<i>Sar-i-Kuli.</i>		<i>English.</i>
Khel,	...	Man.
Ghin,	...	Woman.
Nicho,	...	Child, infant.
Ghadá,	...	Boy, youth.
Pichát,	...	Girl, daughter.
Atá,	...	Father.
Aná,	...	Mother.
Birár,	...	Brother.
Amak,	...	Uncle.
Warch,	...	Horse.
Yash,	...	Mare.
Shír,	...	Ass.
Zúgh,	...	Yak.
Chat,	...	Cow.
Tugh,	...	Goat.
Mauk,	...	Sheep.
Shuch,	...	Dog.
Gilm,	...	Goat-wool, clean.
Chupur,	...	Goat-hair.
Un,	...	Sheeps wool.
Lichik,	...	Female head dress.
Tágh,	...	Mountain, hill.
Barf,	...	Snow.
Khas,	...	Water.
Khech,	...	Bread.
Dút,	...	Milk.
Malím,	...	Cream.
Rúgh,	...	Butter, clarified butter.
Narín,	...	Meat.
Khutum,	...	Wheat.
Yurk,	...	Barley.
Pachet,	...	House.
Kurghan,	...	Fort.

<i>Sar-i-Kuli.</i>		<i>English.</i>
Jang,	...	War (Persian word).
Dostī,	...	Friendship.
Dushmanī,	...	Enmity.
Warz,	...	Large, tall.
Lel,	...	Cotton.
Jer,	...	Stone.
Kars,	...	Bird.
Marzech,	...	Hunger.
Trish,	...	Thirst.
Chanak,	...	Eye.
Tuit,	...	To go.
Tuidaf,	...	Go away.
Ao,	...	Come.
Mash,	...	I.
To,	...	Thou.
Pirau,	...	Coat.
Shiwāl,	...	Breeches.
Panja,	...	Hand.
Pung,	...	Foot.
Pekh,	...	Shoes.
Zej,	...	Wood.
Wuf,	...	Grass.
Dariai,	...	River.
Yailak,	...	Pasture ground.
Aghil,	...	Cattle shed.
Khirgah,	...	Tent encampment.
Birazim,	...	To eat.
Alunjata,	...	To sleep.
Uturghin, (a Turki word,) ...	...	To sit.
Kubghin, (do.) ...	...	To rise or get up.
Begim,	...	Governor, Ruler.

NUMERALS.

1. Iv.	5. Panj.	9. Niv.
2. Bue.	6. Khil.	10. Das.
3. Troi.	7. Urt.	11. Dasat fr.
4. Chohor.	8. Hat.	12. Dasat bui.

APPENDIX XXX.

Roads leading over the Passes of the Karakoram or Hindú Kush range from Western Thibet (Ladakh, Balti, &c.) Kunjut, and Gilgit into the Sar-i-Kul or Tashkurgán and Yarkand territories; and from Affghanistan and the North West frontier of the Punjab, through Chitral into Badakhshan and the Pamer steppes, and thence to Yarkand;—from oral information given by Mahammad Anín, Yárkandí, and founded on his personal observation.

I. OVER THE CHHANG CHHINMO PASS.

For this route see Appendix No. IV A.

II. OVER THE KARAKORAM PASS.

See Appendix XXIV. Table of Routes.—No. I A.

III. OVER THE CHHORBAT PASS, LEADING FROM CHHORBAT AND
THE NUBRA VALLEY.

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	PROBABLE DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
	From the Pass to Khafalung, stage No. 20, on the caravan route from Leh to Yarkand. No. I A, Appendix XXIV, Table of Routes.	About 40 kos, or 3 days journey.	The road lies along the Khafalung stream, which rises in the Karakoram range near the pass, (Chhorbat) which is a difficult one, passable only for foot passengers, and open for two months only, (July and August,) in the year. The Baltís cross over this pass with loads on their backs; they take gold dust to Yarkand, and bring back Yarkand cloth, wool, &c.

APPENDIX XXX.—*Continued.*

IV. OVER THE SHIGHAL OR MUSTAGH PASS.

(*Leading from Shighāl in Iskardo and Balti. This pass is difficult, but somewhat easier than the Chhorbāt pass, practicable for laden yaks, open for 4 months (July, August, September, October,) in the year.*)

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	PROBABLE DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
1	From the Pass to a halting place. ...	6 kos.	Along the Ab-i-Mustagh stream in the Ab-i-Mustagh valley.
2	A halting place called Jangalak, ...	12 "	In the valley; the "Kum" river, in which the Ab-i-Mustagh falls, is here crossed; another stream "Sur Khanā" also joins here.
3	A halting place on the bank of the Surkhanā stream, ...	10 "	The road runs up the "Surkhanā" stream, then turns at this point (halting place) in a northerly direction towards the "Aghildawan," following stage.
4	Foot of the Aghildawān Pass, ...	8 "	Across the Pass, which is an easy pass over a low ridge. A halting place.
5	Dahn-i-Bazār darā, ...	12 "	Road along the Nāla Aghildawān stream in the valley. The stream joins the Yarkand river at this point (Dahn-i-Bazār darā). A halting place.
6	Urdak saldí, ...	10 "	Road in a valley up the Yarkand river. A halting place.
7	Chirāgh saldí. ...	5 "	Road in a valley up the Yarkand river. A halting place.
8	Foot of the Chirāgh saldí Pass, ...	12 "	Road in a valley up the Chirāgh-saldí stream, which joins the Yarkand river at Chirāghsaldí.
9	Surkhābād, or "Surkhānā," (bank of the stream), ...	12 "	The Kotal-i-Chirāgh saldí, an easy pass, is crossed; thence the road descends down the Surkhābād valley, along the stream.
10	Dahn-i-Firakhrabāt, ...	8 "	In the valley, along the Surkhābād stream.
11	Kangshibar, ...	6 "	Pasture ground ditto ditto, inhabited by pastoral tribes.
12	Dahn-i-Táshkurghān, ...	5 "	Ditto ditto.
13	Dahn-i-Sunjrā, ...	7 "	Ditto ditto.
14	Mazār, ...	4 "	Ditto ditto. The Surkhābād stream here joins the Tiznāf river. Here the road joins the caravan route from Leh to Yarkand.
			See Appendix XXIV. Table of Routes, No. I A.

APPENDIX XXX.—*Continued.*V. OVER THE SHINGSHAL PASS, *leading from Kunjut, Hunzî, Nagar, &c.*

N ^o .	NAME OF STAGE.	PROBABLE DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
1	From the Pass to Jangalak, ...	12 kos.	Road along the "Kum" stream. This is the same stage as No. 2 of the preceding route.
2	Chiragh saldi, 5 stages, Nos. 2 to 7 of the preceding route, ...	45 "	At Chiragh saldi two roads separate, one goes to "Mazâr" as detailed in the preceding route, the other to "Kulanuldi" a stage on the Caravan route between Leh and Yârkând. See the Zamistâni route, Appendix XXIV, Table of Routes, No. I A.
3	Kulanuldi, ...	10 "	Road up the Yârkand river.
	Total, ...	67 kos.	This is the road by which the Kunjutî robbers cross over from Kunjut to Kulanuldi to infest and plunder the caravan route from Leh to Yârkand, between Kulanuldi and Aktâgh. The Shingshal Pass is much easier than the two preceding passes, "Chhorbat" and "Mustâgh," inasmuch as it is passable to laden horses and is open throughout the year.

VI, VII, VIII.* OVER THE "GHUNDRAB," "KALIK" AND "MINTAKA" PASSES, *leading from Kunjut, Hunzî, Nagar, and Gilgit into Pamer-i-Taghdumbâsh and Tâshkurghân in the Sar-i-kul territory.*

1	From each of the three Passes to Kurghan-i-Ujadbâi, ...	Between 8 and 10 kos.	Road along streams through the Pamer-i-Taghdumbash, Kurghan-i-Ujadbâi is a large village.
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* These three Passes are close to each other; they are easier than the Shingshal pass, practicable for laden horses and open throughout the year.

APPENDIX XXX.—*Continued.*

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	PROBABLE DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
2	Tashkurghān, ...	10 kos.	A fortified town, capital of the Sar-i-kul or Tashkurghān territory. The Chitral and Badakhshan routes to Yarkand pass through Tashkurghān. See Route Appendix IV B, and the route from Kunduz to Yarkand, Appendix XXXI. The Badakhshis, Wakhis, (of Wakhān) and Shighnis (of Shighnān), carry on slave-trade by these three Passes. They buy slaves in Kunjut, Gilgit, Chitral, and take them for sale to eastern and western Turkistan, viz., Yarkand, Bukhāra, &c.

IX. OVER THE CHITRAL OR BIRUGHIL PASS. *Caravan route from Jalalabad to Yarkand. See Appendix IV B.*

X. BY THE SATISHTIRAK KOTAL, *leading from Chitral into Wakhan, a dependency of Badakhshan, a difficult pass, impassable to laden animals. Not used by caravans.*

1	From Bunī, in the Chitral territory, in the valley of the Kuner river, stage No. 19 of the route from Jalalabad to Yarkand, Appendix IVB, to		
	Miragām ...	12 kos.	A large village in a rich inhabited valley. Road up the "Kut" stream along the left bank.
2	Shagram, ...	12 "	

APPENDIX XXX.—Continued.

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	PROBABLE DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
3	Kut, (a large village,) ...	15 kos.	Two roads branch off here, one goes to "Kila-i-Ziābeg" as follows :— From Kut to a halting place in a rich valley called Shajan Ali, along the Shajan Ali stream, } 12 kos. Thence to Kila-i-Ziābeg* road along the above stream, } 13 kos. 24
4	Foot of the Satishtirak Pass, ...	20 kos or 2 days jour- ney,	Road in a valley along a stream rising in the Satishtirak Pass.
5	A halting place across the Kotal (Pass), ...	12 kos.	Pass difficult, covered with per- petual snow, not passable to la- den animals.
6	Sat-ishtirak, (a large village,) ...	12 kos.	In Wakhān, a dependency of Badakhshan, stage No. 34 of the Route from Kunduz to Yārkand through Badakhshan, Appendix No. XXXI.
Total estimated distance,		83 kos.	

* Ziābeg is stage No. 26 of the Route from Jalalabad to Yarkand, Appendix IV B.

NOTE.—This is not a Caravan Route.

APPENDIX XXX.—Continued.

- XI. THE "KOTAL-I-KHARTEZA,"
 XII. THE KOTAL-I-NUKSAN,
 XIII. THE KOTAL-I-AGRAM,

} *Leading from Chitral into Badakhshan.*

These three Passes are used by caravans of petty Badakhshí traders and slave dealers, impassable for laden animals, safe even for single travellers.

XIV. THE KOTAL-I-DUBAH. *Passable for laden animals, and largely used by caravans of traders from Bukhárá, Badakhshán, &c., to Chitral and Peshawar.*

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	PROBABLE DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
1	From "Danín" (a stage, No. 14) on the left bank of the Kuner river, on the caravan route from Jalalabad to Yarkand, Appendix IV B, to Chitral, ...	2 kos.	Across the river "Kuner." Chitral, also called " <i>Káshkaro</i> " (Kashghurh of the maps?) is the capital of the Chitral territory, containing about 1000 houses and a market called " <i>Deh-i-Bazar</i> ."
2	Chingur, ...	6 "	A village containing about 200 houses at the confluence of the Kuner and Shughur rivers. Road up the Kuner river. This is the place of Munfat Khan, son of Mohabbat Khan, one of the Chitral Grandees.

APPENDIX XXX.—Continued.

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	PROBABLE DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
3	Shughur, ...	10 kos.	<p>Road along the left bank of the Shughur river. A village, the residence of a son of the Chitral King. Three streams join here, viz:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Lutku," rising in the Durah Pass. 2. "Arkari, rising in the Agrani, Kharteza, and Nuksan Passes. 3. Khuzara, rising at the foot of the Tirichmir peak of the Hindu Kush or Karakoram range, covered with perpetual snow, and the stream thenceforward called "Shughur" falls into the Kuner river at Chingur as above stated. <p>Two roads branch off at this place; one leading to the Kharteza, (XI) the Nuksan, (XII) and the Agram, (XIII) Passes, and the other to the Durah Pass (XIV).</p>
	<i>Road leading to the Kharteza, (XI) the Nuksán, (XII) and Agram, (XIII) Passes.</i>		
4	Shali, ...	10 "	Road up the Arkari stream. Shali is a large village in the Chitral territory, on the right of the Arkari stream.
5	Arkari, ...	10 "	Road as above. A large village containing 500 houses.
6	A halting place at the confluence of three streams, viz:—	8 "	In a rich valley. No habitation. Here the roads to the three Passes separate.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nalai Kharteza. 2. " Agram. 3. " Nuksán. 		
7	To "Kotal-i-Kharteza",	5 "	Summit of the Pass Kharteza. This is a very steep difficult Pass. The ascent and descent are covered with perpetual snow; the former extends for about 5 kos and

APPENDIX XXX.—*Continued.*

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	PROBABLE DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
			the latter about 6 kos, impassable for laden animals, used by foot travellers and caravans of petty traders of Badakhshan trading with Chitral.
8	Deh-i-gul, ...	10 kos.	A village across the Pass in Badakhshan. Road descends into the valley of Deh-i-gul. This is the residence of an Arbab or Head man. Here the roads from the three "Kotals" Kharteza, Nuksan, and Agram, unite.
9	Zebák, ...	10 "	A village in the "Darah" or valley of Zebak. This is a stage on the caravan route from Kunduz to Yarkand by Badakhshan, Appendix XXXI.
	Total from Danín to Zebák, ...	71 kos.	

By KOTAL-I-NUKSAN (XII), or "*Hill of injury*," down which travellers slide upon the frozen snow on a leathern shirt on the Chitral side of the Pass.

From the halting place No. 6 of the preceding road, to the Summit of the Kotal-i-Nuksan, ...	5 kos.	The same remarks as to the Kharteza Pass apply to this. Road along the Nuksan stream.
Deh-i-gul, ... (No. 8 of the preceding road),	10 "	
Zebák, ... (No. 9 of ditto),	10 "	
Total distance from Danín to Zebák, ...	71 kos.	

APPENDIX XXX.—*Continued.*

BY KOTAL-I-AGRAM. (XIII.)

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	PROBABLE DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
	From the halting place, No. 6, to the summit of the Kotal or Pass,...	} 5 kos.	The same remarks as to the Kharteza Pass. Road lies along the Agram stream.
	Deh-i-gul, (No. 8, as above), ...	10 "	
	Zebak, (No. 9), ...	10 "	
	Total distance from Da- nín to Zebak, ...	71 kos.	

NOTE.—All these three Passes, Kharteza, Nuksan and Agram, are covered with perpetual snow. Kharteza is passable to foot passengers only. On the Chitral side of the Nuksan Pass, men crossing from the Badakhshan side have to slide down upon the frozen snow on a leathern shirt. Ponies if taken by this Pass are tied hands and feet after having been relieved of their burden, and then rolled down upon the snow. By these processes both men and beasts generally reach the base of the Pass safely. The "Agram," which is the easiest of all the three Passes, is passable to foot passengers as well as to unladen animals, at times.

The Nuksan and Agram Passes are closed during the height of winter, the Kharteza is open throughout the year.

All the above roads on either side of the Passes run through a safe populous country, where supplies are procurable in abundance.

These Passes are traversed by petty traders from Badakhshan, who bring "Ilacha," striped cotton cloth, and other descriptions of cotton piece goods manufactured in Badakhshan, rock salt from Kalavgan, (in Kunduz) and sheep, to Chitral, and take back slaves, male and female children, and grown up persons, whom they buy from the ruler of Chitral.

The ruler of Chitral is in the habit of enslaving all persons from the tribes of Kalash, Dangiri and Bashghali, idolaters living in the Chitral territory, as well as from the Shia sects who are convicted of any crime, and the children of culprits from these classes, and selling them to slave dealers from Badakhshan, Kunduz, Balkh, Bukhára, &c., receiving their price in money and merchandize.

The Siah-posh Kafirs of Kafiristan kidnapped or forcibly seized from the adjacent country of Kafiristan are also sold as slaves by the Chitral ruler. The price of slaves varies from 25 Tillas (= 156 Company's rupees) to 12 Tillas (= 75 Company's rupees) each.

APPENDIX XXX.—Continued.

Road leading over the Kotal-i-Darah (No. XIV.)

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	PROBABLE DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
1	From Shughur, stage No. 3, from Danin, to Mogh, ...	10 kos.	Road along the "Lutku" stream. A village in a valley.
2	Andarti, ...	10 "	Ditto ditto.
3	Lutka, ...	12 "	Ditto ditto. A large village on both banks of the Lutku stream.
4	Shah-i-salim, ...	12 "	Ditto ditto. A hot spring in a rich pasture ground.
5	Summit of the Kotal-i-Durah Pass, ...	3 "	This is the easiest of all the Passes leading from Chitral to Badakhshan except No. 1, (the Chitral or Birughil Pass) passable to laden horses, and closed only in the height of winter by snow. The ascent and descent are gradual, the former extends to about three kos and the latter to about 5 kos.
6	Base of the Pass across on the Badakhshan side,	5 "	A halting place in a wide rich valley, where there is a sulphur mine. Road along the Gogardasht stream, which rising in the "Kotal-i-Darah" Pass joins the Vardoj river (a tributary of the Oxus) at Gaokhana, stage No. 30 of the road from Kunduz to Yarkand, Appendix XXXI.
7	Gogardasht, ...	5 "	
8	Sanglich, ...	10 "	A village in the Gogardasht valley which narrows here. Road along the Gogardasht stream.
9	Iskitul, ...	5 "	A village containing about 200 houses, in ditto ditto.

APPENDIX XXX.—*Concluded.*

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	PROBABLE DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
10	Zebak, ... stage No. 9, under Kharteza Pass, No. XI,	10 kos.	
	Total from Danin to Ze- bak, by the Durah Pass, ...	100 kos.	

NOTE.—This route by the Durah Pass is the most frequented of all the routes leading from Chitral into Badakhshan by travellers and caravans from Badakhshan, or from Bukhara, Balkh, Kunduz, &c., through Badakhshan to Chitral. The great bulk of the trade* between these countries is carried on by this route. The Chitralis seldom or never cross over into Badakhshan. Some of the Badakhshan merchants journey on to Afghanistan and the other countries bordering on Chitral. The road in the vicinity of the Durah-kotal is subject to the depredations of the Siah-posh Kafirs, whose country here borders on the Chitral territory.

* The imports and exports are the same as specified in the preceding routes.

APPENDIX XXXI.

Caravan Route from Kunduz to Yárkand, through Badakhshán, the Pamer steppes, and the Sar-i-Kul or Tashkurghán Territory, given by Mahammad Amín of Yárkand.

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	PROBABLE DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
1	From Kunduz to Khànábád, ...	5	A town in a wide valley. River Bangí.
2	Khojá Chngal, ...	5	A fort and a town.
3	Tálikán, ...	5	A large town. Plain open country.
4	Latabánd, ...	5	Summit of the Lataband Kotal, an easy pass, not closed in winter, passable for laden animals. Salt mine close by.
5	Akbulák, ...	5	In a valley. Stream.
6	Kila-i-Kalavgán, ...	5	Do. inhabited by pastoral tribes. Kattaghan Uzbaks.
7	Kila-i-Mashhad, ...	10	"Chinar-i-Gundushkan," a place on the road. The "Ab-i-Virsach" stream. Inhabited by pastoral tribes. In Badakhshan Territory.
8	Ahan dará, ...	5	Along a stream in a valley. Do.
9	Gandákul, ...	6	Along a stream in a valley. Cross an easy Pass, "Kotal-i-Gandakul, on the road.
10	Teshkhán, ...	5	A village in a valley.
11	Kila-i-dareim, ...	10	Do. Do.
12	Kila-i-Arghú, ...	5	
13	Kotal-i-Zíghárchí, ...	2	An easy Pass.
14	Faizábád, ...	9	Chief city of Badakhshan.
15	Chatta, ...	2	
16	Bagh-i-Mubarik, ...	5	Cross an easy Pass, (Rafak).

APPENDIX XXXI.—*Continued.*

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	PROBABLE DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
17	Deh-i-nou, ...	10	In the Dasht-i-Khas. A large well cultivated valley inhabited by nomades.
18	Pukluk dārah, ...	10	A village Do. Do.
19	Waghar dara, ...	2	Do. Do.
20	Kila-i-Jirm, ...	10	A city. Kokcha river is here crossed on a wooden bridge.
21	Dasht-i-Furghamach, ...	10	A well cultivated wide valley, inhabited by nomades.
22	Dasht-i-Faragh, ...	10	Do. Do.
23	Kila-i-Yardar, ...	5	As above, in a valley. Ab-i-Vardej, a stream.
24	Sang-i-duzdan, ...	5	Do. Do.
25	Kila-i-Khoja, ...	5	Do. Do.
26	Yūmal, ...	10	Do. Do.
27	Karsang, ...	12	A large stone in the valley, which is wider here.
28	Tīrgaran, ...	5	In the valley. A village.
29	Sufed dara, ...	5	Do. Do.
30	Gao Khana, ...	10	Do. Do.
31	Zebak, ...	3	Three streams join here, viz :— Gogardasht. Deh-i-gul. Kulbala. Zebak is a small town with a fort, in a wide valley.
32	Kul bala, (village), ...	5	In the valley of the Daria-i-Panja" (river Oxus). The stages Nos. 7 to 33 are in the Province of Badakhshan. Nos. 34 to 38 are in Wakhan, a dependency of Badakhshan. Two roads separate at Kila-i-Panja; one proceeds through Pamer Kalan by the Aghajan Kotal, and the other by Sarhadd-i-Wakhan and the Barzasht Pass.
33	Shikashum, (village), ...	4	
34	Satishterak, (village), ...	10	
35	Pigish, (village), ...	12	
36	Kila-i-Panja (town), ...	5	

APPENDIX XXXI.—*Continued.*

Road through Pámer Kalan by the Agháján Pass over the Pámer range.

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	PROBABLE DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
37	Zung, ...	5	} In the valley. In Wakhan territory.
38	Langar-i-Zung, ...	2	
39	Zer-i-Zamin, ...	15	Termination of a deep ravine in the Pámer steppes.
40	Ab-i-mast, (bank of a stream), ...	10	A stream. Pámer steppes.
41	Jungalak, ...	10	A halting place in Pámer Kalan.
42	Ham damin, ...	10	Pass between two sections of the high insulated chain of Pámer mountains.
43	Kotal-i-Aghajan, ...	10	Mouth of the Aghajan Pass, (an easy Pass, closed during height of winter).
44	Watekhaif, ...	12	A village in the valley of Tashkurghan across the Pass. Road along the Watekhaif stream, rising in the Kotal-i-Aghajan.
45	Tagharma, ...	3	A town in the valley, now deserted.
46	Aghil, ...	7	A cattle shed in ditto. Here the road joins the Chitral route from Jalalabad to Yarkand, Appendix IV. B.
	From Aghil to Yarkand,	109	8 stages detailed in above route, Appendix IV B.
	TOTAL DISTANCE, ...	430	From Kunduz to Yarkand by the Aghajan Pass.

APPENDIX XXXI.—*Concluded.*

Road from Kila-i-Panja, stage No. 36, by Sarhadd-i-Wakhan, and thence to Yarkand by the Barzasht Pass over the Pamer range.

No.	NAMES OF STAGES.	PROBABLE DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
36	From Kila-i-Panja to		
37 A.	Kila-i-Wús, ...	10	A Fort and a village. In the valley of the "Panj" river, (Oxus). Wukhan territory. A dependency of Badakhshan.
38 A.	Babatangi, ...	2	A village in Wukhan.
39 A.	Sarhadd-i-Wakhan, ...	15	Do. Do. The road joins here the Chitral route from Jalalabad to Yarkand, Appendix IV B.
	From Kunduz to Sarhadd-i-Wakhan, ...	} 264	
	Further on as detailed in the Chitral route Appendix IV B. from Sarhadd-i-Wakhan to Yarkand, 19 stages, ...	} 210	
	TOTAL PROBABLE DISTANCE	474	From Kunduz to Yarkand by the Barzasht Pass.

APPENDIX XXXII.

Route from Yarkand to Aksú, (to the east of Yarkand) given by Mahammad Amin of Yarkand.

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
1	From Yarkand to Ajit- kú, ...	12	A Chinese "Urthang" or Police and Dak station.
2	Chauki Mahnat, ...	12	Do. Do.
3	" Aláighir, ...	12	Do. Do.
4	" Shimál, ...	12	Do. Do.
5	" Aksakmarál, ...	12	Do. Do.
6	" Maralbáshí, alias " Láí Masjid, ...	12	Do. Do. A town of some importance founded by the Chinese about 30 years ago. Has a force of 2,000 Chinese. Water supplied by stream from the Káshghar river. A road in a northerly direction from this place leads to " Almasám," a new Rus- sian settlement on the Khokand boundary founded within the last 8 years, and another to the east leads to Elchí in Khutan by Kará Kásh.
7	" Tumshuk, ...	12	A Chinese "Urthang."
8	" Chilan, ...	12	Do.
9	" Kuduk, ...	12	Do.
10	" Yuká Kuduk, ...	12	Do.
11	" Sáirik, ...	12	Do.
12	" Kúa, ...	12	Do.
13	" Kúkbáshí, ...	7	Do.
14	" Baltang, ...	12	Do. Road from hence to Khutan in southerly direction.
15	" Aksú, ...	12	A city in Turkish China. On the high road from Yarkand to Pekin.
	Total, ...	175	

APPENDIX XXXII.—*Concluded.*

GENERAL REMARKS.

This route which is the commencement of the high road between Yárkand and Pekin, lies in an easterly direction in a plain jungle country, inhabited within Yárkand jurisdiction up to stage No. 10, by an "Elebái," or nomad tribe called Dúlán, Turk or rather Moghal Musalmans—who keep large flocks of sheep, goats, cows, camels and horses, and supply the town of Yárkand with milk, ghee, and fuel, &c.

The river Yárkand runs along the line as far as Sàirik No. 11, where it joins the river "Aksú," flowing in a south easterly direction.

Wheeled carriages, drawn by horses, are used for the conveyance of merchandize.

Provisions have to be taken.

The journey to Pekin by regular stages occupies six months. The Dak, however, which is taken by the relays of sowars (horsemen) stationed at the different "Urthangs" or Chaukis, reaches Pekin from Yárkand in 40 days; and Aksú in one day and one night only.

The merchandize is conveyed in carts drawn by horses.

NOTE.—The native names are spelt according to Sir W. Jones' system of orthography.

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Road from Yarkand to Elchí, the capital of Khutan.

No.	NAME OF STAGE.	DISTANCE IN KOS.	REMARKS.
1	From Yarkand to Posgam, ...	12	An "Urthang" or Chinese post station.
2	Luk, ...	12	Do.
3	Chulák, ...	12	Do.
4	Gummah, ...	12	Do. A well.
5	Zango, ...	12	Do. Do.
6	Piyalmah, ...	20	Do.
7	Kumrabát alias "Tarbughuz," Zawá, ...	20	Do. Road sandy. Cross the Kara Kash river.
8	Elchí, ...	20	A large town. Capital of Khutan.
	Total, ...	120	

NOTE.—The route lies in a plain open country.

The native names are spelt according to Sir W. Jones' system of orthography.

APPENDIX XXXIV.

EXTRACTS from letters from Dr. H. W. Bellew, of the Guide Corps, and Dr. H. Cleghorn, Conservator of Forests, to the Secretary to Government Punjab, regarding the produce of Salep, Asafetida, &c.

FROM DR. BELLEW.

Murdan, 12th July 1862.

On reference to my notes on the journey to Kandahar, I see that at Hazrah, an elevation of some 11,000 feet above the sea, and four marches west from Kurram fort, we found the portions of surface from which the snow had melted away, were covered with Absinta and Orchis plants. This was on the 31st March 1857. Owing to the scarcity of provisions there our horses ate the Absinta with apparent relish, and many of our escort and camp followers ate the leaves of the orchis, which they cooked as we do greens. We also, by way of experiment, tasted this dish.

The leaves of this orchis are thick and fibrous, and contain a good deal of water; its root is a firm roundish tuber, from the size of an almond to that of a walnut. I believe it is the true Salep. I have often examined samples of the Salep exposed for sale in the bazars, and always found them to contain the roots of three or four different plants. These I could not positively recognize, but conjectured them to be the dried roots of the wild squill, the wild leek and onion, and of the long thin leaved, and other kinds of orchis plants, all of which I have seen growing in the same localities as the true Salep-yielding orchis.

I believe that the best or true Salep is obtained, at least in

these parts, only from the plant above described, and which I think is the "Orchis Mascula" of Botanists.

The Asafœtida of commerce is obtained from only one plant in Afghanistan, viz. "Narthex Asafœtida." The "tear" sort is the gum resin that exudes and dries drop by drop from incisions around the top of the root; the "lump" sort is the gum resin as it exudes from a broad surface, as when the top of the root is sliced off. The latter sort is more frequently met with than the former, but I don't know of any difference in the qualities of the two sorts.

There are several other umbelliferous plants in Afghanistan, which resemble the Asafœtida plant in external appearance, and which also, like it, when wounded, exude a milky viscid sap, but I never heard that the sap of these plants (also resinous gums) was ever collected by the natives, though the plants are very abundant, especially on the western slopes and ranges of the Sufaid Koh.

FROM DR. H. CLEGHORN.

Valley of Chandrebagha, near Tindi, Chota Lahoul,

11th August 1862.

1. SALEP is believed to be the produce of several Terrestrial Orchids, belonging to the genera *Orchis* and *Satyrium*. The starch is highly nutritious, and the tubers fetch a high price. The commercial route is not exactly known by which they are brought to the plains, but as Cabul horse-dealers carry the genuine Salep as far south as Bangalore, we may infer that Afghanistan is the native country. The producing plants occur both in the Himalayas and

Nilghirry hills. Old residents at Simla and Ootacamund collect the tubers of various ground Orchids, which they use in their families as "*Salep*."

2. ASAFETIDA.—Dr. H. Falconer described the plant (*Narthex Asafetida*), and process of obtaining the exudation in the Linnean Society's Transactions? He sent seeds from Iskardo to Mussooree and to Britain, where it thrives in the open air. The plant grows in the Pangi valley; about a week ago specimens were brought to me, and I hope an opportunity may occur of shewing the villagers the method of obtaining the gum resin. The Raja of Chamba is anxious about this, and sent instructions to his officers, but the manipulation was a failure.

The drug is in great demand, both for medicinal and culinary purposes. There are two other stout umbelliferea, yielding medicinal gums, but my information regarding them is very scanty.

3.—MADDER.—The plant is indigenous in all the valleys of the Himalayas; the root is procurable in the bazars of Simla and Chamba, but there is little demand. The hill people do not dye their clothing.

I paid some attention to this article on the *Nilgherry* hills, and submitted a bale of *Madder* to an eminent Dye Chemist, who reported favorably, though the roots were inferior in size and color to some I have gathered in this valley. The great consumers, I believe, are the Calico-printers of Manchester and Glasgow, to whom a cheap *red* is a *desideratum*.

Colonel Burnett and Mr. Cope have grown Madder in the Punjab from French seed, and I doubt not their specimens will attract attention in Kensington.

4.—KALA JEERA. (*Cuminum Cyminom*).—The Cumin seed of Scripture, is widely diffused over the Kohistan and Punjab, and is an article of trade where I now am, as also in Kunawur; the price here is 6 pukka seers for a rupee. The Coolies and Cauprasies gather it every day on the river bank. Last year from want of rain the plant yielded little fruit, but this year there is an immense quantity in all the pasture land.

5.—KOOT. (*Aucklandia Veracosta*) is another product of this valley. The aromatic roots are sent down to the plains via Chamba and Dalhousie in considerable quantity. They pass on to Bombay and Calcutta, and are partly exported to China?

6.—EKULBEER. (*Datrica Cannabina*). The yellow cortex of the root is exported from Lahoul, Kulu, and Pangl, for dyeing cloth (wool and silk) in Umritsur, Nadoon, &c.



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