

Parkuda is claimed by the Gilgit Dards as one of their colonies; the same must be said of Khartaksha (Manthrokhar of the Dards) (see 'The Eighteen Songs of the Bono-nā Festival', song No. vi, *Ind. Ant.*, vol. xxxiv, pp. 93 sqq.). It was the chief of Parkuda (or Mkhar-mañ) who acted as way-leader to Zorawar on his expedition against Skar-rdo. It was probably also a chief of the same line (Kālamānya = Mkhar-mañ) who according to Jonarāja's *Rājataranginī* (vv. 157-8) of Kashmir killed Riñchana-Bhoṭṭa's father (c. 1320 A.D.).

(d) THE CHIEFS OF SHIGAR (ŚI-DKAR) (Cunningham's Spelling)

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| 1. 'Āmāchah. ¹ | 15. Ali Mir (1570-1600). |
| 2. Chāh-tham. | 16. Ama Chan Dē. |
| 3. Chama-tham. | 17. Ghir-ze. |
| 4. Yaksir Gao-tham. | 18. Haidar Khan. |
| 5. Khomulgo-tham. | 19. Hasan Khan. |
| 6. Gobūlgo-tham. | 20. Imām Kuli Khan. |
| 7. Khān. | 21. Kuli Khan. |
| 8. Makhān. | 22. Azem Khan. |
| 9. Ram. | 23. Ali Khan. |
| 10. Rahmūm. | 24. Husen Khan. |
| 11. Daolat Shah. | 25. Mohammed Khan. |
| 12. Haripal Marchak. | 26. Koli Khan. |
| 13. Ambarot. | 27. Sulimān Khan, c. 1830. |
| 14. Ghazi Mir. | |

NOTES BY CUNNINGHAM (p. 32)

The little chiefdom of Shigar is confined entirely to the valley of the Shigar river. Its length, from south-east to north-west, is 72 miles, and its breadth 36 miles. Its area is 2,592 square miles, and the probable mean height of its villages above the sea is not less than 8,000 feet.

Shigar possesses a chief of its own, but he has generally been subject to the chiefs of Balti. The above genealogy was obtained from Sulimān-Khan, the present (1846) chief of Shigar. It is curious because the title *tham* or 'king', borne by the earlier princes, proves that the family must be connected with the Dards of Hunza-Nagar, whose chiefs bear the same title at present.

NOTES BY THE AUTHOR

The occurrence of the Dard title *tham*, 'king,' in the above genealogy is, of course, of great interest, but it does not necessarily prove a relationship of the Śi-dkar chiefs to the Hunza-Nagar chiefs. It simply points to the Dard origin of all the Balti chiefs. The title *tham* is also found once in the genealogy of the Cig-tan chiefs. Śi-dkar is also claimed by the Gilgit Dards as one of their colonies (see 'The Eighteen Songs of the Bono-nā Festival', No. vi, *Ind. Ant.*, vol. xxxiv, 1905, pp. 93 sqq.).

NOTES FROM MISS DUNCAN'S *SUMMER RIDE* (p. 291)

Although Miss Duncan does not give the names of any members of the chief's family, she mentions the famous polo-place of Śi-dkar (picture in Vigne's *Travels*, vol. ii, p. 289), three butts for archery, like those found in most Balti villages, and the large and very handsome mosque of the place. Regarding the mosque she says:—'A broad flight of steps leads to a spacious veranda, in which I lingered long, gazing with delight at the rich carving on door-posts and window-frames, the designs in most cases being the same as those at Khapallu, but much more finely executed. The moulvie . . . said that a round brass plate over the lintel of the door covers a document giving the age of the building, which he stated to be a thousand years (!).'

Vigne says (ii, p. 292) that about 6 miles from the rājā's castle at Śi-dkar there is a defile on the left, from which steatite is procured in great abundance. This steatite is turned into cups and plates by the Baltis. Vigne also states that Śi-dkar was conquered by Rājā 'Alī-Sher-Khān (father of Ahmad-Khān) of Skar-rdo.

¹ Cunningham assigns dates to all these rulers.