

corner of the compound, usually flanking the entrance, a tower rises one or two stories above the roof.

The parapets are sometimes castellated, adding to the fortified appearance. The walls and tower slope inwards, tapering towards the top.

In other neighbouring valleys, where stone is readily available it becomes the preferred primary structural material, sometimes bonded with mud mortar.(Fig. 40).

Dara Adam Khel is a unique example of an entire valley which has preserved a local style of architecture with amazing purity.

Less forbidding in appearance and more intimate in scale, the warmer texture of unhewn stone in these villages is further softened by the bushy but neat copings which top each wall and parapet and mark each floor and roof.

Topology strongly influences building forms. On a sloping site the lower roofs provide terraces for the houses above.(Fig.41).

Used much like the courtyards in the plains, it is not unusual at harvest time, to see a pair of diminutive hill oxen threshing corn in endless circles on these sturdy terraces.

To the north-east of Peshawar, in the catchment areas of the Swat, Indus and Jhelum rivers,

FIG. 38  
Clan Compounds, Dera Adam Khel

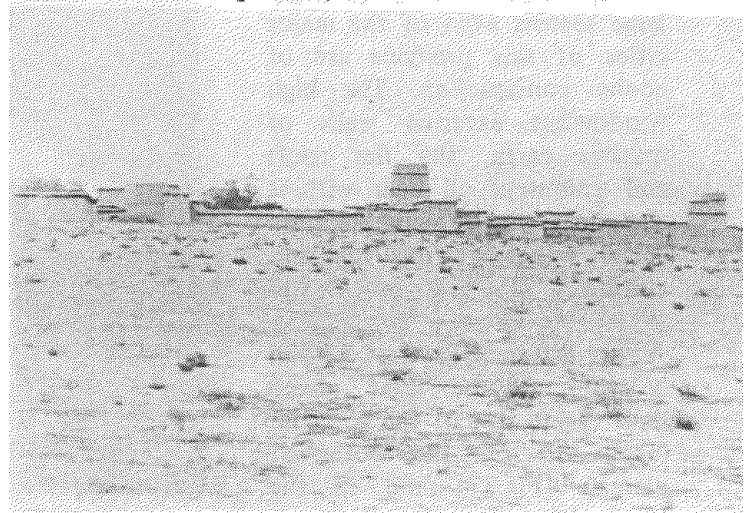


FIG. 39  
Clan Compound, Bara

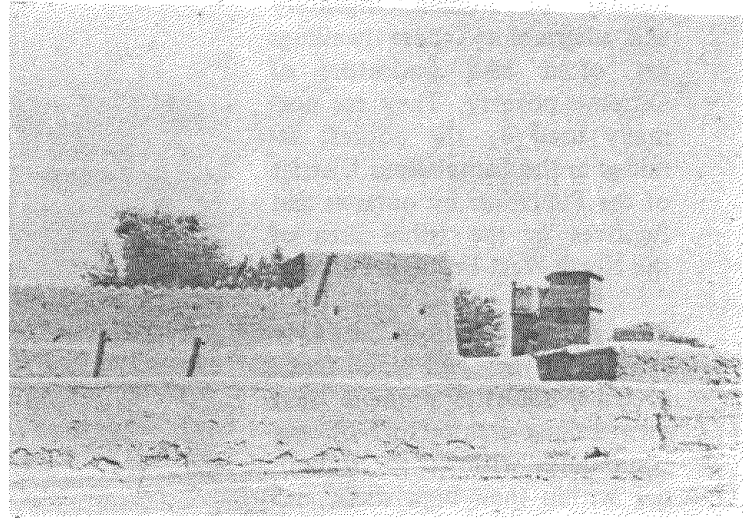


FIG. 40  
Village Tandival, Bashkhel



FIG. 41  
Village Near Madyan, Swat

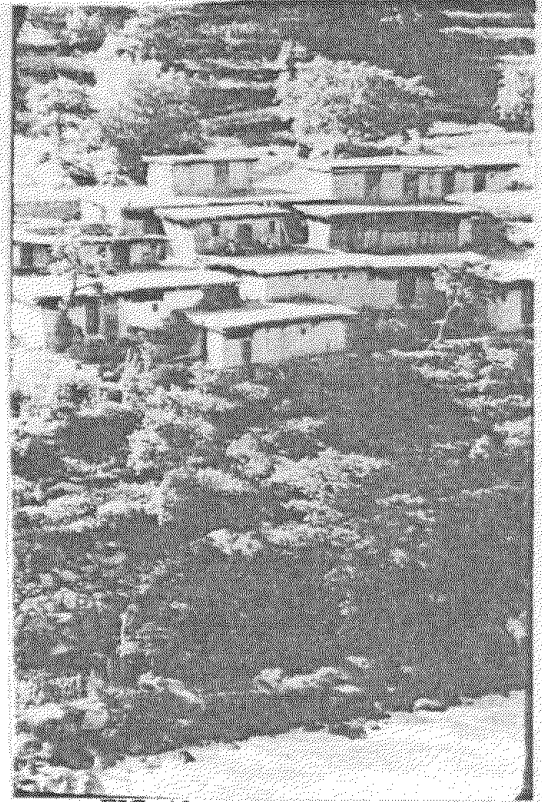


FIG. 42  
House Near Kalam

