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A GAZETTEER

OF

THE COUNTRIES ADJACENT TO INDIA

ON

THE NORTH-WEST;

INCLUDING

SINDE, AFGHANISTAN, BELOOCHISTAN,

THE PUNJAB,

AND THE NEIGHBOURING STATES.

COMPILED BY THE AUTHORITY OF

THE HON. COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY,

AND

CHIEFLY FROM DOCUMENTS IN THEIR POSSESSION,

BY

EDWARD THORNTON, Esq.

Author of the "History of the British Empire in India."

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

WM. H. ALLEN AND CO.

1844.

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J. L. COX & SONS,
PRINTERS TO THE HONOURABLE EAST-INDIA COMPANY,
74 & 75, Gt. Queen St., Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

NEW YORK
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PREFACE.

To justify the publication of a Gazetteer of the countries adjacent to India on the north-west, it is only necessary to advert to the manifest want of such a work; more especially, since, from recent events, the countries to which it relates have acquired a new and extraordinary interest. It is obvious that no general Gazetteer can be expected to furnish the minute and varied information which a similar work of more exclusive character may conveniently afford, and it is to be lamented, that the only sources of information accessible to general perusal are, in very many instances, calculated to mislead. To supply that which is wanting, and to correct that which is erroneous, are the objects of the present undertaking. In the preparation of the work, these objects have been steadily kept in view, without regard to labour. Every published book known or supposed to contain information relating to the countries treated of, has been consulted: the examination has not been confined to English works; it has been extended to those written in the languages of the Continent—works never translated, and, in this country, comparatively unknown. Further, as it was

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essential to completeness, that the knowledge possessed by the ancients of those countries should be adverted to, and as the principle adopted throughout is to refer in every instance to original authorities, it became necessary to collect the notices of the subject which are to be found in the Greek and Roman writers.

The Gazetteer is thus an epitome of all that has yet been written and published respecting the countries adjacent to and westward of the Indus. On this ground alone it might support a claim to the character of a convenient and useful compilation, presenting to the reader, within a brief compass, a mass of information which could not otherwise be obtained, except from a multiplicity of volumes in many languages, some of them of high price, and others not easily procurable. But this is not its only, nor even its principal claim. The stores of information derived from books are indeed considerable, but they yield in value, as well as in extent, to the amount of matter hitherto unpublished, and even unexplored, excepting by those whose official duties have led them to the pursuit. Under the authority of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, the treasures of their vast collections have been opened for the purposes of the present work, and from the researches thus sanctioned, its chief value is derived.

Any minute account of the mode adopted in working up the materials thus available, would be tedious as well as useless. But it may not be improper to refer to the following heads as having been kept in view in framing the account of a

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country, province, or large territorial division. First, the name or names by which it is known, and the etymology, if ascertainable or important. Secondly, its local situation, the latitude and longitude of the extreme points, length and breadth in English miles, and superficial extent in square miles. Thirdly, its physical characteristics, mountains, rivers, climate, soil, geology, mineralogy, zoology, botany, &c. Fourthly, economic circumstances, agriculture, commerce, mining, and the means of advancing those operations, roads, canals, &c. Fifthly, statistical, social, and political circumstances, not embraced in the foregoing heads, population, language, manners, religion, form of government, civil arrangements, military organization. Sixthly, the principal cities, towns, fortresses, and public establishments. Seventhly, the history and antiquities of the country or district, wherever they may present any points either useful, interesting, or curious. In framing the descriptions of cities, towns, villages, and stations, it has been sought to fix their relative positions with as much precision as possible, and to exhibit, with the greatest practicable brevity, all that is known respecting them. The principal chains of mountains are described with a minuteness which their importance demands, and the chief rivers have received the same degree of attention. In this respect it is confidently hoped that, with reference to the existing state of information, nothing is left to be desired. With a view to simplicity, as well as to avoiding error, the statements of relative position of places is restricted to the eight principal points of the compass, the closer

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determination of their mutual bearings being left to be collected from their respective latitudes and longitudes, which will invariably be given with the greatest ascertainable accuracy.

It remains only to advert to a point which cannot be approached without some anxiety, in consequence of the contrariety of opinion prevailing among competent judges, and the impossibility of making a choice without apparent presumption.

The mode of spelling the names contained in this work has been a subject of much perplexity. Few Europeans who have had occasion to use Eastern names extensively, and who have been desirous of maintaining consistency, can have been exempt from the same feelings. The difficulty is the result of various causes. Sir Charles Wilkins, in the Preface to his Glossary, observes, "that the confusion has arisen, in some degree, from there being no fixed rules for the notation of oriental terms in the letters of our imperfect alphabet, every one spelling according to his ear; but, in a greater degree, from the ignorance or inattention of the native clerks employed in the public offices in India to copy the transactions of the East-India Company. To give an instance of the confusion occasioned from these circumstances, the word, which, according to its form and sound, in *Arabic*, should be written *mahal* (A. محال), the first vowel short and the last long, occurs under no less than eight different shapes, not one of which is correct on any system of orthography; viz. *mal*, *maal*, *mahl*, *mehal*, *mehaal*, *mehaul*, *mhal*, and *mohaul*." A very fruitful cause of diversity is to be found in the modes

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resorted to by travellers for exhibiting to the eye words with which they were acquainted only by the ear; in effecting which object they have often been unconsciously influenced by regard to the peculiarities of accent, quantity, and pronunciation prevailing in the countries or provinces of which they were natives. Systems have been devised for putting an end to these irregularities, but they have not altogether escaped the ordinary fate of attempts to give fixity to the ever-varying elements of speech and language. Of such systems, those of Dr. Gilchrist and Sir William Jones are the chief.* The former, characterized by representing the Roman *i* by *ee*, *u* by *oo*, and some other peculiarities; the latter by employing, in place of these double letters, *i* and *u*, with the pronunciation given them in Italian, and distinguishing the long vowels from the short by the use of accents. After much deliberation as to the choice to be made, it appeared most expedient—as the present work was intended, not for oriental scholars only, but for general perusal—to abstain from any attempt to secure scientific uniformity—to follow not the most regular and analogical mode of spelling, but that most commonly adopted—that with which the civil and military officers of the East-India Company, and all men of business connected with India, are most familiar. Accordingly, the names in this work will be found scarcely to vary in any instance from those given in Walker's map, drawn up, by order of the Court of Directors, from documents in their possession.

* To these may be added the modification of the system of Sir William Jones by Mr. Trevelyan, with a view of comprehending within it the many alphabets of eastern nations, and of Romanizing the Indian symbols.

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It is worthy of observation, that however loud the complaint respecting the corrupt mode of expressing Indian names in English, no such deviations occur with respect to them as we find in regard to the names of many places in Europe; such as Naples for Napoli, Leghorn for Livorno, Munich for München, Moravia for Mähren, Vienna for Wien, Germany for Deutschland, and many others equally glaring which might be quoted from the language of almost every European nation, with reference to places within the territories of their neighbours. Irregularity, indeed, has not been confined to foreign names. In England, the spelling of local names has been subject to much caprice; the vowel employed in the latter syllable of the word Dover is sometimes *e*, sometimes *o*, and the spelling of Brightelmstone has been assimilated to the ordinary pronunciation of the word—Brighton. The most reasonable view of the question is, perhaps, to regard spelling as altogether a matter of usage. Those, however, who take a different view, will find by reference to the Index at the end of the second volume, that in addition to the ordinary spelling of the names of principal places, there is given also that which is most consistent with orthographical regularity.

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A GAZETTEER,

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A GAZETTEER,

&c.

AAS—ABD.

AASNEE.—A village of Afghanistan, in the district of Hurrund and close to the south-eastern frontier. Lat. 29° 13′, long. 70° 13′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ABAD.—A small village of Sinde, on the route from Shikarpoor to Sukkur, and three miles and a quarter north-west from this last place. Considerable cultivation is carried on around it. Lat. 27° 45′, long. 68° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ABAD.—A village in Beloochistan, twenty-two miles south-east from Gundava. Lat. 28° 17′, long. 67° 49′. Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

ABASABAD.—A small village in Afghanistan, three miles west of Kandahar, on the road to Giriskh. Lat. 31° 36′, long. 65° 27′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ABDALLA-I-BOORJ.—A village in Afghanistan, thirty-seven miles north-east of Kabool. Lat. 35° 2′, long. 69° 18′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ABDOOL. — A village in Afghanistan, thirty-five miles north-east of Kandahar. Lat. 31° 40′, long. 66° 3′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ABDOORUHMAN. — A village in the Punjab, two miles from the west bank of the Chenaub. Lat. 30° 40′, long. 71° 49′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ABDULLA AZEER.—A village in Afghanistan, situate six miles east of Kandahar. Lat. 31° 36′, long. 65° 38′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ABDUL RAHIM KHAN.—A village in Beloochistan, in the valley of Shawl, two miles and a half north-west of the town of that name, and on the route to Kandahar. There is a good supply of water from a running stream, and considerable cultivation. Here commences a gentle ascent towards the Pass of Koochlak, farther to the north-west. Elevation above the level of the sea 5,500 feet. Lat. 30° 10′, long. 66° 54′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; *Ead.* Map; Jour. As.Soc. 1842, p. 55; Griffith, Bar. and Ther. Meas.

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AB-I-GOOM ("the lost river"), in Beloochistan.—A halting-place in the Bolan Pass, thirty-six miles from its eastern extremity. It is so called because the Bolan stream is here absorbed by the shingly soil of the valley and disappears. Near Beebee Nanee, about nine miles below, it again comes to light. The elevation of Abigoom above the level of the sea is 2,540 feet. Lat. 29° 46′, long. 67° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 54; Griffith, Bar. and Ther. Meas.; Hough's Narr. 52; Conolly's Jour. 220; Atkinson's Afg. 116; Havelock, War in Afg. i. 128; Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, i. 216.

AB-I-KOORMEH, a halting-place in Western Afghanistan, is situate about twenty-one miles north of the Furrah Rood (river), on the route from Kandahar to Herat, from which last place it is distant 110 miles south. It lies in a hilly, barren, and uninhabited country, and owes its importance to a spring of indifferent water. The adjacent tract, though at present a desert, bears marks of former irrigation and cultivation. Lat. 32° 53′, long. 62° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AB-ISTADA LAKE, in Afghanistan,[1] is situate sixty-five miles a little west of south from Ghuznee. The name in Persian signifies standing water. It lies between lat. 32° 30′ and 32° 42′, and long. 67° 50′ and 68° 5′. It is represented to be a little above forty miles in circumference, but this estimate seems to have been founded on observations made when the water was lowest, in which state the dimensions are materially less than in times of inundation. Kennedy[2] says—"We marched fully fifteen miles in length in sight of it, and never saw across it. It looked like an inland sea, and one felt surprised not to see the white sails of commerce or pleasure on its waters." Masson[3] also describes it as stretching as far as the eye could reach. Outram[4] estimates its diameter to be about twelve miles. Baber[5] calls it a wonderfully large sheet of water. Elphinstone,[6] on the contrary, states that in dry weather it is only three or four miles in diameter, and about twice as much after floods. The dimensions[7] given by the author of the estimate of its circumference first quoted are—length, in the direction north-east and south-west, eighteen miles; breadth at right angles to this direction, eight miles; circumference, forty-four. The water is salt,[8] and the banks are deeply incrusted with that production. As the water-fowl with which[9] it abounds may be seen standing on the bottom[1] at a great distance from the margin, the depth is probably not great. Some of Baber's[2] horsemen, in pursuit of the Afghans, rode above a mile into it without the water being higher than the horses' bellies.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Sinde and Kabool, ii. 119.

[3] Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 262.

[4] Rough Notes, 149.

[5] Baber's Memoirs, 165.

[6] Account of Kabool, 119.

[7] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[8] Masson, ut supra.

[9] Baber's Memoirs, ut supra.

[1] Masson, ut supra.

[2] Memoirs, ut supra.

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Its principal feeder is the river of Ghuznee, which flows into it at the north-eastern part. Outram [3] found the banks of this river strewed with "thousands of dead fish," perhaps destroyed by the salt and bitter waters of the lake. Several small streams fall into the lake from the south-west and west. Its elevation must be very great: Ghuznee [4] is 7,726 feet above the sea, and if we allow a fall of ten feet per mile for each of the [5] sixty-five miles which the river descends from the city to the lake, and which would cause the current to be a very rapid torrent, the elevation of Ab-istada would be determined at 7,076 feet. The surrounding country is very barren and dreary, and has scarcely any inhabitants.

[3] Rough Notes, ut supra.

[4] Hough's Narr. App. 74.

[5] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AB-I-TULK.—A village in Afghanistan, on the road from Ghuznee to Dera Ismail Khan. Lat. 32° 28′, long. 68° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ABKHANA, in Afghanistan, a post on the Kabool river, where the Abkhana route from Peshawur to Kabool crosses that river for the second time. This route commences fifteen miles north-west of the city of Peshawur, and at Muchnee [1] crosses the Kabool river to the northward, and thence proceeds in a north-westerly direction over the mountains for ten miles to the ferry of Abkhana, where it recrosses the river to the southern side. The passage of the ferry is represented as very dangerous.[2] Masson, who crossed it, observes, "I was astonished at its boisterous state and the frightful scene presented by rocks, whirlpools, and surges, with the rapidity of the current." From the ferry the Abkhana route winds upwards at a short distance from the right bank of the Kabool river, and at Duka joins the route through the Khyber Pass. Abkhana is in lat. 34° 16′, long. 71° 25′.

[1] Leech, Khyber Pass, 12.

[2] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. 238; Burnes' Bokhara, i. 115; Burnes' Pers. Narr. 277.

ABKHOR-I-ROOSTUM.—A village in Western Afghanistan. Lat. 31° 34′, long. 62° 34′.

Walker's Map.

ABOOKHAN.—A village in Afghanistan. Lat. 31° 36′, long. 67° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ACESINES RIVER.—See CHENAUB.

ACORA.—See AKORA.

ADAM-KHAN-KA-MAREE.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Subzulcote to Shikarpoor, and fifty miles north-east of the latter place. It is situate twelve miles from the left bank of the Indus, in a low alluvial country under water during the season of inundation, but traversed by a good road when the river is low. Lat. 28° 9′, long. 69° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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Ms. Survey Map. ADAMPOORA.—A village in Sinde, twelve miles west of Khyerpoor. Lat. 27° 33′, long. 68° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. ADAWAON.—A village in the Punjab, on the road from Mooltan to Bhawlpoor, six miles north of the latter place. Lat. 29° 29′, long. 71° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. ADEEAN.—A village in the Punjab, on the road from Amritsir to Vazeerabad, thirty miles north-west of the former place. Lat. 31° 54′, long. 74° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. ADHEE BAHR.—A village in the Punjab, twelve miles south-west of Mooltan. Lat. 29° 57′, long. 71° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. ADREK.—A village in Afghanistan, forty-six miles east of Kabool. Lat. 34° 29′, long. 69° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Conolly, A., Jour. to India, ii. 59; Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 713; Conolly, E., Sketch of the Physical Geography of Seistan. ADRUSCUND, or ROOD-I-ADRUSCUND, in Western Afghanistan, is a fine stream of clear water, which has been explored upwards as far as the spot where it is crossed by the route from Kandahar to Herat, fifty miles south of the latter place, and in lat. 33° 40′, long. 62° 16′. Its source is not well known, but is probably in the mountainous country, about eighty miles north-west of Ghore. It takes a course generally southerly, flowing by the town and plain of Subzawur, whence it is sometimes called the river of Subzawur. Lower down it is called the Jaya, and subsequently the Haroot. After a course of about 160 miles from the spot where first explored, it falls into the lake of Hamoon, or Zirrah, in lat. 31° 49′, long. 61° 38′.

[1] Elphinstone's Caubul, 151. AFGHANISTAN,[1] signifying, in Persic, Afghanland, is the name given by the Persians to the northern part of the region lying between their country and India. The name of Afghan is only known to the nation through the Persian language, the vernacular denomination of that people being Pushtoon, in the plural Pushtauneh, or, in some of their dialects, Puktauneh, and hence is derived the appellation Patan, by which they have become so celebrated in Indian politics and history. The word Afghan, signifying, in Persian, 'lamentation,' was, according to some,[2] given to the race on account of their lamenting their expulsion from Judea, and consequently having reference to their alleged descent from the lost tribes of Israel. Many native writers[3] derive the name from a fabulous personage of the name of Afghan, or Afghana, supposed by some to be the son of Japhet, by others the grandson of Saul, King of Israel. Elphinstone[4] observes, that "the origin of the name of Afghan is entirely uncertain,

[2] Malcolm's Persia, i. 506.

[3] Neamet Ullah, i. 23.

[4] Account of Caubul, ut supra.

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but it is probably modern." The name of Afghanistan has of late been applied not only to the extensive region permanently occupied by tribes speaking Pushtoo vernacularly and of acknowledged Afghan extraction, but also to the large rugged and mountainous tract in the north-west, inhabited by the Huzarehs and Eimauks, as these Tartars have of late been subject to the Afghans and partaken of their fortunes. Taken in this extent, Afghanistan is bounded on the north by Chitral, Kafiristan, and Kunduz, from which last it is separated by the crest of the Hindoo Koosh ;[4] on the east by the rugged mountain tracts called Gilgit, Yessen, and some others of less note, all governed by independent rajahs ; and south of these the eastern frontier, throughout its whole remaining extent, is formed by the Indus ; on the south it is bounded by Bhawlpoor, Sinde, and Beloochistan, and on the west by Persia. It lies between lat. 28° 50′—36° 30′, long. 62°—72° 30′. Its greatest length, which is in a direction nearly from east to west from Torbela to a little beyond Herat, is 660 miles ; its greatest breadth, nearly in a direction from north to south, is 500 miles ; its superficial extent, as ascertained from calculations based on Walker's excellent map of the north-west frontier of India, is, in round numbers, 225,000 square miles. Such a process is necessarily merely an approximation to accuracy, yet a close and safe one, where the map, as in this instance, is laid down with great care from the most authentic data.

[4] Vigne's Kashmir, ii. ch. ix.

The physical aspect of Afghanistan is characterized by the unevenness and great elevation of most of its surface. Much of the more valuable portion of its territory has a very considerable elevation above the sea, and extends over the undulating, yet, in general, gradual slope southwards, from the crest of the Hindoo Koosh to the course of the Kabool river. The great range of Hindoo Koosh [5] is a prolongation of the Mustak and Karakorum mountains of Tibet, which extend on the north, in some degree parallel to the western part of the Himalaya range, and separated from it [6] by the valley through which the Sing-khabab, or upper part of the Indus, holds its course. To the north of this range is the table land of Pamir, elevated between 15,000 and 16,000 feet above the sea, and where the line of perpetual congelation, in lat. 37°, is of the extraordinary height of 17,000 feet. On the southern side this stupendous range, which has here a height averaging from 20,000 to 21,000 feet, slopes gra-

[5] Elphinstone's Caubul, 85-88.

[6] Moorcroft, Punj. Bokhara, i. 261 ; Burnes' Bokhara, ii. 238 ; Ritter Erd. Kunde von Asien, B. v. S. 200 ; Wood's Oxus, 364, 5, 6 ; Elphinstone's Caubul, 85, 637 ; Trans. of Beng. As. Soc. 1839, viii. 749 ;

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dually, or rather in ridges diminishing in height as they recede from the crown. Elphinstone[7] saw four of these ridges, or terraces, rising to the north of the plain of Peshawur, and increasing in height as they approached the summit, which was ascertained by measurement to have an elevation of 20,493 feet. These[8] subordinate ranges inclose, in succession westward, the great valleys of Suwat, Panjkora, Chitral, and Kafiristan, drained by the rivers Lundye, Kooner or Kama, and Alishang. These districts are deeply secluded and little known, especially the last, inhabited by the Siah Posh, or black-clad people, called Kafirs or infidels by the Mahometans, and who, being persecuted by them, refuse all access to their country. Though of very uneven surface, these valleys are said to be remarkably fertile and well watered, producing excellent grain, as well as the finest fruits, and pasturing numerous flocks and herds.[9] Where not cultivated, they are in many places covered with dense forests of the most luxuriant growth; below, of oaks and similar deciduous trees, and in the higher parts, of pine and birch. South of Chitral, Panjkora, and Kafiristan, a low cross range extends from east to west, separating them from the Afghan provinces of Lughman and Jelalabad. Westward of Kafiristan, a long and high ridge proceeds from the crest of the Hindoo Koosh in a south-west direction, separating that unexplored country from the valley of Punchshir, and from this part westward the Hindoo Koosh has been explored until it sinks into the less elevated Huzareh mountains. The general bearing of that part of the range dividing Pamir, or the elevated table-land of Tartary, from the upper valley of the Indus, is in a great measure from north-east to south-west. Nothing is satisfactorily known of these mountains eastward of the valley of Punchshir, if we except the ascertained fact that there are passes from Kafiristan to Pamir and Badakshan. But from the Punchshir valley the crest takes a direction nearly west, and from it[1] proceed a great number of narrow, rocky, and very high ridges, running nearly due south, and parallel to each other. Twenty of these ridges have been observed in a distance of about 150 miles between Punchshir and Bamian, at which last place the Hindoo Koosh is considered to terminate on the west.

Proceeding to survey in detail the aspect of Afghanistan, we shall find that the north-western part, inhabited generally by the

Irwin, Memoir of Afg. 1840, p. 800, 801; Griffith, Rep. on Afg.

[7] Acc. of Caubul, 94.

[8] Burnes on the Siah Posh, 69-77; Elphinstone, 617; Jour. As. Soc. 1834, p.76; Mohun Lal on the Siah Posh; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. 1st 191-236.

[9] Elphinstone's Caubul, 351; Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 797; Grif. Rep. on Afg.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Map.

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Huzarehs, is an extensive maze of lofty mountains (the Paropamisus of classical writers), sending forth rivers in every direction, feeders of the Helmund to the east,[2] the Adruscund and several other rivers to the south, the Heri-Rood or Hury river to the west, the Moorgaub[3] and others to the north; so that in one day, according to Baber,[4] it is possible to drink of the waters of the Helmund and the respective rivers of Kabool, of Kunduz, and of Balkh. The sources of some of these have great elevations; that of the Helmund[5] has 10,076 feet, that of the Heri-Rood 9,500.[6] The whole of the northern part of the western frontier is indeed very high, as is evident from the great length of time during which the snow lies there. Some mountains south-west of Ghore are computed to have a height of from 12,000 to 14,000 feet.[7] The extensive tract between the western frontier and the Helmund has never been explored by Europeans, but is described by Elphinstone,[8] on native report, as very rugged and mountainous. The ridges between Ghuznee[9] and the upper part of the Helmund are even in summer covered extensively with snow. They seem to be offsets from the celebrated Koh-i-Baba, which rises about lat. 34° 30′, long. 67° 30′,[1] to the height probably of 16,000 feet. This is connected with the Hindoo Koosh[2] to the north-east by several ranges of inferior height, yet attaining an elevation of from 10,000 to 13,000 feet, and furrowed with the various gorges which form the passes between Kabool and Bamian. At the south-western extremity of the Hindoo Koosh,[3] and separated from it by the long valley of Ghorbund, is the Pughman or Pamghan range of mountains, rising close to the west of the city of Kabool. These are always covered with snow, and are estimated to have a height of 13,000 feet. From the south-eastern brow flow numerous streams, which water the Koh-i-Damun and produce the luxuriant fertility for which it is remarkable. The highest strata of the Hindoo Koosh[4] are nearly vertical and of primary formation—granite, gneiss, quartz, slate, and primary limestone. The general direction of these strata is east and west. The valley or basin of the Kabool river running on the south of the Hindoo Koosh is bounded on the south by the high land of Ghuznee, and by the Sufeid Koh or White Mountain, the former 8,500,[5] the latter above 14,000 feet high.[6] The Khyber range stretches across this valley at its eastern extremity, the Kurkutcha farther west, and through them the river of Kabool

[2] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[3] Fraser, Jour. Khorasan, App. 57; Abbott's Heraut and Khiva, i. 30; Burnes' Bokhara, ii. 35.

[4] Memoirs, 146.

[5] Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 69; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Mess.

[6] Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 118; Conolly, Rep. on Khorasan.

[7] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 5.

[8] Acc. of Caubul, 479.

[9] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Map of Route from Kabool to Toorkestan; Burnes' Bokhara, i. 173-196, ii. 238-248; Wood's Oxus, 196-209.

[2] E.I.C. Ms. Map of Route from Kabool and Toorkestan; Moorcroft, Punj. Bokhara, ii. 380-397; Baber's Memoirs, 146; Masson, Bab. Afg. Panj. iii. 377, 422; Sale, Dis. in Afg. 416-435.

[3] Baber's Memoirs, 146; E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[4] Lord's Koh-i-Damun, 49-51.

[5] Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 64; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Mess.

[6] Wood's Khyber Pass, 2.

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makes its way, discharging the water of the entire valley into the Indus near Attock. The valley of Kabool, nearly 200 miles long, has a slope to the eastward from the neighbourhood of the city of Kabool, where the height is between 6,000 and 7,000 feet above the sea, to the plain of Peshawur, where it is little more than 1,000. This valley is highly celebrated and important in a military point of view, as through it lie from west to east the routes from Kabool to Attock. They traverse the Khyber range by two roads or passes, in some degree parallel; the Kurkutcha is in like manner traversed by four, which, if not parallel, are at least collateral. In the most southern of these last, the British army was exterminated in its attempted retreat in 1842. (See *Kurkutcha* and *Khyber*.) Southward of the Khyber mountains, the Kala or Salt range[7] overspreads the country, and being intersected by the course of the Indus, continues beyond it, and is connected in the Punjab with the most southern and lower ranges of the Himalaya. Southward from the Sufeid Koh, the great range of Suliman extends to the southern frontier. The height of this last range is very considerable, that of the summit, called Tukht-i-Suliman, or Khaisa Ghar, being 11,000 feet.[8] Eastward of the Suliman range, and between it and the Indus, is the long, low, narrow tract of the Daman. Westward is the extensive district of Sewestan, unexplored by Europeans. It is certainly of no great elevation, as its heat is proverbial.[9] The march of the British army in 1839, from Ghuznee to Shawl, has led to the knowledge of the fact, that the country between those places has an elevation nowhere less than 5,000 feet, and in many places much exceeding it. The narrowest part of this elevated tract is eastward of the plain of Kandahar, at which part it is about sixty miles wide, being bounded on the west by the Amran mountains, on the east by the Hala range. West of the Amran, the plain of Kandahar is comparatively depressed, though more than 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.[1] The water system of Afghanistan may be briefly described as follows. By the Kabool river the country is drained eastward into the Indus, while the west is drained by the Helmund and its tributaries, flowing into the swamp of Hamoon,[2] in Seistan. Between these is the Ab-istada Lake,[3] receiving the river of Ghuznee and some others of less importance. The elevation here is very considerable, that of Ab-istada being probably not less than 7,000 feet. The principal mountains,

[7] Wood's Oxus, 131; Elphinstone's Caubul, 103; Burnes' Bokhara, i. 51.

[8] Wood's Oxus, 89; Elphinstone's Caubul, 102; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 47.

[9] Elphinstone's Caubul, 136; E.I.C. Ms. Doc. No. 10; Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, ii. 123-140.

[1] Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 57; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Meas.

[2] Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 710; Connolly, E., Sketch of Physical Geography of Seistan.

[3] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Elphinstone's Caubul, 119-121; Baber's Memoirs,

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Hindoo Koosh, Koh-i-Baba, Pughman, Sufeid Koh, Kurkutcha, and Khyber, on the north; the Kala, or Salt range on the east; the Toba, Tukatoo, Kurklekkee, and Amran, on the south; the Goolkoo and Punjangoosht on the south-east, will be found described under their respective names.

165; Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, ii. 119; Outram's Rough Notes, 149; Masson, Bal. Afg. i. 262.

TABLE OF HEIGHTS.

	FEET.
Hindoo Koosh summit,[4] north of Peshawur, lat. 34° 30′, long. 71° 40′	20,493
Hindoo Koosh summit,[5] north of Jelalabad, in long. 70° 50′	20,248
Koh-i-Baba,[6] * lat. 34° 30′, long. 67° 30′, estimated ...	18,000
Summit of Koushan Pass,[7] lat. 35° 37′, long. 68° 55′, estimated	15,000
Summit of Sufeid Koh,[8] lat. 34° 5′, long. 70° 10′ ...	14,100
Highest accessible point of Koh-i-Baba,[9] lat. 34° 30′, long. 67° 30′ .., ...	13,500
Khawak Pass, highest part of Punchshir valley,[1] lat. 35° 42′, long. 69° 53′	13,200
Summit in the Huzareh country,[2] visible from Herat, lat. 34°, long. 63° 30′, estimated	13,000
Pughman,[3] lat. 34° 30′, long. 68° 40′, estimated ...	13,000
Summit of Erak Pass,[4] lat. 34° 40′, long. 68° 5′ ...	12,909
Summit of Kaloo Pass,[5] lat. 34° 40′, long. 67° 48′ ...	12,480
Pass of Hajeguk,[6] lat. 34°, 40′, long. 67° 55′ ...	11,700
Tukatoo,[7] on the southern frontier, lat. 30° 20′, long. 66° 50′, estimated	11,500
Pass of Oonna,[8] lat. 34° 23′, long. 68° 15′	11,320
Tukht-i-Suliman,[9] lat. 31° 38′, long. 69° 55′	11,000
Kurzar,[1] near the source of the Helmund, lat. 34° 30′, long. 67° 54′	10,939
Kaloo,[2] hamlet of, lat. 34° 30′, long. 67° 56′	10,883

[4] Macartney, in Elphinstone, 637.
[5] Wood's Khyber Pass, 2; Wood's Oxus, 164.
[6] Burnes' Bokhara, i. 176, ii. 241; Sale's Dis. in Afg. 419.
[7] Lord, Koh-i-Damun, 48.
[8] Wood's Khyber Pass, 2; Wood's Oxus, 164.
[9] Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 801; Griffith, Bar. and Ther. Heights in Afg.
[1] Wood's Oxus, 416.
[2] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[3] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[4] Griffith, 71.
[5] Griffith, 69.
[6] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[7] Havelock's War in Afg. i. 248.
[8] Griffith, 69.
[9] Wood's Oxus, 89.
[1] Griffith, 71.
[2] Griffith, 69.

* Outram makes the height 20,000 (Rough Notes, 127). Neither Wood (Oxus, 202) nor Eyre (Milit. Op. in Afgh. 357), who passed along its base, gives any estimate of the height.—See *Koh-i-Baba*.

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		FEET.
[3] Hough's App. 71.	Youart, or Oord, [3] lat. 34° 22′, long. 68° 11′	10,618
[4] E.I.C. Ms. Map; Wood.	Gooljatooe, [4] lat. 34° 31′, long. 68° 5′	10,500
[5] Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 118; Conolly, E., Report on Khorasan.	Shebbertoo, [5] lat. 34° 50′, long. 67° 20′	10,500
[6] Griffith, 69.	Siah Sung, [6] lat. 34° 34′, long. 68° 8′	10,488
[7] Griffith, 71.	Gurdan Dewar, [7] lat. 34° 25′, long. 68° 8′	10,076
[8] Griffith, 69.	Soktah, [8] lat. 34° 40′, long. 67° 50′	9,839
[9] Conolly, ut supra, 118.	Source of Heri Rood, [9] lat. 34° 50′, long. 66° 20′ ...	9,500
[1] Wood's Oxus, 416.	Khawak Fort, [1] lat. 35° 38′, long. 70° 5′	9,300
[2] Griffith, 70.	Topchee, [2] lat. 34° 45′, long. 67° 44′	9,085
[3] Hough, 239.	Crest of Highland of Ghuznee, [3] lat. 33° 40′, long. 68° 20′, estimated	9,000
[4] Griffith, 64.	Chasgo or Shushgao, [4] lat. 33° 43′, long. 68° 22′ ...	8,697
[5] E.I.C. Ms. Map; Wood; Griffith, 68.	Pass of Ispehawk, [5] lat. 34° 22′, long. 68° 40′	8,670
[6] Griffith, 70.	Bamian, [6] lat. 34° 50′, long. 67° 45′	8,496
[7] Griffith, 64.	Huftasaya, [7] lat. 33° 49′, long. 68° 15′	8,420
[8] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.	Sir-i-Chushma, [8] principal source of Kabool river, lat. 34° 21′, long. 68° 20′	8,400
[9] Hough's App. 74.	Zohak's Fort, [9] lat. 34° 50′, long. 67° 55′	8,186
[1] Hough's App. 74.	Tezeen Pass, [1] lat. 34° 23′, long. 69° 30′	8,173
[2] Griffith, 65.	Killa Sher Mahomed, [2] lat. 34° 16′, long. 68° 45′ ...	8,051
[3] Griffith, 68.	Kot-i-Ashruf, [3] lat. 34° 28′, long. 68° 35′	7,749
[4] Hough's App. 74.	Maidan, [4] lat. 34° 22′, long. 68° 43′	7,747
[5] Griffith, 62.	Ghuznee, [5] lat. 33° 34′, long. 68° 18′	7,726
[6] Griffith, 64.	Hyderkhel, [6] lat. 33° 58′, long. 68° 37′	7,637
[7] Griffith, 66.	Urghundee, [7] lat. 34° 30′, long. 68° 50′	7,628
[8] Griffith, 61.	Yerghuttoo, [8] lat. 33° 20′, long. 68° 10′	7,502
[9] Hough's App. 74.	Khoord Kabool, [9] lat. 34° 21′, long. 69° 18′	7,466
[1] Griffith, 56.	Khojuk Pass summit, [1] lat. 30° 45′, long. 66° 30′ ...	7,449
[2] Griffith, 60.	Mookur, [2] principal source of the river Turnak, lat. 32° 50′, long. 67° 37′	7,091
[3] Hough's App. 74.	Punguk, [3] lat. 32° 36′, long. 67° 21′	6,810
[4] Griffith, 59.	Shuftul, [4] lat. 32° 28′, long. 67° 12′	6,514
[5] Griffith, 67.	Kabool (Baber's Tomb), [5] lat. 34° 28′, long. 69° ...	6,396

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	FEET.	
Boothauk,[6] lat. 34° 30′, long. 69° 15′	6,247	[6] Griffith, 73.
Sir-i-Asp,[7] lat. 32° 15′, long. 66° 54′	5,973	[7] Griffith, 59.
Kelat-i-Gilji,[8] lat. 32° 8′, long. 66° 45′...	5,773	[8] Griffith, 58.
Julduk,[9] lat. 32°, long. 66° 28′	5,396	[9] Griffith, 58.
Jugduluk,[1] lat. 34° 25′, long. 69° 46′	5,375	[1] Griffith, 74.
Hydurzie,[2] lat. 30° 23′, long. 66° 51′	5,259	[2] Hough's App. 74.
Hykulzie,[3] lat. 30° 32′, long. 66° 50′	5,063	[3] Griffith, 55.
Teer Andaz,[4] lat. 31° 55′, long. 66° 17′	4,829	[4] Griffith, 58.
Gundamuk,[5] lat. 34° 17′, long. 70° 5′	4,616	[5] Griffith, 74.
Kandahar,[6] lat. 32° 37′, long. 65° 28′	3,484	[6] Griffith, 57.
Crest of Khyber Pass,[7] lat. 34° 8′, long. 71° 15′ ...	3,373	[7] Hough's App. 74.
Ali Musjid,[8] lat. 34° 3′, long. 71° 22′	2,433	[8] Griffith, 79.
Jelalabad,[9] lat. 34° 25′, long. 70° 28′	1,964	[9] Griffith, 76.
Peshawur,[1] lat. 34°, long. 71° 40′	1,068	[1] Hough's App. 74.
Dera Ismael Khan,[2] lat. 31° 49′, long. 70° 58′ ...	914	[2] Wood's Oxus, 89.
Mittun Kote,[3] lat. 28° 52′, long. 70° 26′	220	[3] Burnes' Bokhara, iii. 208.

The principal rivers of Afghanistan[4] are the following. The river of Kabool, which, taking its rise at the southern base of the Pughman mountain, flows eastward, receiving from the south the river of Logurh, the Soorkh Rood, the Kara Su, the Bara, and some others of less importance—from the north the Punchshir, the Tagoa, the Alishang, the Kama or Kooner, and the Lundye—and after a course of above 250 miles, falls into the Indus close to Attock. The Toe river, flowing from the Kala mountains, also falls into the Indus, and south of it the Kurum, taking its rise in the Suliman mountains, finds the same outlet. The Gomul, still farther south, rises in the Suliman range, and has a course of considerable length, generally eastward, but is ultimately absorbed by the arid soil. The Zhobe river rises in the west of Sewestan, and, flowing to the north-east, joins the Gomul. The Lora rises in Pisheen, and, flowing to the south-west, is lost in the arid expanse of Shorawuk. The Doree river rises on the western slope of the Amran mountains, and, flowing south-west, joins the Turnak a little above its confluence with the Urghundab. The river of Ghuznee discharges itself into the Ab-istada Lake. The Turnak flows in a direction from north-east to south-west, and joins the

[4] E.I.C.Ms. Doc.; *Ead.* Map; Masson's Bab. Afg. Panj. ii. 224-228, 264-267; Elph. Caubul, 655; Wood's Oxus, 165; Burnes' Pers. Narr. 277.

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Urghundab, having the same direction; the united stream falls into the Helmund, which, flowing farther to the west, discharges its waters into the swamp of Hamoon. Into this last receptacle are also discharged the Khash Rood, the Ibrahim Jooee, the Furrah Rood, and the Adruscund, or river of Subzawur, all flowing southwards from the Huzareh mountains. The Hury or Heri Rood flows westward, the Moorgaub,[5] the river of Andkhoo, and the Bund-i-Burbur,[6] flow northward from the same range. The only lake of any importance is the Ab-istada, but there is a small piece of water[7] of this description four miles north of the city of Kabool.* The extensive lake, or swamp, of Hamoon, on the south-west frontier, can scarcely be considered to belong to Afghanistan. (See *Hamoon*.) Afghanistan, like the neighbouring countries of Beloochistan and Persia, is characterized by a great deficiency of water.

[5] Fraser's Jour. Khorasan, 57; Burnes'Bokh.ii.34; Abbott's Heraut and Khiva, i. 30.
[6] Burnes' Bokhara, i. 162.
[7] E.I.C. Ms. Map; Baber's Memoirs, 137; Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 817; Griffith's Rep. on subject con. with Afg.

Our information respecting the geology of Afghanistan is very imperfect. The great core of the Hindoo Koosh[8] is, as might be expected, of primary formation, inclosed by alternating strata of more recent date; the Kurkutcha[9] range is also of primary formation—blue slate, capped with limestone, and in many places overlaid with sandstone, conglomerate, and other recent deposits. This primary formation may be traced through the Khyber range, whence it passes eastward into the Punjab.† The mountains of Bamian are of recent formation[1]—sandstone and conglomerate, in some instances passing into clay, though granite occasionally crops out. The Kala,[2] or Salt range, is of recent formation, consisting of iron ore, aluminous clay, gypsum, bituminous shale,† spurious coal, sulphur, and rock salt, and yielding naphtha in many places. Little is known of the geological structure of the Suliman mountains. Where examined by Vigne[3] in the Gomul Pass, they were found to consist of secondary formation, sandstone and limestone, abounding in marine *exuviæ*. There are extensive indications of volcanic action along the southern base of the Hindoo Koosh, especially in the valleys of Ghorbund and Bamian;[4] and the great frequency of earthquakes in the valley of Kabool shews that these operations have not yet

[8] Koh-i-Damun, 49.
[9] Wood's Khyber Pass, 4; Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 803; Griffith on Afg.
[1] Jour. As. Soc. 1833, 7; Gerard's Route from Peshawur to Bokhara.
[2] Lord's Koh-i-Damun, 49; Wood's Oxus, 145; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 1; Jameson on Salt Range.
[3] Ghuznee, 102.
[4] Koh-i-Damun, 53.

* Baber states it to lie southward of the town, but this is unquestionably a mistake, perhaps of the translator.

† Jameson is of opinion that no coal worth working exists in this range.

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ceased there. In February, 1842,[5] an earthquake extensively demolished the defences of Jelalabad, and destroyed a third of the town; a hundred more shocks were felt in the course of a month.[6] There are also extensive traces of volcanic action north-west of Ghuznee, about the sources of the river of Logurh.

[5] Millt. Op. in Afg. 271.

[6] Masson's Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. 357.

Afghanistan for four-fifths of its extent is a region of rocks and mountains, interspersed occasionally with well-watered valleys of great fertility and picturesque beauty, and in many places containing elevated table-lands, cold, bleak, barren, and yielding a scanty pasture to hardy stock. With a surface as rugged as that of Switzerland, and summits of much greater height, it exceeds Spain in extent, and, having the latitude of Barbary, Egypt, and Syria, its climate in the lower parts brings to perfection many of the productions of the tropics,[7] whilst its lofty mountains produce the vegetation of the colder parts of the temperate zone. From its geographical position, being traversed by the routes from Western and Central Asia to India, it has frequently been overrun by invaders, who seem to have speedily relinquished it as a prey hard to be retained and of little intrinsic value. The weakness and fluctuating character of its government have prevented it from having any well-defined and permanent political divisions. The customary and popular denominations of the various parts are generally based on natural circumstances, and will here be very briefly enumerated, a fuller account being given of each under their respective names in the alphabetical arrangement. In the north-west is the Huzareh country, perhaps a fourth of all Afghanistan. It is for the most part very mountainous, cold, and barren, inhabited by a barbarous, yet, in general, peaceable Tartar race, bearing in the northern part the name of Huzareh, in the southern that of Eimauk. East of this is the small district of Bamian, still more elevated, few parts being less than 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. It derives importance from containing a system of passes between Kabool and Turkestan. Eastward of Bamian, is the elevated valley of Kabool, in every point of view the most important district in the country. It has on the south the fertile district of Logurh, extending up the northern slope of the highland of Ghuznee. On the north it has the Koh-i-Damun, greatly celebrated for its fertility, high cultivation, and beauty. To the north also lie the fertile vales of Ghorbund,

[7] Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 982-1006; Griffith, Rep. on subjects con. with Afg.

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Punchshir, Nigrow, and Tagoa, and the plain of Begram. East is the district of Lughman, hilly, but in many places fertile. Eastward of this is the rich and beautiful vale of Jelalabad, and south of this last, the district called Nungnehar extends along the northern base of Sufeid Koh, rivalling the Koh-i-Damun in fertility, cultivation, and picturesque beauty. To the north-east of Jelalabad lie Bajour and the little-explored valleys drained by the Panjkora, the Suwat, and the Lundye rivers. This tract is generally known by the name of the Eusufzye country, being held by the powerful tribe so called. The lower parts are well watered and fertile, and have a fine climate, though rather warm; the higher parts are generally clothed by dense and lofty forests. Southward of this is the district of Peshawur, low, level, very fertile, and in climate and produce resembling Northern Hindostan. Further southward, the Salt range contains the rich and beautiful valleys of Murwut, Kohat, Banoo, Bungush, as well as some others. Still farther to the south, the Daman, or Derajat (for the names are almost synonymous), stretches nearly to the northern frontier of Sinde, which it resembles in climate, soil, and produce. Westward of this is Sewestan, hitherto unexplored, but ascertained to have a sultry climate, and in many places to be rich and abundant in some of the most valuable products of the earth, especially grain. Westward of Sewestan is the elevated plain or valley of Pisheen, possessing considerable fertility, and a climate cold in winter, but not to an extreme. North of Pisheen, and between it and Ghuznee, is the country overspread by the Toba, and some other less-known mountain ranges, and containing the basin of the Ab-istada Lake. It is generally rocky, rugged, barren, and in winter severely cold. The district of Ghuznee lies south of those of Logurh and Kabool, and is separated from them by a highland stretching nearly east and west, and having an elevation of nearly 9,000 feet above the sea. The valleys of the Turnak and Urghundab are subdivided into numerous small and politically unimportant districts, which stretch south-west to the plain of Kandahar, and are amazingly productive in grain, particularly wheat. The plain of Kandahar, where watered, is fertile, and having an elevation of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea, it in some degree resembles Northern Hindostan both in climate and in the nature of its produce. To the south it has the little-known district of Shorawuk; to the south-west the sultry, level, and swampy tract

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of Seistan, in many places overspread with shallow waters, replenished by the Helmund and other rivers flowing from the north.

Most mineral productions are obtainable in Afghanistan, especially in the tracts of primary formation. Gold is procured from the sands of the Kabool river and of the Indus;[8] it is also brought down from Hindoo Koosh in the streams of Lughman, and Drummond believes that it exists throughout that vast range.[9] It is unnecessary, however, to add that a vague belief is not entitled to the respect due to even the slightest degree of evidence. He considers the Huzareh mountains to be the richest in gold, and mentions a number of accounts which he received corroborative of this opinion. A vein of silver ore was observed by Lord[1] in the mica-slate of the Ghorbund valley, and he heard that a very rich vein was formerly worked by the Jagatais, in the valley of Punchshir. Drummond[2] was informed that there are three silver mines at present not worked in the Huzareh mountains. Cinnabar is reported to be found in the same group. Copper is met with in many places in Afghanistan. Masson[3] found it more or less abundant in the Kurkutcha range. Drummond[4] found the vitreous and purple sulphurets, containing from sixty to eighty per cent. of the metal, and is of opinion that abundance of ores could be obtained, yielding from twenty to thirty per cent. In the vicinity of Tezeen, according to Masson, large specimens of pure malleable copper have been obtained. It is to be regretted that the specification of the localities by this last writer is very confused, but we learn from him that in general the richest deposits of copper ore are south-east of Kabool, and probably in Sufeid Koh. Copper ore is also met with in Bamian.[5] There are very rich and extensive lodes of lead in the Ghorbund valley, in the lower part of Hindoo Koosh, north-west of Kabool. Antimony has also been discovered in the same vicinity. This mineral is abundant in Afghanistan, being met with at Bamian, and existing to such an extent in the Khyber range, that the water is rendered deleterious by it.[6] Burnes[7] mentions tin at Bamian, but so vaguely as to entitle the intimation to little credit. Zinc occurs in the Ghorbund valley, as do sulphur, sal-ammoniac, and nitre. "Iron ore (observes Lord)[8] occurs so abundantly through the entire range (Hindoo Kosh), that I have thought it unnecessary to particularize its localities." At the Pass

[8] Burnes' Bokhara, i. 80; Wood's Oxus, 122; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 2; Jameson's Letter on Minerals of Afg.

[9] Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 88, 89; Drummond on Mineral Resources of Afg.

[1] Lord, Koh-i-Damun, 47.

[2] Ut supra, 91.

[3] Bal. Afg. Panj. iii. 177.

[4] Ut supra, 78.

[5] Burnes' Bokhara, ii. 246; Lord, Koh-i-Damun, 54.

[6] Reid, as quoted by Hough, Narr. 315.

[7] Burnes' Bokhara, ii. 246.

[8] Ut supra, 55.

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of Hajeguk, near Bamian, very rich black iron ore forms entire hills. Bajour, and other places in the north-east, about the upper part of the river Panjkora, contain inexhaustible deposits of ore of iron of the finest quality, but that portion only which is swept down by the torrents, in the form of sand, is at present used. It is smelted with charcoal,[9] and the metal obtained is of such superior quality, that it sells in India at three times the price of common iron. Coal is found (as has been already mentioned) in the Kala range; also at Dobundee,[1] in the north of the plain of Peshawur, and in the Huzareh country, in the north-east of Afghanistan. The mountains and rocks, which so extensively overspread the middle and central parts of Afghanistan, appear to be in general of secondary formation, and they yield no metal, except, in some places, iron.[2]

[9] Drummond, 83.

[1] Drummond, 89.

[2] Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 2; Jameson on Mineralogy of Afg.

There is much diversity of climate in Afghanistan, resulting less from difference of latitude (though this extends to above seven degrees) than to difference of elevation. The country is, however, in general, characterized by dryness and great extremes of temperature, according to the season of the year, the cold being usually severe in winter, even where the heat in summer is great. Thus at Ghuznee, where the snow lies for three months in winter and the thermometer sinks to from 10° to 15° below zero,[3] it during the summer months ranges from 90° to 94°,[4] a degree of heat scarcely ever known in Britain, even for a day. In Kabool snow lies for two or three months together, during which the people seldom leave their houses, sleep, like the Russians, close to stoves, and the thermometer falls to 5° or 6° below zero.[5] At Khoord Kabool,[6] 1,070 feet higher than Kabool, the cold on the 16th of October was intense, the thermometer being below zero all night, and the water in the water-bags frozen into solid ice. It is universally believed in the country that the entire population of Ghuznee[7] has been destroyed by snow-storms, and that this dreadful calamity has several times occurred. As there is great scarcity of fuel there,[8] it is by no means improbable that, in a very prolonged and severe winter, snow might interrupt communication and intense cold destroy the inhabitants. It may be concluded in general, on unquestionable grounds, that throughout Northern Afghanistan, with the exception of the plains of Jelalabad and Peshawur, the cold is intense in winter, varying, however, in degree according to the elevation of the

[3] Crawfurd, in App. to Eyre's Milit. Op. at Caubul, 409.

[4] Hough's Narr. App. 65.

[5] Hough, 282.

[6] Hough, App. 68.

[7] Elphinstone's Caubul, 137.

[8] Hough, 226.

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surface; and that, in a latitude lower than that of Spain or Italy, the severity of a Russian winter in most places is endured. In the Kurkutcha mountains, not more than from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above Kabool,[1] the frost is in winter so intense as to burst the rocks; at Jelalabad,[2] scarcely differing in latitude from Kabool, the winter is as mild as in Hindostan, and so sudden is the change of climate, that at Gundamuk, where the highland of Kabool sinks abruptly to the plain of Jelalabad, the traveller finds, at the same time, snow falling above and rain below the pass. This sudden change is noticed by Baber.[3] The elevation of Jelalabad is 1,964 feet, 4,000 less than that of Kabool; but the mean temperature of Jelalabad is greater than this fact will satisfactorily account for.[4] Wood attributes it to the reverberation of the sun's rays, and the radiation of heat from the surrounding hills. In Peshawur, though nearly 1,000 feet lower than Jelalabad, there are frosts, during the night, to the beginning of March.[5] In Daman, also, though 400 or 500 feet lower than Peshawur, there is generally frost during the nights in midwinter.[6] In the Huzareh country, in the north-western extremity of Afghanistan,[7] the cold is intense during the winter, the snow lying, without intermission, four or five months. Towards the southern frontier, where the table-land between the Hala and Amran mountains has an elevation exceeding 5,000 feet above the sea, the cold is likewise severe in winter, and Masson,[8] in some places, found the roads covered with ice. Kandahar has a mild climate in winter, snow is scarcely known, and water is for the most part but slightly frozen; circumstances which are the more remarkable, as its elevation is considerable, amounting to 3,484 feet.[9] The heat of summer is almost everywhere very great, except in the very elevated parts of Hindoo Koosh and other lofty mountains. In the lower parts of Sewestan the heat is proverbially compared to that of the infernal regions. In the Daman the summer heat exceeds that of Hindostan. In Peshawur it is also for some time very hot,[1] the thermometer reaching 110° and 112° in the shade, but falling on the setting in of breezes from the snowy mountains. In the confined plain of Jelalabad the heat is sometimes so intense as to produce simoom and destroy animal life. At Kandahar the thermometer, in summer, is frequently above 110° in the shade,[2] and the fatal simoom is felt. Even at Kabool, though having an elevation of

[1] Wood's Khyber Pass, 4.
[2] Wood's Khyber Pass, 7.
[3] Memoirs, 41.
[4] Wood's Khyber Pass, 6.
[5] Elphinstone's Caubul, 133.
[6] Id. 135.
[7] Id. 482; Wood's Oxus, 198, 202; Baber, 209-211.
[8] Bal. Afg. Panj. 320, 321, 329.
[9] Hough's App. 74; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 57; Grif, Bar. and Ther. Meas.
[1] Elph. 132, 133.
[2] Hough, App. 64.

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above 6,000 feet, the thermometer ranges from 90° to 100° in summer.[1] The monsoon, which deluges Hindostan, has scarcely any effect in Afghanistan farther west than the Suliman mountains;[2] nor are the falls, either of rain or snow, heavy, during the cool season, while, in the hot season, the rains are, for the most part, slight and of rare occurrence. It may tend to give a vivid impression of the great aridity of Afghanistan to compare its means for the transmission of water with those of France, a country of inferior extent. Afghanistan, it may be said, has but one river—that of Kabool—which sends its water to the ocean, the Toe and the Kurum being very insignificant streams, while France, besides the two great rivers—the Loire and the Rhone—has the Garonne, the Seine, the Somme, and several others, exclusive of the large feeders of the Rhine. With respect to the effect of the climate on the human constitution, Elphinstone expresses himself as follows:[3]—"Judging from the size, strength, and activity of the inhabitants, we should pronounce the climate favourable to the human constitution, and many parts of the country are certainly remarkable for their salubrity. But on an inspection of the facts, it appears doubtful whether the diseases of Afghanistan are not more fatal than those of India. Yet those diseases are not numerous, and few of them are of those descriptions which make most havoc in other countries. Fevers and agues are common in autumn, and are also felt in spring. Colds are very troublesome, and sometimes dangerous in winter. Opthalmia is common." These and small-pox are the more common diseases in Afghanistan.

[1] Hough, App. 66-7.
[2] Elph. 129.
[3] Elph. 140.

Notwithstanding that a large portion of the country is irreclaimable desert, that most is unenclosed, and that nearly everywhere difficult fastnesses abound, there is no great variety nor large number of wild animals. Lions are said to haunt the Kohistan of Kabool, and other places at the base of Hindoo Koosh,[4] but to be neither so large nor so fierce as those of warmer regions; their existence, however, seems doubtful. Leopards are very common in the Kohistan, but they do not attack men.[5] Tigers haunt the jungles of the Daman, and among the Suliman mountains, but both in strength and boldness they are inferior to those of Hindostan Proper. Hyænas are numerous, and attack sheep and large cattle. Wolves principally frequent the cold country, and in winter collect in troops and destroy both domestic animals and men.[6] There are two kinds of bears[7]—the

[4] Elph. 141.
[5] Jour. As. Soc. 1839, p. 1007; Irwin, Memoir of Afg. Id. 1841, p. 978; Grif. Rep. on Afg.
[6] Elph. 141; Baber, 264.
[7] Havelock, War in Afg. ii. 94.

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black bear, common in many parts of India, and another of a dirty white, or rather yellow colour. Elephants are unknown in a wild state, and the few which are kept for the purposes of state have been brought from Hindostan. The rhinoceros, common in the time of Baber[3] in the Eusufzye country, does not now appear to be found there. Jackals and foxes are numerous, and in many places troublesome. Monkeys are found in the north-eastern part.[4] Wild sheep and goats are common in the mountain tracts in the north. Antelopes are rare, elks more common. The markhur, a powerful quadruped, in size and figure between the goat and elk, frequents the wilds of the Suliman and some other mountains. One measured by Vigne[5] was five feet eight inches long, three feet three inches high, its horns each two feet seven inches long, the circumference of its fore hoof eleven inches, yet it was not considered a large one. Afghanistan also affords a home to the wild ass or gorkhar, the wild hog, the porcupine, various kinds of deer and goats, the wild dog, the mongoose, the ferret, and the hare.[6] The variety of cat called the Persian properly belongs to Kabool. Of domestic animals, the dromedary, or one-humped camel, is the usual beast of burthen throughout the plain country. The Bactrian, or two-humped variety, is of unfrequent occurrence. The horses of Afghanistan are not much esteemed, but some of those bred about Herat are valuable. In the Huzareh country is an excellent hardy race of ponies called yaboos. Asses are much used for burthen, but they are not of a superior kind. Buffaloes are scarcely known, except in the Daman, in Peshawur, and Kandahar. The cow is kept in great numbers in the Daman, but elsewhere receives little attention. The species resembles that of India in having a hump, but is in most respects inferior. In the cooler tracts, where the pasture is good, a quantity of milk is obtained which would scarcely be credited by those acquainted only with the dairies of Europe. Oxen are generally kept for the plough, and amongst the pastoral tribes for carrying their tents. The great dependence of those tribes is on their sheep, which are of the broad-tailed kind called *doomba*.[7] Their tails weigh ten or twelve pounds, and the fleece is large and fine. Goats are very numerous, and some are kept with each flock of sheep to lead them to pasture. Dogs are kept in great numbers, and in general of good breeds; the greyhounds espe-

[3] Mem. 253.

[4] Elph. 142.

[5] Ghuznee, 86.

[6] Irwin, 1007; Grif. 977—982; Elph. 141—145.

[7] Griffith, 981.

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cially are very fine and much valued, the people being greatly addicted to the sports of the field. The birds are eagles, hawks of several varieties (many of them excellent for falconry), swans, wild geese and ducks, herons, cranes, storks, partridges, quails, and a variety of small birds. Parrots are found in the warmer parts. The snakes are seldom poisonous. Scorpions are common at Peshawur, where their stings, though severe, are not often fatal.

Our acquaintance with the vegetable productions of Afghanistan is not at all proportioned to the importance of the subject. Many European trees are common there, and several of our finest fruits grow wild.[8] The principal forest-trees are the *baloot*, a species of oak growing on the mountains, from the elevation of 2,000 feet to 4,500 feet above the sea; the *zaitoon*, or wild olive, from that limit up to 6,500 feet, where the *deodar*, a large and noble species of pine, begins to flourish and continues as far as the limit of 10,000 feet. With these are intermixed, at various heights, the cypress, walnut, birch, holly, pistachio mastrah, the *sinjit* (eleagnus orientalis), the *pinus chilgozeh*, producing edible seeds slightly flavoured with turpentine, the hazel, and the mulberry. On the plains are found tamarisks, willows, planes, poplars, and some others.

[8] Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 797; Grif. Rep. on Subjects con. with Afg.

A large proportion of the population of Afghanistan is in the pastoral state, partly in consequence of imperfect civilization and hereditary habits, partly because a large part of the country is so rugged, ill-watered, and barren, as to be unfit for cultivation, yielding only a scanty pasturage for camels, sheep, and goats. It is a proof of the barbarous nature of the government and of the state of society, that in the Daman[9] and many other parts, large tracts, which might be cultivated with the most successful result, are for a great part of the year overrun by the rude mountain tribes, who, during winter, seek there a milder temperature and more abundant pasturage. The disturbed state in which the country has continued, with little intermission, from time immemorial, may be regarded both as a cause and an effect of the prevalence of the pastoral life. Such a life affords readier means than any other for eluding violence and oppression; and it is notorious that a nomadic population is everywhere prone to marauding and plundering habits. Next to Peshawur and the Daman, the most generally cultivated tracts are the valley of Kabool, with

[9] Burnes's Trade of the Derajat, 98.

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the lesser valleys which open into it, the country about Kandahar, and the valley of Boree in Sewestan.

There are two harvests in the year in most parts of Afghanistan :[9] the *rubbee*, or *behaureh*, sown in autumn and the beginning of winter and reaped late in spring or early in summer; and the *khureef*, or *panizeh*, sown in the end of spring and reaped in autumn: the former consists of wheat, barley, *addus* (ervum lens), *nukhod* (cicer arietinum), beans and peas, rye and oats, the last two being cultivated for the straw for fodder. The khureef consists chiefly of rice, *arzun* (panicum Italicum), *gall* (panicum miliacum), *jowauree* (holcus sorghum), *bajreh* (holcus spicatum), maize. Wheat is the staple article of food for the Afghans, but rice is grown as high up as from 6,000 to 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. Maize is ground into flour, and is also, when unripe, roasted, and thus used as food. Cotton, sugar, safflower, madder, and tobacco, are grown in the warmer parts of the country. The description of cultivation called *paulacz* is very important; it includes melons and various kinds of cucumbers, gourds, and pumpkins. Natural grasses are scarce, and hay is seldom made; sometimes, however, the leaves and stems of thistles, docks, rhubarb, and other similar wild plants, are cut and dried for this purpose. Esculent vegetables are in general of inferior quality. Those cultivated are cabbages, cauliflowers, spinach, lettuce, onions, garlic, beet-root, egg-plant. The potato was introduced by Burnes, but became extinct. Kabool probably excels all other places in the variety, abundance, and excellence of its fruits, which are also surprisingly cheap. The principal are peaches, apricots, nectarines, grapes, pomegranates, figs, apples, pears, plums, quinces, cherries, mulberries, walnuts. Citrons and dates are produced at Jelalabad. Fruit, both fresh and preserved in various forms, constitutes a considerable article in the diet of the people.

Should Afghanistan advance in cultivation and commercial prosperity, its wool would unquestionably become its most important element of wealth, unless the mineral resources of its extensive mountain ranges should prove available in a higher degree than is at present anticipated. The fine wool of Afghanistan* is produced both from goats and sheep; that of goats is

[9] Elph. Caubul, 300; Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 30; Irwin, Memoir of Afg.; Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 982; Grif. Rep. on Subjects con. with Afg.

* See a valuable paper, by Hutton, in "Transact. of As. Soc. of Bengal," 1840, vol. ix. 327, "On wool and woollen manufactures of Khorassan." The physiology of wool appears to be very little understood; it is produced of

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a fine and remarkably soft down, lying at the roots of the outer or true hair. It is generally of a rich dark-brown hue, while the long coarse hair is jet black: it is sometimes found of a white colour, but not often. The breed of goats is short-legged and shaggy, but symmetrically and beautifully formed. The fleeces are obtained at two seasons: the winter covering is shorn in spring, and is cleared of the long hairs in a very tedious manner by hand-picking;[1] the summer fleece, which is much finer, softer, and more silky,[2] is obtained only from the skins of the slaughtered animals. The skins are rubbed with lime and potash, which loosens the long hair and renders it easy of removal from among the more tenacious short hair, which is taken off separately afterwards. The fine wool is manufactured throughout Afghanistan, but especially at Kabool, into shawls and other fine fabrics. The long coarse hair is made into grain bags, tent cloths, ropes, and various coarse fabrics. The fleeces of the sheep are also finer in summer than in winter, and these animals are in like manner shorn in spring, while in autumn the wool is obtained only from the slaughtered sheep. The winter wool, as that of goats, is manufactured into coarse fabrics, the autumn into shawls or cloaks, or sometimes it is prepared with the leather to form posteens or warm upper garments, well calculated to fence off the intense cold of the approaching season. The Huzareh territory in the north-west of Afghanistan produces and maintains great numbers of sheep, goats, and camels bearing the finest wool.[3] The principal places of woollen manufactures are Kabool and Kandahar, those of the former being considered the finer. The process of making a fine shawl is very tedious; half a dozen men are generally employed on it at once,[4] with implements of the rudest kinds, resembling those used in making hand-lace in Europe. The price is consequently very high, amounting to 100*l.* sterling and upwards; yet these shawls are considered inferior to those of Kashmir, being stiff and harsh to the touch. The woollen fabrics of Afghanistan are seldom exported, as from the scarcity of artificers, the want of machinery, and the great demand, there are not enough produced to supply the home market. The rural popula-

[1] Burnes' Wool of Kabool, 105-107.
[2] Hutton, 327.
[3] Burnes' Wool of Kabool, 107.
[4] Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, ii.101.

the finest quality, both in the sultry wilds of Kandahar and of Spain, and in the table-land of Pamir, near the limits of perpetual congelation. A dry atmosphere and fine herbage appear the most indispensable requisites for its perfection.

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tion generally wear woollen cloths made at home by their own families. Felting, the earliest invented and most obvious method of forming cloths of wool, is conducted in a very simple manner.[3] A mat of rushes is laid open on the ground and the wool spread over it; the mat is then folded up and rolled backwards and forwards by men pressing on it, and the process is continued until a complete felt is formed. It is called vernacularly *nummud*, of which the finer and thinner kinds are used for clothing, the coarser and thicker for carpets and tent cloths. Vigne whimsically supposes, that the *Numidæ* and *Nomade* tribes in general received the names from using these nummuds. In a country where every one goes heavily armed the quantity of arms sold must be considerable:[4] those of the finer and dearer kinds are of Russian manufacture, and a few of British, but the greater part of those in use are made at Kabool, especially the long and formidable jezail or rifle. The fire-arms, as well as all the cutlery and hardware made in the country, are of very coarse and clumsy fabrication. A little silk is made up for the home market as well as a few coarse cottons, but in general the Afghans are dependant for these articles on foreign supplies. Manufactures in leather, saddlery, trappings, and harness for horses, camels, and bullocks, are the only important branches of handicraft besides those already mentioned.

[3] Hutton, ut supra, 330.

[4] Nowrojee Furdoonjee, 148.

That Afghanistan should retain any foreign trade, in spite of the exorbitant exactions of the men in power and the rapacity of the wild tribes infesting the passes, may be regarded as an extraordinary illustration of the pervading force of mercantile enterprise and perseverance. Commerce flows chiefly in two directions—to the east with Hindostan, and thus circuitously with Great Britain, and to the north-west with central Asia and Russia. There is another course of less importance southwards, through Kelat to Sonmeanee, on the Indian Ocean. The three great eastern passes, the Khyber in the north, the Bolan in the south, and the Gomul between them, are capable of great improvement by the judicious application of labour and engineering skill; but the country has been so often invaded by armies forcing their way to India, that it has been the policy of the inhabitants rather to obstruct than to clear the channels of communication. From the want of more commodious roads, goods are transported on the backs of beasts of burthen, principally camels,

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to the total neglect of the facilities afforded by wheel carriages.[4] Yet, under all these discouraging circumstances, the amount of imported goods sold in Kabool annually is considerable.[5] Burnes, in a report drawn up in 1838, states the amount of British cloths sold there in one year at 478,000 rupees value; of Indian goods, at 933,000 rupees. Those most in demand are broad cloths, velvets, shawls, carpets, muslins, chintzes of various colours and patterns, long-cloth, loongees, or thick and costly stuffs of silk and cotton for scarfs, handkerchiefs, and various fancy articles in silk and cotton; total value, 141,100*l*. Indigo and other dye stuffs, of which there is a large consumption, drugs, groceries, cutlery, fire-arms, hardware in general, leather, paper, jewellery, trinkets, porcelain, glass, and ivory, will probably raise the amount to about 300,000*l*. annually. The quantity of goods taken by Peshawur, Daman, Kandahar, and the wild tribes scattered over the country, may make the whole amount taken from us 500,000*l*.[6] The returns are principally made in madder and other dye-stuffs, assafœtida and other drugs, dried and fresh fruits, raw silk, tobacco, wool, lead, sulphur, alum, zinc, horses, ponies, and camels. The communication with central Asia and Russia by the north-western frontier is far more difficult than that with Hindostan. It is principally by the passes of Hindoo Koosh or by the Bamian route. Of the passes of Hindoo Koosh, the most frequented is that of Koushan, over the north-eastern shoulder of the principal summit, and at the most elevated part of the road estimated to be 15,000 feet high.[7] It is described by Lord as "narrow, rocky, and uneven, with a fall of 200 feet a mile, so that it was impossible that it should have ever contained any other waters than those of a headlong rapid torrent." As this is the most frequented pass through Hindoo Koosh, it is probably the best; but it is scarcely practicable for beasts of burthen at its upper part, where the transport of goods is effected on men's shoulders, and it is totally closed by snow in winter. The Bamian route, the principal course across the north-west frontier, lies for above 100 miles over a succession of mountain ridges, varying in height from 8,000 to 13,000 feet;[8] one of them, indeed, estimated by Outram to have an elevation of 15,000 feet.[9] There is also a caravan route across the Huzareh mountains from Herat, and this probably was taken by Alexander in his pursuit of Bessus.[1] The route south

[4] Irwin, ut supra, 1015.

[5] App. 194.

[6] Burnes, on Fair for the Indus, 121.

[7] Koh-i-Daman, 52.

[8] Burnes' Bok. i. 178-206; Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii.385.

[9] Rough Notes, 129.

[1] Arrian, iii. 28.

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of Herat from Yerd to Kandahar is scarcely used as a channel of commercial intercourse. Difficult as communication is, Kabool is supplied with manufactured goods in greater abundance from Russia than from either Great Britain or from India. The imports from Russia are gold and gold-dust, jewellery, copper, fire-arms, cutlery, hardware in general, gold, copper, and iron wire, trinkets, glass, porcelain, paper, leather, dye stuffs, drugs, tea, refined sugar, broad-cloth, velvet, satins, and other silks; chintzes, calicos, muslins, and handkerchiefs. No accurate information has been obtained how the returns are made. It is obvious that the raw produce of Afghanistan is in general too bulky to bear profitable transport to Russia, and that the return in goods must be made to Bokhara, Kunduz, and Kokan. The rapacious invasions of neighbouring countries, especially Hindostan, by the Afghans, and the heavy tributes exacted by them, must have diverted a large quantity of the precious metals into their country; but the stock, it is to be believed, must now be nearly exhausted. In addition to the imports already enumerated, much raw silk[3] of fine quality is brought from Bokhara, and some tea and other goods from China, by way of Yarkund, Kokan, and Bokhara.

[3] Nowrojee Furdoonjee, 150.

The denominations and value of the currency expressed in decimals of English currency are, respectively—

						s.	d.
Kowree ...	...	shell	...	...	...	,,	·010
Kuseera ...	...	copper	...	...	...	,,	·083
Ghaz ...	...	do.	...	...	...	,,	·166
Pysa ...	...	do.	...	...	...	,,	·333
Shahee ...	...	silver	...	...	...	,,	1·666
Sunnar ...	...	do.	...	...	...	,,	3·333
Abbasee	...	do.	...	...	...	,,	6·666
Rupee ...	...	do.	...	...	...	1	8·000
Tilla ...	...	gold	...	...	...	11	9·027
Boodkec or ducat		do.	...	...	...	9	9·048

Silver is virtually the standard, the value of gold fluctuating according to its abundance or scarcity. Thus the gold mohur is sometimes worth 15 rupees, sometimes 18; its average value may be taken at 1*l.* 10*s.*[4] The toornoin is an imaginary money of account, equal to 20 rupees, or 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

[4] Glossary to Sale, in voce.

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[5] Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, 148.

In the monetary transactions of this country,[5] the relative value of gold coin, or bullion, to silver is found to be much lower than in Europe, being generally 11, 12, or 13 to 1, instead of 14 or 15; but this anomaly (according to our notions) prevails through the greater part of Eastern Asia.

The principal commercial weights are the—

	lb.	oz.	gr.
Nukhoad	,,	,,	2·958
Miscal	,,	,,	71·000
Pow	,,	12·	428
Seer	12·	15·	,,
Khurwar	1038·	6·	,,

The principal measures of length are the—

	MILES.	FEET.	INCHES.
Khoord	,,	,,	0·632
Gheerah or Pow	,,	,,	2·531
Ghuz-i-Shah	,,	,,	40·500
Biswah	,,	4·	,,
Jureeb	,,	80.	,,
Kroe or koss	2·	,,	,,
Munzil	24·	,,	,,

[6] Burnes' Trade of the Derajat, 99.

[7] Burnes' Rep. 99; Mohan Lal. Bahawulpur, 73.

The commerce and carrying trade of Afghanistan are, to a considerable extent, conducted by tribes who combine pastoral occupations with these pursuits.[6] The principal of them are the Lohanis, perhaps the most extensively and regularly migratory race in existence.[7] They amount to above 100,000 persons, and take with them 24,000 camels, of which 5,140 in one year were loaded with merchandize, and on that occasion they had, besides, with one of their companies, 60,000 sheep; so that the whole train of domestic animals must have amounted to some hundreds of thousands. They winter in the Daman, which produces abundant pasture at that time, and has besides a delightful climate. Here the families, cattle, and bulky property of the tribe, are left in charge of a force adequate for their management and protection, while the rest proceed to lay in merchandize at Dera Ismael Khan, Dera Ghazee Khan, or even at Bombay or Calcutta. When the return of spring opens the passes and brings forward the pastures throughout the higher parts of Afghanistan, they

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rendezvous at the town of Drabund in the Derajat, and proceed with supplies suited to the markets of central Asia and Afghanistan. Their route is by the Gomul Pass, where they are obliged to fight their way through the Vaziris, the Sulernan Kal, and other predatory tribes.[8] This system is very ancient.[9] Sultan Baber relates that, in 1505, he robbed the Lohani merchants of articles of the same kind as they now carry.

[8] Vigne's Guznee, 105.
[9] Memoirs, 161.

There is considerable, though not complete, uniformity of religious belief in Afghanistan. The Afghans for the most part are Mahometan Soonnees,[1] acknowledging the three first Kaliphs, and rejecting the claim of Ali to the immediate succession to the prophet's powers; but the Huzarehs are Shias, a fact attested both by Wood[2] and Masson.[3] In Afghanistan, as elsewhere, there is the bitterest animosity between the votaries of the respective sects, insomuch that Persians in Kabool live in continual dread of massacre. More indulgence is shewn to Christians, and even to Hindoos, than to Shias. Both Elphinstone[4] and Masson[5] bear ample evidence of the toleration shewn to Christians; and it is not unworthy of remark, that in the late atrocious massacre of the Anglo-Indian troops, no exemption was made in favour of Mahometans. The Shias, Elphinstone[6] observes, are much more bigotted than the Soonnees. The moollahs or priests are very numerous.[7] Their character and name are conferred by an assembly of members of the order, on candidates who have undergone a regular course of study and examination, the essential ceremony consisting in placing on the new member the turban of a moollah, which is white, very large, and of a peculiar shape. Besides the turban, the moollahs wear a distinctive dress, consisting of a large loose gown of white or black cotton. Neither in Afghanistan, nor in any other Mahometan country, is the priesthood so distinct from the laity as in the chief Christian churches, whether Greek, Roman, or Protestant. They live in many respects as laymen, trading, farming, and lending money on usury. Some, indeed, are supported on pensions from the state; and those who discharge religious duties throughout the country receive a proportion of the rural produce. Legacies are frequently made to them. Some subsist by teaching and practising the law, others by preaching, and in consequence receiving remuneration from the congregations to whom their exhortations are addressed; some are mere amateur priests and students, who, as Elphin-

[1] Elph. 200.
[2] Route of Kab. and Toorkestan, 22.
[3] Bal. Afg. Panj. 290 to 301.
[4] 201-205.
[5] Passim.
[6] 206.
[7] Elph. 218.

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stone observes,[1] "live on their own means, and pursue their studies and amusements at leisure." The same eminent writer says,[2] "there are no corporate bodies of moollahs as there are of monks in Europe, nor is the whole order under the command of any chief, or subject to any particular discipline like the clergy in England. All except those who hold offices under the Crown are entirely independent, and the co-operation among them is only produced by a sense of common interest." There are sundry minor religious professors—Syuds, who are considered to be descended from Mahomet, Dervises, Fakeers, Calenders; but a discriminating account of them would occupy nearly as much space as a similar account of the monastic orders in Europe. Extraordinary reverence is paid to those who aim at acquiring the reputation of superior sanctity, either by real or pretended austerity,[3] and Elphinstone mentions some of these aspirants before whom the king did not venture to be seated until pressed. Tombs, and other localities, associated with the names of these deluding or deluded saints, are of frequent occurrence, and command the humble adoration of the people.

[1] Elph. 218.

[2] 218.

[3] 220.

Of the history of Afghanistan little is known till comparatively modern times. Its condition from the period of its being peopled has perhaps never varied much from what it is now. It was probably at all times occupied by fierce and lawless tribes, among whom regular government was scarcely known, and who recognized no authority that was not enforced by the sword. Their country has shared the fate of the greater part of the East, in being repeatedly overrun by conquerors, but the traces of conquest have been generally evanescent. The Afghans in turn have carried their arms beyond their own frontier, into Persia to the west and India to the east, gaining, like their enslavers, temporary triumph and supremacy, but, like them, establishing no permanent dominion.

The dominant power in Afghanistan in later times has been exercised by the tribe of the Dooranees. Ahmed Shah, the founder of their government, after experiencing many vicissitudes in contests with the Persians and his own countrymen, procured himself to be crowned at Kandahar, in the year 1747. His reign, which continued twenty-six years, was occupied with wars, external and internal; but at his death the dominions which acknowledged his sovereignty extended from the west of Khorassan to Sirhind,[4]

[4] Elph. 557.

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and from the Oxus to the sea. His son and successor, Timur, Shah, seems to have been a man of tamer character than his father, and to have had no desire as to empire beyond that of preserving the dominions which he inherited. He did not succeed even in this limited object of ambition, having suffered from the encroachments of the King of Bokhara, against whom he was ultimately induced to march with an immense army. This movement, however, produced nothing but many professions of respect from the King of Bokhara, and a peace, by which that prince was allowed to retain all the fruits of his aggressions. By Timur the chief seat of government was removed to Kabool.[5]

[5] Elph. 559—565.

The ordinary rules of succession have little force in oriental countries. Timur was succeeded by Zemaun Shah, a younger son of the deceased prince, to the exclusion of Hoomayon, to whom the throne belonged, if the right were to be adjudged according to primogeniture. Zemaun Shah repeatedly threatened India with invasion; the last time in the year 1800, when his design was arrested by apprehensions for the safety of his own dominions on the west. He was finally compelled to yield to his elder brother, Mahmood, by whom, in accordance with Asiatic precedent, he was imprisoned and deprived of sight. Zemaun Shah had inflicted the like penalties on his elder brother Hoomayon.[6] Mahmood did not enjoy his success undisturbed. His possession of the throne was contested by another brother, named Shoojah-ool-Moolk, and after a severe struggle the latter became master of the prize in dispute, and of the person of his rival. On this occasion Shoojah-ool-Moolk exercised unusual clemency. He imprisoned his brother, but he spared his sight. This humanity was but ill rewarded. In the course of the intrigues and convulsions which marked the reign of Shoojah, in common with all eastern princes, Mahmood obtained his freedom, and reappeared in arms against his competitor. The result was disastrous to Shoojah, who fled to Lahore, where he was confined and plundered by Runjeet Singh. He ultimately escaped and found a retreat in the British territory.[7]

[6] Elph. 579—590.

[7] Hough, 380—399.

Mahmood owed his success to the talents of his vizier, Futteh Khan; but Kamram, the son of Mahmood, having taken an aversion to the minister, prevailed on his father to imprison him and put out his eyes. Eventually Futteh Khan was murdered with great cruelty. This treatment of the vizier laid the founda-

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tion of another revolution, in which the brothers of that personage were the chief actors. Mahmood fled to Herat, where he died, and was succeeded in the portion of authority which he had been able to retain by his son Kamram. The rest of the country passed into the hands of the brothers of Futteh Singh, the most able and active of them being Dost Mohammed Khan. Shoojah made two attempts to recover his lost throne, but failed, and was compelled again to seek refuge beyond the limits of the dominions which he claimed.[7]

[7] Hough, 400—416.

About the year 1837, the conduct of certain agents of Russia in the countries lying to the westward of India, excited the apprehensions of the British government. It was consequently desired to establish an alliance with the ruling powers in Afghanistan, and overtures were made to Dost Mahomed Khan. They failed: the attention of the British authorities was then turned to the exiled prince, Shah Shoojah, and an expedition from British India on a large scale was prepared for the purpose of restoring him to the throne from which he had been expelled. At this time Dost Mahomed held Kabool and a considerable portion of the Huzareh country, having a revenue of 260,000*l*. His regular army amounted to 14,000 men,[8] of whom 6,000 were cavalry, and his artillery consisted of 40 guns. The three brothers of Dost Mahomed, Kohen Dil Khan, Rehem Dil Khan, and Mehir Dil Khan, held Kandahar with the surrounding country, and an income of 80,000*l*. per annum.[9] They were supposed to have at the same time 3,000 cavalry, 1,000 infantry, and 15 pieces of cannon.[1] Herat, the fourth sub-division of Afghanistan, continued to be held by Kamram.

[8] Hough, 289.

[9] Hough, 140.

[1] Conolly, ii. 12.

The British force destined to act in Scinde and Afghanistan was furnished partly from Bengal, partly from Bombay, and consisted of 28,350 men.[2] These were to be aided by a Sikh force amounting to 6,000, and by a force nominally assigned to the Shazada (Shoojah's eldest son) of 4,000; while a Sikh army of observation, amounting to 15,000, was to assemble in Peshawur. The chief command was held by Sir John Keane, commander-in-chief of the army under the presidency of Bombay. The march of the invading force was attended by many difficulties and privations, but it was successfully pursued to Kandahar, where, on the 8th of May, 1839, Shah Shoojah was solemnly enthroned. On the 21st of the same month, the British army

[2] Hough, 5.

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was before Ghuznee; on the 23rd, the gates of that place were blown in and the fortress successfully stormed. On the 7th of August, the victors entered the city of Kabool (Dost Mahomed having previously quitted it), and the war was regarded as at an end. A few months dispelled this illusion. The British troops, though engaged in maintaining the throne of the prince, who from the chief city of eastern Afghanistan claimed to exercise the power of a sovereign, found that they were virtually in an enemy's country. The wild tribes manifested the most inveterate hostility to the English, and the 2nd of November, 1841, was signalized by a fearful outbreak at Kabool, in which several distinguished British officers were massacred. Among them was Colonel Sir Alexander Burnes, whose authority is so frequently referred to in this work. From that time the situation of the British force at Kabool was one of continued danger and suffering. Akbar Khan, son of Dost Mahomed Khan, arrived to co-operate with the desperate bands previously engaged against them; and late in the month of December, Sir William Macnaghten, the British envoy in Afghanistan, unfortunately agreed to hold a conference with him. At this meeting, the British representative and several officers were treacherously murdered. A convention, under which the British were to evacuate Afghanistan, was subsequently concluded: in the belief that its terms would be observed, the remnant of the army began to move. They were attacked on the road, exposed to miserable hardships from cold, hunger, and fatigue, as well as from the annoyances of the enemy, into whose hands many fell, some as ordinary prisoners, others (including the high-minded Lady Sale and several of her countrywomen) by arrangement with Akbar Khan. The remainder pushed on for Jelalabad, which was held by Sir Robert Sale; but only one European* and four or five natives succeeded in reaching it. Such was the fate of a force which, about two months before, numbered 5,000 fighting men, with an array of camp followers more than three times as many. Other disasters followed, and Ghuznee, so recently and so brilliantly won, returned by surrender into the hands of the enemy. The course of events thus direful to the British army was not less so to the prince in whose behalf it was engaged. Shah Shoojah met the fate which had overtaken so many of his English supporters, and died by the hands of assassins.

Public Official Papers, E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* Dr. Bryden, a medical officer of the Bengal army.

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Gloomy as were now the fortune and prospects of the British in Afghanistan, the darkness was relieved by many displays of brilliant and successful valour. General Nott at Kandahar, and Sir Robert Sale at Jelalabad, must be especially named as having nobly maintained the honour and interests of their country. Preparations were also in progress for vindicating them on a larger scale, before finally abandoning a spot where so much of treachery had been encountered, and so much of disaster incurred. A force of 12,000 men was assembled under General Pollock, and this army, having successfully advanced through the Khyber Pass, joined the force under Sir Robert Sale at Jelalabad. Gen. Pollock subsequently advanced towards Kabool; he was joined by the army under General Nott from Kandahar, and on the 15th September, 1842, the British national anthem pealed forth by the band of her Majesty's 9th foot, with three vociferous cheers from the soldiery, marked the elevation of the British colours upon the spot from which they had not long before been driven under circumstances of treachery and murderous cruelty. One of the most gratifying results of this success was the rescue of the European prisoners from the hands of Akbar Khan. It was not intended to retain possession of Kabool, and after destroying the fort, the magnificent bazaar, the principal mosque, and some other buildings, the British army withdrew, leaving Afghanistan to the anarchy which it seems destined long to endure. Dost Mahomed Khan had been taken in the course of the war, and it was apparently intended to keep him permanently under *surveillance* within the British dominions, but on the abandonment of Afghanistan he was set at liberty.[1]

[1] Public Official Papers, E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

Scarcely any country of the same extent has such a mixture of races constituting its population as is observable in Afghanistan. The two leading divisions set down by Elphinstone are Afghans, properly so called, and Taujiks, which last term, he observes,[2] is applied to all who, living where Pushtoo is most generally spoken, have Persian as their vernacular language. To these should be added Hindkees, or persons of Hindoo descent and Hindustani dialect, most numerous in the eastern part, and Huzareh, or those of Tartar descent, most numerous in the north-west. The Kuzzilbaushes,[3] a highly influential body, in proportion to their numbers, though often deemed Persians, are not actually of that stock, being members of that colony of

[2] 310.

[3] Burnes' Pers. Fac. in Kabool, 7.

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Toorks* who now predominate in Persia. They were settled here under the governments of Nadir and of Ahmed Shah, and owe much of their influence to the diplomatic affairs[4] of Afghanistan being in a great measure in their hands. But so great is the variety of language and race[5] in this singular country, that besides Pushtoo, the great national tongue, no fewer than ten dialects are enumerated as spoken vernacularly, and this extent of variety often occurs in districts at no great distance from each other. In attempting to trace the origin and descent of the Afghans, we find that probably the first authentic notice of them is under Subuctageen[6] and his still more celebrated son, Mahmood of Ghuznee, who ascended the throne A.D. 998, and extended his empire from the Ganges to the Caspian. The Afghan historians, however, pertinaciously, and without much violation of consistency, maintain that numbers of the Jews brought away captives by the Babylonians were banished to the mountains of Ghore, between Herat and Kabool; that they there multiplied greatly, and as they had kept up correspondence with some of their race in Arabia, on the appearance of Mahomed[7] acknowledged the authenticity of his mission; that Keis, an Afghan chief of that time, accompanied by some others, joined the standard of Mahomed, and assisted in his attack on Mecca, and that from this Keis the noble families of Afghans are descended. This claim of descent is favourably entertained by Sir Wm. Jones,[8] who says, "the Pushtoo language, of which I have seen a dictionary, has a manifest resemblance to the Chaldaic;" but this last statement is very vehemently and coarsely denied by Klaproth,[9] who asserts that neither in words nor in grammatical structure, is there the slightest resemblance between Pushtoo and any Semitic language, and that unquestionably Pushtoo is a branch of the great Indo-Germanic division of languages. Leech[1] also states that it is decidedly of a Sanscrit complexion. Dorn[2] asserts that the "Pushtoo language bears not the slightest resemblance to the Hebrew or Chaldaic," and concludes by expressing his opinion that though the Afghans may

[4] Burnes on Persians in Kabool, 6.

[5] Elph. 309.

[6] Price, Mahomedan Hist. ii. 277.

[7] Malcolm, Hist. of Persia, i. 507.

[8] Asiatic Research. ii. 76.

[9] Asia Polyglotta, 44, 54, 56.

[1] Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 1; Grammar of the Pushtoo Language, by Lieut. Leech.

[2] Neamet Ullah, ii. 65, 72.

* The Kazal-bashi (red heads), under which denomination of military force these colonists were classed, are considered to be the descendants of the captives given to Shaikh Haidar by Tamerlane, and who wore red caps as a mark of distinction.—Shakespear in v. قزل باشي

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belong to the great Indo-Teutonic family of nations, they are aborigines of the land they now inhabit. Very different is the opinion of the Serampore missionaries,[3] to whom "the Pushtoo and Belochee languages appear to form the connecting link between those of Sungskrit and those of Hebrew origin." Adelung[4] considers Pushtoo a peculiar and original dialect, but acknowledges his acquaintance with it to be very slender. Elphinstone,[5] too, is not fully satisfied of the parentage of Pushtoo, as he states that "its origin is not easily discovered," but he observes that of 218 Pushtoo words, not one had the smallest appearance of being deducible from any of the Semitic languages. He thinks that a resemblance can be traced between it and the Curdish, considered to be an Indo-Germanic[6] tongue. The Afghans use the Persian alphabet, and generally write in Nushk character.

[3] Baptist Missions, 27.

[4] Mithridates, i. 255.

[5] 190-191.

[6] Klaproth, 75.

It cannot be denied that there is something in the strongly-marked resemblance[7] which they are observed to bear to the Jews, that affords countenance to the opinion which found support from Sir William Jones. "Their tall figures, dark black eyes, marked features, and western complexions indicate a race that may, without the least violation of probability, be referred to a Jewish original."[8] And though there may not be any certain ground for admitting the Jewish descent of the Afghans, the whole system of society amongst them rests upon the supposition that they are sprung from one family. Elphinstone describes the population as divided into great tribes, and these into smaller sections, bearing the name of khail or clan, or one terminating with *Zai*, exactly corresponding with the *O'* of the Gaelic tribes, the *Mac* of the Erse.[9] Thus Eusufzais means the son or descendant of Eusuf, like O'Donnell or Macpherson.

[7] Moorcroft, Punj. Bokh. ii. 253.

[8] Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, ii. 94.

[9] Elph. 161.

Of the Afghan tribes, the Duranis are considered the greatest, both on account of the superior extent of the tract which they inhabit, and because the royal family and high ministers of state belong to it. They were called Abdalli until Ahmed Shah, the founder of the Durani dynasty, who, in consequence of the dream of a certain saint, assumed the title of Duri Duran,[1] which may be translated "age of fortune," and styled the tribe Durani. It is divided into two great branches, Zeeruk and Punjpaw, and these again as follow :—

[1] Malcolm, Hist. of Persia, ii. 500; Elph. 396.

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Zeeruk.	*Punjpaw.*
Populzai,	Noorzai,
Allekkozai,	Alizai,
Baurikzai,	Iskhaukzai,
Atchikzai.	Khouganee,
	Maukoo.

Until late events, the Populzai was considered the royal stem, as the Suddozai, one of its families, gave a sovereign to the empire.[1] The Baurikzais latterly engrossed the office of vizir and some others of high importance.

[1] Elph. 398.

The Berduranis[2] also received their name from Ahmed Shah; they inhabit the north-east quarter, and comprise the

[2] Elph. 324.

Eusufzais,	Momunds and other tribes
Otmun Khail,	of Peshawur,
Turcoulaunees,	Bungush,
Khyberees,	Khuttuks.

The Ghiljies are, after the Duranis, the most eminent of the tribes, as, in the early part of the last century, the head of them possessed the sovereignty, not only in Afghanistan but in Persia, and routed the Turkish armies, until their power was broken by Nadir Shah. They are divided into the two families of Toraun and Boorhaun, of which the first is subdivided into two, the second into six clans.

The Cauker tribe, who hold the most southern part of the Khakas country, about the Toba and Khojeh Amran mountains, were amongst the least known of the Afghan tribes, until in conjunction with the Atchikzai they became notorious by incessant attacks and depredations on the British troops in their marches and countermarches through the Bolan and Kojuk Passes. Our limits do not admit the enumeration of a great number of other less important tribes. The following table of population is given with much diffidence, though collected with great caution and care from the scanty data afforded by Elphinstone and others.

Duranis	800,000
Eusufzais	700,000
Ghiljies	600,000
Peshawur tribes	300,000
Daman tribes	200,000
Caukers	200,000

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Khyberees	120,000
Khuttuks	100,000
Bungush, Banoo, and Murwut	100,000
Suliman tribes	100,000
Otmun Khail	60,000
Momunds	40,000
Nausseers and other wanderers	100,000
Huzareh and Eimauk	200,000
	3,620,000
Tajiks, Hindkees, Hindoos, Kuzzulbaushes, &c.	1,500,000
Total	5,120,000

Being little more than at the rate of about twenty persons to the square mile. Elphinstone [2] makes the population greater, but when we consider that the country is, for the most part, rugged, barren, and ill-cultivated, that there are few towns of any importance, and that destructive wars are of frequent occurrence, or rather that they are incessant, the smaller number will appear more probable.

[2] 84.

The resources of the governments, such as they are, may be judged from the following estimate, referring to a period subsequent to the expulsion of Shah Shooja. Kamram, who held Herat, drew a revenue, loosely stated [3] at about 100,000*l.* per annum, in money, and perhaps as much more in produce. Dost Mahomed Khan, who seized Kabool and its immediate dependencies, is thought to have annually squeezed from those territories 240,000*l.* [4] His brothers, who made themselves masters of Kandahar and the adjacent territory, drew therefrom an annual revenue, stated at 80,000*l.* [5] Burnes [6] estimated the army of Dost Mahomed at 13,000 horse and 2,500 infantry. The greatest force mustered by the Afghans during the late war, appears to have been about 16,000 men, brought against General Pollock at Tezeen. [7] The discipline of the Afghans is very imperfect, and they are embarrassed by the multitude of their arms. A military authority, [8] well acquainted with them, observes, "an Afghan horseman never thinks himself safe until he has a long heavy matchlock, with a bayonet, a sabre, a blunderbuss, three long pistols, a couteau-de-chasse, a dagger, and four or five knives,

[3] Conolly, Journ. to India, ii. 12.

[4] Burnes' Personal Narr. App. iii. 370.

[5] Hough, 140.

[6] Personal Narr. 379.

[7] Mil. Op. in Afg. 396.

[8] Abbott, Heraut and Khiva, ii. 196.

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besides a shield and a complete rigging round his waist of powder flasks, powder measures, powder magazines, bullet pods, and fifty nameless articles."

The whole state of society in Afghanistan is a singular compound of the patriarchal and republican forms.[1] Each tribe has, in general, its territory compact and confined to its own people. It is divided into *ooloosses*, or divisions of population descended from some one ancestor, and each of these is subdivided, until the lowest portion is reduced to a few families. The chief of an oolooss is called Khan, and is always chosen from the oldest family in the oolooss. In most cases the sovereign of the country is able to secure a khan or to remove him, appointing one of his relations in his stead. Sometimes the khans are chosen by the tribes-men. Nothing seems fixed or certain, though primogeniture, property, and character have influence; and this unsettled state of succession prevailing throughout the political organization of the country, from the throne to the lowest office in the tribe, appears to be the fatal cause of the incessant and devastating anarchy which prevails. Where there is no great deviation from the usual constitution of these tribes, the principal duties and powers of the khans are twofold—to command in war and to preside in the *jeergas* or assemblies, which the chieftains of the tribe hold for managing its concerns. The stringency of obligation is very different in different tribes, being in some, as the Eusufzais, very weak, and in the Duranis and others in the west, for the most part sufficient to restrain the tribes-men from mutual injury.[2] In general the clannish attachment of individuals is rather to the tribe than to the chief, and throughout all stations there is such a laxity of political and civil organization as accounts for the sudden and capricious revolutions which take place with regard both to the sovereignty and the great offices of state. Elphinstone compares the state of this distracted nation to that of Scotland during the feudal ages.[3] Perhaps a closer parallel might be found in the ever-raging warfare and anarchy described by Bruce in Abyssinia. It is quite clear that at no time has there been in Afghanistan that reverential affection for the reigning family which has, through so many ages of decay, preserved the Ottoman empire from total dissolution. In the case of Ahmed Shah and of the Baurikzais, who lately seized the sovereignty, the object aimed at was attained by the sword, and the command of this was gained by

[1] Elph. 159.

[2] Elph. 163.

[3] 173.

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talent and courage, aided indeed to a certain extent by hereditary influence, and in the instance of the first mentioned chief by the possession of treasure. The codes regulating the decisions in the tribes are the Mahomedan law, derived from the Koran and received comments, or the *Pooshtoonwulle*,[4] or usage of the Afghans, and bearing some analogy to the common law of the Anglo-Saxons. This code, being throughout pervaded by a pernicious spirit favourable to retaliation and revenge, tends to stimulate the fierce tempers of the people, to perpetuate strife, and increase bloodshed.

[4] Elph. 165.

The personal appearance of the Afghans differs in different parts of the country. In the east they are more swarthy; in the west they have olive complexions, and some are as fair as Europeans. The men are of a robust make,[5] generally lean, bony, and muscular, with high noses, high cheek-bones, and long faces, bearing, as has been already mentioned, a strong resemblance to the Jews. The features of Dost Mahomed Khan[6] are described as having an exaggerated Jewish expression. The hair and beards of the Afghans are generally black, sometimes brown, rarely red, and always coarse and strong. They wear the hair in long, large locks, hanging down each side of the head, according to the fashion of the Asiatic Jews, so that, observes Masson,[7] "one of the latter on seeing them, unhesitatingly pronounces them to be of his stock." The language,[8] dress, and manners of the Persians prevail among the higher order, especially in the vicinity of that people. The original national dress, still retained among the lower classes, consists of a pair of loose trowsers of dark-coloured cotton, a large *camiss*, or shirt, worn over the trowsers, and reaching down to the knees, a low cap, with sides of black silk cloth and top of gold brocade, a pair of half-boots of brown leather, and in cold weather a *portin*, or large cloak, of well-tanned sheepskin thrown over all.[9] In the eastern part of the country, the dress bears considerable resemblance to that of Hindostan. The Afghan women are large, fair, and handsome; they wear loose camisses like those of the men, but longer, and made of fine and highly-ornamented stuffs, when they can afford it, and a small hood of bright-coloured silk. A large, long outer dress, in the form of a fine sheet[1] * (it might, perhaps, be called a shroud),

[5] Elph. 245.

[6] Burnes' Pers. Narr. 140.

[7] Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 14.

[8] Havelock, War in Afg. ii. 147.

[9] Elph. 239.

[1] Elph. 240; Hough, 136.

* Few of the women make their appearance abroad, and those who do so are completely enveloped in the long white veil called *boorku*. It has eyelet and breathing holes, but so entirely shrouds the person as to give the form

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is thrown over the whole person when a stranger approaches. Their ornaments are in general cumbrous and inelegant chains of gold and of silver, or strings of coins of either of these metals; rings for the fingers and thumbs, bracelets, earrings, and pendants for the nose. Unmarried women are distinguished from those married by wearing their hair loose, and by their trowsers being white. Wives are purchased here, and, as a natural consequence, are considered property[1]—nay, currency;[2] for, in some cases of delinquency, the penalty is paid in a certain number of young women. Thus, for murder, twelve young women are paid; for cutting off a hand, knocking out a tooth, or destroying an eye, six are paid; for breaking a tooth, the fine is three girls. After all that has been stated as to the civilization of this singular people, such facts as these perhaps afford the best illustrations of its degree. The most usual age for marriage is about twenty in the man and fifteen or sixteen in the woman; but if the friends of the former bring forward the price, the marriage takes place much earlier. Sometimes the husband has numbered only fifteen or sixteen years, the wife not more than twelve. But on the other hand, where funds are scarce, the men often remain unmarried till forty, women till twenty-five, so that the preventive checks devised by Malthus appear to be in operation in a country where his name was never heard. According to the well-known tenet of Mahomedan law, those who can afford it espouse four wives, adding to the number several other females, whose claim to the title is not recognized by either legal or social authority. In general, the measure of indulgence which a man takes in this respect is limited solely by his means. Women enjoy more freedom in the country than in towns. Those in easy circumstances travel on horseback, wrapped in cumbrous upper dresses, or in *kajawars* or panniers, slung on each side of a camel. They have more influence than among the neighbouring nations, and "their condition,"[3] it is said, "is very far from being unhappy."

[1] Elph. 179.
[2] 163.
[3] Elph. 184.

As both wine and gambling are forbidden, and the Afghans in general pay little regard to intellectual pursuits, they are often at a loss for the means of passing their time when confined at home

moving under it the appearance of a walking mummy. Not a glimpse can be obtained of either the features or the shape."—Havelock, ii. 147.

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by the weather. Smoking tobacco affords some resource; another is furnished by bang, gunjah, or hemp, the smoke of which is inhaled, or the extract swallowed. The effect is the production of the most powerful and illusory form of intoxication* of which the human constitution seems capable.[4] Even wine is sometimes secretly indulged in by the wealthy. The use of snuff is a luxury well known. Music is discouraged by strict religionists, who do not scruple to break lutes[5] and other instruments when they fall in their way. Much time is spent in singing and in story-telling; the latter faculty being exerted much in the manner common with children in Europe, the incidents being furnished by kings, viziers, genii, fairies, love, war, and exaggerated adventures. Their most usual repast is mutton, either roasted or boiled, and eaten with the broth; their drink sour milk, sherbet, or tea,[6] but this last being expensive, is only within reach of the wealthy. The diet of the pastoral population consists largely of milk, *roghan*, or clarified butter, and *koroot*, or sour milk inspissated, and of this last food they seem never to tire.[7] The rich indulge in highly spiced pilaws, ragouts, and savoury stews. All classes are very fond of sweet-meats and fruits. The favourite amusement of the Afghans is hunting, which is managed like the *tinkal* of old in the Highlands of Scotland, the country to a great extent being inclosed by large parties of horsemen and footmen, who gradually contract their circuit, and collect the game into a valley, where they fall on it with dogs and guns. They ride down partridges, one horseman taking up the pursuit when the horse of another is tired, and those of the party who come up with the bird knock it down with sticks. Horse-races are conducted on a great scale, twenty or thirty horses starting and running from ten to twenty miles. Their national dance, the Attun, resembles the Albanian dance, as described by Hobhouse, and is very violent and exciting.[8] It is performed by thirty or forty men, who bound with the wildest gestures round one who stands playing or singing in the middle. Conolly[9] describes it in these words:—"They stamped their feet in regular time, becoming more and more excited, and then with one accord they flung their hands loose, clapped their palms, and tossed their arms about, now making

[4] Burnes' Pers. Narr. 236.

[5] Elph. 215.

[6] Burnes' Pers. Narr. 260.

[7] Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 101.

[8] Elph. 238.

[9] Jour. to India, ii. 210.

* See an extraordinary account of its effects on the human constitution in "Journ. As. Soc. of Bengal," 1839, 732. It effectually calms the horrors of hydrophobia.

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measured movements with their hands and feet, setting their teeth tight, frowning, rolling their eyes, and grunting, and then twisting their bodies round and round, like drunken men, winding into each others' places, and shrieking and whooping as Scotchmen do in a reel." The dance lasted until the performer sank down in exhaustion.

The Afghans[9] pride themselves on conventional hospitality, and in each oolooss or khail a certain fund is set aside for the entertainment of strangers, who are considered as public guests; and the instance of Masson,[1] who, without funds, traversed the country through its whole extent, corroborates the statement of Elphinstone, that "a man who travelled through the country without money would never be in want of a meal." It is also said that "a man's bitterest enemy is safe while he is under his roof." Such importance do the Afghans attach to the ostentation of hospitality, that a common method of obtaining or enforcing a request is for the suppliant to go to the house or tent of the person whose favour is sought, and refuse to sit on his carpet or partake of his hospitality until the boon be granted.* Compliance is rarely withheld from this mode of supplication, which is called *Nannawautee* in Pushtoo—"I have come in." Another custom indicates a desire to secure a character for chivalric gallantry not less than for hospitality. The protection of an Afghan is commanded even more forcibly than by an appeal to his household pride, when a woman sends him her veil and implores assistance. It may, however, be conjectured, from the relative position of the sexes in Afghanistan, that there is, in reality, not much of that refinement of feeling of which such a custom would seem to imply the existence; and it is certain that there is little of real benevolence[2] in the manifestations of hospitality and generosity previously noticed, since an Afghan will not hesitate to rob the man whom he has entertained as soon as he shall have left his residence. The sincerity of Afghan hospitality was strikingly exemplified at the commencement of the war with Persia, early in the last century. The first step of the Afghan leader[3] was to invite the Persian governor of Kandahar to his house and there massacre him with all his attendants. After Mahmood, the Afghan ruler, had taken

[9] Elph. 226.

[1] Bal. Afg. Punj. i. ch. iii.-xvi.

[2] Elph. 227.

[3] Malcolm, i. 607.

* This resembles the expedient of Themistocles, when he seated himself on the hearth of the King of the Molossians.

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Ispahan, he sought to consolidate his power by similar acts of hospitality.[4] He invited 300 of the principal Persians to a feast and murdered every one. He provided a feast for his Persian guards, in number about 3,000, and, as soon as they were seated, caused them to be attacked and slain to a man. He then, in cool blood, put to death every Persian who had been in the service of the vanquished monarch, and reduced that wretched people to such prostration of spirit that it was common to see one Afghan lead to execution three or four Persians, who, though doomed unsparingly to death, made no resistance. Mahmood and two or three of his favourites, with their own sabres, massacred thirty-nine youths of the blood royal of Persia. Malcolm sums up the merits of the Afghan invader of Persia in a few words, which recent events prove to be entirely applicable to the nation at large at the present day.[5] "He appears to have combined in his character the most consummate deceit with the most ferocious barbarity." It is remarkable that the final consummation of the massacre of our brave but helpless troops, in the attempted retreat from Kabool at the commencement of 1842, was brought to pass by an exercise of Afghan hospitality. Six officers had made their way to within a few miles of Jelalabad, when, deceived by the friendly professions of some peasants, they stopped to satisfy their hunger with food brought them by the miscreants,[6] and, while partaking of the refreshment, were cut down by their villainous entertainers. This was the last specimen which the British allowed themselves to receive of the *Nung-du-pooshtauneh*, or "honour of the Afghan name."[7]

[4] Malcolm, ii. 8,9.

[5] Malcolm, ii. 19.

[6] Eyre, 251.

[7] Elph. 251.

The rapacity of the Afghans is prominent among their many bad qualities, and seems universal, from Dost Mahomed Khan,[8] who plundered Honigberger, and Mahomed Shah Khan,[9] who robbed Lady Macnaghten of her clothes and jewels, to the Cauker wretch who stripped Masson,[1] leaving him nothing but his trowsers and shoes. They are formidable in war, being ruthless and bloodthirsty in the extreme—active and alert to take advantage of every opportunity; but they seem greatly deficient in intrepidity, and incapable of standing the charge of determined adversaries. This appears from their defeats by the Sikhs, and still more from their being unable on any occasion, with enormous superiority of numbers, to withstand the British troops, whose disasters were the result of the treachery of their adversaries, the

[8] Trans. As. Soc. Beng. 1834, 246.

[9] Eyre, 289.

[1] Masson, i. 302.

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severity of the season, and the unexampled strength of the country. On the 29th of May, 1842, General Nott, at the head of 1,200 men, defeated, in the space of an hour, 8,000 Afghans, driving them in the utmost confusion from a very strong position close to Kandahar. The victor, with natural and creditable exultation, observes,[2] "I would at any time lead 1,000 Bengal sepoys against 5,000 Afghans." On the 30th of September of the same year, General M'Caskill,[3] at the head of two brigades of infantry about 2,000 strong, stormed the town of Istalif, celebrated for its almost impregnable defences, and garrisoned by Afghans and Taujiks, in numbers five times those of the assailants. It is worthy of note, that the Taujiks of Istalif are considered the most ferocious and warlike of the inhabitants of Afghanistan.[4] By some who seek in natural causes a solution of every difficulty, the choleric and sanguinary disposition of these Taujiks is attributed to the heating nature of their staple article of food,[5] bread made of mulberries dried and ground to meal. Elphinstone, who is in general favourable to the Afghan character, draws a frightful picture when he particularizes the state of society among them.[6] "Scarce a day passes without a quarrel. If there is a dispute about water for cultivation on the boundaries of a field, swords are drawn and wounds inflicted, which leads to years of anxiety and danger and ends in assassination. Each injury produces fresh retaliation, and hence arise ambuscades, attacks in the streets, murders of men in their houses, and all kinds of suspicion, confusion, and strife. As these feuds accumulate, there is scarce a man of any consequence who is not upon the watch for his life. In every village are seen men always in armour to secure them from the designs of their secret enemies, and others surrounded by hired soldiers to the number of ten, twelve, and sometimes of fifty or one hundred." "Even within the clans there is nothing like peace or concord, the slightest occasion gives rise to a dispute which soon turns into an affray." "In most parts of the country the inhabitants live in perpetual fear, like savages, and plough and sow with their matchlocks and swords about their persons." No less conclusive on this point is the evidence of Burnes.[7] "A week never passes without strife or assassination; and I have been assured, on the best authority, that a man frequently remains immured in his own *tower* for two or three years, for fear of his enemies, leaving

[2] Mil. Op. in Afg. 314.

[3] Mil. Op. in Afg. 412.

[4] Burnes' Pers. Narr. 149; Elph. 313.

[5] Burnes, Elph. ut supra.

[6] Elph. 339.

[7] Pers. Narr. 149.

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his wife to take charge of his property and discharge his duties; nay, that in some instances, this durance has lasted for eight or ten years." The state of society here described is at Istalif, in the neighbourhood of Kabool. Such is the conduct of Afghan to Afghan. Elphinstone,[8] who regards the Afghan character with more complacency than most other observers, admits the existence of many of those detestable elements which enter into it, though he gives them credit for qualities which there is little evidence of their possessing. He says "their vices are revenge, envy, avarice, rapacity, and obstinacy. On the other hand, they are fond of liberty, faithful to their friends, kind to their dependants, hospitable, brave, hardy, laborious, and prudent; and they are less disposed than the nations in their neighbourhood to falsehood, intrigue, and deceit." This last position seems quite at variance with the testimony of historic fact.

[8] 253.

Afghanistan, in its architecture and numismatic relics, presents an ample and interesting field of research to the antiquary, though written documents afford but a scanty light to his course. Still the labours of Wilson, Lassen, and Prinsep, employed upon materials furnished by the enterprise and industry of Masson and others, have succeeded to a surprising extent in illustrating the obscure and difficult subject to which they have been applied. The chief ruins now to be found in Afghanistan appear to belong to a period of very remote antiquity, and denote a people numerous and powerful, but not highly advanced in the arts, the slaves of superstition and of their rulers. Wood,[9] in describing Kafir Kote, on the border of the dreary valley of Largee, says, "Slavery would seem to have been prevalent in those days, for without such a supposition it is impossible to account for the remains of many similar structures in Afghanistan and the adjoining countries. Freemen would never have consented to the erection of such stupendous edifices on sites so arbitrarily chosen and so little calculated for the general good." This opinion, however, may be regarded by many as questionable. Wood considers those erections coeval in their origin with the pyramids of Egypt, the round towers of Ireland, and the sculptured caves and undeciphered antiquities of Hindostan, and that those who constructed them were by some political convulsion swept away before the time of the Macedonian irruption. Ritter,[1] on the contrary, assigns to their construction the prolonged period

[9] Oxus, 94.

[1] Erdkunde von Asien, B. vii. 206, s.

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commencing eight centuries before the Christian era and terminating eight centuries after it, during which, according to him, Buddhism universally prevailed in Afghanistan and the adjacent countries, until destroyed by the furious fanaticism of the Mahomedans. He consequently regards the Macedonian irruption as having produced a very circumscribed effect on the opinions and condition of the people at large.

Several great relics of remote periods in Afghanistan, the caves and gigantic idols of Bamian,[2] the fortress of Kafir Kote, already mentioned, Zohak Castle, in the vicinity of Bamian, the ruined city of Ghulghuleh, in the same vicinity, and the fortress of Saiyadabad, also at no great distance, are described under their respective names. The *topes* of the natives, the *stupas* of the Sanscrit authorities, are vast and solid masses of masonry of the shape of short cylinders surmounted by hemispherical domes. They are of most frequent occurrence in the plain of Peshawur and in the valleys of Jelalabad, of Kabool, and of Begram, north of the town of Kabool. Similar remains are also found in the Punjab, especially in the parts adjacent to the Indus. It is the most received opinion that they are monuments peculiar to the faith of Buddhism, or shrines inclosing some sacred relic—a hair, a tooth, a bone, a walking-stick, for instance, of some character deemed by the Buddhists to have been eminent for sanctity;[3] though Court, Masson, and some other authorities consider them to have been places of regal sepulture. Prinsep[4] and Ritter are indeed inclined to consider both opinions correct to a certain extent, and to regard these monuments as at once places of burial for the great and depositories of superstitious relics. The size of any hitherto surveyed in Afghanistan is insignificant compared with some mentioned by Professor Wilson as having been constructed in Ceylon 400 feet high.[4]

[2] Burnes, i. 182; Moorc. Punj. Bok. ii. 386; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. ch. xv.; Elph. 153; Sale, Disasters in Afg. 423; Eyre, Mil. Op. at Caubul, 361.

[3] Wilson, Ariana Antiqua, 45; Ritter, Erdkunde von Asien, v. 298.

[4] Quoted in Ariana Antiqua, 45.

[4] Ariana Antiq. 4.

The most interesting department of archæology connected with Afghanistan is the numismatical. No country has produced such vast quantities of antique coins as have been and are daily collected by turning up its earth. Masson, during the researches of several years, collected many thousands. Some account of his success will be found under the head Begram.

It is remarkable that though numismatology displays to us such numerous and important traces of the Greeks, there are no architectural remains which can be attributed to them. The vast ruined fortresses of Kafir Kote, Zohak, Saiyadabad, and Ghulghuleh are built generally in a massive style,[5] and exhibit great

[5] Wood, Oxus, 93.

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architectural skill, but without any thing that appears indicative of Grecian art. In the case of the three latter, the material is kiln-burnt bricks, of such superior quality as to have in a wonderful degree resisted the assaults both of men and of the inclement climate.

The towns of Afghanistan are few in proportion to its extent: the principal are Kabool, Kandahar, Herat, Peshawur, Dera Ghazee Khan, Dera Ismael Khan, Ghuznee, Istalif, Charikar, Jelalabad, Kala Bagh, Kohat, Giriskh, Furrah, Subzawur, and Mittunkote. (See their respective names.)

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. AGAUM, in Afghanistan, is a village in the district of Jelalabad. It is situated in a well-watered tract, abounding in gardens and rich cultivation, and studded with villages as far as the eye can reach. Lat. 34° 25′, long. 70° 26′.

Pottinger, Beloochistan, 301; Jour. As. Soc. 1839, p. 193; Carless, Acc. of Jour. to Beylah; Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 147-150; Hart, Acc. of Jour. from Kurrachee to Hinglaj. AGHOR, or HINGOL RIVER, in Beloochistan, rises in the mountains in the north of Lus, and, taking a southerly course, falls into the Arabian Sea, in lat. 25° 19′, long. 65° 26′. Its stream never intermits, as most of those in this arid region, and when inundated by the melting of the snows on the mountains, it acquires a considerable volume of water. Where surveyed by Hart, about six miles from its mouth, it was found to be sixty yards wide and one foot and a-half deep, in January, when its stream is not swelled by melted snow. Its water is regarded as unwholesome, in consequence of the sand suspended in it. Near its right bank is the cave of Hinglaj, a celebrated place of pilgrimage, and in the bed of the river is a deep abyss, regarded by the credulous natives as unfathomable. The Aghor, or the Hingol as it is called in the uppermost part of its course, forms the boundary between the dominions of the Jam, or ruler of Lus, and the Khan of Kelat.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. AGRA.—A small village in Sinde, lying on one of the routes from Sehwan to Larkhana, is situate fifty-five miles north of the former place and two miles from the west bank of the Indus. The surrounding country, part of the insulated district of Chandkoh, is fertile and well cultivated, Lat. 27° 8′, long. 68° 2′.

AHMEDABAD.—A fortress in Sinde, called also DEEJY, which see.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. AHMED KHAN.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Kurrachee to Sehwan. Lat. 25° 29′, long. 67° 53′.

Leech, Rep. on Sindh. Army, 89. AHMED KHAN KA MAGHA.—A small town of Afghanistan, on the route from Shawl, or Quetta, to Ghuznee. Its posi-

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tion is assigned, apparently from the report of natives, in lat. 31° 21′, long. 67° 20′.

AHMED KHAN'S TANDA.—A large village of Sinde, in the route from Sehwan to Kurrachee, sixty-eight miles north-east of the latter place, about two miles south-west of Murraie Mukam, and lying above that place, on the river Murraie. Lat. 25° 27′, long. 67° 54′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AHMEDPOOR.—A village in the Punjab. Lat. 30° 34′, long. 71° 46′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AHMEDPOOR.—A town in Bhawlpoor, sometimes called Barra, or "the great," to distinguish it from Ahmedpoor Chuta, or "the little," in the same country. It is situate seventeen miles east of the Punjund river, on the route from the city of Bhawlpoor to Khanpoor, and thirty miles south-west of the former place. It was originally a military cantonment only, but having been chosen as a residence of the Khans of Bhawlpoor, in consequence of its vicinity to the fortress of Derawal in the desert, it has become a place of considerable importance. The country around is saturated with moisture, so that water can everywhere be obtained by sinking wells to a slight depth. The water thus abundantly available is raised by the Persian wheel, and poured over the surface of the soil, which is divided into small inclosures or beds of about twenty feet square. Under this management, the ground brings forth very luxuriant crops. "The verdure of each bed," observes Atkinson, "was of the brightest hue, the trees were numerous, roundly formed and full of foliage, which gave a richly picturesque garden-look to the whole view." The heat in summer is intense, and, acting on the moist soil, renders the air very unhealthy; but the means of subsistence being abundant, the country is populous. The Khan takes much interest in the improvement of the town, and has lately built a sort of fort as a residence. There is a large and lofty mosque with four tall minarets, but the private houses are in general meanly built of mud. Ahmedpoor has manufactures of matchlocks, gunpowder, cotton, silks, and loongees, or fabrics for scarfs in which the two materials last mentioned are combined. The population may probably be about 20,000.* Lat. 29° 8′, long. 71° 15′. Leech, Sindh. Army, 81; Burnes' Bokh. iii. 221; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 22; Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 12; Havelock, War in Afg. i. 112; Atkinson, Exp. into Afg. 74.

* Hough (p. 12) states it at 30,000; Atkinson (p. 75) at between 9,000 and 10,000.

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Leech, Sindh. Army, 81; Masson Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 21, 23.

AHMEDPOOR CHUTA (or "the little"), a town of Bhawlpoor, so called to distinguish it from Ahmedpoor Barra, or "the great," from which it is distant sixty-five miles south-west. Notwithstanding the appendage to its name, it is far from being an inconsiderable town. It is inclosed with mud walls, and has a few scattered works, built of burned bricks, intended as defences, though, from their very unskilful construction, very ill-adapted to answer the purpose. Before the annexation of Subzulcote to the Bhawlpoor territory, in February, 1843, Ahmedpoor was the frontier town toward Sinde, defended by six cannon and between 300 and 400 men. Lat. 28° 17′, long. 69° 48′.

AIRUL.—See AROL.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AISABAD.—A village in Afghanistan, on the route from Herat to Kandahar. Lat. 33° 22′, long. 62° 20′.

Hough, 355.

AKALIGURH, in the Punjab; a large town a little south of the route from Ramnuggur to Lahore. Is so called from having been built and peopled by the Akalis (*immortals*) or fanatic Sikhs, who live here in a state of desperate independence of the Sikh government, but are tolerated on account of their ferocious valour in foreign wars. Lat. 32° 17′, long. 73° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AKKEHU.—A village situate in the north of Afghanistan. Lat. 36° 50′, long. 66° 7′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AKMUK.—A village in Afghanistan, on the right bank of the Helmund. Lat. 31° 31′, long. 64° 10′.

[1] Journ. As. Soc. of Bengal, 1841, 113; Von Hugel, i. 154.

AKNUR,[1] in the Northern Punjab, is situate on the banks of the Chenaub, here a very large river. At the beginning of August, when largest, it was found by Broome and Cunningham to have seven channels, the broadest* 920 yards wide, some of the others breast deep, and all having very rapid streams. The Chenaub is navigable downwards, from a point a short distance above Aknur to the sea.[2] The town, though mostly in ruins, has a very fine and picturesque appearance when viewed from without, the remains of the old palace being strikingly contrasted with the buildings of the new fort. Here is a ferry over the river. Aknur is situated at the base of the lowest or most southern range of the Himalaya, where it first rises above the plain of the Punjaub. Lat. 32° 42′, long. 74° 41′.

[2] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 217; Macartney in Elph. 660.

* Vigne states the breadth of the river at Aknur, in the beginning of July, at 100 yards. (i. 221.)

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AKORA, the chief town of a small district of the same name belonging to the Khuttuks, is situate on the south or right bank of the Kabool river, about ten miles above its confluence with the Indus at Attock. At the commencement of the present century, it was a considerable and prosperous town, with a neat mosque and a handsome bazaar, built of stone; but has been nearly laid in ruins by the Sikhs. Lat. 34° 3′, long. 72° 10′. Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 72, 360; Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 333; Forster, Jour. Beng. Eng. ii. 54; Burnes' Bokh. i. 82; Hough, Narr. of Exp. to Afg. 333.

AK SERAI.—A village in Afghanistan, twenty-two miles north of Kabool. Lat. 34° 45′, long. 69° 16′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALEE BOOLGHAN.—See ALI BOGHAN.

ALEM KHAN.—A village in Afghanistan, in the Daman, near the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 30° 23′, long. 70° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALGHOEE.—A village in Afghanistan, nine miles north of Kabool. Lat. 34° 34′, long. 69° 1′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALIABAD.—A village in Western Afghanistan, on the Adruscund river. Lat. 33° 24′, long. 62° 18′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALIAR-KA-TANDA.—See ALLA-YAR-KA-TANDA.

ALI BAGH.—A village in Sinde, in the eastern desert. Lat. 27° 1′, long. 69° 43′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALI BOGHAN,[1] called also Surkh Dewar,[2] in Afghanistan, is a small town giving name to a range of hills on the eastern boundary of the valley of Jelalabad, and situate about ten miles east of that town. Here, in October, 1842, the British army, under General Pollock, encamped on its march homewards, after destroying the fortifications of Jelalabad. Lat. 34° 20′, long. 70° 34′. Elevation above the sea 1,911 feet.[3]

[1] Millt. Op. in Afg. 424; Wood, Khyber Pass, 6; Mass. Bal. Afg. Punj. iii. 334; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 118; MacGregor, Geogr. Notice of Valley of Jullalabad; E.I.C. Ms. Map.

[2] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 356.

[3] Hough, Narr. of Exp. to Afg. 304.

ALI BUNDER.—In Sinde, a small town on the Gonnee, one of the offsets of the Indus to the east. Here is a dam made in 1799 by Futteh Ali, one of the Ameers of Sinde. This, according to Pottinger,[1] was "the only work of public utility ever made by one of the reigning family," being intended to retain the water of the river for the purposes of irrigation, and to exclude the salt water, which, sent upwards by the tide, rendered sterile the surrounding country. This barrier had the natural consequence of causing in the channel of the Gonnee a deposit of alluvial matter, which is gradually filling it; so that, though formerly navigable throughout the year, this branch of the Indus had in 1809 become so shallow, that boats could ply only during four months of the inundation between Ali Bunder and Hyderabad. The channel below Ali Bunder has also become nearly obliterated,[2] though

[1] Beloochis. 358.

[2] Burnes' Bokh. iii. 239, 311, 312.

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formerly by far the greatest estuary of the Indus. The contiguous part of Cutch also suffered the most disastrous consequences from the water being cut off; the district of Sayra, formerly remarkable for fertility, ceasing to yield a blade of vegetation, and becoming part of the Runn, or Great Salt Desert, on which it bordered. Ali Bunder is in lat. 24° 18′, long. 69° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Map.

ALI MUSJID, in Afghanistan, is a fort in the Khyber Pass, about eight miles from its eastern entrance, and is so called from a small ruined mosque in its neighbourhood.[1] The width of the pass here is about 150 yards;*[2] the elevation above the sea is 2,433 feet. The fort is built on a peaked oblong rock,[3] about 600 feet high, nearly isolated, and with almost perpendicular sides. It is commanded at a distance of 300 yards by two positions,[4] one to its south, the other to its west, from which it could be breached and the garrison dislodged by shells; at its base[5] flows the torrent which holds its way towards the eastern entrance of the pass. There is no water within the fort, but the garrison might be supplied from a well to which (according to Hough[6]) there is a covered way. The water, however, though beautifully clear,[7] is very unwholesome, in consequence, it is said, of being impregnated with antimony,[8] the spring rising from under a rock composed of the sulphuret of that metal. It appears, indeed, that all the water in the neighbourhood is so impregnated. From this or some other cause, the mortality by sickness of the British troops posted here in 1839 was frightful; of 2,442 no less than 243 died in fifty-seven days. The fort at the time of its capture by the British army was 150 feet long,[9] and sixty wide; it consisted of two small castles joined by a dilapidated wall; the whole inclosed space was 300 feet by 200, and a garrison of 500 or 600 men might be contained within the walls. Leech[1] remarks, "It is situated at too great a height to be of much service in stopping a force passing below, while at the same time the steepness of the hill on which it is built would be a great obstacle to the same force storming it, which would be absolutely necessary to secure the passage of the main body or baggage in safety;" and Hough adds, "The garrison could not hold out against an enemy using shells; from the narrowness of the pass and the height of the fort, there could not be a *plunging fire* from

[1] Leech, Khyber Pass, 10; Wood, Khyber Pass, 3.
[2] Hough, Narr. of Exp. to Afg. 312.
[3] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 349; Mil. Op. in Afg. 133.
[4] Hough, 235; Allen, March through Sinde and Afg. 355.
[5] Havelock, War in Afg. ii. 191.
[6] Narr. of Exp. to Afg. 313.
[7] Burnes' Pers. Narr. 131; Mass. Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 149.
[8] Reid, quoted in Hough, 315, n. 18.
[9] Hough, 312; Mil. Op. in Afg. 40, 133.
[1] Ut supra, 10.

* Moorcroft states that the defile here is in no place above twenty-five paces broad, and in some not more than six or seven (ii. 349).

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above." In July, 1839, the British force under Lieutenant Mackeson, investing the fort, took up a position[2] from which shells could be thrown into it, and it was immediately evacuated by the Afghan garrison. In November, 1841, it was invested by a large force of Afghan insurgents, whilst the garrison holding it for the British government consisted only of 150 of the Eusufzai[3] tribe, who remained faithful to their engagements and maintained their post until reinforced, though the enemy had succeeded in cutting off the water,[4] blowing up some of the defences, and establishing a position from which they galled the defenders with their *jezails* or long rifles. In the January following,[5] when a fruitless attempt was made by General Wild to force the Khyber Pass, the garrison was reinforced by two regiments, who, a few days afterwards, succeeded in evacuating the fort, with the loss,[6] however, of thirty-two men killed and 148 wounded. On the opening of the Khyber Pass in the beginning of 1842, a garrison was again posted here by General Pollock,[7] and on the final evacuation of the country in November of the same year, it was entirely destroyed[8] by order of General Nott. Ali Musjid is in lat. 34° 3′, long. 71° 20′.

[2] Hough, 233; Havelock, ii. 131.
[3] Mil. Op. in Afg. 39.
[4] Id. 40.
[5] Id. 128.
[6] Id. 132-134.
[7] Id. 232, 233.
[8] Id. 428.

ALINGAR,[1] called also the Kow, a river of Afghanistan, rising in Hindoo Koosh, and running south-west a distance of about 100 miles, until it joins the Alishang in the district of Lughman, and in lat. 34° 50′, long. 70° 8′. After a farther course of twenty-five miles, the united stream falls into the river of Kabool on its northern side, in lat. 34° 36′, long. 70° 4′. It derives its appellation from the valley of Alingar[2] (part of the present district of Lughman), through which it flows. Elphinstone,[3] from native reports, describes this valley as very fertile, especially in grain.

[1] Mass. Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 208, iii. 288.
[2] Baber, Mem. 143.
[3] Acc. of Caubul, 98.

ALIPHUR, in the Punjab, a small town on the route from Surrukpoor to Ferozpoor. Here a road branches off on the north to Lahore. Lat. 31° 18′, long. 74° 10′.

Hough, 360.

ALIPOOR, a village in Sinde, on the left or eastern bank of the Indus. It is the usual landing-place for communication with Khyerpoor, by means of the river. Lat. 27° 40′, long. 68° 36′.

Burnes' Bokh. iii. 66.

ALIPOOR, a village in the Punjab, situate on the road from Lahore to Ramnuggur, six miles from the latter place. Lat. 32° 18′, long. 73° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALISHANG,[1] or river of Nadjil, in Afghanistan, rises in the unexplored tract called Nadjil, on the southern slope of Hindoo Koosh, and flows southwards for about ninety miles, until

[1] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 207, 208, iii. 288.

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it joins the Alingar, flowing from the north-east. The confluence is at Tirgaree, in the province of Lughman, and in lat. 34° 50′, long. 70° 8′. For the course of the united stream, see *Alingar*. There are also in the province of Lughman a valley and a town, each called Alishang, but scarcely any thing is known of either but the name.[2]

[2] Court, Conjectures on the March of Alexander, in Jour. As. Soc. 1836, p. 392; Baber, Mem. 142; Ayeen Akbery, ii. 181; Elph. 99. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALIZYE.—A village in Afghanistan, situate near the junction of two roads, one from Kandahar, and the other from Babur-ka-killa to Quetta, from which place it is distant about forty miles. Lat. 30° 40′, long. 66° 50′.

Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 19-21.

ALLAHABAD.—A town of Bhawlpoor, twenty-five miles south-west of Ahmedpoor. Lat. 28° 53′, long. 70° 58′.

Burnes, Rep. on Com. of Hyderabad, 20; Bokhara, iii. 227.

ALLA-YAR-KA-TANDA.—A town in Sinde, twenty miles east of Hyderabad. It is situate at the intersection of the two great routes from Hyderabad eastward, and from Cutch to Upper Sinde and the Punjab. It has some manufactures, principally in cotton and in dyeing. Population 5,000. Lat. 25° 21′, long. 68° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALLI JAH'S KILLA.—A village in Afghanistan, thirty-six miles north-east of Ghuznee. Lat. 33° 41′, long. 68° 50′.

ALMA-DI-GOT.—See Amrajee Kote.

ALTUMGOT.—See Amrajee Kote.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ALTUMOOR.—A village in Afghanistan, situate in the Sufeid Koh mountains. Lat. 33° 57′, long. 69° 35′.

Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 931; Connolly (E.), Notes on the Eusufzyes, 931; Burnes, Pol. Pow. of Sikhs, 1.

AM, in Afghanistan, is a stronghold on the right or north-western bank of the Indus, and inclosed between that river and the lofty and thickly-wooded range of the Mabeen Hills, an offset of the Himalaya. The only access to it is from the south, by a difficult path, cut in the face of the rock, which overhangs the river. It is held by Paiendah-Khan, a Mussulman freebooter of Mogul descent, who, though having no other possessions than this, with the adjacent stronghold of Chutter-bai, and a few villages on the east bank of the Indus, has uniformly lived in open defiance of the Sikh power, and with impunity plundered its territory for the means of supporting his small armed force. Am is about fifty miles north-east of Attock, and in lat. 34° 17′, long. 72° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMAWANEE. — A village in the Punjab. Lat. 31° 20′, long. 71° 45′.

Moorcroft, i. 119.

AMB.—A small town in the Punjab, close to the southern

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base of the Himalaya, and on the route from Lahore to Nadaun. Lat. 31° 40′, long. 76° 10′.

AMBAR.—A village in Afghanistan, on the route from the Derajat to Kandahar, by the Buzdar Pass. Lat. 29° 51′, long. 70° 12′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMDABAD.—A village in the Punjab, situate two miles from the right bank of the Jailum river. Lat. 32° 33′, long. 72° 42′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMEENANA.—A town in Sinde, on the route from Larkhana to Sehwan, and twelve miles north of the latter place. It is situate in the fertile island formed by the Narra and the Indus, and two miles west of the latter river. It is a considerable place, supplied with water from wells. Lat. 26° 31′, long. 67° 55′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMEEN-LA-KA-JO-GOTE.—A village in Sinde, two miles from the left bank of the Indus. Lat. 25° 56′, long. 68° 23′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMEER ALTALTA.—A village in Sinde, situate on the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 26° 40′, long. 67° 56′.

AMERKOTE.—See Omercote.

AMIL GOT.—A village in Sinde, near a ferry over the Indus, on the route from Subzulcote to Shikarpoor, and about twenty miles east of the latter place. It is situate about a mile from the right bank of the Indus, in a fine plain. Water for any considerable number of persons must be brought from the river, as the village has only a small well. At this ferry, the army of Shah Shoojah, amounting to 6,000 men, passed in January, 1839. The passage occupied seven days. Lat. 27° 53′, long. 68° 58′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Havelock, War in Afg. i. 116; Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 15.

AMOO MAHOMED.—A village in Afghanistan, twenty-five miles south of Lake Ab-istada. Lat. 32° 8′, long. 67° 45′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMRAJEE KOTE.[1]—A small town in Sinde, situate on the left or eastern bank of the Indus, sixteen miles above Tatta. It corresponds, according to the statement of Outram, with Alumgote in the quartermaster-general's MS. map, and Altumgot in that of Walker, to which they assign lat. 24° 51′, long. 68° 4′, and seems to be the place mentioned by Masson[2] under the name of Alma-di-got. [1] Rough Notes, 28; Barnes (J.), Mission to Sinde, 38. [2] Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 407.

AMRAN MOUNTAINS,[1] in Afghanistan, are a range bounding the table-lands of Shawl and Pisheen on the west, as the Hala range does to the east. The elevated tract thus bounded connects the highlands of Tukatoo and the Toba mountains with [1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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those about Kelat. The Kojuk Pass traverses this range, and as the summit of the pass is 7,457 feet[2] above the sea, and the summits of the Amran mountains are about 1,200 feet higher, the total elevation of the highest part of the range can be little less than 9,000 feet. This is the range called by Elphinstone,[3] Macartney,[4] and Havelock,[5] Khojah-Amraun. Lat. 30° 50′, long. 66° 30′.

[2] Hough's Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 81; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 56; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Obs.; Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 125

[3] Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 105, 124.

[4] In Map to Elph.

[5] War in Afg. i. 253.

AMREE.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Kotree, near Hyderabad, to Sehwan, and twenty-four miles south-east of this latter place. Amree is situate on the right bank of the Indus; it is a small and apparently a poor village, but there is much green cultivation near it. There is a small hill, about fifty feet high, on its north side, from which a great extent of cultivation is discernible in the dry bed of an offset of the Indus, running a considerable distance to the north-west. The road here is in general good, though occasionally rendered rather difficult by deep sands and sand-hills. Lat. 26° 7′, long. 68° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMREE NULLAH, in Sinde, a water-course crossing the route between Sehwan and Kurrachee, eight miles east of the latter place. It takes a direction from north to south of about ten miles, and falls into the Gisry in lat. 24° 52′, long. 67° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AMRIE.—A small river in Beloochistan, rises in the Pubb mountains, near the frontier of Sinde, and after a southerly course of about twelve miles, joins the Vehrab river in lat. 25° 40′, long. 67° 10′.

AMRITSIR.—A city of the Punjab, is situate nearly half-way between the rivers Beas and Ravee. According to Baron Von Hügel,[1] it is a larger town than Lahore, and the wealthiest and most commercial place in Northern India. It owes its importance to a *Tulao* or reservoir, which Ram Das, the fourth *Guru*, or spiritual guide of the Sikhs, caused to be made here in 1581, and named Amrita Saras, or "fount of immortality." It thenceforward became a place of pilgrimage, and bore the names Amritsir and Ramdaspoor. Nearly two centuries after, Ahmed Shah, the founder of the Durani empire, alarmed and enraged at the progress of the Sikhs, blew up the shrine with gunpowder, filled up the holy *Tulao*, and causing kine to be slaughtered upon the site, thus desecrated the spot, which was drenched with their gore. On his return to Kabool, the Sikhs repaired the shrine and reservoir, and commenced the struggle

[1] iii. 400; Burnes' Bokhara, iii. 176; Malcolm on the Sikhs, 29; Wolff, Jour. in Afg. and Punjaub, 351-353.

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which terminated in the overthrow of Mahomedan sway in Hindostan. The *Tulao* is a square of 150 paces, containing a great body of water, pure as crystal, notwithstanding the multitudes that bathe in it, and supplied apparently by natural springs. In the middle, on a small island, is a temple of Hari or Vishnu; and on the bank a diminutive structure, where the founder, Ram Das, is said to have spent his life in a sitting posture. The temple on the island is richly adorned with gold and other costly embellishments, and in it sits the sovereign *Guru* of the Sikhs, to receive the presents and homage of his followers.[2] There are five or six hundred Akalees or priests attached to the temple, who have erected for themselves good houses from the contributions of the visitors.

[2] Asiatic Ann. Reg. ii. 430; Leech on Multan, 79.

Amritsir is a very populous and extensive place. The streets are narrow, but the houses in general are tolerably lofty and built of burnt brick. The apartments, however, are small, but on the whole Amritsir may claim some little architectural superiority over the towns of Hindostan. It has spacious bazaars[3] furnished with the richest wares; it has also considerable manufactures of coarse cloths and inferior silks, but especially of fine shawls, made in imitation of the Kashmir fabric, in which great quantities of goats' wool from Bokhara are consumed. There is besides a very extensive transit trade, as well as considerable monetary transactions with Hindostan and Central Asia, the prosperity of the place having, in these respects, resulted from the decay of Shikarpoor and Mooltan. Rock salt is brought on the backs of camels from a mine near Mundi,[4] about 120 miles to the northward of Lahore, a large and solid lump, resembling a block of unwrought marble, being slung on each side of the animal.

[3] Moorcr. Punj. Bokhara, i. 114; Leech, viii. 3, p. 79; Burnes, Trade of the Derajat, 98-101.

[4] Moorcr. Punj. Bokhara, i. 159; Vigne, Kashmir, i. 101.

Runjeet Singh constructed a canal from the Ravee, a distance of thirty-four miles, but it is a mean and inexpensive work. The most striking object in Amritsir is the huge fortress Govindghur, built by Runjeet Sing in 1809, ostensibly to protect the pilgrims, but in reality to overawe their vast and dangerous assemblage. Its great height and heavy batteries, rising one above the other, give it a very imposing appearance. It contained, at the time of Hügel's visit,[5] the treasure of Runjeet Singh, computed to amount to 30,000,000*l.* sterling, a sum which there is good reason to believe greatly exaggerated.

[5] iii. 309.

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Here also is the mint of the Sikh government. According to Hügel,[6] all the wealth of the Punjab is accumulated in Amritsir, and as it is larger than Lahore, its population is probably about 120,000. Lat. 31° 42′, long. 74° 47′.

[6] S. 400.

AMURGURH.—A fortress in the north of the Punjab, situate two or three miles to the right of the route from Lahore to Kashmir. It belonged to Dyhan Singh, a powerful vassal of the Maharaja of the Sikhs. The jealous aversion of the proprietor has prevented any European from closely surveying it, but Vigne, who at a distance examined it by means of a telescope, states it to be built on the precipitous bank of a ravine to the westward of it. The outline is rectangular, and though built of stone and of very solid masonry, it must fall before a regular attack, being commanded from other eminences at no great distance. It is supposed to contain a large treasure and a magazine of artillery, ammunition, and small-arms, surreptitiously taken by Dyhan from Runjeet Singh. Lat. 32° 55′, long. 74° 11′.

Kashmir, i. 245.

AMURNATH.—A cave amidst the mountains bounding Kashmir on the north-east. It is a natural opening in a rock of gypsum, and is, according to Vigne,[1] about thirty yards high and twenty deep, but Moorcroft[2] states it to be 100 yards wide, thirty high, and 500 deep. It is believed by the Hindoos to be the residence of the deity Siva, and is hence visited by great crowds of both sexes and all ages. A great number of doves inhabit the cave, and these, being frightened by the shouts and tumultuous supplications of the pilgrims, fly out, and are considered thus to be evidence of a favourable answer to the prayers offered; the deity being supposed to come forth in the shape of one of these birds. Amongst other fables, it is asserted that those who enter the cave can hear the barking of the dogs in Thibet. It is mentioned by Hügel[3] under the name of Oumrath. Lat. 34° 17′, long. 75° 32′.

[1] Kashmir, ii. 10.

[2] Punj. Bokh. ii. 260.

[3] F. Von Hugel, Kashmir, ii. 190.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANARDURRA.—A village in Western Afghanistan, situate on the Haroot or Subzawur river. Lat. 32° 46′, long. 61° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANDAVRE.—A village in Afghanistan. Lat. 33° 45′, long. 71° 59′.

Burnes on Herat, 48; Wils. in Pref. Moorcr. Travels, x. L. vii.; Wood, Oxus, 407.

ANDKHOO.—A town in Afghanistan, on the northern slope of the Huzareh mountains. It is ruled by a petty chieftain, generally dependent on Kabool, though occasionally assuming a precarious independence. He has several Arabs in his service,

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and can bring 500 horse into the field. The population, consisting of Soonnee Mahomedans, is considerable, and the situation advantageous, being on the route to Balkh, but the country suffers from the want of water, though the town itself is seated on a stream of some importance, which, flowing northwards from the Huzareh mountains, is lost in the lowlands of Bokhara, Here is grown a sort of wheat which produces its grain for three years. Andkhoo has a melancholy interest, as being the place of the death of Moorcroft, who came here to purchase horses. Lat. 36° 54′, long. 65° 23′.

ANGEERA.[1]—A halting-place in Beloochistan, on the route from Kelat to Sonmeanee, and sixty miles south of the former place. It is situate in a plain and on a water-course, one of the sources of the Moola river, which flows down the Gundava Pass to Cutch Gundava. It was formerly inhabited by Beloochees of the Zeehree tribe, but was found deserted at the end of 1839, when the British army, under General Willshire, after storming Kelat, passed it, marching to Sinde by the Gundava Pass. The road at Angeera divides; one branch proceeding southwards to Sonmeeanee, the other eastwards through the Moola or Gundava Pass. At a short distance to the south[2] are the remains of massive and extensive ramparts, skilfully constructed to secure the passes in that direction. Pottinger,[3] in the beginning of February, found the cold intense; the water in the water-bags being frozen into a solid mass. This fact is readily explainable by reference to the elevation of the plain above the level of the sea, which is 5,250 feet. Angeera is situate in lat. 28° 10′, long. 66° 12′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Outram, Rough Notes, 255.

[2] Masson, Kal. 63.

[3] Beloochistan, 27.

ANGHORIAN.—A village in Afghanistan, eight miles south of Kandahar. Lat. 31° 31′, long. 65° 28′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANIAN.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 34° 5′, long. 72° 24′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANJEERA.—See ANGEERA.

ANJYRUK.—A village in Afghanistan. Lat. 35° 35′, long. 64° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ANTRE ROUSTAM.—A village in Afghanistan. Lat. 34° 28′, long. 72° 12′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AOWBUH.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the Heri-Rood, or Hury river. Lat. 34° 19′, long. 63° 7′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ARABUL, in Kashmir, a beautiful cataract on the Veshau, Vigne, i. 297.

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one of the principal tributaries of the Behut or Jailum. Lat. 33° 35′, long. 74° 40′.

ARAK.—See ERAK.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. AREDO.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the Alishang river. Lat. 35° 6′, long. 70° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. AREEJAW, in Sinde, a large village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, in the fertile island inclosed between the Indus and its offset the Narra. It is situate eight miles a little west of south from Larkhana, the same distance west of the Indus, and one mile east of the Narra. Lat. 27° 22′, long. 68° 12′.

[1] Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 116; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. 186. ARGHASAN, or URGHESSANN.[1]—A river in Afghanistan, rising in the western declivity of the Amran mountains, and flowing westward to its confluence with the Turnak, about lat. 31° 31′, long. 65° 30′. It is a rapid transient torrent, seldom retaining any depth of water for more than two or three days, and leaving its bed dry for the greater part of the year. It was found totally devoid of water[2] when the British army marched across it in 1839.

[2] Havelock, War in Afg. i. 330.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. ARS BEGHEE, in Afghanistan, is a small walled town, about sixty-two miles a little west of south from Ghuznee, and about twelve miles north-west of Ab-istada lake. It is situate on the great route from Ghuznee to Shawl, in a very fertile country. Lat. 32° 48′, long. 67° 41′.

Outram, 47; Burnes' Pers. Narr. 41; Kennedy, i. 176. ARUL, or AIRUL, in Sinde, is a water-course, or channel, proceeding from the south-eastern part of Lake Manchur (an expansion of the Narra), and discharging its water into the Indus, on the western side, about four miles below Sehwan, after a course of about twelve miles. At Sehwan it is a deep, sluggish stream 200 feet wide. The Narra, the lake, and the Arul form a continuous channel communicating at both extremities with the Indus, and running for above 200 miles nearly parallel to it on the western side.* As the current is very moderate in this

* Outram, on the authority of Holland, states (p. 46) that the Arul is a regurgitation from the main stream of the Indus in an opposite or northerly direction, expanding into Lake Manchur, and in this he is followed by Postans; but Westmacott, who gives a minute, well-digested, and probably correct account of this body of water, notices distinctly (p. 1207) its "*emerging* from the east side of Lake Munchur," and states that there is

Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 1207, Acc. of Khyrpoor and Fortress of Bukur.

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channel during the inundation, it is then more frequented than the main stream. Lat. 26° 25′, long. 67° 50′.

ASLOO.—A village in the Punjab, twenty miles south of Lahore. Lat. 31° 20′, long. 74° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ASTOR, or **HUSARA.**—A large and turbulent river, flowing generally from south-east to north-west, and discharging itself into the Indus on the eastern side, at Acho. It drains a valley called also Husara, which lies between lat. 35°—35° 25′, long. 74° 30′—75°, and is described by Vigne, perhaps the only European who has visited it, as "narrow, picturesque, and fertile," but in the southern part desolate, in consequence of the devastations of the Sikhs and of the neighbouring marauders of Dardu. It is rich in botanical treasure, and produces a great variety of trees—the fir, pine, *jelgozu*, or pine bearing edible seeds, juniper, mulberry, walnut, wild peach, apricot, almond, berberry, gooseberry, currant, and vines. The rajah of this valley, who has been generally dependent on that of Iskardho, resides at the fort of Astor, situate on an angle formed by the confluence of a tributary stream and the river Husara, and built of wood and stones, with ramparts surrounded by square towers, so strong as, if well defended, to be proof against any attack by means of small-arms. The language of the people is Pushtoo. The fort of Astor is in lat. 35° 16′, long. 74° 44′. Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 296-300, 309, 310.

ASTOLA.—An island situate eighteen miles off the southern coast of Beloochistan. It is three miles in length from east to west, and of a moderate breadth. On the north side are shoals and inlets abounding in turtle. Between the island and the main land is a safe channel eight miles broad, with soundings from five to eight fathoms. Lat. 25° 7′, long. 63° 40′. Horsburgh, E.I. Dir. i. 494; E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ATGAH.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Omercote to Nuggur Parker, and sixteen miles south-east of the former place. Lat. 25° 12′, long. 70° 2′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ATLAH.—A village in Afghanistan, twenty-eight miles north-east of Ghuznee. Lat. 33° 52′, long. 68° 33′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ATTAUREE.—A village in the Punjab, five miles from the right bank of the Sutluj. Lat. 30° 37′, long. 73° 53′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ATTOCK.[1]—A fort and small town in the Punjab, on the left

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Hough's Narr. Exp. in Afg. 334; Atkinson's Exp. into Afg. 387; Allen, March through Sinde and Afg. 365.

through the weedy surface of the lake a channel fifty or sixty feet wide, in which the current sets to the eastward, towards the Indus, at about two miles an hour.

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or east bank of the Indus, 942 miles from the sea,[2] and close below the place where it receives the water of the Kabool river, and first becomes navigable. The name, signifying *obstacle*,* is supposed to have been given to it under the presumption that no scrupulous Hindoo would proceed westward of it;[3] but this strict principle, like many others of similar nature, is little acted on. Some state that the name was given by the Emperor Akbar,[4] because he here found much difficulty in crossing the river. The river itself is at this place frequently by the natives called Attock.[5] Here is a bridge, formed usually of from twenty to thirty boats across the stream,[6] at a spot where it is 537 feet wide.[7] In summer, when the melting of the snows in the lofty mountains to the north raises the stream so that the bridge becomes endangered, it is withdrawn, and the communication is then effected by means of a ferry.[8] The banks of the river are very high, so that the enormous accession which the volume of water receives during inundation scarcely affects the breadth, but merely increases the depth. The rock forming the banks is of dark-coloured slate,[9] polished by the force of the stream, so as to shine like black marble. Between these "one clear blue stream shot past."[1] The depth of the Indus here is thirty feet in the lowest state, and between sixty and seventy in the highest,[2] and runs at the rate of six miles an hour. There is a ford at some distance above the confluence of the river of Kabool; but the extreme coldness and rapidity of the water render it at all times very dangerous,[3] and, on the slightest inundation, quite impracticable. The bridge is supported by an association of boatmen, who receive the revenue of a village allotted for this purpose by the Emperor Akbar,[4] and secured to them by the Sikh government at present holding the place. They also receive a small daily pay as long as the bridge stands, and levy a toll on all passengers. On the right bank, opposite Attock, is Khyrabad, a fort, built according to some by the Emperor Akbar,[5] according to others by Nadir Shah.[6] This locality is, in a military and commercial point of view, of much importance, as the Indus is here crossed by the great route which, proceeding from Kabool eastward through the Khyber Pass into the Punjab, forms the main line of communication between Afghanistan and Northern India. The river was here repeatedly crossed by the British

[2] Wood in Burnes' Pers. Narr. 305.

[3] Asiatic Researches, vi. 528, 533; Wilford, on Mount Caucasus.
[4] Leech on Attock, 15.

[5] Wood, Oxus, 121.

[6] Leech, ut supra.
[7] Burnes' Pers. Narr. 119.

[8] Leech, ut supra; Burnes' Bokh. i. 79; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 71*.

[9] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 326; Lord, Koh-i-Damun; Elph. ut supra.
[1] Wood in Burnes' Pers. Narr. 305.
[2] Wood, Oxus, 121.

[3] Burnes' Bokh. i. 69; Leech on Fords of Indus, 18; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 140;
[4] Leech, Attock, 15.

[5] Leech, Attock, 15.
[6] Elph. 71*.

* Shakespear, in v. اٹک.

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armies during the late military operations in Afghanistan; and here, according to the general opinion, Alexander, subsequently Timur, the Jagatayan conqueror, and still later Nadir Shah,[7] crossed; but there is much uncertainty on these points. The fortress was erected by the Emperor Akbar[8] in 1581, to command the passage, but though strongly built of stone on the high and steep bank of the river, it could offer no effectual resistance to a regular attack,[9] being commanded by the neighbouring heights. Its form is that of a parallelogram; it is 800 yards long and 400 wide. The town, which is inclosed within the walls of the fort, was formerly considerable, but has now gone greatly to decay. The population is estimated by Burnes at 2,000.[1] Runjeet Singh obtained possession of Attock with his characteristic trickery, having by a bribe induced the Afghan commander to surrender it to him.[2] Lat. 33° 54′, long. 72° 18′.

[7] Rennell, Memoirs of a Map of Indus, p. 85.
[8] Leech, Attock, 15.
[9] Elph. ut supra; Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 324; Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 334.
[1] Bokh. i. 79.
[2] Masson, Bal. Afg. Punj. iii. 28.

ATUK, in Afghanistan, is a village in Jamrad, a well-watered district in the Durani country, about forty-five miles a little west of south of Ghuznee, and twenty-five miles north-west of Abistada lake. It lies on the great route from Ghuznee to Shawl. Lat. 33° 4′, long. 68°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

ATUK.—A village in Bhawlpoor, situate on the left bank of the Ghara river, and twenty-five miles west of the town of Bhawlpoor. Lat. 29° 24′, long. 71° 13′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AUGOO.—A village in Afghanistan, eighteen miles south from Lake Ab-istada. Lat. 32° 17, long. 67° 48′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AUGOOMANOO.—A village in Sinde, situate on the Poorana river and twenty-five miles south-west of Hyderabad. Lat. 25° 6′, long. 68° 43′. Ms. Survey Map.

AUK TUPPA.—A village on the north-western frontier of Afghanistan, situate on the banks of the Kooshk river, about five miles south from its confluence with the river Moorghab. Lat. 36° 10′, long. 62° 31′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AWAN.—A village in the Punjab, ten miles north-east of Lahore. Lat. 31° 41′, long. 74° 26′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AWCHIRI RIVER.—A river in the north of Afghanistan, which takes its rise in the mountains north of the district of Panjkora, in lat. 35° 45′, long. 72° 33′, and, after a south-westerly course of about forty miles, joins the Lundye river, in lat. 35° 30′, long. 72° 1′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

AZEEZPOOR,[1] a village in Sinde, lies on the route from

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Atkinson's Exp. into Afg. 95.

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Subzulcote to Shikarpoor, and eighteen miles a little south of west of the latter place. It is situate on the east bank of the Indus, over which is a ferry called Azeezpoor Patan. By treaty of November,[2] 1842, it was ceded, together with Subzulcote and several other towns, to Mahomed Bhawlkhan, and in the following February it was transferred accordingly. Lat. 27° 52′, long. 69° 2′.

[2] Cor. on Sinde, 443, 507.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. AZEREE CHUKEE, in Afghanistan, is a post and mill, on the route from Kandahar to Ghuznee. It is situate on the right or west bank of the Turnak river, twelve miles south-west of Kilat-i-Ghiljie, at a spot where a sort of pass is formed by the high ground on the west closing down on the river. A road running off to the east over a small stone bridge is the boundary between the Duranis and Ghiljies; and it is in consequence of this division, perhaps, that the country is peculiarly dangerous, from the marauding practices of the people. Lat. 30° 2′, long. 66° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. AZIM KHAN.—A village in Afghanistan. Lat. 31° 59′, long. 66° 25′.

B.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BAB.—A village in Sinde, on the right bank of the ndus. Lat. 28° 10′, long. 69° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BABA HADJEE.—A village in Afghanistan, twelve miles south-west of Giriskh, and seven miles from the right bank of the Helmund. Lat. 31° 39′, long. 64° 13′.

Walker's Map of Afg. BABA KARA.—A village in Northern Afghanistan, situate on a branch of the Lundye river. Lat. 35° 16′, long. 71° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BABA MOORGHAB.—A village in Western Afghanistan, on the right bank of the river Moorghab. Lat. 35° 40′, long. 63°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BABER-KA-CHA, in South-western Afghanistan, is a collection of wells, said to have been made by Sultan Baber for the relief of the travellers on the dreary and little frequented route from Ghuznee to Shawl. It is about eighty miles a little west of south from Lake Ab-istada. Lat. 31° 23′, long. 67° 25′.

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BABLA.—A village in Sinde, on the road from Garrah to Tattah, and twenty-three miles south-west of the latter town. Lat. 24° 42′, long. 67° 40′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BABOORA RIVER, in Beloochistan, a small stream crossing the route from Kurrachee to Haja Jamote, in Lus. Lat. 25° 30′, long. 67° 6′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BABOOS.—A village in Afghanistan. Lat. 34° 4′, long. 68° 51′. Walker's Map of Afg.

BABOO SABOO.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the left bank of the Ravee river, and five miles south-west of Lahore. Lat. 31° 31′, long. 74° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BABUR-KA-KILLA.—A village in Afghanistan, on the intersection of the eastern route from Ghuznee to Shawl with that from Dera Ismael Khan to Kandahar. Lat. 31° 34′, long. 67° 56′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BABUTU.—A village in Sinde, situated on the Kukiwaree mouth of the Indus. Lat. 24° 2′, long. 67° 35′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BADABEER.—A village in Afghanistan, seven miles south-west from Peshawur. Lat. 33° 54′, long. 71° 34′. Walker's Map of Afg.

BADDRA.—A village in Beloochistan, about twenty miles north of Dadur, and close to the frontiers of Sewestan. It contains 500 inhabitants, who, though located in Beloochistan, are Afghans, ruled by a Barukzye chief. Lat. 29° 44′, long. 67° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BADOO RIVER.—See Badoor.

BADOOR.—A river in Beloochistan. Pottinger, who crossed it in lat. 28° 37′, long. 64° 30′, found its channel 500 yards wide, and covered with jungle, harbouring wild beasts, but, at that season, devoid of water. The course of this channel is south-west, and Pottinger was informed that, about 150 miles below the point where he saw it, a large body of water rises in the bed, and, flowing south-west, passes by Kedge, where it is called the Mooleeanee river. Below that town it is called Bhugwar, and still farther down, the Dustee, falling into the Arabian Sea in lat. 24° 5′, long. 61° 50′. It can be traced upwards to the Gurmsehl, or depressed tract, about the lower course of the Helmund, and Pottinger supposes the water of that river to have been at a remote period discharged into the Arabic Sea by this channel. Beloochistan, 134, 308.

BAGAE GOTE.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and thirteen miles south of the latter place. It is situate in a very fertile country between the Indus and its E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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offset the Narra, seven miles from the former and a mile and a half from the latter. Lat. 27° 20′, long. 68° 12′.

BAGH.—See BHAG.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BAGHAW, in Afghanistan, is a small town of Sewestan ; it is situate on the route from Dera Ghazee Khan to Kandahar, through the Sukkee Surwar Pass, and westward of the Suliman mountains. A small stream rises here. Population about 2,000. Lat. 30° 16′, long. 68° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BAGH-I-ALUM.—A village in Afghanistan, situate in the plain of Begram, thirty-one miles north from Kabool. Lat. 34° 54′, long. 69° 20′.

BAGHWAN, BAGWANA, or BUNKAR, in Beloochistan, on the road from Khozdur to Kelat, and seventy miles south of the latter place, is a cluster of villages, situate in a fertile valley, amidst gardens and orchards,[1] producing figs, apricots, pomegranates, grapes, apples, plums, and melons. There is also abundance of grain and grass. The cold here is severe in winter. Pottinger[2] found the contents of the water-bags carried with his party frozen into solid ice in the beginning of February. Such a circumstance in so low a latitude proves the elevation above the sea to be very considerable, probably not less than 5,000 feet. For this reason the inhabitants emigrate to Gundava in winter. Lat. 27° 55′, long. 66° 18′.

[1] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. 45.

[2] Beloochistan, 87.

Von Hugel, iii. 414. BAGHWARRAH, in the Punjab, a considerable town near the western bank of the Sutluj, and on the route from Loodiana to Lahore. It is situate in a fertile region containing numerous gardens and orchards. The population is about 15,000. Lat. 31° 13′, long. 75° 47′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BAGOO.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the right bank of the Indus, twelve miles north-east from Mittunkote. Lat. 29° 3′, long. 70° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Atkinson's Exp. into Afg. 87. BAGOODRA.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Subzulcote to Shikarpoor, and twenty-four miles south-west of the former place. It is situate ten miles from the left bank of the Indus, in a swampy tract liable to inundation, and close to a considerable nullah, over which passes the road, which in many places is very indifferent. There is an encamping-ground on the south of the village, supplied with five wells of good water. Lat. 28° 4′, long. 69° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BAGURAMEE.—A village in Afghanistan, eight miles south-

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east of Kabool, on the left bank of the river Loguhr. Lat. 34° 27′, long. 69° 11′.

BAGWANA.—See BAGHWAN.

BAHAWULPOOR.—See BHAWLPOOR.

BAHRAM.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Larkhana to Gundava, and twenty-five miles north-west of the former place. Lat. 27° 43′, long. 67° 55′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAHREH RIVER.—See BARA.

BAHUR, in Beloochistan, a torrent, the bed of which for a great part of the year is a ravine devoid of water. When the stream flows, it falls, after a course of about eight miles, into the Bay of Sonmeanee. Lat. 25° 12′, long. 66° 43′. Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 135; Hart, Jour. from Kurrachee to Hinglaj.

BAIDA.—See BODA.

BAIDYANATHPUR, in the Northern Punjab, a small town near the eastern bank of the Binoa river, which lower down falls into the Beas. It is a very poor place, but contains a Hindoo temple. The surrounding country is very fertile, yielding every year two crops; the first principally of rice, considered the finest among the hill states, the second of wheat. Lat. 32° 8′, long. 76° 35′. Moorcr. i. 150.

BAIRAN.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the Turnak river. Lat. 32° 28′, long. 67° 12′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BÁJAR, in Sinde, a large village, about nine miles south-west from Sehwan, on the route from that place to Kurrachee. Lat. 26° 16′, long. 67° 48′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAJOORAH, in Sinde, on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, and twelve miles south of the latter place. It is situate on the north-west bank of a *dund*, or extensive pool, left by the inundation of the Indus. Lat. 26° 14′, long. 68° 2′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAJOUR,[1] on the north-east of Afghanistan, is a territory containing a town of the same name. Though at no great distance from the Punjab and the plain of Peshawur,* scarcely anything is known concerning it beyond what was gleaned by the sagacity and industry of Elphinstone from native information. It is a plain, or rather a spacious valley, on the south side of the Hindoo Koosh, from which a lofty ridge runs southwards, dividing Bajour on the west from Kafiristan. On the north-east it opens to

[1] Acc. of Caubul, 351; Baber, Memoirs, 247, 248; Ayeen Akbery, ii. 170-171.

* Conolly (Edward) had explored this territory to a considerable extent, and was preparing to give his information to the public—a step frustrated by his lamented but honourable death. Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 924, Notes on the Eusufzyes.

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Panjkora, by a tract of no great elevation called Berawul. On the east it is bounded by the hills held by the Otmaunkhail; on the south it communicates with the Suwat and the Eusufzai country, by the valley, through which the Lundye river flows. It lies between lat. 34° 45′—35° 10′, long. 71° 5′ — 71° 35′, and is about twenty-five miles long and fifteen broad. The mountains which inclose it are nearly inaccessible from their steepness, and the forests, principally of oak and cedar, which cover them, are so thick as to exclude the rays of the sun. These afford covert for numerous wild beasts. The plain of Bajour resembles that of Peshawur, and is very productive, especially in wheat. It is held by the Afghan tribe of Turcolaunee, who, unlike their neighbours, the Eusufzai, are ruled by a chief having considerable power, and bearing the title of *Bauz*. Their number is probably about 70,000 or 80,000; but as there are other inhabitants, descendants of Kafirs, Hindoos, Moguls, and others, the total number may be about 120,000. The chief is said to have an income of about a lac of rupees annually, and has usually, on emergencies, furnished a body of troops to the Afghan government. In the battle of Jelalabad,[2] in April, 1842, he was among the discomfited parties. Bajour contains an inexhaustible supply of iron-ore of the finest quality.[3] It is found in the form of a black sand, washed down by the torrents from the deposits in the mountains, and from this source the greater part of Northern Afghanistan and the neighbouring states are supplied. The two chief towns, Bajour and Nawagye, have each about 5,000 inhabitants. Bajour is supposed to be the Bazira mentioned by the historians of Alexander.[4] Lat. 35° 2′, long. 71° 23′.

[2] Mil. Op. in Afg. 209.

[3] Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 83; Drummond on the Min. Resources of Afg.

[4] Jour. As. Soc. 1836, p. 392; Court, Conject. on the March of Alexander.

BAKASIR.—A village in Sinde. Lat. 24° 46′, long. 71° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAKERALA, in the Punjab, a small town on the route from Attock to Rotas, is situate on the banks of the Kasee, which here winds its way through frightful defiles. Lat. 33° 5′, long. 73° 20′.

Hough, 343.

BAKKAR.—See Bukkur.

BALA BAGH, in Afghanistan, a small walled town in the valley of Jelalabad, and about fifteen miles west of the town of that name, is situate on the left bank of a large stream falling into the Soorkh Rood. It is celebrated for its fruits, as well as for its sugar-cane, which is here extensively cultivated, more,

E.I.C. Ms. Map; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 182, iii. 186-187; Moorcroft, Punj. Bokh. ii. 259; Forster, Jour. Beng. Eng. ii. 63.

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however, for a sweetmeat than for the manufacture of sugar. The neighbourhood abounds in topes or monuments of an hemispherical form, usually standing on a cylindrical base, the date and object of whose erection have been the subject of much controversy. The best-founded opinion, however, appears to be that they were places of burial of eminent followers of the Buddhist creed.* By some they are considered to have been merely repositories of relics, to which veneration was attached by the Buddhists. In a commercial point of view, the town is the most important place in the valley of Jelalabad. Lat. 34° 22′, long. 70° 14′.

BALADEH.—A village in Afghanistan, seven miles south from Kandahar. Lat. 31° 32′, long. 65° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALE RIVER.—A small river in Beloochistan; takes its rise in the Sarawanee mountains, and, flowing by the town of Sarawan, disappears to the eastward of it, the water being totally absorbed or evaporated. Where observed by Pottinger, in lat. 29°, long. 64° 42′, it was found to have a supply of excellent water, represented by the natives as never failing, and when swollen by rain, to become a large and rapid torrent. Beloochistan, 128.

BALLA ATTA KHAN.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the right bank of the Helmund river, six miles north-east from Giriskh. Lat. 31° 50′, long. 64° 26′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALLOO JIRDA REE KA KOOBEH.—A village in Sinde. Lat. 26° 20′, long. 68° 47′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALLYAREE.—A village in Sinde, situate about five miles north from the Great Western Rin. Lat. 24° 11′, long. 69° 37′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BALTI, or BALTISTAN.—See Bulti.

BAMBOORA, in Sinde, near Garrah or Gharry-Kote, is a ruined city exhibiting marks of great antiquity, displaying the remains of ramparts, bastions, towers, and houses, and bearing evidence of former population and trade in the number of coins washed up in time of rain. Lat. 24° 40′, long. 67° 41′. Outram, 6; Burnes' Pers. Nar. 18; De la Hoste, Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 912; Wood, Oxus, 18; Macmurdo, in Jour. of As. Soc. of Great Brit. and Irel. 1834, i. 25; Pottinger, 346. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAMBUT POORA.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Shikarpoor to Larkhana, and sixteen miles north-east of the latter place. It contains 300 inhabitants, and is supplied with water from a well. Lat. 27° 41′, long. 68° 30′.

* Much profound learning has been displayed on this curious and recondite subject by Professor Wilson (Ariana Antiqua, p. 62, et al.) and by Ritter (Erdkunde von Asien, vii. 286—303).

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E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BAMEEKUTAIR.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the left bank of the Ravee river.—Lat. 30° 58′, long. 73° 26′.

[1] Wood, Route of Kabool and Turkestan, 21, 22.

BAMIAN,[1] in Afghanistan, a celebrated valley on the route from Kabool to Turkestan, is generally regarded as the boundary between the Hindoo Koosh on the east, and the Paropamisan or Huzareh group on the west. It is of very great importance, being the only known pass across the Himalaya, or the Hindoo Koosh, practicable for artillery or heavy carriages. It is also the great commercial route, for though there are several passes to the eastward, they are less frequented, on account of their difficulty and the elevation of their higher parts. The valley[2] is about a mile broad, and very fertile, and is bounded on each side by nearly perpendicular steeps, generally of conglomerate. It is situate just within the frontier of Afghanistan, where it joins Kunduz. On the southern or Afghan side are four principal passes; Oonna 11,320, Hajeguk 11,700, Kaloo 10,883, and Erak 12,909 feet above the level of the sea; on the northern or Kunduz side, three; Akrobat, Dundun Shikur, and Kara Kotul, each between 9,000 and 10,000 feet above the sea.[4] As far as our information extends, it appears that the routes, both north and south, are very complicated, but that all are at Bamian restricted to one line, which holds its course through the valley. The elevation of Bamian is 8,496 feet,[5] so that it is considerably depressed below the passes north and south.

[2] Burnes' Bokh. i. 182, 183. Lord, Koh-i-Damun, 53; Jour. As. Soc. 1833, p. 7; Gerard, Route from Pesh. to Bokhara.

[4] E.I.C. Ms. Map; Wood, Route of Cab. and Toork. 24, 25; Moorc. Punj. Bokh. ii. 384-395.

[5] Journ. As. Soc. 1842, p. 70; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Obs. in Afgh.

Bamian and its vicinity are remarkable for some of the most extraordinary relics of antiquity; its colossal idols, the castle of Zohak, the fortress of Saiadabad, and the ruins of Ghulghuleh. Though we have published accounts of this wonderful place by several travellers of note, there is so great uncertainty concerning the details, that even the number of the idols is not agreed on. Masson[6] states that there are three, and is supported by the Ayeen Akbery,[7] in which it is stated, "Here (at Bamian) are three astonishing idols, one representing a man eighty ells high, another a woman fifty, and a third, which is the figure of a child, measuring fifteen ells in height." Burnes,[8] Moorcroft,[9] Eyre,[1] and Gerard,[2] mention only two. Elphinstone,[3] adverting to the subject, observes, "I have heard two idols described, though it is sometimes said there are more; of these, one represents a man, and one a woman; the former is twenty yards high, the latter twelve or fourteen." There is equal discrepancy as to the dimen-

[6] Jour. As. Soc. 1836, p. 708, Notes on Antiq. of Bamian, and Bal. Afg. Panj. iii. 383.
[7] ii. 183.
[8] Bokhara, i. 185.
[9] Punj. Bokh. ii. 388.
[1] Mil. Op. at Cabul, 361-364.
[2] Ut supra.
[3] Acc. of Caubul, 487.

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sions of the figures. Burnes states the height of the smaller image at 60 feet, that of the larger at 120; Moorcroft states the height of the smaller idol at 117 feet, and his evidence is corroborated by the near approach to agreement of that of Eyre, who took extraordinary pains to arrive at correctness, having ascended to the crown of the figure's head. According to him, the height is 120 feet. Moorcroft states the height of the greater figure to be about 180 feet, Eyre about 160; Wood,[3] whose accuracy is remarkable, singularly enough, makes no mention of the images. He perhaps considered that they had received sufficient attention from Burnes. The discrepancy in the statements of different travellers upon this point is the more extraordinary, as there are stairs excavated in the rock, by means of which access can be had to the top of the heads of the figures, from whence their height could readily be ascertained by a plumb-line. The images are rudely sculptured in bold relief in the cliff; they are represented standing in deep niches, and clothed in flowing drapery. The ceilings of the niches are covered with a profusion of paintings; some, according to Moorcroft,[4] "of very beautiful delineation, and painted with much delicacy of colouring." It is strange that this should have continued fresh, exposed to the air in such an Alpine climate. The greater figure is called Sang Sal, and is supposed to be intended to represent a male; the less, called Shah-Muma, is thought to represent a female. Both figures are much mutilated, the greater especially, whose legs and arms have been shattered by cannon-shot; the violence being attributed by some accounts to the orders of Aurungzebe, by others to those of Nadir Shah. Vast caves are everywhere excavated in the face of the rock for a distance of eight miles, and in some of these, caravans are occasionally sheltered. In that below the large idol half a regiment could find quarters. Some of the cells exhibit internally considerable architectural decoration, with tasteful and well-finished paintings in fresco, and also sculptures.

[3] Oxus, 205.

[4] Punj. Bokh. ii. 390, 391.

There is much discordance in the opinions of those who have speculated on the views and motives of the framers of these gigantic images and innumerable caves. Burnes says[5]— "It is by no means improbable that we owe the idols of Bameean to the caprice of some person of rank who resided in this cave-digging neighbourhood, and sought for an immortality in

[5] Bokh. i. 188.

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the colossal images which we have now described." Masson[6] attributes these great works to the Hiatilla or White Huns,[7] who conquered Transoxiana and Khorasan about the fifth century of the Christian era, were subsequently subdued by the Turkish hordes, and finally exterminated by Zingis Khan. This opinion receives countenance from the well-ascertained fact that Zingis Khan destroyed Ghulghuleh, the extensive ruins of which are scattered over the valley of Bamian. Masson considers the caves to have been catacombs, and the gigantic images intended to represent illustrious persons deceased. Moorcroft,[8] familiar with the opinions, faith, pageantry, and buildings of the lamas of Thibet, is of opinion that Bamian was the residence of a great Lama, bearing the same relation to the Lamaism of the West that the Lama of Lhassa does now to that of the East; "that those excavations, which were connected by means of galleries and staircases, constituted the accommodations of the higher orders of the Lama clergy, and that the insulated cells and caves were the dwelling-places of the lower classes of the monastic society, as the gelums and anis, monks and nuns, and as serais or hostels for visitors. The laity inhabited the adjoining city." On the whole, it seems most probable that these relics are of Buddhist origin, and this belief is countenanced by their resemblance to the images of Buddha, in the island of Salsette.[9] In any conjectures to fix the date of the formation of the idols of Bamian, it should be borne in mind that they are nowhere described by the Greek historians, who, cursory as their notices on this country generally are, could scarcely have failed to mention such extraordinary objects, if existing during the Macedonian campaigns. Elphinstone,[1] whose opinion seems to be the best supported, attributes these idols and the contiguous caves to the Buddhist princes of Ghore, who ruled the country between Kabool and Persia[2] in the early centuries of the Christian era. They are noticed by Sherif-o-Deen in his account of Tamerlane's campaigns, and this is perhaps the earliest authentic evidence which we have respecting them. If we consider them coeval with the topes or mounds of Jelalabad and other eastern parts of Afghanistan, we must assign them an origin not earlier than the Christian era, as the topes when opened have been found to contain coins struck by some of the early emperors of Rome,[3] and by some of the Byzantine emperors as late as 474. As yet,

[6] Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. 388.
[7] Malcolm, Hist. of Persia, i. 126.
[8] Punj. Bokh. ii. 392.
[9] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. 385.
[1] 153.
[2] Malcolm, i. 327.
[3] Masson, in Wilson's Ariana Antiqua, 110.

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much obscurity envelopes this curious subject. It is remarkable that Baber,[4] in recounting his march through Bamian, makes no mention of those striking objects.

[4] Memoir, 212.

The learned orientalist Hyde, though he never in person explored this region, gives a detailed and in general correct description of these colossal idols, but it will be observed that he confounds Balkh and Bamian. "The Chinese and Hindoos, besides the huge images in their pagodas or temples, were accustomed to carve great, sometimes entire, rocks into idols, especially if they found any having naturally a pyramidal form. Such were those near the city of Bamiyan, which was afterwards called Balkh or Bactra. They were those immense and prodigious figures, called in Persian *Surch-But* (red idol) and *Chingh-But* (grey idol). They were two vast statues carved out of the rock, of the height and size of towers, being hollow within, so that a person entering at the sole of the foot could make his way through the whole of the interior to the extremities of the fingers and toes. In the book Pharh Gj., written in India, it is stated that these two statues are fifty cubits high, and that in the time of ignorance, the pagans used to congregate at them in a certain part of the city of Bamiyan, from the territory of Cabul, on the frontier of the country of Badacshan." "And at no great distance from these, is said to be another idol of the same sort, in the form of an old woman, called *Nesrem* or *Nesr*." Hyde recounts an opinion entertained by some, that they were identical with idols mentioned in the Khoran. This might give rise to some curious speculations as to whether the idolatry of the Arabians, previously to the rise of Mahomet, might not be connected with Hindoo superstitions, and the black stone of the Kaaba be a *Lingam*.[5]

[5] Hyde, De Religione Veterum Persarum, 4to. Oxon. 1760,* 129, 130.

* As the work is not of common occurrence, and the passage very curious, it is given at length in the original: "Chinenses et Indi præter imagines in pagodis, seu delubris, prægrandes, aliquando etiam integras rupes (præsertim si naturâ in pyramidalem formam vergebant), in idola formare solebant. Talia propè urbem Bamiyân (quæ posteà Balch, seu Bactra), erant immania et prodigiosa, illa Persicè dicta سرخ بت Surc'h-Bùt, *i. e.* idolum rubrum, et خنگ بت C'hingh-Bùt, *i. e.* idolum griseum seu cinereum. Hæc (ut in Libro Masâlik Mamâlik Persicè describuntur), erant duæ prægrandes statuæ ad altitudinem et magnitudinem turrium è rupibus excisæ, intus cavæ, ita ut quis per plantam pedis subintrans, totam interiorem earundem partem usque ad extremos manuum et pedum digitos permeare posset. In Libro Pharh. Gj. in Indiâ conscripto, hæ duæ statuæ dicuntur quinquaginta cubitos altæ, ad

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On the summits of many eminences in Bamian and its vicinity are slender towers remarkably well built, which Masson supposes were pyrethræ or fire-altars, perhaps similar in purport, as they are in construction, to the celebrated round towers of Ireland. Great numbers of coins and rings are dug up in the vicinity ;[5] they bear Cufic inscriptions, and are generally of later date than the era of Mahomedanism. Some, however, belong to the age of the Indo-Bactrian kings, and date previously to our era. Burnes considers Bamian the site of Alexandria ad Caucasum, and his opinion is supported by that of Ritter,[6] Gosselin,[7] and some others. The establishment of a city which might command the great communication between Transoxiana, Arachosia, and India, would seem well suited to the comprehensive and sagacious views of the great conqueror. The whole valley of Bamian is strewed with the ruins of tombs, mosques, and other edifices, in such numbers as prove the destroyed city of Ghulghuleh to have been very extensive. Yet it must have been extremely difficult to supply provisions to a numerous population in a district so barren. The ruins of the citadel are on a detached hill in the middle of the valley. Masson[8] well describes the emotions excited in the spectator of those scenes of departed greatness, the origin and history of which are veiled in impenetrable darkness, though the extinction is known to be the effect of the devastating fury of Zingis Khan, who, in 1221, stormed the city and exterminated the inhabitants.* "The traveller surveying from the height of Ghulghuleh the vast and mysterious idols, and the multitude of caves around him, will scarcely fail to be absorbed in deep reflection and wonder, while

[5] Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 68 ; Hay on Coins found at Bamian.

[6] vii. 272.

[7] In Sainte Croix, Examen Critique des Historiens d'Alexandre, 827.

[8] Ut supra, ii. 393.

quas tempore ignorantiæ confluebant مشركان Pagani in aliquo loco urbis Bamiyân ex territorio كابل Câbul, in limitibus regionis بدخشان Badachshân. Hinc veniunt Rubini Balascii. Hæc idola (inquit dictus autor) à quibusdam censentur esse ea quæ Arabibus dicta sunt يغوث Yagûth, et يعوق Yâûk tempore Noæ : et ab aliis habentur pro مناة Manât, et Lâtt. Et haud procul ab istis, dicitur esse aliud ejusmodi idolum paulò minus, formâ vetulæ, dictum نسرم Nésrem, seu نسر Nesr."

* Such is the statement of Moorcroft,[9] who does not give his authority, and seems to follow "Mahomedan traditions." Price[1] and Malcolm[2] assign the ravages of Zingis in Khorasan to A.D. 1221—1224. A well digested article by Prinsep (H. T.), in Journal of As. Soc. Beng. 1842, p. 557, states Zingis's march on Bamian, apparently on the authority of the Rozut-oos-sufa.

[9] Punj. Bokh. ii. 387-393.

[1] Mah. Hist. 410, 519, 533.

[2] Hist. of Persia, 418.

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their contemplation will call forth various and interesting associations in his mind. The desolate spot itself has a peculiar solemnity, not merely from its lonely and startling evidence of past grandeur, but because nature seems to have invested it with a character of mystery and awe. The very winds, as they whistle through its devoted pinnacles and towers, impart tones so shrill and lugubrious as to impress with emotions of surprise the most indifferent being. So surprising is their effect, that often while strolling near it the mournful melody irresistibly riveting my attention, would compel me involuntarily to direct my sight to the eminence and its ruined fanes, and frequently would I sit for a long time together expecting the occasional repetition of the singular cadence. The natives may be excused who consider these mournful and unearthly sounds as the music of departed spirits and invisible agents."

Eight miles to the east of Bamian, and on one of the routes between it and Kabool, are the ruins of the fort of Zohak,[3] so called because its origin is attributed to the fabled demon-king of Persia of that name. It is built of fine burnt bricks, which in the construction of the towers, walls, and other buildings are arranged in a variety of quaint devices. These ruins, which, in consequence of the excellence of the material, are in a state of wonderful freshness and preservation, are supposed by Masson[4] to be places of sepulchral and religious privacy, as he finds it difficult to suppose that a fortress should have been built in so unprofitable a locality. Yet the ramparts, which are between seventy and eighty feet high, indicate that defence was the object of their construction, and a purpose obviously sufficient is found in securing the command of the pass. Bamian is in lat. 34° 50′, long. 67° 48′.

[3] Wood, Oxus, 205.

[4] ii. 390.

BAMINACOTE.—A village in Sinde, on the eastern side of the Hujamaree mouth of the Indus, near Vikkur.[1] Here, at the close of 1838, the Bombay army destined to act in Sinde and Afghanistan was landed and rendezvoused.[2] Lat. 24° 11′, long. 67° 34′.

[1] Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, i. 34.

[2] Outram, Rough Notes, 9.

BAMMOO CHAKUR.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Subzulcote to Shikarpoor, and eight miles south-west of the former place. It is situate ten miles from the left bank of the Indus, in a low alluvial country, rendered swampy by inundation, but at other times affording a good road. Lat. 28° 10′ long. 69° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BANAHOU.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Roree to Jessulmair, and forty-five miles south-east of the former place. Lat. 27° 25′, long. 69° 30′.

BANAUL.—See BANIHAL.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BANDEE.—A village in Sinde, situate on the road from Bukkur to Hyderabad. Lat. 26° 36′, long. 68° 16′.

BANDER VIKKAR.—See VIKKUR.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BANGUDJEE.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Sukkur to Larkhana, ten miles north-west of the former place. It is situate on the right bank of the Indus; has convenient encamping-ground and abundant supplies of forage. The road from Sukkur, though merely a footpath through the jungle, is not bad. Lat. 27° 42′, long. 68° 44′.

BANIHAL, in the Northern Punjab, is a pass over the mountains of the same name, bounding Kashmir on the south. The formation is a mygdoidal trap. The ascent is much more considerable on the southern than on the northern side, where it descends into Kashmir, which country has a greater elevation than that part of the Punjab lying to the south. Though by no means the highest, being but 8,500 feet above the sea, it is one of the most difficult passes into Kashmir, and is seldom attempted with horses, though Vigne[1] passed it in that way. Forster[2] entered Kashmir on foot through this pass. The pergunna, or district, also bears the name of Banihal. Lat. 33° 25′, long. 75° 10′.

[1] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 334; Von Hugel, Kaschmir, ii. 169, 172.
[2] Journey Beng. Eng. i. 318. Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 364; Burnes' Pol. Pow. of Sikhs, 4; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 85; Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 241.

BANOO, or BUNNOA.—A fertile plain, south-west of the Kala, or Salt Range, in Eastern Afghanistan. It is well watered by the river Kurum, and produces abundant crops of wheat, rice, barley, maize, and other grain, sugar-cane, tobacco, and ginger. From these advantages it might be expected to be populous, were it not exposed to the incursions of the Sikhs and of the neighbouring mountaineers, whose attacks keep the inhabitants in continual alarm, so that every house is a small fortress, and sometimes the whole population is obliged to fly and seek safety in concealment. Lat. 33° 15′, long. 71° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. 114. BAPAW.—A village in Beloochistan, in the Moola or Gundava Pass, from Kelat to Gundava, and forty-nine miles south of the former place. The road here runs along the bed of the Moola or Mulloh, which in some places is hidden in the sand; in others, flows in a small stream a few inches deep. The mountains inclosing the pass are, in this part, of very great height. The ele-

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vation of Bapaw above the sea is 5,000 feet. Lat. 28° 16′, long. 66° 20′.

BAPPOO.—A small village in Sinde, on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and thirty-seven miles north of the former place. It is situate about a mile and a half from the landing-place at Rookun, on the Indus, from which place to Bappoo the road, which is close along the left bank, is bushy, but good. Lat. 26° 54′, long. 67° 54′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARA.[1]—A small but highly important river of Afghanistan, in the province of Peshawur. It rises in Tirah, or the hilly tract lying between Sufeid Koh and the Salt Range. From the benefits which it confers on the country through which it flows, it has, in conformity with oriental feelings, become an object of veneration; and Shekhan, the spot where the apportioning of the water takes place, is regarded as sacred. Here a certain quantity, reckoned by the number of mills which it can turn, is taken for the town of Peshawur. The remainder should be equally divided between the lower Momunds and the Khuleets of the plain, but the division is never effected without jealousy, discontent, and strife. The Afreedies, who possess the highlands through which the Bara flows, can stop its stream, and, since the occupation of Peshawur by the Sikhs, have caused the latter much vexation and injury, by frequently cutting off the supply. The Sikhs have lost many troops in conflicts with these mountaineers, originating in their attempts to restrict the flow of the river. On one occasion the Afreedies, by allowing the water to accumulate and then cutting the mound, caused so great an inundation that Runjeet Sing's camp was nearly swept away, and those alert freebooters, who had watched the opportunity, secured great plunder. The length of the river is about sixty miles. Shekhan enters the plain of Peshawur in lat. 33° 53′, long. 71° 32′. The rice grown in this plain is considered superior to any other, and so highly esteemed, that in the Tripartite treaty of 1838, Runjeet Sing stipulated to supply a certain quantity of it yearly to Shah Shoojah.[2]

[1] Jour. As. Soc. 1838, p. 478, Court, Mem. of a Map of Peshawur, and 1839, p. 771, Irwin, Mem. of Afg.; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 165, iii. 233.

[2] Correspondence on Sinde, 7.

BARADREE.[1]—A village in Beloochistan, on the route from Kelat to Dadur, by the pass which enters that of Bolan from the west at Beebee Nanee. It is distant from Kelat sixty-eight miles north-east, and close to it is another village of the same size, called Jam. These villages are situate on a slightly elevated plateau, a little to the south of the road, in a very fertile valley,

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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producing abundance of fine fruit and grain, especially rice. As the river watering this valley flows into the Bolan at Beebee Nanee, which is 1,695 feet above the sea,[2] the elevation of the ground about these villages must exceed that height. The inhabitants are Belooches of the tribe called Prij. They do not pay tribute to the Khan of Kelat, and, when circumstances call for it, are charged with the duty of guarding travellers through the Bolan Pass. Lat. 29° 39′, long. 67° 11′.

[2] Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 55; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Mea. in Afg.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARAK.—A village in Afghanistan, on the route, by the Sakhee Surwar Pass, from Dera Ghazee Khan to Kandahar, and eighty miles west of Dera Ghazee Khan. Lat. 30° 3′, long. 69° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARAKAIL, in Afghanistan, is a collection of large open villages contiguous to each other, on the route from Ghuznee to Shawl, and about twelve miles south of Lake Ab-istada. The country is productive, and capable of yielding considerable supplies. It belongs to a Ghilji chief, who resides in a fort about ten miles from this place. Lat. 32° 22′, long. 67° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARAKHAIL.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the road from Barakail to Quetta. Lat. 32°, long. 67° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARAKZYE.—A village in Afghanistan. Lat. 35°, long. 69° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARAL.—A village in the Punjab, situate near the left bank of the river Jailum. Lat. 32° 32′, long. 72° 42′.

BARAMGULA.—See Barumgula.

BARAMULA, in Kashmir, is a gorge in the mountains forming the south-western boundary of the valley. Through this aperture the Jailum flows, draining the whole of this extensive basin. The Hindoos attribute its formation to Vishnu,[1] the Mussulmans to King Solomon; some give the credit to a saint called Kasyapa[2] by the Hindoos, and Kashib by the Mahometans. This remarkable opening, according to Vigne[3] and Bermier,[4] has been caused by the gradual operation of the river Jailum wearing away the inclosing barrier, or by earthquake. The soil and hills in the immediate neighbourhood of Baramula are alluvial, but below the town the Jailum enters into a channel in the rock, the sides of which are from 500 to 1,000 feet high.[5] In one place this river passes through an opening only fifteen yards wide. The scenery[6] in the pass is described as singularly beautiful. The town is situate on the west or right bank of the river, here crossed by a bridge of eight piers. There

[1] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 377.
[2] Asiatic Res. xv. 9; Wilson, Hist. of Cashmir.
[3] i. 287; Von Hugel, Kaschmir, i. 359; Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 280.
[4] Voy. aux Indes Orientales, ii. 268.
[5] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 278.
[6] Vigne, i. 279.

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are about 300 houses and a small fort, garrisoned by the Sikhs. This is the most practicable pass for an army invading Kashmir, and that by which the Sikhs themselves entered it, carrying a six-pounder, their only artillery, slung on a pole.[7] Near this place the river ceases to be navigable, and does not again become so until it reaches Oin, in lat. 33° 40′, long. 73° 50′. It holds a rapid course until it enters the plain of the Punjab, near the town of Jailum. Baramula is in lat. 34° 8′, long. 74° 11′.

[7] Moorcr. ii. 316.

BARATA.—A village in North Afghanistan, thirty miles north-east of Peshawur. Lat. 34° 15′, long. 72° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARRA AHMEDPOOR.—See Ahmedpoor.

BARSHOREE.—See Burshoree.

BARSNOW.—A village in Sinde, situate on the route from Jessulmair to Wadole. Lat. 25° 57′, long. 69° 56′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARUK, a village in Afghanistan, on the right bank of the Punchshir river. Lat. 35° 18′, long. 69° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BARUMGULA, a town in the north of the Punjab, and on the southern slope of the Pir Panjal, which bounds Kashmir on the south, is situate in the Pir Panjal, or Nandan Sar Pass, from the Punjab into Kashmir. The situation is beautiful and picturesque, at the extremity of a dark and deep defile, through which the Punch river flows. Close to the town is a small fort, garrisoned by the Sikhs. There are probably 400 or 500 inhabitants, who are employed in weaving shawls. The height above the sea is 6,800 feet. Lat. 33° 30′, long. 74° 18′. Vigne, Kashmir, 259.

BARUS KE GOT.—A village in Sinde, on the road from Tattah to Bander Vikkar. Lat. 24° 37′, long. 67° 38′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BASHKALA.—A village in North-eastern Afghanistan. Lat. 34° 22′, long. 72° 9′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BASHOREE.—See Burshoree.

BASSOWAL, in Afghanistan, a small walled town on the route from the Khyber Pass to Kabool, thirteen miles from the western extremity of the pass. Lat. 34° 16′, long. 70° 58′. Hough, Nar. of Ex. to Afg. 305; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 167.

BASTER BUNDER.—A village in Sinde, situate on the right bank of the Koree estuary of the Indus, thirty miles from its mouth. Lat. 23° 49′, long. 68° 41′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BATCHAW, or BUTCHA.—A small village in Sinde, on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, and ten miles south-east of the latter place. It is situate on the west bank of a water-course a mile from the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 26° 16′, long. 68°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BAU SOOLTAN.—A village in the Punjab, two miles west of the river Chenaub. Lat. 30° 44′, long. 71° 51′.

BAYLA.—See BELA.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BAZAAR-AHMED-KHAN.—A village in Afghanistan. Lat. 32° 54′, long. 70° 59′.

Walker's Map of Afg. BAZARUK.—A village in Afghanistan, on the Punchshir river. Lat. 35° 16′, long. 69° 20′.

BEAH RIVER.—See BEAS.

BEAS, one of the great rivers of the Punjab, rises on the southern verge of the Ritanka Pass, in Lahoul, a Himalayan region north-east of the Punjab, and at a point 13,200 feet above the sea, in lat. 32° 34′, long. 77° 12′. This information is derived from the lamented Moorcroft,[1] who visited the spot, which is considered sacred by the Hindoos, like the other sources of their great rivers, and has its name from being consecrated to Beas or Vyasa, who is reputed to have compiled the Puranas, and arranged the Vedas of the Hindoos, about 5,000 years ago, and hence is called Beas *Rikhi*, or "the Sage." The river takes a southerly course of about 100 miles to Mundi, and being increased by the access of numerous streams, has there a considerable body of water, and a width of from 150 to 200 yards, with a depth of twelve feet. The depth, however, in the warm season constantly varies, beginning to swell in the evening, attaining its maximum by morning, and declining through the day, losing about one-third of its water. This periodical change results from the melting of the snow diurnally by the heat of the sun. From Mundi the Beas takes a course of fifty miles, chiefly westerly, to Nadaun, where Vigne[2] found it, in the low season, 150 yards wide, twelve feet deep, and running at the rate of three miles and a half an hour. Within this distance from its source, it has been joined by numerous feeders, of which only two require notice. They are both from the north: the more eastern, the Hulku,[3] having a course of about thirty miles, and joining the Beas a few miles east of Mundi; the more western, the Binoa (which is the greater), having a course of about fifty miles, and joining the Beas about twenty miles west of the same place. Forster,[4] who crossed the Beas a short distance below Nadaun, states that he found it to have a rapid stream about 100 yards wide, but Moorcroft,[5] about a quarter of a mile above the town, found it only 100 feet wide, and running at the rate of five miles an hour. B. Von Hügel[6]

[1] Punj. Bokh. i. 190.

[2] Kashmir, i. 182.

[3] Moorcr. i. 166.

[4] i. 260.

[5] i. 69.

[6] Kaschmir, ii. 79.

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describes it here as an unfordable clear rapid stream, running between steep and lofty banks, access being obtained to the water by large and well-constructed stairs. From Nadaun it takes a wide sweep of about eighty miles to the north-west, and having entered the plain of the Punjab, it, about lat. 32° 5′, long. 75° 20′, turns southward, a course which it holds for about eighty miles further to its confluence with the Sutluj.[7] A short distance below Nadaun it receives the river of Kunyar, flowing from the south.[8] Macartney measured it at the ferry of Bhyrawul, about twenty miles above the confluence, and there found it 740 yards wide, and so rapid that, in crossing, the boats were driven ten or twelve miles down the stream. This was in August, at a season when the river is at its greatest height. In the low or cold season it is fordable in most places. By the competent observer last quoted, the Beas is regarded as larger than the Sutluj, though in length of course it is greatly inferior to that river. But Burnes states, that though they have the same breadth each, about 200 yards, the Sutluj has the greater volume of water.[9] The confluence of the Beas with the Sutluj takes place at Endreesa, near the village Hurekee, and in lat. 31° 12′, long. 74° 56′, after a course by the former river of from 210 to 220 miles. The Beas is considered to be identical with the Hyphasis of Arrian,[1] the Greek name being a corruption of *Beypasha*, given it by the natives. The united stream below the confluence bears the name of the Ghara until the confluence with the Chenaub.

[7] Elphinstone,669.

[8] F. Von Hugel, i. 77.

[9] Bokh. i. 7.

[1] L. vi. c.14; Rennell, 82.

BED TILLA.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the road from Bamian to Giriskh. Lat. 33° 49′, long. 67° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BEEAH.—A large and fine village in Sinde, situate on the right bank of the Indus, amidst much cultivation and many trees. The road passes through the bazaar of the village, and about a furlong further reaches the river. It lies on the great route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, and twenty-five miles north of the former place. Lat. 25° 43′, long. 68° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 54; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Meas. in Afg.; Hough, Nar. Ex. in Afg.56; Atkinson, Ex. in Afg. 114; Havelock, War in Afg. i. 225; Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, i. 215; Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 220.

BEEBEE NANEE.—A halting-place in the Bolan Pass, in Beloochistan, situate twenty-six miles from the eastern entrance of the pass. Here a road strikes off from the main pass, and proceeds west to Rod Bahar and Kelat. Elevation above the sea 1,695 feet. Lat. 29° 39′, long. 67° 28′.

BEEBEENAUNEE.—See Beebee Nanee.

BEEBOO TRIGGUR.—A village in the Punjab, situate on

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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the right bank of the river Chenaub. Lat. 30° 28′, long. 71° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BEELALPOOR.—A village in Sinde, about thirteen miles north of Sehwan, on the road from thence to Larkhana. The surrounding country is level and, after rain, swampy. It affords ground for encampment. Lat. 26° 30′, long. 67° 53′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BEELUN.—A village in the Punjab, six miles north of Mooltan, on the left bank of the Chenaub river. Lat. 30° 13′, long. 71° 30′.

Havelock, i. 159. BEERALOO, in Sinde, is a small town near the left or eastern bank of the Indus, and on the route from Khyerpoor to Roree, from which last place it is distant about four miles south. Lat. 27° 39′, long. 68° 54′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BEETUN.—A village in Sinde, situate on the right bank of the Narra river. Lat. 26° 38′, long. 67° 47′.

BEGHRAM, in Afghanistan, a plain, with a collection of ruins bearing the same name, is situate twenty-five miles north of Kabool. It was formerly the site of a great city, the ruined walls of which were found by Masson[1] to measure above sixty feet in breadth, and to have been built of unburnt bricks of unusual size. This locality has, however, principally attracted attention from the enormous quantity of antique coins which Masson and others have collected there.[2] In the first year, these numbered 1,865 of copper, with a few of silver, together with many rings, signets, and other relics; in the next the number was 1,900; in the next, 2,500; in the next, 13,474; finally, in 1837, it was increased to 60,000; besides great numbers of engraved seals. These coins exhibited extraordinary diversity of origin: among them were Greek and Roman coins, Greco-Bactrian and Bactrian, Indo-Parthian and Indo-Scythian, Sassanian, Hindoo, and Indo-Mahometan, besides a great variety of others. In point of date, they extended from the third century before the Christian era to the thirteenth century after that epoch. They were submitted to the examination and arrangement of the learned Professor Wilson, who, in his erudite treatise on *Ariana Antiqua*, has made great and successful use of them in throwing light on the history and antiquities of Afghanistan, India, and Central Asia. Masson attributes the vast number of coins and other relics found at Beghram to its having been the site of an immense cemetery, in which

[1] Bal. Afg. and Panj. iii. 149. Jour. As. Soc. 1836, p. 1-28; Masson, Mem. on the Ancient Coins found in Beghram.
[2] Lord, Koh-i-Damun, 56.

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they were deposited with the ashes of the dead, and regards the vast quantities of broken pottery mixed with the earth as the fragments of funeral vases. He considers the city of Beghram as having been the Alexandria ad Caucasum of the Greeks, and to have been destroyed by Zingis, since the historians of Timur make no mention of it in describing his march through the plain of Beghram, from which it may be inferred that it then no longer existed. This opinion as to the locality of Alexandria ad Caucasum receives some support from Professor Wilson;[3] but on the other hand, it may be urged, that as Beghram is situate nearly opposite the mouth of the Koushan Pass,* [4] or Pass of Hindoo Koosh, which is only practicable in summer; and as Arrian[5] relates that Alexander crossed the Caucasus in spring, he must have taken the route by Bamian, which is open all the year round;[6] and as, according to the same authority, his march brought him to Alexandria ad Caucasum, we must assign Bamian as its locality. Accordingly we find Ritter,[7] Rennell, Vigne,[8] Gosselin,† and Burnes[9] of opinion that Bamian was the Alexandria ad Caucasum.‡ With reference to this controversy, it is not unworthy of remark, that no traces have been discovered of Grecian architecture in the mud-built ruins of Beghram. The structures of Ghulghuleh and Saiyadabad have at least been more lasting. Beghram is in lat. 34° 53′, long. 69° 19′.

[3] Ariana Antiqua, 181.
[4] Lord, Rep. viii.
[5] L. iv. c. 12.
[6] Masson, in Jour. As. Soc. ut supra, 10.
[7] Erdkunde von Asien, v. 272.
[8] Ghuznee, 195, 199.
[9] i. 184.

BEHUT.—See JAILUM.

BELA, the capital of the province of Lus, in Beloochistan, is a town containing 800 houses, built of mud, and 5,000 inhabitants. It is the residence of the Jam, or chief of the province,

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Pott. Belooch. 19; Masson, ii. 27; Jour. As. Soc. 1839, p. 190; Carless, Jour. to Beylah; Outram, Rough Notes, 187.

* At page 182 of his learned work, Professor Wilson says, "The road by the Khoshal Pass, or some others running perpendicularly across the mountains, are much more likely to have been followed by the Macedonian army;" but he admits (p. ix.) that the Khoshal (the Koushan of Lord and Leech) is not open throughout the year.

† In Sainte Croix, "Examen Critique des Historiens d'Alexandre, p. 827."

‡ In an article by Prinsep (H. T.), "On Passes into Hindostan," in Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1842, in general exhibiting much learning, sagacity, and judgment, it is taken for granted that Beghram is Alexandria ad Caucasum, and in a letter published in Jour. of Geog. Soc. of London, 1842 (p. 113), "On Comparative Geography of Afghanistan," by Rawlinson, we are informed that "Beihram (Beghram) is certainly the Alexandria ad Caucasum;" but in each case neither proof nor argument is given.

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whose fortress, built of mud, and surrounded with high battlemented ramparts, flanked with towers at the angles, forms a striking object. Within the inclosure of this fortress is a large mosque, covered with a dome. The town is partly surrounded by a mud wall. Its situation is close to the Poorally river, and in a hilly tract, but which is capable of cultivation in the watered valleys. It is supported partly by being the seat of government, and partly by the transit trade from Sonmeanee to Kelat and Khorasan, the road passing through it. The bazaar is small, but neat, and the streets, though narrow and humbly built, are said to possess the distinction, so unusual in an Oriental town, of being clean. Lat. 26° 9′, long. 66° 24′.

Burnes' Pers.Narr. 96.

BELOAT.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 32° 11′, long. 71° 16′.

BELOOCHISTAN, an extensive country of Southern Asia, is bounded on the north by Afghanistan, on the east by Sinde, on the south by the Indian Ocean, and on the west by Persia. It lies between lat. 24° 50′ and 30° 20′, and long. 57° 40′ and 69° 18′. Its greatest length is from east to west, and is about 700 miles; its greatest breadth, from north to south, is 380 miles; its area is 160,000 square miles. The outline of the sea-coast is in general remarkably regular, running nearly due east and west a little north of lat. 25°, from Cape Monze, on the border of Sinde, in long. 66° 35′, to Cape Jask,[1] in long. 57° 48′. It is, for the most part, craggy, but not remarkably elevated, and has, in some places, for considerable distance, a low sandy shore, though almost everywhere the surface becomes much higher inland. The principal headlands, proceeding from east to west, are Cape Monze, or Ras Moarree,[2] which is the eastern headland of Sonmeanee Bay; Goorab Sing,[3] Ras Arubah,[4] Ras Noo,[5] forming the western headland of Gwadel Bay; Ras Jewnee,[6] forming the eastern point of Gwettar Bay, and Cape Jask[7] at the western extremity. There is no good harbour along the coast, though extending about 600 miles; but there are several roadsteads, having good holding-ground, and sheltered on several points. Of these, the best are Sonmeanee Bay and Choubar Bay, at which last point is the only place on the coast deserving the name of a town, there being elsewhere nothing but small and wretched villages.

[1] Horsburgh, i.497.

[2] Id. i. 493.
[3] Id. 494.
[4] Id. 494.
[5] Id. 494.
[6] Id. 495.
[7] Id. 497.

The most remarkable features of this country are its rugged and elevated surface, its barrenness, and deficiency of water. To

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the eastward, that lofty range of mountains, known by the name of the Hala range, and called the Brahooick mountains by Pottinger,[8] rises from the Indian Ocean at Cape Monze.* The breadth in the southern part is about thirty miles, but it increases to the northward, where the Lukkee mountains of Western Sinde shoot off to the east. To the west, the Brahooick or Hala range expands to a vast extent, forming either rugged table-lands or intricate mountain groups. To the north-west,[9] these mountains continually diminish in height until the ground sinks to the level of the desert, through which the lower part of the Helmund holds its course, and which is probably, on an average, between 2,000 and 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. In the north-east, the Hala or Brahooick mountains join the southern part of the Suliman range. In the north,[1] they join the Toba and the Khojeh Amran mountains, which attain a very considerable height, the peak of Tukkatoo[2] being considered to have an elevation of above 11,000 feet. Chehel Tan,[3] a mountain to the south-west of that last mentioned, has an equal, or perhaps greater, elevation, as its summit is covered with snow to the end of June or beginning of July, and some remains throughout the summer in the deep ravines. The whole of the country in this region has a great elevation, the bottom of the valley of Shawl being 5,637 feet,[4] and Dasht-i-bedowlut, another extensive depression, 5,793 feet above the sea. Pottinger[5] considers Kelat the highest part of Beloochistan; but Chehel-Tan and Tukatoo are unquestionably much higher, and on reference to the table† it will be seen that the height of Kelat is only 6,000 feet. The valleys here are for the most part sandy and barren, and all, in consequence of the great general elevation, have a very rigorous climate, snow lying on the ground from November to February, and the crops being later than in Great Britain.[6] In brief, Beloochistan may be described as one maze of mountains, except on the north-west, in which direction the surface descends, as already observed, to the Great Desert on the south, where a low tract stretches along the sea-shore, exhibiting a dreary waste of inconsider-

[8] Beloochistan, 251.

[9] Pottinger, 252.

[1] Elph. 105.

[2] Havelock, i. 249; Conolly, ii. 125.

[3] Masson, ii. 82.

[4] Hough, 74; Masson, 318.

[5] 259.

[6] Pottinger, 258.

* According to Pottinger, "it springs abruptly to a conspicuous height and grandeur out of the sea." Horsburgh states it to be of "moderate height" (p. 493).

† Infra, 87.

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able rocks, or dry and barren sands;* and for a small extent on the east, where the burning plain of Cutch Gundava extends along the eastern base of the Hala mountains. From this plain to the elevated table-land lying to the west, the eastern face of the mountain range is furrowed by two long and very deep ravines, through which the Bolan (called by Pottinger[7] Koahee) and Moola rivers hold their way. Along the courses of these rivers lie the celebrated passes bearing their names, and affording the means of communication between the valley of the Indus and Beloochistan.

[7] 309.

In the northern part of Beloochistan, the only rivers of any importance are the Bolan and the Moola, and these are little more than prolonged torrents, being ultimately lost in the sands of Cutch Gundava. Pottinger[8] observes that "there is not a single body of running water in this part of the country worthy of a higher appellation than that of a rivulet, unless when swollen by partial floods to a tumultuous and unfordable torrent, nor one, even of that description, that can be said to flow through a regular and unbroken channel to the main." The southern part abounds in torrents, which rise in the mountains, and cross the low sandy tract lying between them and the ocean. Near the base of the mountains, the channels are very small, and in the dry season are filled with vegetation. Towards the coast, they are much broader, and deeper. Of this description of water-course is the Hub, rising in that part of the Hala mountains which separates Beloochistan and Sinde. After heavy rains,[9] it rushes down with a vast body of water; but, on the setting in of dry weather, the flow ceases; there is no longer any stream, the bed merely containing a few pools. The Poorally,[1] another of these torrents, further west, has generally a very inconsiderable stream, which, in long-continued dry weather, totally ceases at Lyaree, about twenty miles from its mouth. Below that town it becomes a creek of the sea,[2] navigable for small boats. The Aghor, farther west, passes by Hinglaj, the celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrim-

[8] 259.

[9] Hart, in Trans. of the As. Soc. ix. 135.

[1] Id. 141.

[2] Pottinger, 299; Masson, Kalat, 25.

* At Bunpoor, in the Kohistan, in the extreme west, are two sandy deserts, each about twenty-five miles square. Between them is an oasis, or fertile slip of land, about six or seven miles broad and thirty long, well watered by numerous springs, and producing grain in such abundance as to supply most part of the surrounding countries. (Grant's Journal of a Route through Makran, in Transact. of Royal As. Soc. of Great Brit. and Irel. vol. v. 333.)

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age. It is thought to have a longer course than most of the streams along this coast, and to rise amidst mountains frequently covered with snow,[1] as at the setting in of hot weather, like rivers having such a source, its water becomes higher. Proceeding westward from Hinglaj to the mouth of the Dustee, a distance of 250 miles, we find that only a few small rivulets occur. The Dustee, where Pottinger crossed it, was, within 100 yards of the beach, about twenty inches deep and twenty yards wide; yet, if his opinion be correct, it has a course of nearly 1,000 miles, rising in the Gurmsehl,[2] near the southern course of the Helmund river.[3] The upper part, called the Boodoor, makes its way, in the wet season, through the loose and parched sands of the desert south of Seistan; but, for the greater part of the year, its channel is a dry ravine. Pottinger makes a bold, yet perhaps not improbable conjecture, that this was formerly a channel through which the superfluous water of the valley of the Helmund was discharged into the ocean, but that now the whole is carried off by means either of absorption or of evaporation from the swamp of Hamoon. Westward of the Dustee, there are only a few small brooks, which discharge themselves into the sea, and, in fact, along the whole distance of 600 miles, through which the coast of Beloochistan extends, there is no stream which might not, in dry weather, be forded by a child.

[1] Hart, 147; Pottinger, 301.

[2] 135.

[3] 303.

The climate of Beloochistan presents extraordinary varieties. In most parts, on account of the great elevation of the surface, it is mild, and even cool, bringing to perfection only the productions of the more northern parts of the temperate zone, whilst a short journey will bring the traveller among the crops of the torrid zone. Thus, Pottinger, on the 31st of January, halted at a field of sugar-canes; on the succeeding 7th of February, his water-skins[4] and their contents were frozen, and at Kelat,[5] on the 14th of the same month, he found the frost so intense that water froze instantly when thrown on the ground. Masson[6] also found the cold extreme, and the roads sheeted with ice, in the country west of Shawl. He adds, that snow lies on the ground for above two months in the fertile valley of Shawl.[7] In a descent of a few miles down the eastern face of the Hala mountains, the surface sinks from this elevated table-land to Cutch Gundava, the commencement of that vast extent of level country which stretches into Hindostan. At Dadur, lying at the foot of the range, the

[4] 29-37.

[5] 47.

[6] Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 317-321.

[7] Kalat, 313.

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heat is overpowering, and the unburnt bricks, according to the report of the natives,[8] are made red by the scorching rays of the sun. Such is the result of the difference of elevation, the table-land being, on an average, between 5,000 and 6,000 feet above the level of the sea,[9] and Dadur only 742.

[8] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 340.

[9] Hough, App. 74.

The climate along the low coast, which forms the southern boundary of Beloochistan, is in some degree tempered by the vicinity of the ocean;[1] but probably nowhere is the effect of a scorching sun more felt than in the Western Desert, south of Seistan. Here the sand, so fine as to be almost impalpable, is raised by the wind and held in suspension. The surface assumes the appearance of the waves of the ocean, gradually sloping on the windward side, but on the leeward displaying a front, steep and even perpendicular, resembling a wall rather than a loose and accidental aggregation of minute particles of sand. During the hottest part of the summer, the winds are so scorching[2] as utterly to destroy animal life, and consequently to render the tract at that period quite impassable.

[1] Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 54; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Obs. in Afg.

[2] Pottinger, 136, 137.

Little is of course known respecting the geology of a country so extensive and so little explored. Masson[3] found the ranges about Kelat and Moostung generally to consist of a very compact secondary limestone, containing numerous ammonites, corallines, and other fossil remains, and he found that a similar formation extends southward to the sea.[4] It does not appear that primary formations have been observed *in situ* in any part of Beloochistan, though Hart found fragments of quartz in Lus. The Bolan Pass, which cuts and discloses the strata of the Hala mountains to a great depth, lies through recent formations—sandstone, puddingstone, and secondary limestone.[5] The low hills along the coast are of recent limestone, sandstone, conglomerate, and shells, as is the lower part of the Hala range, forming the line of separation between Beloochistan and Sinde.[6] The Kohistan,[7] or hill country in the north-western extremity, bears strong marks of existing volcanic action.*

[3] Bal. Afg. Pang. ii. 78, Kalat, 460.

[4] Kalat, 39.

[5] Hough, 53.

[6] Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 142-148; Hart, Jour. from Kurrachee to Hinglaj.

[7] Pottinger, 179.

The mineral wealth in a country so mountainous and extensive may be expected to be considerable. Pottinger[8] vaguely

[8] 322.

* In Lus is a singular volcano, or *geyser*, of liquid mud, ejected at intervals from four circular basins on the tops of the same number of hills grouped together. This singular phenomenon bears a close resemblance to the Maizcuba, or mud volcano of Sicily. (Hart, 143.)

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states that the precious metals have been discovered near the town of Nal, 150 miles south-west of Kelat. This statament, if taken in its full and literal meaning, is startling, as it is not easy to point out a locality where gold and silver are found together. Pottinger adds, that the ores are disposed of in the crude state to the Hindoos, who smuggle them to avoid duties; but it is clear that ores of silver, at least, do not admit of furtive transport for several hundred miles through a rugged country. He says, also, "Gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, tin, antimony, brimstone, alum, sal-ammoniac, and many kinds of mineral salts and saltpetre, are found in various parts of Beloochistan," but such vague and sweeping statements are of little value. It has, however, been ascertained by careful investigators, that in Lus, in the hills between Lyaree and Bela, copper is found in large quantities.[7] A Hindoo merchant, of Kurrachee, brought away twenty camel-loads of ore, which yielded about thirty per cent. of metal. "The whole country," observes Hart,[8] "is indeed rich in mineral productions, and well worthy the attention of an experienced geologist." Lead, according to Masson,[9] is abundant in the mountains of Beloochistan, and he mentions a hill at Kappar, about eighty miles south-west of Kelat, as appearing to be entirely composed of lead-ore,[1] which is very easily reduced. The lead is used for making balls for muskets and rifles, and, as it seems, for scarcely any other purpose. Antimony[2] abounds in the same range of hills. Iron-ore is of very general occurrence, but the want of skill in the natives prevents its being much worked. The principal deposits at present known are in the north of Lus.[3] The mines of sulphur at Sunnee, south of the Bolan Pass, are very rich in that mineral, and were extensively worked under the Durani sway. Alum is found in the same locality. Common salt is unfortunately too general, destroying vegetation and vitiating the streams and springs.

[7] Hart, 154; Trans. of As. Soc. Beng. 1840, p. 30; De la Hoste on Copper in Lus.
[8] 154, ut supra.
[9] ii. 55.
[1] Kalat, 43.
[2] Masson, Kalat, 462.
[3] Id. 462; Pottinger, 323; Leech, Rep. on Sindh. Army, 66.

TABLE OF HEIGHTS.

	FEET.	
Kelat,[4] lat. 28° 53′, long. 66° 27′	6,000	[4] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Sohrab,[5] lat. 28° 22′, long. 66° 9′	5,800	[5] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
Siriab,[6] in the table-land of Shawl, lat. 30° 3′, long. 66° 53′	5,793	[6] Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 55; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Heights in Afg.
Munzilgah,[7] near summit of Bolan Pass, lat. 29° 53′, long. 67°	5,793	[7] Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. App. 74.

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		FEET.
[8] Griffith, 55.	Shawl,[8] or Quetta, lat. 30° 10′, long. 66° 57′	5,563
[9] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.	Angeera,[9] lat. 28° 10′, long. 66° 12′	5,250
[1] *Ead.*	Bapaw,[1] lat. 28° 16′, long. 66° 20′	5,000
[2] *Ead.*	Peesee-Bhent,[2] lat. 28° 10′, long. 66° 35′	4,600
[3] Hough's App. 74.	Siribolan,[3] lat. 29° 50′, long. 67° 14′	4,494
[4] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.	Putkee,[4] lat. 28° 5′, long. 66° 40′	4,250
[5] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.	Paeesht Khana,[5] lat. 27° 59′, long. 66° 47′	3,500
[6] *Ead.*	Nurd,[6] lat. 27° 52′, long. 66° 54′	2,850
[7] Griffith, 55.	Ab-i-goom,[7] lat. 29° 46′, long. 67° 23′	2,540
[8] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.	Jungikoosht,[8] lat. 27° 55′, long. 67° 2′	2,150
[9] *Ead.*	Bent-i-jah,[9] lat. 28° 4′, long. 67° 10′	1,850
[1] Hough's App. 74.	Beebee Nanee,[1] lat. 29° 39′, long. 67° 28′	1,695
[2] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.	Kohow,[2] lat. 28° 20′, long. 67° 12′	1,250
[3] Hough's App. 74.	Gurmab,[3] lat. 29° 36′, long. 67° 32′	1,081
[4] Id. 74.	Kundye, or Kohan Delan,[4] lat. 29° 22′, long. 67° 36′ ...	904
[5] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.	Kullar,[5] lat. 28° 18′, long. 67° 15′	750
[6] Griffith, 54.	Dadur,[6] lat. 29° 26′, long. 67° 41′	742
[7] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.	Kotree,[7] lat. 28° 25′, long. 67°, 26′	600

Little attention has been given to the investigation of the vegetable kingdom in this country, which is the more to be regretted, as the great varieties of soil and climate must necessarily make it very rich. The *appurs*,[8] a species of *Zizyphus jujuba*, clothes the loftier ranges, where the soil is sufficiently deep. It affords an excellent timber, greatly resembling teak. The tamarind-tree also attains a great size, and yields excellent timber: the babool, a species of mimosa, the lye, or tamarisk, and the mulberry-tree, in some places attain the size of timber-trees; the oriental plantain, the walnut, sycamore, mango, wild fig, willow, and wild olive, are found in various divisions of the country. Date-trees abound in the hot regions, and yield good fruit.

[8] Masson, Kalat, 450; Pottinger, 327.

The wild animals are lions, tigers,* leopards, hyenas, wolves, jackals, tiger-cats, wild dogs, foxes, various sorts of the lemur

* Pottinger enumerates lions and tigers, but Masson, who had traversed the country so often and in so many directions, does not mention them.

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and monkey genera,[1] wild goats, wild sheep, wild asses, eagles, kites, vultures, magpies, crows, falcons of various kinds, wild geese and ducks, phenicopters, herons, bustards, parroquets, and almost every class of small birds. The jungle-fowl, the original stock of our barn-door fowl, abounds in the thickets in the hot districts. Neither reptiles nor insects are peculiarly abundant or remarkable. The rivers are too shallow and intermittent to contain fish, which, however, swarm on the coast; and the people there, like their ancestors the *Icthyophagi*, principally subsist on this species of food.[2] Of domestic animals, camels are the most universally valuable. The Bactrian variety, or that which has two humps, is found only in the elevated tracts, where it is used only for burthen, for which it is admirably suited, being strong, clumsy, rough, and incredibly patient of hunger, thirst, fatigue, and extremes of temperature. It is of a black colour. The light-coloured, tall, slender, one-humped species, called dromedaries, are peculiar to the low and hot regions, where they are much used by the predatory tribes in their plundering expeditions, in consequence of their superior speed.[3] The best horses are in the north and west, where the breed is much improved by the admixture of Arabian and Persian blood. The horses of Lus and Mekran are small, weak, and spiritless. Those imported into India from this country are generally from the south of Kelat and from the more elevated part of Cutch Gundava. These are strong, well made, and large, but excessively vicious.

[1] Pottinger, 228; Masson, Kalat, 444.

[2] Pottinger, 228.

[3] Id. ibid.

In so barren and rude a country, the condition of most of the inhabitants must be necessarily pastoral; and as the pastures are generally poor, sheep and goats are kept for milk in preference to cows or buffaloes, which are both very rare. The milk is generally converted either into *mass* or curd, or else into *roghan* or clarified butter, known in Hindostan by the name of *ghee*. The process of clarification is performed simply by boiling in water, and the quantity of ghee prepared both for home consumption and sale is very great. *Shelanch*,[4] the *koroot* of the Afghans, and so much relished both by them and by Belooches, is inspissated buttermilk. Camels' milk is little used, except in the hot region, where it is considered superior to any other. The sheep, however, is the great support of the pastoral tribes, the milk and flesh supplying food, and the skins and wool (which last is of superior quality) furnishing clothing. They are generally of the species

[4] Masson, Kalat, 435-437.

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called in Persia *dumba*, with large tails, weighing from 10lbs. to 15lbs., and consisting of a rich fat-like marrow. The skins of sheep and goats are also converted into bags for carrying water, milk, flour, grain, or other articles. The crops most cultivated in Beloochistan are wheat, barley, oil-seeds, millet, madder, various kinds of pulse, and, in the low and hot regions, rice, cotton, maize in small quantities, indigo, and tobacco.

The management of gardens and orchards receives great attention about Kelat, Moostung, and Shawl. Apricots, peaches, grapes, almonds, pistachio-nuts, apples, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, figs, pomegranates, mulberries, plantains, and small fruit of various kinds are produced in great abundance. Melons[4] are of very fine flavour and of so great a size that, it is said, a man can scarcely lift one of the largest kind. Apricots and some other fruits are dried, and in this state used in great quantities as food. Mulberries,[5] as in Afghanistan, are dried, ground into meal, and made into bread, which has a peculiar honeyed flavour, not unlike that of gingerbread. The principal esculent vegetables are turnips, carrots, cabbages, lettuces, cauliflowers, peas, beans, radishes, onions, celery, parsley, egg-fruit, cucumbers. *Rhuwash*, or edible rhubarb, is consumed in great quantities in spring, but the great delicacy of the natives of this country, as of other adjacent countries, is *hing*, or assafœtida, so detestable to Europeans, both as to smell and flavour. Here it is called emphatically *khush korak*,[6] or "pleasant food."

[4] Pottinger, 324.

[5] Masson, Kalat, 438.

[6] Masson, Kalat, 438.

This rude country can scarcely be considered to have any manufactures, certainly none destined for foreign markets. The skins of sheep, goats, and other quadrupeds undergo a coarse and imperfect tanning; wool[7] is felted by a process similar to that used in Afghanistan. It also, as well as the hair of goats and camels, is spun, made into ropes and strings, and woven into carpets and coarse cloths, for making grain-bags or covering tents. Sheep's-wool is spun and woven into cloths of finer fabric, which are dyed with madder or some other native product. The quality of the manufactured articles might be greatly improved by the introduction of better processes, as the wool is very fine and natural dyes are plentiful. The notice of a few matchlocks[8] and other arms made at Kelat may be considered nearly to complete the list of the manufactures of this barbarous people. The external trade of a country exercising little manufacturing industry and possess-

[7] Masson, Kalat, 440.

[8] Pottinger, 66.

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ing no great abundance of raw material must necessarily be very small. Sonmeanee,[9] its only port, contains about 200 huts, constructed of wattle and mud, and roofed with mat; and, as vessels cannot reach the beach, horses, the principal article of export, are swum out to them in spring tides, when alone they can approach sufficiently near. The other exports are butter, hides, wool, a few coarse drugs, dried fruits, fish, a little grain, and vegetable oil. The imports consist of a small quantity of British and Indian manufactures, rice, spices, dye-stuffs, and slaves from Muscat.[1] In 1840 there were but six vessels of any size belonging to the port of Sonmeanee, five of which were the property of the Hindoos, who have most of the trade in their hands.[2] There were, besides, twenty coasting and fishing boats. The customs were farmed for 34,000 rupees annually, and were on the increase.[3]

[9] Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 138; Hart, Jour. from Kurrachee to Hinglaj; Horsburgh, i. 493.

[1] Pottinger, 294; Masson, Kalat, 409.

[2] Hart, 139.

[3] Id. 138.

Beloochistan is usually considered to contain six provinces: 1st, Sarawan; 2nd, Kelat; 3rd, Cutch Gundava; 4th, Jhalawan; 5th, Lus; 6th, Mekran. These are noticed separately in their alphabetical order; but, it is to be remembered that, under circumstances so fluctuating and precarious as those of Beloochistan, any political divisions must be regarded as arbitrary and uncertain. At present, the four first-mentioned provinces are considered subject to Mir Nasir Khan, chief of Kelat, son of Mehrab Khan, killed by the British troops when they stormed his capital in 1839.[4] Lus is in vassalage to the same prince, the immediate government being exercised by a petty chief, whose right is hereditary, and who is styled the Jam.[5] He is not considered actual ruler until recognized by the Khan of Kelat, but when fully established, he possesses sovereign power, merely furnishing a military contingent when required by his superior. Mekran, subjected in a certain sense by Nasir Khan, the great-grandfather of the present Khan of Kelat, was at no time reduced to farther vassalage than that implied by paying a trifling tribute, and lately this extensive district has thrown off even that badge of submission.[6] It now enjoys the independence of anarchy, under the sway of numerous wild chieftains. The Khan of Kelat is absolute, having no check to his acts excepting the ordinary check upon extreme tyranny, the dread of insurrection. This unlimited power over life, person, and property is also possessed by subordinate officers. Mustapha Khan, the governor of Cutch Gundava, exerted himself much, and to a certain extent success-

[4] Masson, Kalat, 383; Hough, App. 24; Outram, 164.

[5] Masson, Kalat, 301; Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1839, p. 196, 197, Carless on Lus.

[6] Masson, Kalat, 362-364.

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fully, to repress the predatory habits of the Belooche tribes. To exhibit the force of his authority, he caused rolls of cloth and other articles of value to be thrown on the roads. If they were removed, a rigorous search was instituted for the offenders, who, when discovered, were impaled.[7] It is said that by this terrific mode of proceeding, he so restrained the lawlessness of the natives, that if they saw a piece of cotton on the ground, they would run away in terror, leaving it untouched. Similar relations exist as to other countries while in a state of comparative barbarism, and all such statements must be received with allowance; but it is not to be doubted that the decisive proceedings of Mustapha Khan made him feared.

[7] Masson, Kalat, 309.

The amount of revenue[8] enjoyed by the Khan of Kelat is inconsiderable, as the ruling races, Belooche and Brahu, pay no direct taxes, and their poverty and simple habits prevent them from contributing much indirectly. His income is therefore derived from his resources as a proprietor of lands or towns; from a proportion of the produce paid in kind by the Afghan, Dehwar (Parsee), and Jet cultivators; from dues on direct and transit trade, and from arbitrary exactions, a never-failing mode with eastern potentates of recruiting an exhausted treasury. Pottinger[9] estimates the amount at 350,000 rupees. Masson,[1] who had ample means of acquiring information through colloquial channels, at 300,000; which of these statements makes the nearest approximation to correctness cannot be determined, but neither seems improbable. With such a revenue, it is obvious that no standing army can be maintained, and Masson,[2] certainly very competent to the task of acquiring information on this subject, states that Mehrab Khan, the late ruler, "nearly destitute of troops in his own pay, was compelled, on the slightest cause for alarm, to appeal to the tribes, who attended or otherwise as suited their whims or convenience." Pottinger[3] computes the numbers available for the service of the khan at 60,000 fighting men, but has not mentioned how so vast a host could, if collected, find food in this barren country. Mehrab Khan could, on no occasion, assemble more than 12,000, and in his final struggle for property, power, and life, the number of his troops did not amount to 3,000.[4] The Belooche soldier is heavily incumbered with arms, carrying a matchlock, a spear, a sword, a dagger, and a shield. Pottinger[5] considers them good marksmen, and states that in

[8] Masson, Kalat, 708.

[9] 294.

[1] Kalat, 408.

[2] Kalat, 407.

[3] 294.

[4] Willshire in Despatches, Hough's App. 27; Outram, 168; Jackson, 18.

[5] 66.

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action they trust principally to their skill in this respect, avoiding close combat; but their readiness in general to close with the British troops shews that he is in this instance mistaken. They formed the strength of the armies of Sinde, but the late decisive conflict there shewed how little, with great superiority of numbers, they are able to withstand a disciplined force. The greater part serve on foot, but a number, not inconsiderable, have horses, and in their irregular forays, camels, which they often prefer, on account of their greater powers of endurance.

The inhabitants of Beloochistan are, with few exceptions, Mahometans of the Soonnee persuasion, maintaining the authority of the three first kaliphs, and are so bigoted, that, in the opinion of Pottinger,[5] a Shia or votary of Ali would encounter more enmity amongst them than would a Christian.[6] Even the Dehwars, speaking the Persian language, and considered to be of Persian descent, reject the Shia doctrine so generally received in the country from which they derive their vernacular tongue, and it is supposed their origin. Passing from religious distinctions to those of race and tribe, we find the majority of inhabitants of this extensive region who may be styled by a common name, Belooches, to comprehend[7] five principal classes—Brahuis, Nharoes, Mughsees, Rinds, and Lumris. Of this widely dispersed and incongruous population, Masson, who has had more ample means of information than any other European, observes, "It is clear, that in this community are comprised many tribes of very different descent, inferring from the physiological distinctions which prevail amongst them, setting aside the variety of dialects spoken by them." Of the Brahuis, Pottinger[8] enumerates seventy-four tribes; of the others, who may be properly classed as Belooches, according to him forty-eight; and he adds, no doubt with truth, that he might recount as many more. Masson[9] gives a list of thirty-five tribes, but to such minute enumerations, with regard to a country so imperfectly known as Beloochistan, a remark of Sir John Malcolm[1] may probably be applied with much justice—"It is a common fault of historians to be desirous of giving a finished picture of the nations of whom they treat, but such descriptions must, in many cases, be like finished maps of unsurveyed regions, which are calculated only to mislead." The Brahuis, according to Pottinger[2] and Masson, are so called from the words bah-roh-i,[3] *on the waste*,

[5] 61.
[6] Id. 80.
[7] Masson, Kalat, 336.
[8] 73.
[9] Kalat, 338.
[1] History of Persia, i. 125.
[2] 271.
[3] Kalat, 338.

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and are more erratic and more exclusively pastoral in their habits and pursuits than the other Belooches. They spend[4] their lives in roaming during the continuance of summer, in winter seeking shelter under rude tents of felt or coarse cloths, of goat or camel hair; and they subsist almost exclusively on animal food. They are most numerous[5] in the northern and western parts, but may be found in less or greater numbers everywhere. They differ from the other Belooches in being of much shorter and broader make, in having round faces and broad flat features; their hair and beards are frequently brown, and Pottinger[6] observes, that they bear no resemblance to any other Asiatics that he had ever seen. Their dialect also varies considerably from that of the other classses of Belooches, though in all can be traced a close affinity with the Teutonic languages, apparently justifying the classification by Klaproth,* who places Belooche in the great Indo-Germanic family of languages. A few instances in illustration of this opinion may not be uninteresting:—

[4] Pottinger, 71.

[5] Masson, Kalat, 340.

[6] 71.

Brahooi.	German.	Latin.	English.
I	Ich	Ego	I
Da	Das	„	That
Ed	Es	Id	It
Der	Der	„	Who
Are	„	Eras (Imp.)	(Thou) art
Areri	„	„	(You) are
Belooch.			
Ma (I)	Mich (Acc.)	Me (Acc.)	Me
Mi	Mein	Mei	My
Thau	Du	Tu	Thou
Ki	„	Qui	Who
Do	„	Duo	Two
Shash	Sechs	Sex	Six
Hapt	„	Septem (Greek Hepta) †	Seven

* Zwischen dem Lande der Afg'anen und Persien wohnen längs dem Meere die Belutzchen deren Sprache ebenfalls zum Indo-Germanischen stamme gehört. (Asia Polyglotta, 74.)

† Further information on this very interesting subject, too extensive and intricate to receive more than the most cursory notice here, may be found in Leech's Brahoic and Belooche Grammars, Calcutta, being No. xii. (pp. 81—

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The Rinds and Musghees[6] are more stationary than the other Belooche tribes, and are settled for the most part in the eastern tracts toward Sinde, and between it and Kelat. Hence they have constituted the strength of the armies of the Ameers of Sinde. They are considered to be less addicted to the predatory habits which constitute a general characteristic of the Belooche tribes than the people of the north and west. The Nharoes hold the extreme west, and being most remote from Hindostan, the great source of such civilization as is known in this part of the world, are the rudest, most ferocious, and most predatory, but at the same time the most active and stirring of the Belooches.[7] Their great delight is in *chupaos*, or plundering expeditions; during which, mounted on fleet camels, they will sweep over an extensive tract of country at the rate of seventy or eighty miles a day, burning, slaying, and pillaging wherever they go, until, worn out by fatigue, or sated with blood and plunder, or dreading the vengeance of those who have suffered from their atrocities, they make homewards by a route different from that by which they advanced.* The Lumris, sometimes called Numris, for the most part hold the maritime province of Lus. They are an active, hardy people, subsisting on their herds of camels, buffaloes, kine,[8] and goats; dwelling under tents of felt or coarse cloth, obtaining such grain or other articles as their necessities require, but which their own avocation cannot furnish, by barter for wool, hides, butter, and other similar produce. The other branches of the population deserving of notice are few. The Dehwars,[9] inconsiderable in number, are devoted to agricultural and other industrial pursuits. They are inoffensive in their manners, and of decent morals. They speak pure Persian, and, as already mentioned, are understood to be of Persian descent. The Jets, of Indian origin, constitute a large portion of the fixed population of Cutch Gundava; others of them wander[1] over a great part of the rest of the country, leading lives similar to the gypsies of Europe. They speak a

[6] Pottinger, 60; Masson, Kalat, 348.

[7] Pottinger, 59.

[8] Masson, Kalat, 298.

[9] Pottinger, 80.

[1] Masson, Kalat, 351.

115) of the geographical section of "Reports and Papers, &c.," printed by order of government, fol. Calcutta, 1839.

Adelung mentions the Belooches, but considers them merely an Afghan tribe. Mithridates, i. 253.

* The habits of these people seem not unlike those of the Pindarries, the scourge of India, till put down by the Marquis of Hastings.

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peculiar dialect, called Jetki, allied to Hindustani. Hindoos are everywhere sparingly scattered through the towns wherever there is a chance of gain. They manage exclusively the money transactions of the country (few and unimportant as indeed they must be among so indigent a people), and carry on most of the operations of trade. In these pursuits, poor as is the country, they sometimes succeed in amassing considerable wealth. They are treated with much indulgence by the Mahometans, and, on the other hand, they relax greatly from the strictness of the native superstitions as observed in their own country. At Hinglaj, in Lus, is a celebrated shrine or object of Hindoo pilgrimage,[2] "one of the fifty-one places or *pitas* celebrated as the spots on which the dissevered limbs of Sati or Doorga were scattered." Besides the people already mentioned, there are a few Afghans in the valley of Shawl and its vicinity, and some of that peculiar race known in Afghanistan under the name of Taujiks.

[2] Trans. of As. Soc. 1840, p. 154; Editor's note on Hart, Jour. from Kurrachee to Hinglaj.

The only towns demanding attention are Kelat, the capital, in the province of the same name; Shawl, Nooshky, and Moostung, in the province of Sarawan; Khozdur and Zeehree, in the province of Jhalawan; Gundava, Bagh, and Dadur, in the province of Cutch Gundava; Bela and Sonmeanee, in the province of Lus. They are all noticed in their proper places. Their aggregate population does not amount to 50,000. The amount of the population of the entire country can only be vaguely guessed at; but when it is recollected that there are scarcely any towns, that the country generally is very barren, and the people for the most part pastoral, without resources from commerce, manufactures, or skilful agriculture, perhaps three to the square mile is as large a proportion as ought to be assigned, and this would give a sum of about 480,000.* Masson[3] estimates the number at 450,000. Though a small portion of the population live in mud huts, and a few in forts, their favourite mode of residence is in their *toomuns* or encampments, formed of tents of black felt, coarse blanket, or carpet, stretched over a rude framework of sticks.

[3] Kalat, 335.

The people of Beloochistan are considered to be hospitable; after the fashion of other barbarous tribes in this part of the world, they will protect and kindly entertain a stranger while

* Elphinstone (Account of Caubul, 84) states the number of the Belooches at 1,000,000, and adds that he considers such an estimate much too low. Such assumptions appear to require no comment.

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their guest, but feel no scruple in robbing and murdering him as soon as he has left their precincts. They are indolent, and, unless excited by amusement or war, or compelled to action by some urgent motive, spend their time in the manner common to all savage people—in idleness, rude dissipation, and the enjoyment of such coarse luxuries as they can procure, in lounging, gambling, smoking tobacco or hemp, and chewing opium. The tenets of their religion, and still more, perhaps, their poverty, preserve them from the abuse of fermented liquors. Their principal articles of food are milk in all its forms, the flesh of domestic animals, not excepting that of the camel, and game, including wild asses, the flesh of which is considered a delicacy.[4] Their appetites, like those of most savages, are voracious; they consume incredible quantities of flesh when it can be obtained, and prefer it in a half-cooked state. They also use grain, in the form of bread and of various preparations, but they enjoy most such articles of food or condiment as possess a strong and stimulating flavour, as capsicum, onions, garlic, and especially assafœtida.[5] Their indolence prompts them to keep as many slaves as they can obtain and support. Polygamy is universal, some of the lower order have as many as eight women, either as wives or mistresses, and the number is increased in proportion to the rank and means of the man. Wives are obtained by purchase; payment being made in cattle or other articles of pastoral wealth. The ceremony of marriage is performed by the moollah or priest, and on this occasion, as well as on some others affecting females, practices[6] similar to those of the Levitical law are observed. For instance, in this country, as also among the Afghans,[7] a man is expected to marry the widow of a deceased brother. When a death takes place, the body is watched for three successive nights by assembled friends and neighbours, who spend their time in feasting, so that the ceremony seems intended rather to furnish enjoyment to the living than to render honour to the dead.

[4] Pottinger, 71.

[5] Pottinger, 64.

[6] Pottinger, 69.

[7] Elph. 179; Burnes' Pers. Narr. 142.

Among the amusements of the Belooches gambling of various kinds must be reckoned; but there are others of less debasing and more manly character—field sports, cudgel playing, sword practice, throwing the spear, and tilting on horseback with a sharp lance against a stake stuck in the ground, the object being to force it out of the earth and bear it away on the point of the lance in mid career. The men wear a white or blue shirt, or loose tunic of cotton cloth,

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not unlike the frocks worn by waggoners and other classes of country people in England, but not so long. Beneath are worn loose trowsers, puckered about the ancles, and a *loongee*, or scarf, about the waist. The head is covered by a cap, fitting close to the hair, which falls down below it in the large locks for which the Belooches are remarkable. In winter, men of rank wear an upper coat or tunic of quilted cotton, the lower orders a rough capote[7] of felt or coarse cloth. The women, within doors, dress much in the same way as the men, excepting that their trowsers are wider; and as their cotton tunic, the only covering of the upper part of their persons, is open in front below the bosom, their persons are a good deal exposed. When they go abroad, they muffle themselves from head to foot in the long shroud-like drapery worn in Afghanistan. They are in general treated with more indulgence than among other Mahometan nations.

[7] Pottinger, 65.

It seems probable that Beloochistan was among the one hundred and twenty-seven provinces over which Ahasuerus ruled "from India even unto Ethiopia."[8] The first distinct account which we have of this country is from Arrian,[9] who, with his usual brevity and severe veracity, narrates the march of Alexander through it, which he calls the country of the Oritæ and Gadrosii. He gives a very accurate and judicious geographical account of this forlorn tract, its general aridity, and the necessity of obtaining water by digging in the beds of torrents; the food of the inhabitants, dates and fish; the occasional occurrence of fertile spots; the abundance of aromatic and thorny shrubs, and fragrant plants, and the violence of the monsoon in the western part of Mekran. He notices also the impossibility of subsisting a large army, and the consequent destruction of the greater part of the men and beasts which formed the expedition. At the commencement of the eighth century,[1] this country was traversed by an army of the Kaliphate. It was subsequently exposed to the transient and devastating inroads of the Moguls; it became partially and nominally a portion of the empire of Akbar. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century, it was made tributary by Nadir Shah, who bestowed on Nasir Khan, the great-grandfather of the present ruler, the rank of begler beg, or commander-in-chief. In 1839,[2] when the British army advanced through the Bolan Pass towards Afghanistan, the conduct of Mehrab Khan, the ruler of Beloochistan, was considered so treacherous, hostile, and dangerous, as to require "the

[8] Esther i. 1.

[9] L. vi. cc. xxi.-xvi.

[1] Pottinger, 388.

[2] Official Announcement of Gov.-Gen. in Hough's App. 24.

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exaction of retribution from that chieftain" and "the execution of such arrangements as would establish future security in that quarter." Gen. Willshire was accordingly detached from the army of the Indus at Quetta to assault Kelat. A gate[3] was knocked in by the field-pieces, and the town and citadel stormed in a few minutes. Above 400 Belooches were slain, and among them Mehrab Khan himself: 2,000 prisoners were taken.[4] The British force consisted of 1,049 men.[5] In the following year Kelat changed hands, the governor established by the British, together with a feeble garrison, being overpowered. At the close of the same year, it was re-occupied by the British under Gen. Nott. In 1841, Nasir Khan, the youthful son of the slain Mehrab Khan, was recognized by the British, who soon after evacuated the country.

[3] Willshire in Desp., Hough's App. 24; Outram, 166.
[4] Hough, 30, 31.
[5] Masson, 175-178, 384.

BELUR, in the Punjab, at a short distance east of the Indus, has a tope or antique structure similar to that of Manikyala, but of smaller dimensions, being only fifty feet high. The lower part is a truncated cone, the base of which is uppermost. At an elevation estimated at fifteen feet, the building is encircled by a row of pilasters about five feet high. The upper part is in the shape of a dome. Lat. 33° 50′, long. 72° 51′.

Burnes, i. 71.

BEMANJOPORO.—A village in Sinde, situate on the road from Bander Vikkar to Tattah, and thirty miles south-west of the latter place. Lat. 24° 26′, long. 67° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BENEE BADAM.—See BHEENEE BADAM.

BENEER.—See BOONEERE.

BENT-I-JAH.—A village in Beloochistan, in the Moola or Gundava Pass, between Kelat and Gundava, and seventy miles south-east of the former town. The village is situate on the river Moola, and is capable of yielding a few supplies. Elevation above the level of the sea, 1,850 feet. Lat. 28° 4′, long. 67° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BERAWUL.—See BHYROWALAH.

BERENG.—See BURENG.

BERMUL.—A village in Afghanistan, a few miles west of the crest of the Suliman mountains. Lat. 32° 50′, long. 69° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BERRAVOL.—A town of Northern Afghanistan, in the district drained by the upper part of the river Lundye, and generally known by the name of the Eusufzai country, being inhabited principally by the tribe of that name. The town is situate near

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 351; Jour. As. Soc. 1839, p. 306, 312; Court, Alexander's Exp. on the Western Bank of the Indus.

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the right bank of a stream of the same name. Lat. 35° 32′, long. 71° 40′.

BERRAVOL.—A river, or rather stream, which, rising on the southern declivity of the range of Hindoo Koosh, takes a south-easterly course of about fifty miles, and falls into the Lundye river on the western side, in lat. 35° 13′, long. 71° 57′.

BERRAVOL.—A valley in Northern Afghanistan, in which the town of the same name is situate, and through which the river Berravol flows. It is long and narrow, and extends from the plain of Bajour up the slope of Hindoo Koosh. The lower part is fertile and well cultivated; the upper, overgrown with thick forests of oak, cedar, and pines, abounds in wild beasts. Berravol is a distinct state, governed by its own chief.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BETA.—A village in the Punjab, situate about six miles east of the river Indus, in lat. 33° 20′, long. 72° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BETSUL.—A village in Afghanistan, situate in the Gomul Pass, about a mile from the Gomul river. Lat. 32° 8′, long. 69° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BEZAISE.—A village in Afghanistan, sixteen miles north-west of the city of Kabool. Lat. 34° 40′, long. 68° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 53; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Meas. in Afg.; Leech, Sindhian Army, 94; Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 41; Atkinson, Exp. in Afg. 106; Havelock, War in Afg. i. 192; Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 216; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 348.

BHAG, or BAGH, in Beloochistan, a considerable town in Cutch Gundava, on the route from Shikarpoor to Dadur, close to the entrance of the Bolan Pass, and thirty-seven miles south of Dadur. It is surrounded by a ruinous mud wall, has a large roofed bazaar well supplied with wares, and is estimated to contain 2,000 houses. These, however, are wretchedly built of mud. It is situate on the river Nari, the current of which is interrupted in dry weather, when the inhabitants suffer much from the want of water, that obtained from tanks and wells being brackish and unwholesome. Adjoining to the town is an extensive cemetery, containing some remarkable tombs, and near it a large mosque, surmounted by a white dome, and having numerous minarets, covered with glazed green tiles. The only manufacture of importance is that of gunpowder, the sulphur for which is obtained from the neighbouring mine of Sunnee. Bhag, in consequence of its position on the great route from Sinde to the Bolan Pass, has considerable transit trade. The neighbouring country is very fertile in grain, where irrigated; but, without moisture, it is a dreary, barren, treeless plain of hard-baked clay. The climate is remarkably sultry. Lat. 28° 56′, long. 67° 54′.

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BHAGAH-KI-TANDA.—A village in Sinde, on the road from Hyderabad to Wanga bazaar, sixty miles south-east of the former, and twenty miles north-west of the latter town. It is situate about two miles from the left bank of the Goomee river, eight miles from its confluence with the Goongroo. Lat. 24° 42′, long. 68° 53′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHAHALL.—A village in the Punjab, situated on an offset of the Indus, and two miles east of the main channel. It is about eighteen miles south of the town of Bukkur, which is on the same stream. The road from Dera Ismael Khan to Mooltan crosses the Indus at the Kaheree ferry, nine miles south of this place. Lat. 31° 25′, long. 71° 3′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHAT.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the left bank of the Ravee river, on the route from Lahore to Mooltan, thirty-three miles south-west of the former city. Lat. 31° 19′, long. 73° 49′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHAUDA.—A village in the Punjab, about fifteen miles from the right bank of the Ghara river, and forty north-east of the city of Bhawlpoor. Lat. 29° 54′, long. 71° 58′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHAWLPOOR,[1] a state of Western India, is bounded on the north-west for a short distance by Sinde, and for the rest of the long frontier in that direction by the territory of the Sikhs; on the east, south-east, and part of the south, by the deserts of Bhutneer, Beekanair, and Jessulmair; and on the remaining part of south by Sinde. It is a long, narrow tract, of shape approaching to that of an elongated oval. It is three hundred and ten miles in length from north-east to south-west; one hundred and ten in breadth at the widest part, measured at right angles to the line of its length; and 22,000 square miles in superficial extent, of which, however, only about a sixth part is capable of cultivation, or of supporting any considerable population. This fertile tract, extending along the river Ghara, and having a completely alluvial soil, bears a strong resemblance to Sinde, both in climate and aspect. The remainder, though in many parts exhibiting signs of former cultivation and population, is now, from want of water, irreclaimable desert, either of hard dry clay, or of loose shifting sands. The north-western frontier is formed by a river-line, consisting in its successive parts of the Ghara, the Punjnud, and the Indus. The Ghara, constituting the [1] Leech, Sindh. Army, 80-82.

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most northern portion, is the great stream of the united waters of the Sutluj and Beas, the confluence of which is at some distance above the northern extremity of this frontier. The Ghara flows in a direction from north-east to south-west, a distance of 200 miles, to its confluence with the Chenaub, after which the united stream is called the Punjnud, which forms the frontier of Bhawlpoor until its confluence with the Indus at Mittunkote, a distance of fifty miles. The Indus is then the boundary for fifty miles, until it flows southward into Sinde. This perfects a continuous river-line of 300 miles in length, and, allowing for sinuosities, about 350.

Bhawlpoor is a remarkably level country, there being no considerable eminence within its limits, as the occasional sand-hills, seldom exceeding fifty or sixty feet in height, cannot be considered exceptions.[2] The cultivable part extends along the river-line for a distance of about ten miles in breadth, from the left or eastern bank. In the sandy parts of the desert beyond this strip of fertility, both men and beasts, leaving the beaten path, sink as if in loose snow. Here, too, the sand is raised into ever-changing hills by the force of the winds sweeping over it.[3] In those parts of the desert which have a hard level soil of clay, a few stunted mimosas, acacias, and other shrubs are produced, together with rue, various bitter and aromatic plants, and occasionally tufts of grass. The mirage or sirraub, that strange illusive vision of lakes or sheets of water, mocking the sufferings of the wretched traveller over the more parched and scorched portions of desert lands, is here of frequent occurrence, and the deceptive effect is rendered complete by the reflection of men and animals passing along the plain, as if from the surface of an unrippled pool. Much of the soil of the desert appears to be alluvial; there are numerous traces of streams having formerly passed over it,[4] and still, where irrigation is at all practicable, fertility in the clayey tracts follows; but the rains are scanty, the wells few, and generally 100 feet deep or more: that at Beekanair, in the desert eastward, is 300 feet.

The transition from the desert to the cultivated tract is very abrupt and striking.[5] In the course of half a mile, or less, the country changes from a howling wilderness to a scene where thick and verdant groves, green fields, and luxuriant crops de-

[2] Jour. As. Soc. 1837, p. 198; Mackeson, Jour. of Wade's Voyage down the Sutlaj.

[3] Elph. Introd. 16.

[4] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 19.

[5] Mackeson, ut supra, 198; Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 282.

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light the eye, and offer supplies for all the wants of man. In this fine tract, if water cannot be distributed by means of canals, it is found everywhere at a little depth, and raised, in abundant quantities, by the Persian wheel. But by far the greater part of the water required for irrigation is obtained from the rivers, and conducted to the crops by innumerable artificial channels. In the season of inundation, the surface is, for a great extent, completely flooded, the banks being in general low. The Ghara[5] is a sluggish, muddy stream, and, as the soil along its banks is a rich, alluvial, and tenacious mud, the moisture of the inundation is long retained. This circumstance, while conducing to the most luxuriant fertility, has a very unfavorable effect on the health of the inhabitants. The water also of the wells is impure and rather nauseous, having a taste as if decayed vegetable matter were steeped in it. From these causes result intermittents and disordered state of the bowels, producing inflammation, passing into induration of the abdominal viscera, and terminating in incurable dropsy. In the hot weather, catarrh or influenza is universal, no one escaping, at least, one attack. The chief crops are wheat, rice, and various other grains; indigo, sugar, cotton, opium; together with the finest fruits[6] (including dates and mangoes, oranges and apples) and a profusion of esculent vegetables. Just before harvest, the country exhibits a surface of fine grain and esculents, broken only by groves of fruit-trees, and quickly after the crops have been removed, it is converted into a thick jungle, through which, in many places, roam numbers of wild hogs. This exuberant productiveness[7] results from the heat, which is intense in summer, acting on the rich soil, saturated with moisture.

[5] Lord, Medical Mem. on the Plains of the Indus, 66.

[6] Hough, Narr. of Exp. into Afg. 11-13.

[7] Wood's Oxus, 63; Burnes' Bokh. i. 97.

The wild animals are tigers[8] (which, however, though numerous,[9] are timid, seldom attacking man), wild hogs, various kinds of deer, aquatic fowl, and winged game in great abundance. The domestic animals are camels, very numerous, and fine cows, buffaloes, broad-tailed sheep, and goats, besides vast quantities of the finest poultry. The milch cattle yield great quantities of ghee, or butter; that of the buffalo is most prized; that of the cow holds the next place; after which ranks the produce of the goat and sheep. The flesh of the buffalo is preferred to any other. Wild fowl are so abundant that a wild goose, it is said,

[8] Havelock, War in Afg. i. 110.

[9] Mackeson, ut supra, 180.

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may be purchased for the value of a halfpenny. In few countries are provisions finer, more abundant, or cheaper,[9] and great quantities are sent to the less productive tracts eastward.

[9] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 21.

The principal exports are cotton, sugar, indigo, hides, ghee, and various sorts of provision; drugs, dye-stuffs, wool, and coarse cotton cloths; the imports are not considerable, as the country is rich in natural productions, the inhabitants simple in their habits, and having themselves some manufacturing ingenuity. The principal imports are the wares of Britain and Hindostan.

There are three principal routes through the state of Bhawlpoor: 1st, that from east to west, across the desert from Beekanair to the town of Bhawlpoor, and across the Indus, forming one of the chief lines of communication from Hindostan to Khorasan; 2nd, that proceeding north-west from Jessulmair to Khanpoor, where it intersects the next described line, and then crosses the Indus at Mittunkote, so passing westward into Afghanistan; 3rd, that running in a north-easterly direction from Sinde to Bhawlpoor, through Khanpoor, and parallel to the river frontier.

The population of Bhawlpoor consists chiefly of Jets of Hindoo descent, of Hindoos of more recent settlement in the country, of Beloochees, and Afghans. The large admixture of the blood of the hardy mountaineers of the west causes the people to differ widely in appearance and constitution from the more eastern Hindoos. They are bulky,[1] strong, dark-complexioned, and harsh-featured, with long hair and beards. The upper classes use the dress and language of Persia. The language of the bulk of the people is a *patois*[2] of Hindostani, mixed with Pushtoo and Belooche, and is rendered disagreeable to strangers by the nasal drawling tone in which it is uttered. The Khan and a great majority of the inhabitants are Mahomedans, but Hindoos are treated with much toleration. The dominant race are the Jets, generally known in the country by the name of Daudputrees,[3] or sons of David, having been first collected, as is supposed, by David, a chieftain of Shikarpoor, in Sinde,[4] who, being driven thence, found refuge in the present location of those who bear his name. Bhawl Khan, one of his descendants, founded the capital, and called it after himself, Bhawlpoor. The present khan is the lineal descendant of the founder of the race. The annual revenue is about a million and a half of rupees.

[1] Elph. Introd. 17.

[2] Leech, Gram. of Punjabee, 117; Mackeson, ut supra, 189.

[3] Leech, Report on Sindh Army, 80-82; Masson, i. 26.

[4] Jour. As. Soc. 1838, p. 27; Mohun Lal, Orig. of Daud Putrees.

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The rulers of Bhawlpoor were, during the flourishing state of the Durani monarchy, nawabs, or deputy-governors, for that power. On its dismemberment, consequent on the expulsion of Shah Shoojah, the nawab of that time, without a struggle, became independent, and assumed the title of khan. On the rise of Runjeet Sing, the present ruler, Mahomed Bhawl Khan, thought it prudent to acknowledge his supremacy, and paid him an annual tribute of 800,000 rupees, more than half of his revenue. What may be the results in this respect, of his having been taken under British protection, it is impossible to predict. The khan has invariably acted as the steady friend of the British, and the support given by him to their troops in the wars in Sinde and Afghanistan, was rewarded in February, 1843, by the annexation to his territories of a portion of the northern part of Sinde, including Subzulcote [5] and the fertile district of Bhoong Bara.

[5] Corresp. relative to Sinde, 507.

The regular troops consist of seven regiments of infantry, each containing 350 men, and having six field-pieces: the latter are worked by 400 artillery-men.[6] Besides this force, 1,000 Afghans and 3,000 irregular horsemen are retained, making a total of 6,850 men; but in a popular cause the ruler could draw out the whole of the armed men of the country, probably 20,000; the Jets alone are reputed to amount to 12,000. The total population of Bhawlpoor may, with probability, be rated at about 250,000. The principal towns are Bhawlpoor, the capital, Ahmedpoor, Ooch, and Khanpoor.

[6] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 26.

BHAWLPOOR,[1] the capital of the state of the same name, is situate on a branch of the Ghara, about two miles from the main stream and thirty miles above its confluence with the Chenaub.[2] It is surrounded by a ruinous wall of mud, which is about four miles in circuit, but part of the inclosed space is occupied by groves of trees. The houses are built, some of burnt, some of sun-dried bricks, but they are in general mean. The residence of the khan, like the rest, is in a very plain style of architecture.[3] Bhawlpoor is celebrated for the manufacture of loongees, for scarfs and turbans, made by Hindoo weavers, who are numerous here. There are also manufactures of chintzes and other cottons, of the total annual value of 520,000 rupees. Its commerce is considerable, the town being situate on the junction of three routes, from the east, south-east, and south. The Hindoo merchants,[4] who are very enterprising, send wares to Central

[1] Leech, Commercial Information on Bhawlpoor, 60.

[2] Elph. Acc. of Caubul, Introd. 20.

[3] Mohun Lal, Trade of Bhawlp. 71.

[4] Burnes' Bokh. iii. 293; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj.

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Asia, and even as far as Astracan. The country about Bhawlpoor is remarkably fertile, producing in great abundance grain, sugar, indigo, tobacco, and butter; and abundance of mangoes, oranges, apples, and other fruits in perfection. Population about 20,000. Lat. 29° 26′, long. 71° 37′.

l. 21; Hough, Narr. Exp. into Afg. 12; Atkinson, Exp. into Afg.; Havelock, War in Afg. l. 106.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BHEEM-KA-KUBBA.—A halting-place in Sinde, on the route from Hyderabad to Jessulmair, and fifty miles south-west of the latter town. It is a wretched place, devoid of water. Lat. 26° 42′, long. 70° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BHEENEE BADAM, in Afghanistan, is an extensive fertile and well-cultivated plain, thirty miles south-west of Kabool. It contains several forts and is traversed by the great route from Ghuznee and Kandahar to Kabool. Lat. 34° 18′, long. 68° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BHEKEE.—A village in the Punjab. Lat. 32° 32′, long. 73° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BHELAR.—A halting-place in Sinde, on the route from Subzulcote to Shikarpoor, thirty-eight miles south-west from the former place. It is situate ten miles from the left bank of the Indus, on a "dund" or stagnant piece of water, left by the inundation of the river. Lat. 27° 56′, long. 69° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BHERA.—A village in the Punjab, on the road from Lahore to Attock, and seventy miles south-east of the latter place. Lat. 33° 18′, long. 73° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BHERANAH.—A village in the Punjab, eighteen miles south-east of Lahore. Lat. 31° 30′, long. 74° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BHETLEE.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the road from Mooltan to Dera Ghazee Khan, and twenty miles south-west of the former place. Lat. 30°, long. 71° 12′.

BHIMBUR.—See BIMBER.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BHIRA.—A village in the Punjab, thirty-five miles east of Shahpoor. Lat. 32° 7′, long. 72° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BHIRHTEE.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Subzulcote to Shikarpoor, and twenty-five miles south-west of the former place. It is situate ten miles from the left bank of the Indus, in a low alluvial tract, covered with jungle. Lat. 28° 3′, long. 69° 20′.

BHOLAN PASS.—See BOLAN.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BHOODLUH.—A village in Bhawlpoor, about three miles from the left bank of the river Ghara. Lat. 30° 27′, long. 73° 29′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BHOOL, in Sinde, a halting-place at the eastern foot of

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a pass over the Bhool hills, on the route from Sehwan to Kurrachee, and ninety-nine miles south of the former town. There is a good supply of water from a water-course, and abundance of forage, the neighbourhood being covered with grass and jungle. A little south-west of it two roads pass off eastward, one to Hyderabad, another to Jurruk. Lat. 25° 10′, long. 67° 38′.

BHOOLDRA.—A village of Beloochistan, situate on the road from Kedje to Punjgoor, about a mile and a half from the left bank of the Bhugwur, or, as it is called lower down, the Dustee river. Lat. 26° 36′, long. 62° 31′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOONG BARA.—A pergunnah or district of Sinde, in the vicinity of Subzulcote. It contains fifteen villages, and, when subject to the Talpoor Ameers of Khyerpoor, yielded an annual revenue of 60,000 rupees. This territory had been wrested by the Ameers from the Khan of Bhawlpoor, but in the beginning of 1843 the British authorities in Sinde transferred it to Mahomed Bhawl Khan, the ruler of Bhawlpoor, as a reward for his zealous and long-tried friendship. Lat. 28°, long. 69°. Correspondence on Sinde, 255, 445, 501, 507.

BHOOR.—A village in Sinde, situate on the road from Hyderabad to Kotree, and eighty miles south of the former place. This route takes first a southerly direction, and about thirty miles from Hyderabad verges slightly to the south-east. It is in lat. 24° 11′, long. 68° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOORAIWALA.—A village in Bhawlpoor, twenty-six miles north-east of the town of Bhawlpoor, and four miles from the left bank of the Ghara river. Lat. 29° 30′, long. 72° 2′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHOORKA-MU.—A village in Bhawlpoor, situate on the road from Jessulmair to Mittunkote, and thirty-six miles from the left bank of the Indus. The surrounding country is in general sterile and uncultivated. Lat. 28° 31′, long. 70° 47′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BHUGWUR RIVER.—See Badoor and Dustee.

BHULLEE-DE-CHUK.—A village in the Punjab, situated close to the left bank of the Chenaub river. Lat. 32° 4′, long. 73° 19′. Walker, Map of N.W. Frontier.

BHUSOOL, a small river in Beloochistan, has a course of forty miles, generally from north to south, and falls into the Arabian Sea in lat. 25° 18′, long. 64° 44′. Pott. Belooch. 302.

BHYRAWUL.—See Bhyrowalah.

BHYROWALAH.—A village in the Punjab, at a ferry over the Beas river, here found to be 740 yards wide when crossed Macartney in App. to Elph. Account of Caubul, 662; F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, iii. B. 409, 8.

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by the British mission, under Elphinstone, in the end of July, at which season the water is highest. The current was so rapid on that occasion that several of the boats employed were swept ten miles down the stream. Though the river is so formidable, the boats are wretched craft, no better than small rafts, with a plank, one foot high, all round, and draw only six inches water. Lat. 31° 21′, long. 75° 7′.

Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 246; Von Hugel, Kaschmir, i. B. 273, S.

BIJBAHAR, or VIGIPARA, in Kashmir, the largest town in the valley, after the capital, is situate on the banks of the Jailum, about twenty-five miles south-east of the city of Kashmir. Over the river here is one of those singular and simply-constructed timber bridges, which, notwithstanding the apparently frail nature of their fabric, have endured for centuries, in consequence of the exemption of the country from storms or inclement weather. There is nothing else worthy of notice except a considerable bazaar. Lat. 33° 47′, long. 75° 4′.

BIJORE.—See BAJOUR.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BILLUNDEE.—A village in Bhawlpoor, situate near the left bank of the Ghara river, and twenty miles north-east by east of the town of Bhawlpoor. Lat. 29° 30′, long. 71° 55′.

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 239; P. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, i. 35; Bernier Voyage, ii. 263.

BIMBER, in the Punjab, a town on the route from Lahore to Kashmir, through the Baramula Pass. It is situate on a small stream, which falls into the Chenaub,* from which river the town is distant about forty miles. The houses are low and flat-roofed. Their number is estimated at 1,000, and that of shops at 150. About thirty years ago, it was governed by an independent rajah, who had an annual income of 60,000 rupees. He was seized and blinded by the Sikhs, by whom the place is now held. Lat. 32° 51′, long. 74° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Survey Map.

BINDEH.—A village in Sinde, situate on the road from Bukkur to Hyderabad (by way of Khyerpoor). It is about twenty miles from the west bank of the eastern Narra river, in lat. 26° 37′, long. 68° 47′.

Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. i. 150.

BINOA, a river in the Northern Punjab, rises in the raj of Chumba, near the southern bank of the Ravee, and flowing south-east for about fifty miles, falls into the Beas, east of Tira, and opposite Kumla Gurh, in lat. 31° 45′, long. 76° 36′. Like all the streams of the Himalaya, it varies greatly in volume,

* Moorcroft states that this stream falls into the Jailum (ii. 303).

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according to the season, being fordable in cold weather, but in the hot season, in consequence of the melting of the snow, becoming a deep and rapid stream. Where crossed by Moorcroft on skins, at the Golden Ferry, it was sixty feet broad and eight feet deep.

BIRALEE.—A village in the Punjab, situated near the junction of the Chenaub and Ravee rivers, on the route from Mooltan to Lahore, about thirty miles north-east of the former place. Lat. 30° 30′, long. 71° 48′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BIROZABAD.—A village in Bhawlpoor, about seventy miles south-west from the town of the same name, on the route from thence to Khanpoor, from which place it is distant about twelve miles. Lat. 28° 45′, long. 70° 49′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BISULI.—A town in the north-east of the Punjab and on one of the southern ranges of the Himalaya, situate on the river Ravee, which is here about eighty yards wide. There is a large, irregularly-built bazaar, but the place is chiefly remarkable for the huge palace of the rajah, regarded by Vigne as the finest building of the kind in the East; "exhibiting in its square turrets, open and embattled parapets, projecting windows, Chinese-roofed balconies, and moat-like tank in front," a striking likeness to the great baronial mansions which in some parts of Europe remain as memorials of the feudal ages. Lat. 32° 25′, long. 75° 28′. Kashmir, i. 171.

BITNGEE.—A village in Afghanistan, situate about ten miles east of the range of the Suliman mountains, on a route from Ghuznee to Kala Bagh. Lat. 33° 10′, long. 70° 21′. Walker's Map of Afg.

BODA or BAIDA, in Sinde, a large village on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, and ten miles north-west of the former place. It is situate close to the right bank of the Indus, along which a good road runs, and near the village is ample space for an encampment. Lat. 25° 29′, long. 68° 18′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOKHAREE.—A village in the Punjab, about three miles from the left bank of the Chenaub river. Lat. 31° 41′, long. 72° 55′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOLAN PASS,[1] in Beloochistan, on the great route from Northern Sinde, by Shikarpoor and Dadur, to Kandahar and Ghuznee. It is not so much a pass over a lofty range, as a continuous succession of ravines and gorges, commencing near Dadur and first winding among the subordinate ridges stretch- [1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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ing eastward from the Hala chain of mountains, the brow of which it finally cross-cuts, and thus gives access from the vast plain of Hindostan to the elevated and uneven tract extending from the Hindoo Koosh to the vicinity of the Indian Ocean. Its commencement on the eastern side, from the plain of Cutch Gundava, is about five miles north-west of Dadur, and in lat. 29° 30′, long. 67° 40′; the elevation of the entrance being about 800 feet above the level of the sea.[2] The valley through which the road runs is here about half a mile wide; the inclosing hills, 500 or 600 feet high, consist of coarse conglomerate.[3] The road ascends along the course of a river, called among the mountains the Bolan, or Kauhee. The river in this part of the pass varies in depth from a few inches to about two feet, and in the first five miles of the road is crossed eight times.[4] The bed of the stream, in many places forming the road, is of round stones, affording unstable footing to horses, but less inconvenient for camels, and presenting no serious obstacle to the passage of wheel-carriages, as the ascent is gradual. At Drubbee, about two miles and a half from the entrance, the pass expands into a small verdant valley, through which the river flows, and in which a caravan of 1,500 persons might encamp. At Kundye,[5] or as it is sometimes called Kondilan, six miles from the entrance, the pass again expands into a small oval valley, 600 yards by 400, with a hard surface of large stones and pebbles. This in time of heavy rains becomes a lake,[6] and then, as Outram[7] observes, the steepness of the inclosing hills "would preclude the possibility of escape to an army caught in the torrent." Up to Kundye the course of the pass for six miles is south-west; from this point, a route strikes off south-east towards Bagh,[8] and affords means of entering the pass from the vicinity of that town, without taking the usual route by Dadur. The elevation of this expansion is 904 feet above the sea. Immediately beyond it the road turns due north, the ascent becomes greater, amounting to one foot in 304, and the route more difficult, still lying up the course of the river, which in ten miles[9] and half as far as Kista, is crossed seventeen times. This point, about seventeen miles[1] from the entrance of the pass, is 1,081 feet above the level of the sea. The breadth of the valley increases considerably from this spot, being in some places three or four miles: the direction also of the route turns north-west, and the ascent becomes still steeper, being about one foot[2] in seventy-

[2] Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 54; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Meas. in Afg.; Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 49.
[3] Havelock, War in Afg. i. 215; Pottinger, Beloochistan, 309.
[4] Atkinson, Exp. into Afg. 111; Hough, 49.
[5] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 223; Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 49; Atkinson, 111.
[6] Conolly, ii. 223.
[7] Rough Notes, 71.
[8] Conolly, ii. 224.
[9] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, i. 215.
[1] Grif. ut supra, 54.
[2] Hough, 51.

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seven as far as Beebee Nanee, twenty-six miles from the entrance, and having an elevation of 1,695 feet above the level of the sea. The surrounding mountains in some places in the lower part of the pass are described as consisting of "coral rock[3] of a grey-white colour, and a compact homogeneous substance, splintering with a smooth surface of fracture, precisely like the stone used in lithography." At Beebee Nanee a road strikes off due west[4] to Rod Bahar and Kelat, while the principal road continues its north-westerly course towards Shawl and Kandahar. Here the serious difficulties of the pass commence, from the increased roughness and acclivity of the ground, and from its being commanded from various parts of the impending cliffs. To these difficulties the want of water is soon added, the river disappearing, and pursuing its course for several miles below the shingly deposit which forms the bottom of the valley. The route proceeds ten miles up the bed of this concealed stream, as far as Ab-i-goom, or "the lost river," a post so called from the circumstance just mentioned. This point is 2,540 feet[5] above the level of the sea. From thence the route continues its north-westerly course up the stream, now no longer choked up, but generally from two to three feet deep, and, after an ascent of eight miles and a half, reaches Sir-i-Bolan,[6] where the river gushes out of an opening in the rock in a large clear spring. The elevation is 4,494 feet above the level of the sea, and the acclivity for the last eight miles one foot in twenty-five, being the greatest met with in any part of the pass. The distance from the eastern entrance is about forty-five miles, and so barren is the country, that only two green spots are observed in this interval.

From Sir-i-Bolan to the top of the pass, the route takes a westerly course, and for a distance of ten miles is totally without water. The last three miles of this distance is the most dangerous part of the pass,[7] "the road varying from forty to sixty feet, and flanked on each side by high perpendicular hills, which can only be ascended at either end." The elevation of the crest of the pass is 5,793 feet. There is no descent on the western side, as the route opens on the Dasht-i-Bedowlut, a plain as high as the top of the pass. The total length is between fifty-four and fifty-five miles;[8] * the average ascent ninety feet in the mile.

[3] Kennedy, i. 214.

[4] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Kennedy, i. 216; Havelock, War in Afg. i. 226.

[5] Grif. ut supra, 54.

[6] E.I.C. Ms. Doc; Hough, 54; Connolly, ii. 219; Atkinson, 117; Havelock, i. 231; Kennedy, i. 219; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 334.

[7] Hough, 55.

[8] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Hough, 56.

* Outram erroneously states the length at seventy-five miles. Rough Notes, 75.

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The Bengal column in 1839 spent six days in marching through the pass, entering it on the 16th and leaving it on the 21st of March. Its artillery,[9] including eight-inch mortars, twenty-four-pounder howitzers, and eighteen-pounder guns, were conveyed without any serious difficulty. The eminences bounding the pass have in general no great height above it, in most places not exceeding 500 feet; but at Beebee Nanee,[1] they are very lofty. The air in the lower part of the pass is, in summer, oppressively hot, and excessively unhealthy, so that scarcely any persons then venture through it, except messengers on urgent business, whose poverty compels them to brave the danger, and these frequently perish. Some British troops[2] who advanced through it at this season found the climate fatal. The pass is infested by Belooches,[3] principally of the Maree and Khaka, or Cauker tribes, a lawless, treacherous, sanguinary race, living partly on the produce of their flocks of sheep, and partly by plunder, attacking indiscriminately all travellers who they think may be overpowered, murdering them, and carrying off the acquired booty to fastnesses among the adjacent hills. In some instances whole caravans have been exterminated by them. They are as cowardly as cruel, seldom attacking where effectual resistance can be made. The Bolan Pass, though very important in a military point of view, as forming the great communication between Sinde and Khorasan, is inferior in a commercial interest to the Gomul,[4] farther north, through which the Lohani Afghans, in their annual migrations, conduct the main portion of the traffic between Hindostan on the one point, and Afghanistan and Central Asia on the other. The western extremity and highest point of the Bolan Pass is in lat. 29° 52′, long. 67° 4′.

[9] Hough, App. 78.

[1] Havelock, i. 228.

[2] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Conolly, ii. 224.

[3] Leech on Sindhian Army, 90; Atkinson, 113.

[4] Burnes on the Trade of the Derajut, 99.

BOLAN,[1] a small river of Afghanistan, rises in the Bolan Pass, at Sir-i-Bolan, in lat. 29° 51′, long. 67° 8′, and at an elevation of 4,494 feet above the level of the sea. The road through the pass generally follows the course of the river, except for about ten miles between Kirta and Beebee-Nanee, where the stream winds considerably to the north-east of it. The declivity of its bed is very rapid, as in fifty miles, from Sir-i-Bolan to Dadur, it falls 3,751 feet. After a course of about seventy miles remarkably sinuous, but generally in a south-easterly direction, it, in lat. 29° 24′, long. 67° 58′, forms a junction with the Nari, coming from the north, and loses its own appellation in that of the river with

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; *Ind.* Map; Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg. 48-54; Havelock, War in Afg. i. 196; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 55; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Meas. in Afg.; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 334; Pottinger, Beloochistan, 309; Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, i. 212-224; Atkinson, Exp. into Afg. 111-120.

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which it unites. The Bolan river is liable to sudden and great inundations, and as its bed, in some parts of the pass, occupies the whole breadth of the ravines through which it flows, and the cliffs on each side are, in many places, so steep as to be inaccessible, travellers are frequently overtaken and drowned by the furious torrent. By such a casualty, in 1841,[2] a detachment of the Bengal army lost its baggage and forty-five men. The Bolan river is also known among the natives by the name of Kauhee.

[2] Allen, March through Sinde and Affghan, 104-114.

BONAKOT, in the Punjab, is a valley, containing a village of the same name, on the northern frontier of Kashmir. Here is the residence of a Malek or chieftain, whose family was once of considerable importance, but is now much decayed. It is situated on the principal route from Kashmir to Iskardoh, in lat. 34° 25′, long. 74° 32′.

Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 198.

BONYR.—See Burrindoo.

BOODOOKE.—A village in the Punjab, situate near the right bank of the Ghara river. Lat. 30° 46′, long. 74° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOODOOR RIVER.—See Badoor.

BOOLOO.—A village of Afghanistan, in "the Desert" south of the Helmund. There is forage for camels, and sheep can be obtained from the pastoral population in the neighbourhood. Lat. 29° 34′, long. 63° 40′.

Christie in App. to Pott. Belooch. 405.

BOOM. — A village in Afghanistan, situate on the route from Giriskh to Bamian. Lat. 32° 8′, long. 65°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOOMBULPOORA. — A village in Sinde, on the route from Larkhana to Shikarpoor, and sixteen miles north-east of the former place. It is supplied with water from a well, and has about 250 inhabitants. Lat. 27° 42′, long. 68° 27′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOONEERE, in Northern Afghanistan, is the tract lying north-west of the Indus, and north of the Kabool river, and bearing the general name of the Eusufzai country. It is inclosed by the Indus on the south-east, the Hindoo Koosh on the north; on other sides by mountains separating it from Suwat on the west, and on the south from the country held by the Khuttuk and Eusufzai tribes, on the lower course of the Kabool river. In its general character it is rugged, being composed of a number of small valleys, opening into one larger, through which flows the Burrindoo,* a stream falling into the Indus on the west side,

Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 304; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 97, 329; Jour. As. Soc. 1836, p. 469-480; Map of Peshawur and Memoir on it by Court; Jour. As.Soc.1840, p. 924-932; Conolly, Notes on Eusofzye tribes.

* The Burrindoo river of Elphinstone is the Bonyr (Booneere) river of Walker's map.

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a little below Torbela, in lat. 34° 8′, long. 72° 37′. The most fertile parts lie along the course of this river, and are cultivated with much care, the soil on declivities being formed into terraces, rising one above the other. Some rice is produced, but the principal crop is millet. Booneere lies between lat. 34° 10′—34° 40′, long. 72° 15′—73°.

Jour. As. Soc. 1837, p. 213; Wade, Voyage from Lodiana to Mithankot.

BOONGA.—A village in Bhawlpoor, situate about a mile from the left bank of the Ghara river. Lat. 30° 13′, long. 73° 19′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOONGA.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the left bank of the Ravee river, on the route from Mooltan to Lahore, 100 miles from the former, 110 from the latter place. Lat. 30° 39′, long. 72° 44′.

Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 303.

BOONJ.—A narrow plain, stretching along the left bank of the Indus, from north to south, in long. 74° 28′, and between lat. 35° 20′—35° 35′, being bounded on the north and west by the Indus, south by the Husora river, east by the lofty mountains north of Kashmir. It is in general sandy and barren; in a few places it is fertile, but ill cultivated, in consequence of the incursions of the predatory tribes surrounding it.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOOQUIE.—A small village in Sinde, on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and three miles south of the latter place, to which there is a good road. Lat. 27° 28′, long. 68° 17′.

Hough, 337; Moorcr. ii. 321.

BOORHAN, in the Punjab, is a small town situate on the Hirroo river, twenty miles south-east of Attock, to which there is a good road. Lat. 33° 48′, long. 72° 35.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOORKHOE.—A village in Beloochistan, eighteen miles east of Sonmeanee, from which there is a good road. Lat. 25° 24′, long. 66° 50′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc; Eyre, Mil. Op. at Kabool, 10; Sale, Dis. in Afg. 232; Hough, Narr. of Exp. to Afg. 293; Havelock, War in Afg. ii. 175; Mil. Op. in Afg. 399, 400.
[2] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. iii. 175; Wolff, Jour. 335.

BOOTHAUK.—A fortified village, twelve miles east of Kabool, on the route to Jelalabad. According to some,[2] the name is properly But-Khak * (idol-dust), bestowed in consequence of Mahmood of Ghuznee having broken some idols here. This derivation, like many others of similar nature, rests on popular tradition. At this place commence the series of defiles which intervene between Kabool and Gundamuk. The pass of Boothauk is five miles long and, where narrowest, about fifty yards wide, hemmed in on each side by heights rising almost perpendicularly to the elevation of 500 or 600 feet. Close to it

* بت خاک Shakespear, in vv.

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on the eastward, the route to Jelalabad divides into two lines, that to the north proceeding through the Luttabund Pass, and that to the south by Khoord Kabool and the Taugee Turkai Pass. Near Boothauk the British troops, under command of General Elphinstone, attempting to make their way to Jelalabad, in 1842, first encountered that attack of the Afghans, which did not cease until the whole army was either butchered or captured, almost without exception. Lat. 34° 29′, long. 69° 15′.

BOOTIA.—A village in Sinde, situate on the route from Hyderabad to Jodhpoor, by way of Omercote, from which last place it is distant eighteen miles east. It is in lat. 25° 22′, long. 70° 6′. Ms. Survey Map.

BOOTLA.—A village in Bhawlpoor, situate on an offset of the Indus, about three miles from the left bank of the main stream, in lat. 28° 30′, long. 69° 54′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BOREE.—A large fortified town of the province of Sewestan, in Afghanistan, inhabited by Caukers. By it proceeds the route called the Boree Pass,[1] leading from Dera Ghazee Khan to Kandahar and Ghuznee. Baber led his army through it in 1505, and it is still used by caravans. The country[2] in which this town is situate is fertile, well cultivated, and has a dense population almost exclusively agricultural. It is irrigated by numerous *kareezes*, or subterraneous water-courses and brooks, which discharge themselves into a considerable stream, flowing south-west, and which is lost by absorption and evaporation, without reaching the sea. Lat. 30° 55′, long. 68° 35′.

[1] Leech, App. 40; Memoirs, 162;

[2] Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 451.

BOWYNUH.—A village in Afghanistan, among the Huzareh mountains, on the route from Bamian to Sir-i-pool, from which latter place it is distant about thirty miles. Lat. 35° 50′, long. 65° 57′. Walker's Map of Afg.

BRENG.—See Bureng.

BRIJKY.—A village in Afghanistan, on the road from Ghuznee to Dera Ismail Khan, on a route collateral with the Gomul Pass and north of it. It is seventy miles south-east of Ghuznee. Lat. 33°, long. 69° 14′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BRYGY.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the river Gomul, about sixty miles south-east of Ghuznee. It is in lat. 32° 46′, long. 68° 53′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUBUK.—A village in Sinde, situate on the north-east shore of Lake Manchur. Lat. 26° 26′, long. 67° 52′. Ms. Map of Sinde.

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E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUCHOO.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the right bank of the Ravee river, forty miles south-west of Lahore. Lat. 31° 19′, long. 73° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUCKRANEE.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and seven miles south of the latter place. It is situate in the extensive island contained between the Indus and its offset, the Narra; being distant eleven miles from the left bank of the former and about half a mile from a ferry over the latter, known as the ferry of Buckranee. From this ferry to the ford opposite Tonia Hassem, the distance is about a mile and a half. The neighbourhood is fertile and well cultivated. Lat. 27° 25′, long. 68° 17′.

Sale, Dis. in Afg. 285; Eyre, Milit. Op. at Kabool, 269.

BUDDEEABAD, in Afghanistan, in the province of Lughman, a large and strong fort, belonging to a Ghilji chief. It is a square, each side being eighty yards long, with a tower at each corner. The walls, twenty-five feet high, are strengthened by a fausse-braye and deep ditch. Here, the sixty-three British captives, spared from the massacre in the attempted retreat from Kabool in 1842, were imprisoned for a short time. Lat. 34° 55′, long. 70° 14′.

Ms. Survey Map of Sinde.

BUDEENA.—A village in Sinde, seventy miles south-east of Hyderabad, and seven miles west of the Goonee river, a great offset of the Indus. Lat. 24° 33′, long. 68° 52.

[1] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 196.

BUDRAWAR[1] ("the stronghold of Buddha").—A town in the Northern Punjab, on the southern slope of the Himalaya, near the left bank of the river Chenaub, and on one of its feeders. The neighbouring country is beautiful, picturesque, fertile, and well cultivated. It was formerly governed by an independent Rajpoot rajah, but is now subject to the Sikh chief of Chumba. There is a large and well-supplied bazaar. The population is probably about 2,000, of whom a considerable proportion are Kashmirian weavers of shawls, employing about 250 looms. There is a large square fort, built of stone. It is about 5,000 feet above the sea.[2] Lat. 32° 53′, long. 75° 28′.

[2] Vigne, ii. 203.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUDWAN, in Western Afghanistan, a village on the route from Kandahar to Herat, from the former of which places it is distant about fourteen miles south-west. The road here is good, and the place important, from having a plentiful supply of water. Lat. 31° 34′, long. 65° 16′.

[1] Carless, Survey of the Indus, 1; Burnes' Bokhara, iii. 229.

BUGGAUR,[1] in Sinde, is the western branch of the Indus, diverging a little below Tatta, at the head of the Delta, the Sata

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being the eastern branch. In 1699, when visited by Hamilton,[2] it was a very great stream, navigable as high as Lahoree-bunder, twenty miles from the mouth, for vessels of 200 tons, but now, except during the inundation,[3] it has scarcely any stream, in consequence of a sandbank five or six feet above the level of the water stretching across the channel at the place of divarication. Where forded by the British army during the season of low water, in 1839, it was two feet and a half deep, and fifty yards wide; lower down, the channel was completely dry. When the stream was greater, it parted into four branches, entering the sea by the Pittee, the Pintianee, the Joah, and the Richel mouths. These have all become merely inlets of the sea, containing salt water, excepting during the inundation. The word Buggaur signifies *destroyer*, a name given in consequence of the effect of the river on the lands through which it flowed. Its main course is generally westerly, extending about eighty miles from the place of divergence, in lat. 24° 38′, long. 68° 1′, to the Pittee mouth, in lat. 24° 42′, long. 67° 8′.

[2] New Acc. of the East Indies, 8vo. Edin. 1727, i. 114.

[3] Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, i. 73.

BUGUT.—A village in Afghanistan, six miles west of the road from Ghuznee to Shawl. Lat. 31° 47′, long. 67° 13′.

Walker, Map. of Afg.

BUKAPOOR, in Sinde, a large village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and two miles south of the latter place, to which the road is good. There is an abundant supply of water from wells, and ground for encampment. Lat. 27° 29′, long. 68° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUKERALA.—See BAKERALA.

BUKKUR, in Sinde, a celebrated fortress on an island in the Indus, between the towns of Roree on the eastern and Sukkur on the western bank.[1] The eastern channel, dividing it from Roree, on the left bank, is 400 yards wide and thirty feet deep in the middle, with a current of four miles an hour; the western, dividing it from Sukkur, on the right bank, is ninety-eight yards wide, and fifteen feet deep in the middle, with a current of three miles an hour. Such is the measurement when the river is lowest, and made in a right line across the island from the eastern to the western shore of the Indus; but at some distance to the north of this right line, a spit of land from the island of Bukkur projects westward into the river, leaving between its extremity and the western shore a channel only fifty yards wide, seven feet deep in the middle, and with a current of four miles an hour. In the

[1] Wood, in Rep. on the Indus, in App. to Burnes' Pers. Narr. 345; Burnes' Bokh. iii. 72, 270.

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beginning of 1839,[2] the engineers of the Bengal army, marching to Afghanistan, threw here a bridge of boats over the Indus. The number of boats employed for this purpose was nineteen for the western or narrower channel, and fifty-five for the eastern, and on this the army, with its baggage and battering-train, passed over.* Soon afterwards the bridge was swept away. Macmurdo[3] states that the water in the western channel disappears in the season when the river is lowest; and Burnes,[4] that the eastern is said to have been once forded in the same season. Wood, however, found the former seven feet deep, and the latter thirty, in the dry season.

[2] Hough, 27; Havelock, War in Afg. i. 158.

[3] In Jour. As. Soc. 1834, p. 235.

[4] Bokh. iii. 271.

The island of Bukkur is a rock of limestone, interspersed with flint, of an oval shape, 800 yards long, 300 wide, 1,875 in circuit, and about twenty-five feet high.[5] Almost the whole of it is covered by the fortress, the walls of which are double, from thirty to thirty-five feet high, built partly of burned, partly of unburned bricks, with sixty-one bastions, loop-holed, and having a weak parapet. There is a gateway facing Roree on the east, and another facing Sukkur on the west, and there are two wickets. Though apparently so strong, it could offer no effectual resistance to a regular and well-sustained attack, as it is commanded from the heights on both the east and west sides of the river, and might be successfully assaulted by escalade from a small island lying to the north, and separated from it by a narrow channel of easy passage. In 1839, the fortress was ceded by the Ameers of Khyerpoor to the British, to remain occupied by their garrison during the then existing war. To its ultimate destination it would be premature to advert. Lat. 27° 41′, long. 68° 52′.

[5] Leech, Rep. on Sind. Armies, 66, 79; Hough, 21; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 362; Wood's Oxus, 51; Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 200; Westmacott, in Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 396; 1840, p. 1200.

BUKKUR.—A commercial town in the Punjab, on a small offset of the Indus, and about three miles eastward of the main stream. It has a well-supplied and busy bazaar, and the neighbouring country is so well cultivated and productive, that provisions are probably as cheap as in any part of the world. It yields a revenue of about 10,000 rupees per annum. Population 5,000. Lat. 31° 39′, long. 71° 7′.

Leech, Leia, 93; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 65.

BUKRALA.—See BAKERALA.

BUKWA.—A village in the "Little Desert" of Sinde,

Ms. Survey Map.

* So states Wood (347), who was on the spot; but Havelock, also *present*, states (i. 158), "The whole of our siege-train and park had been safely ferried across the Indus on rafts."

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situate sixty-five miles south of Omercote, and twenty miles from the north boundary of the Great Western Runn. Lat. 24° 27′, long. 69° 45′.

BUKWA-A-KARAIZ.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the road from Furrah to Girishk, about fifty miles east of the former place, and ninety miles north-west of the latter, in lat. 32° 17′, long. 62° 56′. Walker's Map of Afg.

BULAMEEN.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the route from Ghuznee to Kohat. Lat. 33° 30′, long. 70° 31′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULBUT.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the east bank of the river Chenaub, twelve miles south-west of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 3′, long. 71° 18′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULEAS.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the right bank of the Veyut or Jailum river, and on the route from Baramula to Mazufurabad, thirty-five miles west of the former, and eight miles east of the latter. Lat. 34° 10′, long. 73° 29′. Walker's Map of N. W. Frontier.

BULLOO.—A village in the Punjab, situate near the left bank of the Chenaub river, on the road from Mooltan to Ramnuggur, a hundred and ten miles north-east of the former, and a hundred and fifty south-west of the latter place. Lat. 31° 16′, long. 72° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULRIA.—A small village in Sinde, a short distance to the left of the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and nine miles north of the former place. It is situate in a populous and well-cultivated tract, close to an offset of the Indus, and a mile from the right bank of the main channel. Lat. 26° 30′, long. 67° 57′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BULTI, or BULTISTAN.[1]—A small state north of Kashmir, and bearing also the name of Little Tibet, by which prefix it is distinguished from Middle Tibet or Ladakh, and Great Tibet or Southern Tartary. Bulti is also sometimes called Iskardoh, from the name of its capital. It is bounded on the north by Chinese Tartary, from which it is separated by the Mustag or Mooz-Taugh[2] (icy mountains), and the Karakorum mountains, prolongations of the Hindoo Koosh, to the eastward. On the east it has Ladakh or Middle Tibet,[3] on the south Deotsuh and other elevated and desert tracts, which separate it from Kashmir; on the west, Ghilgit, Yessen, and Astor, small independent states. Its limits have varied with circumstances, and at no time have they been well defined; but as the result of the safest estimate of them, Bulti may be stated to lie between lat. 34° 40′—35° 30′,

[1] Ritter, Erdkunde von Asien, ii. 640.

[2] Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 86; Jour. As. Soc. 1835, p. 593; Wade, Notes relative to Iskardoh; Burnes'Bokh. ii. 210.

[3] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. i. 258.

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long. 74° 40′—76° 20′. Its greatest length, which is about 170 miles, is from south-east to north-west; its breadth not more than fifty or sixty. Its superficial extent is about 12,000[4] square miles. It consists principally of a valley, having an average elevation of from 6,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea, and through the lowest part of which the Indus flows in a north-westerly direction. It is inclosed by enormous mountains, rugged, bare, and nearly inaccessible, which rise above it to the height of 6,000 or 8,000 feet, except where the Indus rushes with vast rapidity from the south-east, and makes its way to the north-west, previously to its turning towards the lower country, north of Attock. From the valley of the Indus numerous gorges and ravines furrow the inclosing mountains, serving as the channels of streams feeding the main river, and form passes, by which access is gained to the neighbouring countries. Geologically, the formation of the mountains is generally of gneiss, that of the low ground along the banks of the Indus of shingle and sand, mixed with a little alluvial mould, requiring frequent irrigation from the streams to render it productive, as rain scarcely ever falls there,[5] and in consequence the atmosphere is very clear and dry. But though rain is almost unknown, snow falls and lies to the depth of from one to two feet. The cold in the elevated parts is intense in winter; on the high and unsheltered table-land of Deotsuh, it at that season[6] totally precludes the existence of animal life. The heat in the lower parts in summer is considerable, the thermometer ranging from 70° to 90° in the shade at noon.

[4] Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 249.

[5] Wade, 593; Vigne, ii. 266.

[6] Vigne, ii. 267.

Besides the principal valley of the Indus, there are two others; that of Shighur, down which the large river of that name flows from the north to join the Indus at Iskardoh, and that of Shyyok, the great river flowing down which has its confluence with the Indus a few miles farther to the east. (See SHIGHUR and SHYYOK.) Numerous mountain torrents fall into these main streams, both on the right and the left. At the confluence of the Shyyok and Indus[7] the former is above a hundred and fifty yards wide; the latter is only eighty yards in width, but it is deeper and has a larger body of water than the Shyyok. The average breadth of the Indus, in its course through Little Tibet, is from one hundred to two hundred yards; near Iskardoh it is comparatively tranquil, but elsewhere it is a rapid torrent. There are five lakes known in this country: that of

[7] Vigne, ii. 315.

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Satpur-Tsuh, in the Satpur Pass, a few miles south of the town of Iskardoh; that of Juba-Tsuh, in the valley of Shighur; the shallow lake of Ranga, near the Indus; and the two small lakes of Kutzura, near the western boundary.[8] Satpur-Tsuh, the largest of all these, is only one mile long and three-quarters of a mile wide.

[8] Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 262; Erdkunde, Von Asien, iii. 657.

A careful search would probably be rewarded by the discovery of mines of gold in Bulti, as almost[9] every stream brings it down, but the quantities being small, the process of washing the sands is attended with little profit. Arsenic is met with in Bulti, and sulphur abounds. Little else is known respecting the minerals of this country. Thermal springs[1] are numerous, some so hot as to scald those who incautiously expose themselves to their operation.

[9] Vigne, ii. 245-287; Wade, 593; Ritter, 657.

[1] Vigne, ii 273-285; Wade, 593.

Of beasts, the most worthy of notice is the "*yak*," or grunting ox, which attains the size of our large domestic ox. The hybrid between this animal and the common cow is called the "*bzho*," and is more useful as a beast of burthen than either of the pure races. There are various wild animals, of species allied to the sheep, goat, or deer; the "*kuch-kar*," a gigantic mouflon, or wild sheep; the "*rass*," supposed by Burnes[2] to be an enormous sort of goat, with horns so large that one man could not lift a pair of them; a species of ibex, larger than that of Europe, and with longer horns; the "*markhur*," a species of large goat; the "*sha*," a quadruped intermediate between the goat and the deer; the "*sna*," similar to the last, but smaller; the musk-deer, the marmot, the hare, the leopard, the bear, the wolf, and the fox. The eagle is frequently seen; more rarely, the "vulture on Imaus bred." The red-legged partridge is common, as is a gigantic species of the size of a common hen. The rivers abound with the Himalaya-trout, but have scarcely any other fish. Serpents are rare, and do not appear to be venomous.

[2] Bokh. ii. 206.

The country is not fertile, but the inhabitants are industrious and make the most of it, forming terraces on the sides of the mountains, and giving great attention to irrigation. By these means they raise crops of wheat, barley, millet, buck-wheat, turnips, and a little rice. The cockscomb[3] or crested amaranth (*Celosia cristata*), is cultivated for its seeds, which are ground into flour for making bread. There is a variety of excellent fruits:

[3] Vigne, ii. 263, 272; Falconer.

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apricots so abound that the Kashmirians call the country Suri-Butan,[3] or Apricot Tibet. The other fruits are peaches, apples, pears, grapes, mulberries, walnuts, melons.

[3] Vigne, ii. 248.

The inhabitants[4] are of the variety of the human race called by physiologists Mongolian, bearing a strong resemblance to their Tartar neighbours on the north, but shewing an admixture of Hindu and Persian blood. They are usually sallow, thin, and care-worn, from their laborious habits and scanty fare, and are seldom long-lived. They are considered to be phlegmatic, but peaceable and well-intentioned. The food of the majority of the population is grain, prepared in various ways, and dried fruits; the higher classes alone being enabled to eat flesh. Tea, though very expensive, is much used, being the great luxury of all who can at all command the means of its purchase. It is prepared by boiling the leaf with soda, and adding salt-butter and cream to the decoction, in which mode it is said to be both palatable and nutritious. The people have a singular amusement—the "Chaughan," which may be described as cricket played on horseback with long sticks, having at the end large wooden knobs. They shew great eagerness, activity, and dexterity in this exercise. As to religion, they are Mahometans, of the Shia persuasion, or such as reject the succession of the three first kaliphs; but many adhere to a portion of Hindu usages. Their language is Tibetian,[5] with a slight admixture of Arabic and Persian. Their dress, a long full tunic and cap, is generally made of the wool of their sheep and goats, but sometimes, though more rarely, of cotton. The government, until the late Sikh conquest, was vested in a hereditary rajah, who, under the native title of Gylfo, exercised an unlimited but mild sway. The military force was a rude militia, in which almost all free men capable of bearing arms were bound to serve in consideration of the lands allotted to them. The amount of population has sometimes been preposterously exaggerated, being stated at 300,000 families,[6] or (if five persons be allowed to each family) at 1,500,000 souls; a twentieth part of this amount, or 75,000, would probably be not remote from the truth. Such a supposition would rate the density of the population at a little more than six to the square mile. The principal place is Iskardoh, a straggling collection of houses, situate at the base of a lofty isolated rock, on which is a fort, the residence of the gylfo. (See ISKARDOH.) The

[4] Vigne, ii. 271; Wade, 597.

[5] Vigne, ii. 267.

[6] Wade, 597.

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only other places requiring notice in Bulti are Parkuta, Khopalu, Keris, Katakchund, and Tolti. (See the respective names.)

The principal routes into or through Bulti are—first,[7] one, very difficult, from the north-west, following the course of the Indus upwards to Iskardoh; second,[8] one joining the last on the east side, and affording a communication with the Eusufzai country; third,[9] from Kashmir to Iskardoh, by the Gurys valley, and across the table-land of Deotsuh; fourth,[1] another route from Kashmir, by the Bultul Pass, down the course of the Duras or Dras river, to its confluence with the Indus; fifth,[2] that proceeding in a south-eastern direction up the course of the Indus to Ladakh. There is a path from Iskardoh to Yarkund over the Mustag, but now scarcely ever frequented,[3] from dread of freebooters or of perishing in the snow. Some have idly supposed that the people of Bulti[4] are descended from some settlers of the army of Alexander, and that Iskardoh is a corruption of Iskanderia, or Alexandria, but they might as plausibly assign such a descent to the Esquimaux. Their physical, moral, and intellectual qualities, as well as language, prove them related to the inhabitants of Great or Eastern Tibet, and conseqently members of the great Mongolian family of Central Asia. The ancestors of Ahmed Shah, the present gylfo, are said to have ruled here uninterruptedly for fourteen generations;[5] but, two or three years ago,[6] Iskardoh and the other strongholds of Bulti were seized by Gholab Singh, the cruel and rapacious Sikh ruler of Jamu.

[7] Vigne, ii. 304.
[8] Id. ii. 294; Wade, 596.
[9] Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 203, 216.
[1] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 1-44, 83-94; Vigne, ii. 389-396.
[2] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 3-8; Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 315, 331.
[3] Vigne, ii. 263.
[4] Wade, 592; Vigne, ii. 249.
[5] Wade, 599.
[6] Vigne, ii. 374.

BUL-TUL, or KANTAL,[1] in Kashmir, a pass over the range of mountains inclosing that valley on the north-east. It forms the water-summit between Kashmir and Little Thibet, as from its northern declivity the Duras river flows northward to the Indus, and from its southern flows southward a feeder of the small river Sinde, a tributary of the Jailum. Its elevation above the level of the sea is 10,500 feet. It is also called the Shur-ji-La, generally pronounced Zoj-i-La;[2] and in old maps this summit bears the name Kantal, signifying "lofty-hill." Lat. 34° 10′, long. 75° 15′.

[1] Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 305; Quarterly Oriental Mag. 1825, p. 104; Izzet Ullah, Travels beyond the Himalaya.
[2] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 95.

BUMBEYA, in Sinde, on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and nineteen miles north of the former place. It is situate close to a channel through which the waters of the Indus find their way in time of inundation, and a mile from the right bank of the main channel. Lat. 26° 38′, long. 67° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BUMBRA.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, and twenty miles south-east of the latter place, is situated near the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 26° 3′, long. 68° 6′.

BUMBUTPOORA.—See BOOMBULPOORA.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BUND.—A small village in Sinde, on the route from Larkhana to Bagh, and twenty-two miles north of the former place. It is situate on the border of the Runn or Desert of Shikarpoor. It has no claim to notice beyond that of possessing a supply of water from a well. Lat. 27° 50′, long. 68° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BUNDA.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the road from Julalpoor to Attock, forty-five miles north of the former. Lat. 33° 23′, long. 73° 3′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BUNDEE BOREE.—A village in Afghanistan, on the left bank of the Urghundab river, thirty miles south-west of Kelat-i-Ghilji, and sixty miles north-east of Kandahar. Lat. 32° 6′, long. 66° 15′.

BUNDER GURREE.—See GHURRY.

[1] Burnes' Bokh. ii. 162; Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 118; Conolly, Report on Khorasan. BUND-I-BURBUR,[1] near the north-western frontier of Afghanistan, twenty miles west of Bamian, is a celebrated dam or mound, the origin of which is ascribed to a miracle,* but which appears to be in reality nothing more than a vast mass of earth that has fallen into a ravine from an adjacent height. Near it, in lat. 34° 40′, long. 67° 18′, is the source of the stream generally called the Bund-i-Burbur river, and sometimes the Durya, which flows from a large lake, the result of the accumulation

[2] Moorcroft, Punj. Bokh. ii. 393. of water caused by the dam.[2] It is in the mountains a clear rapid stream, which has a course of about 250 miles, generally northward, to the vicinity of Balkh, where it is divided into eighteen canals, and totally expended in irrigation. Its praises

[3] Lalla Rookh, 63. have been celebrated by Thomas Moore,[3] under the name of the Bendemeer.

Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 198. BUNDIPUR, or BUNDURPUR, in Kashmir, a village at the commencement of the route to Iskardoh over the range bounding the valley of Kashmir on the north. Close to it, two considerable streams flow into the Wulur Lake from the north. The water of the lake formerly reached to the village, but at present is a mile distant, in consequence of its outlet, the river

232. * In Burnes' Personal Narrative a curious account is given of this tradition, but it is too long for insertion here.

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Jailum, continually deepening its bed. Bundurpur is in lat. 34° 23′, long. 74° 31′.

BUNGALA.—A village in the Punjab, six miles from the right bank of the Sutluj, and ten miles north of the town of Ferozpoor. Lat. 31° 5′, long. 74° 29′. Map of N. W. Frontier.

BUNGOOL DEHRA, in Sinde, a village on the route from Shikarpoor to Larkhana, and twenty-two miles north of the latter place. It has about 250 inhabitants, and is supplied with water from a well. Lat. 27° 43′, long. 68° 27′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNGUSH, in Afghanistan. A valley extending across the Suliman range, in lat. 33° 20′, long. 70° 30′, and expanding into a plain about twelve miles in diameter.[1] The valley is called Upper and the plain Lower Bungush. The plain is fertile, and well watered by a stream, which flows south-east, and is probably the same which, near the Indus, is called the Kurum river. The uncultivated parts are covered with dwarf palms, but there are few other trees. Upper Bungush is well watered, productive in the bottoms, and considerably wooded[2] in the mountainous part, which is covered with snow as late as March, though there is seldom any below. It is subject to the chief of Kohat,[3] who has an income of 80,000 rupees per annum. Through it lies one of the routes from Hindostan to Khorasan, now much frequented in consequence of the depredations committed at the Khyber Pass.[4]

[1] Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 302.

[2] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 115.

[3] Wood's Oxus, 151.

[4] Burnes' Trade of the Derajat, Map; Id. on Fair for the Indus.

BUNIAH WALLEE, in Sinde, a halting-place on the route from Sukkur to Jessulmair by way of Khyerpoor, and seventy-seven miles east of the last-named place. There is here a pool filled with rain-water during part of the year, but dry in the hot season. Coarse grass is plentiful. Lat. 27° 23′, long. 69° 54′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNKA.—A village in the Punjab, on the route from Ferozpoor by way of Hureeke to Lahore, and thirty miles south-west of the latter place. Lat. 31° 23′, long. 74° 39′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUNKAR.—See Baghwan.

BUNNA, in Sinde, is a town on the route from Cutch to Hyderabad, and on the east or left bank of the Indus, which at this place is nearly a mile wide, and even in its low state filling the channel from bank to bank. Here the Pinyaree, a great branch, diverges from the main stream, and, flowing southwards, is discharged into the sea by the Sir mouth. Bunna is in lat. 25° 4′, long. 68° 18′. Burnes' (James) Mission to Sinde, 40.

BUNNOO.—See Banoo.

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BUNPOOR, in Beloochistan, in the district of Mukran. It consists of a fertile tract, thirty miles long and five broad, stretching from east to west, and having a sandy desert of about twenty-five miles broad on each side of it. On the south it is bounded by the Mukran mountains, on the north by a range parallel to them. Grant [1] describes it as well irrigated, and in consequence producing grain in abundance; yet Pottinger [2] states it as devoid of rivers, having merely a brook, which, as early as April, gave indications of speedily becoming dry. It is at present held by a Belooche race, called Narrois, who seized it about fifty years ago, and whose exact origin it is vain to seek in this barbarous and extensive tract. Their force amounts to about 300 cavalry and 2,500 infantry, and these support themselves by predatory inroads on the neighbouring countries, especially Persia. Among their multifarious booty the wretched inhabitants are considered an important part, being sold as slaves to traders coming from the north. The chief resides in the fort of Bunpoor, built on a mound of earth, visible from a distance of twenty-five miles, and said by the natives to have been made by order of a Guebre chieftain, who commanded his innumerable cavalry to fill the nose-bags of their horses with earth and empty them here. The mound is described by Pottinger [3] to be 100 yards high and 800 in circuit. It is ascended by means of flights of stairs practised in the body of the mound. Half-way up is a very deep well of fine water. Though rudely built of mud, the fort would probably, from the strength of its site, be impregnable against any force which the Persians could bring against it. In addition to the results of his forays, the chief has a fixed revenue, stated by Pottinger at 26,000 rupees, 140 camels, 140 matchlocks, 140 sheep or goats, 140 measures of wheat, and the same of dates, each measure being 106 lbs. Lat. 27° 20′, long. 60° 45′.

[1] Jour. As. Soc. 1839, p. 333; Grant, Jour. of a Tour through the Western parts of Makran.
[2] Belooch. 312.
[3] Ut supra, 177.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BURA.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the right bank of the river Ravee, eighty-five miles south-west of Lahore. Lat. 30° 58′, long. 73° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BURAKHAIL.—A village in Afghanistan, on the route from Ghuznee to Kohat, forty miles west of Kohat and sixty miles south-west of Peshawur. Lat. 33° 30′, long. 70° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BURANGHUR.—A village in North-western Afghanistan, forty-five miles south-west of Sir-i-Pool. Lat. 35° 54′, long. 64° 58′.

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BUREEN CHENON.—See Bureen Chinar.

BUREEN CHINAR.—A village in Beloochistan, on the route from Shawl to Kelat, and sixty miles south-west of the former place. It is supplied with water from an aqueduct, and there is much cultivation around it. The road here is excellent. Lat. 29° 26′, long. 66° 27′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURENG, BERENG, or BRENG.—A valley of Kashmir, extending in a direction from south-east to north-west, between lat. 33° 20′—33° 30′, long. 75° 10′—75° 26′. Its upper extremity reaches nearly to the summit of the Snowy Panjal mountain, bounding Kashmir on the east, and the route by the Mirbul Pass, over that ridge, proceeds up the valley, which is drained by the river of Bureng. The whole of the valley appears (as Vigne expresses it) honeycombed by caves and subterraneous water-channels, and in consequence abounds in springs of great volume and force. Of these the principal are the intermitting fountain of Sondibreri, and the vast spring of Echibul, which last is supposed to be the efflux of the engulfed water of the Bureng river. (See Bureng River, Echibul, and Sondibreri.) Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 247; F. Von Hugel, ii. 190; Vigne, Kashmir, i. 339.

BURENG RIVER, in Kashmir,[1] flowing through a valley of the same name, is formed by the junction of two streams, one having its source in a large spring near the summit of the Wurdwun Pass, and flowing southwards, the other rising on the western declivity of the Snowy Panjal, and flowing north-west. After their junction[2] a great part of the water sinks suddenly by an opening in the rocky bed of the stream, the rest is saved by means of a canal, and conveyed north-westward toward Islamabad, beyond which, in lat. 33° 42′, long. 75° 2′, it joins the Lidur river, forming one of the principal feeders of the Jailum. The length of the course of the Bureng is about forty miles.

[1] Vigne, i. 337.

[2] Moorcr. Punj. Bokh.; F. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, ii. 190.

BURG.—A village in Beloochistan, on the route over the elevated country between Shawl and Kelat, and distant fifteen miles west of the former place. The road here (which is excellent) passes through a well-watered valley, about eight miles wide. Lat. 30° 6′, long. 66° 45′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURGUNA.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the road from Kandahar to Quetta, and thirty-two miles south-east of the former place. This route takes a south-easterly direction from Kandahar to Pisheen valley, when it runs due south to Quetta, E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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where it branches off, one route to the south of Beloochistan, through Kelat and Bela, the other westward, through the Bolan Pass. It is in lat. 31° 22′, long. 65° 57′.

Vigne, Kashmir, i. 164.

BURMAWUR, a small town in the north-east of the Punjab, among the southern ranges of the Himalaya, is situate on the river Ravee, and on the route from Chumba to Lahoul. Lat. 32° 30′, long. 76° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUROBERA.—A considerable village in Sinde, on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, and thirty-two miles south-east of the latter place. It is situate a mile from the right bank of the Indus, amidst considerable cultivation. Lat. 25° 58′, long. 68° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURRA CHICHER.—In Sinde, a thriving village on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, and sixty-two miles north-west of the former place. It has a large mosque, in front of which are numerous tombs. The road is good; there is space for encampment, and an abundant supply of water. The village is situate in a well-cultivated country, on a small water-course, discharging itself into the Indus a mile to the east. Lat. 26° 13′, long. 68°.

Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 910; De La Hoste, Rep. on Western Sinde; E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURRAN.—A river in Sinde, which takes its rise in the Keertar mountains, in lat. 25° 54′, long. 67° 45′, and, after a south-easterly course of sixty-five miles, falls into the Indus. Lat. 25° 14′, long. 68° 17′. In the upper part of its course it is called the Dhurwal. For a mile before its confluence with the Indus it has a large body of water.

Elph. 329.

BURRINDOO, or BONYR.*—In Northern Afghanistan; a small river, which, rising in the ridge dividing Booneere or Bonyr from Suwat, takes a course in a south-easterly direction of about forty miles, and discharges itself into the Indus on the west side, in lat. 34° 12′, long. 72° 36′. It drains the fertile valley of Booneere.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BURROOKULLAN.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the road from Peshawur to Kabool, about a mile south of the Kabool river, and eighteen or twenty west of the western extremity of the Khyber Pass. Lat. 34° 16′, long. 70° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Hough's Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 40.

BURSHOREE.—A halting-place near two walled villages in Beloochistan, on the route from Shikarpoor to Gundava, and thirty-five miles east of the latter town. It is situate on the

* Called by the latter name in Walker's Map.

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border of the Runn or Desert of Shikarpoor, and is supplied with water of indifferent quality from wells. In the vicinity is a little cultivation, and some scanty supplies may be obtained. Lat. 28° 27′, long. 68° 6′.

BURT.—A village in Sinde, near the right bank of the Indus, forty-four miles north-east of Sukkur, in lat. 28° 15′, long. 69° 18′. Ms. Survey Map.

BURUKHANU.—A village in Afghanistan, eleven miles south-west of the Koh-i-Baba mountains, and fifty-four miles south-west of the town of Bamian. Lat. 34° 18′, long. 67° 6′. Walker's Map of Afg.

BUSSEEN.—A village in the Punjab, on the route from Amritsir to Lahore, and midway, or twenty miles, from either town. Lat. 31° 40′, long. 74° 37′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUSSEERAH.—A village in the Punjab, situate about ten miles east of the river Indus, and twenty-two miles south-west by east of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 6′, long. 71° 5′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUSSOOR KHAIL, in Afghanistan, is a village having several others in its immediate vicinity, lying on the route from Ghuznee to Shawl, from which latter place it is distant about a hundred and thirty miles north. Lat. 31° 54′, long. 67° 23′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

BUSSOUL.—See Bassowal.

BUTCHA.—See Batchau.

BUTCHEAL LUGAREE.—A village in Sinde, situate on the right bank of the Western Narra river, on the road from Sehwan to Larkhana; fifty miles north-west of the former, and forty miles south-west of the latter. Lat. 27° 5′, long. 67° 47′. Ms. Survey Map.

BUTCHRAL.—A village in Sinde, situate on the road from Bukkur, by way of Khyerpoor, to Hyderabad. Lat. 27° 11′, long. 68° 54′. Ms. Survey Map.

BUTORA, in Sinde, is a small village or station on the route from Cutch to Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 25′, long. 68° 30′. Burnes' (J.), Mission to Sinde, 38.

BUTTE KOTE.—A village and desert of the same name, at the eastern extremity of the district of Jelalabad, lying between the Khyber and Ali Boghan mountains. Here, the heat of summer acting on the bare stony surface of the ground, and the air confined by the adjacent mountains, produces a dreadful simoom or pestilential wind, which scorches like the blast from a furnace. The bodies of those attacked by it are covered with blue spots, and death and putrefaction immediately follow. Lat. 34° 16′, long. 70° 51′. Wood, Khyber Pass, 6; Burnes' Bokh. i. 120; Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 350; Jour. As. Soc. 1836, p. 477; Court, Memoir on a Map of Peshawer, also 1842, 118; Macgregor, Geo. Notice of Jallalabad; Hough, Narr. of Exp. to Afg. 305.

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BUZDAR PASS.—See SANGAD PASS.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BYABANCK, in Western Afghanistan, is a village on the route from Herat to Kandahar. It has a supply of fresh water from a *kareez* or subterraneous aqueduct, which renders it of importance in this country, where there is a general dearth of that indispensable necessary of life. Lat. 32° 14′, long. 64°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. BYE DERA.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the river Ravee, on the route from Mooltan to Lahore, by the left banks of the Chenaub and Ravee rivers, sixty miles south-west of Lahore. Lat. 31° 2′, long. 73° 26′.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier. BYE DERU.—A village in the Punjab, about four miles from the left bank of the Ravee river, forty-four miles south-west of Lahore. Lat. 31° 12′, long. 73° 40′.

C.

CABOOL, or CABUL.—See KABOOL.

Burnes (James), Mission to Sinde, 38. CABULPOOR, in Sinde, a town on the left or eastern bank of the Indus, and on the route from Cutch to Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 45′, long. 68° 28′.

CAFERISTAN.—See KAFIRISTAN.

CANDAHAR.—See KANDAHAR.

Leech, Khyber Pass, 11; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 354. CAROPPA, or KADAPA, PASS.—This pass lies across the mountains between the plain of Peshawur and that of Jelalabad. The route by it is very circuitous, proceeding northward from Peshawur, crossing the Kabool and Lundye rivers to Hushtnuggur, then again crossing the Lundye river and proceeding westward to Lalpoor, where it again proceeds southwards across the Kabool river, and joins the main route to Jelalabad. It is a tolerably good road and considerably frequented, not being infested by the Khyberees. Lat. 34° 20′, long. 71° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 330; Conolly (E.), Jour. of Travels in Seistan. CARWAN CAZEE, in Western Afghanistan, a halting-place on the route from Kandahar to Herat, considered to be about half-way between those two places, or about a hundred and eighty-five miles from each. It is important merely on account of its having a supply of water. Lat. 32° 31′, long. 62° 58′.

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CASHMERE, or CASHMIR.—See KASHMIR.

CATARH.—A village in Sinde, ten miles east of Omercote, on the road from thence to Balmair. Lat. 25° 22′, long. 69° 57′. Ms. Survey Map.

CAUBOOL, or CAUBUL.—See KABOOL.

CHACHER.—A village in Sinde, situate on the right bank of the Indus, forty-five miles north of Bukkur, and ninety south-west of Mittunkote, from which place there is a road. Lat. 28° 12′, long. 69° 16′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHACHERA.—A village situate in the Little Desert of Sinde, thirty-five miles south-east from Omercote, on the road to Nuggur Parker. Lat. 25° 7′, long. 70° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHADOOH.—A village in Sinde, twelve miles south-east of Khyerpoor, on one of the routes from Bukkur to Hyderabad. Lat. 27° 24′, long. 68° 51′. Ms. Survey Map.

CHAGAI, in Beloochistan, a village on the route from Sonmeanee to Kelat, and five miles north of the former place. Close to it, the route westward to the celebrated shrine of Hinglaj branches off. Chagai is in lat. 25° 28′, long. 66° 23′. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. 165.

CHAGA SERAI.—A village of Chitral, in Northern Afghanistan, situate on the river Kooner, about forty miles north of the town of Bajour. Lat. 35° 37′, long. 71° 14′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHA GOOROO.—A village in the province of Sarawan, in Beloochistan, situate on the road from Shawl to Kelat, forty miles south of the former place. The road near this place is level, and there is a supply of water from a well. Lat. 29° 36′, long. 66° 46′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHAH-I-JEHAN, in Afghanistan, a halting-place on the route from Kandahar to Herat, about ninety-five miles from the latter place. It has a supply of water, but the surrounding country, though capable of yielding forage in abundance, is uncultivated and nearly desert. Lat. 33° 20′, long. 62° 22′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHAH-I-MEERZA.—A village in Western Afghanistan, situate twenty-six miles south of Khash. It is about eighty miles south-east of Furrah. Lat. 31° 25′, long. 62° 45′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHAH-I-MOOSUK.—A village in Afghanistan, on the road from Giriskh to the province of Seistan, eighty-five miles east of Giriskh, and twenty miles from the town of Khash, through which this route passes. Lat. 31° 41′, long. 63°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHAIKAL.—A considerable village of the Koh-i-Damun, in Afghanistan, on the route from Istalif to Charikar, and fifteen Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. iii. 124.

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miles north of the former place. The vicinity is fertile, beautiful, and well cultivated, like the other parts of the Koh-i-Damun. Lat. 35°, long. 69° 2′.

Ms. Survey Map. CHAIN.—A village in the Punjab, situated about a mile and a half from the right bank of the river Ravee, and sixty miles south-west of the city of Lahore. Lat. 31° 7′, long. 73° 26′.

As. Res. viii. 279; Gerard, Obs. on Spiti Valley; Trebeck, in Moorcr. ii. 51. CHAMORERIL.—A lake in Ladakh, in the elevated table-land of Rupshu, situate between the valley of the Sutluj and that of the Indus, called by Trebeck, Tsummureri. It is 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is surrounded by mountains which rise in some places 5,000 feet above the surface of the water. The general breadth is about a mile and half; the length, which is in a direction from north to south, is between twenty and twenty-five miles; the circumference about fifty. The water is brackish, of a blue colour, and Trebeck conjectures it deep. He also states, but apparently rather rashly, that it contains no fish. Though far above the limit laid down by theorists for perpetual congelation in this latitude, it remains unfrozen during the summer months, according to the testimony of Gerard, who explored it in the end of September. Though receiving several considerable streams, it has no efflux, the water being carried off by evaporation, a process which is here found in operation more actively than in the most burning tropical regions. Lat. 32° 45′, long. 78° 20′.

Map of the N.W. Frontier. CHANDEE.—A village of Bhawlpoor, situate on an offset of the river Indus, and on the route from Roree to Mittunkote. Lat. 28° 24′, long. 69° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHANDEE-JA-GOTE.—A village in Sinde, situate about eight miles from the east bank of the river Indus, on the route from Bukkur, by way of Nowsharra, to Hyderabad, and fifty-three miles north of the last-named place. Lat. 26° 7′, long. 68° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Map. CHANDIA.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and thirty-eight miles north of the former town. There is some cultivation in the neighbourhood. Lat. 26° 56′, long. 67° 55′.

CHANDIA.—See Dehree Kote.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHANDKHOTE.—A village of Sinde, situate on the *right* bank of the river Indus, ten miles south-east of Larkhana. Lat. 27° 22′, long. 68° 15′.

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CHANDKOH,[1] in Sinde, a district stretching along the right bank of the Indus, between lat. 26° 40′—27° 20′, and long. 67° 45′—68° 10′. It is intersected by the Narra, the great western offset of the Indus, and several other water-courses; it is level, and extensively flooded during the season of inundation. From the latter circumstance and the nature of the soil (a rich mud deposited by the river), it has a fertility scarcely anywhere exceeded. Under the Talpoor dynasty, it belonged to the Hyderabad Ameers, and yielded a considerable proportion of their revenue. It is called Chandkoh from being principally held by the Belooche tribe of that name. Pottinger,[2] who mentions it under the name of Chandookee, estimates the revenue derived from it by the Ameers at 100,000*l.* per annum, but there can be little doubt that this is an exaggeration.

[1] Burnes, Bokh. iii. 270; Correspondence on Sinde, 488.

[2] Belooch. 357.

CHANDOO, or CHANDRA.—A village in Beloochistan, situate on the high road from Kelat to Bela, about twelve miles north of the latter place, and near the left bank of the river Poorally. Lat. 26° 19′, long. 66° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Outram, Rough Notes, 280.

CHANDOOKEE.—See CHANDKOH.

CHANDRA, in Beloochistan.—See CHANDOO.

CHANDRA, the principal feeder of the Chenaub. After receiving the water of the Surajbhaga, it bears the name of Chandrabhaga. (See *Chenaub*.)

Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. i. 191-195.

CHANDRABHAGA.—The Chenaub bears this name in the upper part of its course after it has received the water of the Surajbhaga. (See *Chenaub*.)

Id. i. 195.

CHANG.—A village in Sinde, on the road from Bukkur to Hyderabad, by way of Khyerpoor. Lat. 26° 57′, long. 68° 46′.

Ms. Map of Sinde.

CHANNI-KHAN-DIGOT.—A small but thriving town of Bhawlpoor, on the route from the city of that name to Khanpoor, and eighteen miles north-east of the latter place. The surrounding country is generally dry, sandy, and overspread with tamarisk jungle. Lat. 28° 50′, long. 70° 54′.

Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 391.

CHAOGAONWA.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the road from Amritsir to Vazeerabad, about fifteen miles north-west of the former place, and twenty-three miles north-east of Lahore. Lat. 31° 45′, long. 74° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHAPPAR, in Beloochistan, an elevated table-land, a short distance west of the town of Kelat. It is at present thinly inhabited. Fragments of pottery, which occur in vast quantities,

Masson, Kalat, 320.

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and similar traces of human habitation, indicate it to have been formerly the seat of a dense population. It is well watered by streams, and produces abundance of melons and similar esculents for the Kelat market. Lat. 28° 50′, long. 66° 22′.

Ms. Survey Map. CHARAN.—A village in Sinde, situate on the Narra river, on the route from Larkhana to Sehwan, forty-five miles north of the latter place. Lat. 26° 56′, long. 67° 49′.

CHARATTA.—See CHARRATTA.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHARBAGH.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the route from Herat to Bamian, twenty-eight miles north-east of the former place. Lat. 34° 31′, long. 62° 38′.

Walker's Map of Afg. CHAR BOORJUK.—A village in Afghanistan, on the road from Kandahar to Herat, a hundred and thirty miles south of the latter place. Lat. 32° 36′, long. 62° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Leech, Hindoo Koosh, 33. CHARDAR PASS.—A pass from Afghanistan to Kunduz over the Hindoo Koosh. Lat. 34° 55′—35° 15′, long. 68° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHARDEH, in Afghanistan, a fort on the route from Kandahar to Ghuznee, about thirty miles south-west of the latter town. The surrounding district, called Karabagh, is very fertile, being in harvest time one large field of wheat as far as the eye can reach. Lat. 33° 13′, long. 68°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHARDEH.—A village in Afghanistan, situate in the valley of Ghorbund, twenty-eight miles west of Charikar. Lat. 34° 55′, long. 68° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 304; Mass. Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 168; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 77; Grif, Bar. and Ther. Meas. in Afg. CHARDEH.—A village of Afghanistan, in the valley of Jelalabad, is situate on the right bank of the Kabool river, at the confluence of a small stream from the Sufeid Koh. The neighbouring country is in general very sandy and barren, and in summer is sometimes swept over by the pestilential *simoom*, or scorching blast, fatal to animal life whenever exposed to its influence. The elevation of Chardeh above the sea is 1,822 feet. Lat. 34° 20′, long. 70° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHAREE CHUCKOO.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the road from Ramnuggur to Attock, ten miles north of the former place. Lat. 32° 29′, long. 73° 36′.

[1] Burnes, Pers. Narr. 151; Wood, Oxus, 187; Lord, Koh-i-Damun, 47; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. iii. 125. CHARIKAR.[1]—A town in the Kohistan of Kabool, and close to the entrance of the Ghorbund valley, in Hindoo Koosh. It is the residence of the governor of the Kohistan, and has considerable transit trade to Turkestan and Central Asia, through the several passes which cross the Hindoo Koosh from the Ghorbund

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valley, so that the duties, it is said, exceed 10,000 rupees per annum. It has also a direct trade in the coarse cotton cloths manufactured throughout this district. The most remarkable object in the town is a large castle, the residence of one of the great chiefs of the country. Charikar is the most flourishing, as well as one of the largest towns in the Kohistan, having a population of 5,000.

In 1839,[2] when the British took military possession of the greater part of Afghanistan, Charikar was garrisoned by a regiment raised from the native population, but towards the close of 1841, this was replaced by a Goorkha regiment in the service of Shah Shoojah, and under the command of Captain Codrington. On the outbreak of the insurrection in the Kohistan soon after, the garrison was attacked by an overwhelming force, and their commander slain. The position being completely commanded, and the supply of water cut off, an attempt was made to retreat on Kabool, but the result was disastrous, the whole force, after a most determined resistance, being destroyed, with the exception of Major Pottinger, Mr. Haughton, and a Goorkha sepoy. Lat. 35° 2′, long. 69° 3′.

[2] Eyre, Mil. Op. at Kabool, 90-103

CHARNA.—See CHILNEY.

CHARRATTA, in Afghanistan, a small town in the Derajat, about twelve miles west of the Indus, and nine miles west of Dera Ghazee Khan. It lies in a low country intersected by canals from the Indus, and has two wells for the supply of water when other sources fail. Population about 1,000. Lat. 30° 3′, long. 70° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHARSIA.—A village in Afghanistan, ten miles south of Kabool, and situate on the route from thence to the Pisheen valley. Lat. 34° 23′, long. 69° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHASGO, or SHUSHGAO, in Afghanistan, a cluster of villages with a mud fort, situate in a fertile spot thirteen miles north of Ghuznee, and on the route from that place to Kabool. It is 971 feet above Ghuznee, or 8,697 above the sea. Between this place and Ghuznee, and about eight miles from the latter, the road passes over a rising ground, and is there estimated to have an elevation of 9,000 feet. This is regarded as the highest part of the route from Kabool to Ghuznee. The country between Chasgo and Ghuznee has some very strong and defensible positions, but it is in general barren. In consequence of the great elevation, the air here was found sharp and bracing when

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Hough, Narr. of Exp. to Afg, 239; Havelock, War in Afg. ii. 98; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 65; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Meas. in Afg.

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the British army marched by, notwithstanding the march was performed in the month of July. Lat. 33° 43′, long. 68° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHATCHUR.—A village in Bhawlpoor, situate on the east bank of the river Indus, opposite to Mittunkote. Lat. 28° 53′, long. 70° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHECHENEH.—A village of Afghanistan, in Lughman, situate at the confluence of the Punchshir with the Kabool river. Lat. 34° 36′, long. 69° 50′.

Walker's Map. CHECHOKE.—A village in Bhawlpoor, situate near the left bank of the river Ghara. Lat. 30° 8′, long. 73° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 68. CHECKAU, or CHECKAUB, in Western Afghanistan, a fort, having a good supply of fine water from a spring, situate on the route from Kandahar to Herat, from which latter place it is distant 160 miles south. Though the neighbouring country is hilly, there is considerable cultivation, and good crops of wheat and barley are obtained. The roads are good. Lat. 32° 34′, long. 62° 53′.

Correspondence on Sinde, 498. CHEEAPUT, in Sinde, a small town, between Hyderabad and Khyerpoor, and fifty miles south of the latter place. It is important as forming, with the contiguous town of Dingee, a commanding post in the communication of Khyerpoor and Emaum-Ghur with the part of the desert adjoining this last fort. Cheeaput is in lat. 26° 52′, long. 68° 34′.

Masson, i. 455. CHEECHAWUTNEE.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the left bank of the Ravee river, across which, at this place, is a much-frequented and important ferry. Lat. 30° 29′, long. 72° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHEELA, a large water-course in Sinde, is a branch of the Narra, the great offset of the Indus to the west. It flows by several villages, of which the two more important are Kulorah and Dera. Lat. 27° 20′, long. 68° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHEENDEE.—A village in the Punjab, on the road from Ramnuggur to Attock. It is situate on a small branch of the Swan river. Lat. 33° 23′, long. 73° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHEGHA.—A village in Sinde, situate in the "Little Desert," forty-two miles south-east of Omercote. Lat. 25° 5′, long. 70° 24′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 359; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 181. CHEHAR BAGH.—A village in Afghanistan, five miles west of Jelalabad, on the road from thence to Kabool. Here are the ruins of a royal garden, said to have been made by Sultan Baber,

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and restored by Shah Zeman, of Kabool. It is merely an inclosure of about 200 yards square, with a few small buildings, all now in ruins. Lat. 34° 23′, long. 70° 21′.

CHEHEL TAN.*—A lofty mountain of Beloochistan,[1] overhanging the town of Moostung, lying to the south. Its elevation probably exceeds 11,000 feet, as snow remains on its summit as late as the beginning of July, and is found throughout the whole summer in the indentations of the upper part. On the summit is a ziarat, or place of pilgrimage, much frequented by the Mahometans, in consequence of its being the locality of a superstitious tradition related differently by different persons. Pottinger,[2] who calls the mountain Kohechihultun (the mountain of forty bodies), states the tradition of the natives to be, that Mahomet paid them a visit one night mounted on a dove, and left several *peers*, or saints, among them for their spiritual guidance, whose remains are buried on this mountain. Masson's account is, that forty children born at one birth were exposed here, and being miraculously rescued from death, still in their infantine forms haunt the mountain. Lat. 29° 40′, long. 66° 55′.

[1] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. 82.

[2] Belooch. 272.

CHEHL BUCHA GUM ("the forty lost children"), in Afghanistan, a place of pilgrimage, regarded as the burial-place of forty children, concerning whom there is a superstitious tradition. It is six miles south-west of Ghuznee, on the route from that place to Kandahar. Lat. 33° 32′, long. 68° 13′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHEHL DOCHTUR,[1] Shrine of, on the north-west frontier of Afghanistan, situate on the left bank of the river Kooshk, a tributary of the Moorghaub. The tradition connected with this shrine is thus related by Abbott,[2] probably the only European who has visited the place:—"A couple of mud huts near the left border of the valley were shewn me as the residence of forty Oosbeg virgins; and a little rude altar, or tomb, under the hills, as the place of worship to which they had resorted when surprised by a force of some neighbouring tribes. In this extremity the virgins prayed for death, and were instantly translated, but whether by men or spirits does not appear." "The place is called Chehl-Dochtur, or the forty virgins. The tradition, as well as the name, is obviously Persian." Lat. 35° 7′, long. 62° 9′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Heraut and Khiva, i. 14.

CHEIRJAGARAIN.—A halting-place in Afghanistan, on the

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

* This is the mountain called Chiltern by Griffith,[1] and Chiltun by Allen.[2]

[1] Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 803.

[2] March through Sinde and Afg. 135.

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route by the Gomul Pass from Ghuznee to Dera Ismael Khan, and sixty miles west of the latter town. There is abundance of good water, but the road in the vicinity is very bad. Lat. 31° 59′, long. 70° 4′.

CHENAUB.—A river in the Punjab, and generally considered the largest of the five by which that country is traversed. Moorcroft,[1] who ascended, as he conjectured, to within thirty miles of its source, supposes it to rise about lat. 32° 30′, long. 77° 40′, in Lahoul, south of Ladakh or Middle Tibet. The source must be very elevated, as the river holds its course through the Ritanka Pass, which is 13,000 feet high. The spot from which it proceeds is, according to Vigne,[2] a small lake called Chandra-Bhaga, or the Garden of the Moon, and in the upper part of its course the river is called the Chandra. At Tandi, lat. 32° 40′, long. 73° 55′, it is joined by the Surajbhagha, a stream of about equal magnitude, running from the north, and thenceforward the river is known by the name of the Chenaub or Chinab, and sometimes of Chandra-Bhaga. The length of each of the streams contributing to its formation may be about fifty miles. After their confluence, Moorcroft[3] found the stream about two hundred feet broad, with a full steady current. It takes a north-west course of about a hundred and thirty miles to Kishtawar, in lat. 33° 15′, long. 75° 43′, and there receives the Muruwurdwun, a considerable tributary from the north. Vigne[4] calculates the height of Kishtawar at 5,000 feet, and consequently, the Chenaub must have descended 8,000 feet in less than two hundred miles, or at the rate of above forty feet in the mile. At Kishtawar, Vigne[5] found the Chenaub flowing in a deep rocky channel twenty-five yards wide. The river thence proceeds south-west by a very tortuous course, through a rugged country, to Rihursi, a distance of about ninety miles, where it leaves the mountains, and flows into the lower ground of the Punjab. It is here about two hundred yards wide, deep and tranquil, yet rapid. At Aknur,[6] about fifty miles lower down, it becomes navigable, at least for timber-rafts, which are despatched from it down the Punjab. It continues a south-westerly course to Vazeerabad, about seventy miles lower down, in lat. 32°30′, long. 74°, where Von Hügel[7] found the stream unfordable and half a mile wide.* Macartney[8] measured it there in the month of July,

[1] Punj. Bokh. i. 196.
[2] Kashmir, i. 164.
[3] i. 195.
[4] i. 293.
[5] i. 208.
[6] Id. i. 217.
[7] Kashmir, iii. 147.
[8] Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 660.

* Vigne (i. 238), in his cursory style, says between 200 and 300 yards.

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when nearly at the fullest, and found it one mile three furlongs and twenty perches wide, with a depth of fourteen feet, and a current running five miles an hour. From this point it holds a south-west course for about thirty miles, to Ramnegurh,[9] where, in the middle of February, and consequently the low season, it was found three hundred yards wide, and with a depth of nine feet where greatest, the current running a mile and a half an hour. Hough[1] states that it is fordable near this place in the season, but there is much reason to question this statement. It thence pursues a south-west course for about 150 miles, to its confluence with the Jailum, a little above the ferry of Trimo, in lat. 31° 10′, long. 72° 9′. Arrian,[2] in the spirit of exaggeration, with which, according to ancient testimony,* the Greeks were not unfamiliar, describes the turbulence of the confluence as terrific; but Burnes,[3] who visited it at midsummer, when the streams are usually highest, found it free from violence or danger. The total length of the course of the river to this point is about five hundred and forty miles. Below the confluence with the Jailum, the Chenaub flows south-west for about fifty miles, to its confluence with the Ravee, a much smaller river,[4] which joins it in lat. 30° 33′, long. 71° 46′, through three mouths close to each other. The Chenaub was here, at the end of June, the season of the greatest height of water, three-quarters of a mile wide, and above twelve feet deep. From this place, it continues its course south-west for a hundred and ten miles, to the confluence of the Ghara, in lat. 29° 21′, long. 71° 6′. At the intervening ferry opposite Mooltan, Burnes found it a thousand yards wide at midsummer, the season of greatest inundation. The meeting of the Chenaub and Ghara[5] is very tranquil; the water of the former is red, that of the latter pale, and these respective colours may be distinguished for some miles downwards in the united stream, the red on the right or western, the pale on the left or eastern side. The total length of course from the source to this confluence is about seven hundred miles. There the united stream is called Punjnud (five rivers), a name which it bears to its fall into the Indus. The ancient name of the Chenaub[6] is admitted unquestionably to have been Acesines.

[9] Burnes' Bok. i. 46.

[1] Narr. Exp. in Afg. 352.

[2] Exp. Alex. L. vi. c. 4, 5.

[3] iii. 127.

[4] Burnes, iii. 125.

[5] Id. iii. 98.

[6] Rennell, 82.

* "Quidquid Græcia mendax
Audet in historiâ."—Juv. x. 174.

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E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHEPKEDAR.—A village in North-eastern Afghanistan, situate near the right bank of the river Lundye. Lat. 34° 19′, long. 71° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHERAN, CHERAT, or SHAH NURUD DYN.—A village in Kashmir, fifteen miles south-west of Sirinagur. Lat. 33° 52′, long. 74° 37′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHERRA.—A village in Western Afghanistan, on the route from Kandahar to Herat, and a hundred and eighty-six miles north-west of the former town. It has a small fort with a good supply of water. Lat. 32° 31′, long. 63° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHERRA.—A small river of Western Afghanistan, rises in the mountains south of Ghore, and takes a south-westerly course, probably joining the Furrah Rood. It is crossed by the route from Kandahar to Herat, in lat. 32° 35′, long. 63°.

CHESGOW.—See CHASGO.

Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, ii. 207. CHEYCHUN, in Sinde, a flourishing town on the Indus, between Hyderabad and Sehwan. Lat. 26° 5′, long. 68° 6′.

Ms. Map of Sinde. CHEYLAR.—A village of Sinde, lying on the route from Omercote to Deyphlah, in the Little Desert. Lat. 24° 53′, long. 69° 58′.

Ms. Map of Sinde. CHEYLEE.—A village in Sinde, situate on the road from Hyderabad to Omercote, about thirty-two miles west of the latter place, and sixty from the former. This route from Hyderabad runs due west. Lat. 25° 24′, long. 69° 18′.

Walker, Map of Afg. CHIAGUZ.—A village in Afghanistan, on the road from Furrah to Kandahar, thirty-six miles east of the former place. Lat. 32° 17′, long. 62° 45′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHIARBAG.—A village in North Afghanistan, about three miles from the left bank of the Suwat, and twenty miles south from the range of Laram mountains. Lat. 35° 3′, long. 72° 36′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHIARBAGH.—A village of Afghanistan, in the district of Lughman, situate on the Kabool river, near the junction of the Alishang river. Lat. 34° 34′, long. 70° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHIBREE.—A village in Beloochistan, situate on the route from Dadur to Bagh, about fifteen miles south-west of the former place, and thirty north-west of the latter. Lat. 29° 17′, long. 67° 40′.

Walker's Map. CHICHUNDEE.—A village in Afghanistan, on the road from Babur-ka-killa to Dera Ismael Khan, a few miles west of the

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Suliman mountains, over which this route passes. Lat. 31° 42′, long. 69° 49′.

CHIGANUK.—A village in Afghanistan, near the source of the Moorghab river. Lat. 34° 56′, long. 65° 58′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHIKON.—See CHECKAU.

CHILIYA.—A halting-place in Sinde, on the right of the route from Tattah to Hyderabad, and seven miles north-east of the former town. It is a wretched place, not affording even water. Lat. 24° 51′, long. 68° 8′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHILNEY, or CHURNA, a small island at the western extremity of the coast of Sinde, is four miles north-west of Cape Monze, or Ras Mooarree. The intervening channel has, for about a quarter of a mile, a depth of six or seven fathoms. This island is of a white colour, rocky, completely barren, destitute of water, and uninhabited. Lat. 24° 51′, long. 66° 34′. Horsburgh, i. 493; Pott. Belooch. 9; Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 910; De La Hoste, Rep. on Country between Kurrachee and Sehwan.

CHINAB.—See CHENAUB.

CHINEE.—A large village in Sinde, on the route by the Arul river from Sehwan to Larkhana, and thirty miles north-west of the former town. Supplies and forage are good and abundant, but the people have the character of being dishonest. The road in its vicinity is good. Lat. 26° 40′, long. 67° 46′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Map of Sinde.

CHININI, in the Northern Punjab, on the southern slope of the Himalaya. It is situate on the Taui river, which, about fifty miles lower down, falls into the Chenaub. Chinini is a place of considerable size, is neatly built, and has a palace still belonging to the deposed rajah of the town and district, though his possessions have been seized by Gholab Sing, the usurping Sikh chief of Jamu. As its elevation is considerable, it commands a noble view southwards over several mountain ranges, and beyond them across the vast plain of the Punjab. Chinini is in lat. 32° 55′, long. 75° 8′. Vigne, Kashmir, i. 192; Forster. Jour. Beng. i. 344.

CHINJAN.—A village in Afghanistan, on the road from Cutch Toba to Dera Ghazee Khan. Lat. 30° 52′, long. 68° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHIOUKIATAN.—A village in the Bajour country, in the north-east of Afghanistan, situate about a mile from the west bank of the Lundye river, and a few miles south of the Laspissor range. Lat. 35° 36′, long. 72°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHIR.—A village in Sinde, situate on the route from Hyderabad to Bukkur, sixty miles north-east of the former place. Lat. 26° 9′, long. 68° 46′. Ms. Map.

CHIRNAT.—A village in Sinde, situate on the road from E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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Sehwan to Larkhana, two miles and a half west of the river Indus. Lat. 26° 38′, long. 67° 53′.

Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 310; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 198; Burnes' Bok. ii. 209; Wood, Oxus, 282; Moorcr. Punj. Bokhara, ii. 269, 270.

CHITRAL.—A secluded country on the southern slope of the Hindoo Koosh. It consists of a long valley extending in a direction from south-west to north-east for about a hundred miles, with a breadth of from fifteen to twenty miles. Along the middle flows the Kooner river, which falls into the Kabool river near Jelalabad. Chitral is also called Kashgar-i-Khurd, or Little Kashgar, and sometimes Katawar. It is bounded on the north by the summit ridge of Hindoo Koosh, east by Panjkora and some other petty independent states, south by Afghanistan Proper, west by Kafiristan. Access is generally had to it by ascending along the bank of the Kama or Kooner river. The inhabitants are for the most part idolaters, but Mahometanism is represented as making progress among them. The valley of Chitral lies between lat. 35° 45′—36° 25′, long. 71° 20′—73° 10′.

Moorcr. ii. 269.

CHITRAL, the capital (or the Mastuch, as it is called by the natives) of the country bearing the same name, is little known. It has been ascertained, however, to have a bazaar and between three and four thousand inhabitants, principally Shia Mahometans, mixed with a few Hindoo traders. It is situate in lat. 36° 11′, long. 71° 59′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHITTROOREE.—A village in Sinde, situate fifty-five miles north-east of Hyderabad, on the road from that city to Bukkur. Lat. 25° 58′, long. 68° 32′.

Walker's Map of Afg.

CHOAKEE.—A village in North Afghanistan, situate on the right bank of the Kooner river, forty miles north of Jelalabad. Lat. 34° 53′, long. 70° 50′.

Ms. Map of Sinde.

CHOATILLOH.—A village in Sinde, on the road from Jessulmair to Halla, fourteen miles east of the Narra river. Lat. 26° 16, long. 69° 18′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOBARA, in Afghanistan, is a considerable village of Sewestan, on the road from Raknee to Kandahar. It is supplied with water both from a rivulet and from tanks. Lat. 30° 6′, long. 69° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOHO.—A village in Sinde, situate on the road from Hyderabad to Nuggur Parker. Lat. 24° 21′, long. 69° 54′.

Ms. Map.

CHOKUNDEE.—A village in Sinde, situate about two miles from the left bank of the Mulleeree river, twenty miles east of Kurrachee. Lat. 24° 53′, long. 67° 18′.

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CHOLALAJ PASS leads from Afghanistan to Kunduz, over the Hindoo Koosh. Lat. 34° 54′—35° 10′, long. 68° 32′. Leech, Hind. Koosh, 33.

CHOLL.—A cluster of villages in Sinde, on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and forty-two miles north-west of the former place. It is situate on a branch of the Western Narra, amidst much cultivation. Supplies and forage are good and abundant. The road from Chinee, distant twelve miles south-east, is a good one. Lat. 26° 55′, long. 67° 49′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOOASHAHGUNEE.—A village in the Punjab, thirty miles north-west of Julalpoor. Lat. 32° 51′, long. 72° 49′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOONEE.—A village in that part of Afghanistan called Daman, five miles west of the river Indus. Lat. 31° 17′, long. 70° 49′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOONGA.[1]—A village in Sinde, on the route from Subzulcote to Shikarpoor, and forty miles east of the latter place. It is situate on the east bank of a deep and extensive *dund* or pool of water, replenished by the inundations of the Indus. The road in this part of the route is free from jungle, and there is a good encamping-ground. Choonga,[2] by the treaty of November, 1842, was, with several other towns, ceded to Mahomed Bhawl Khan, and accordingly transferred in the following February. Lat. 27° 56′, long. 69° 4′. [1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc. [2] Correspondence on Sinde, 443-507.

CHOONKA, in Sinde, a halting-place on the route from Khyerpoor to Emaum Ghur, in the Thurr or Great Eastern Desert. It is forty miles south-east from Khyerpoor. There is abundance of water, but other supplies are so scanty, that the British force proceeding in the beginning of 1843 to the destruction of Emaum Ghur found difficulty in obtaining forage for fifty horse. Choonka is in lat. 27° 2′, long. 69° 3′. Id. 495.

CHORE.—A village in Sinde, situate on the route from Omercote to Jessulmair, eight miles north-east of the former place. Lat. 25° 25′, long. 69° 51′. Ms. Map.

CHORLA.—A small river of Sinde, rises in the Keertar range of mountains, about lat. 25° 50′, long. 67° 50′. It has a course generally northerly, of about thirty-five miles, and is lost in the arid tract west of Sehwan, in lat. 26° 20′, long. 67° 45′. In the upper part of its course it is called the Mulleeree, lower down, the Joorunb, and, finally, the Chorla. It is dry for the greater part of the year, but water may be always obtained by digging in the bed. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; *Ead.* Map; Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 910; De la Hoste, Rep. on the Country between Kurrachee and Sehwan.

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E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHORLA MUKAM.—A halting-place in Sinde, on the route from Sehwan to Kurrachee, and twenty-four miles south-west of the former place. There are here some ancient tombs and several pools of water. Lat. 26° 8′, long. 67° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHOTA, or NAWA SUN.—A small village in Sinde, on the route by the right bank of the Indus from Hyderabad to Sehwan, and fifty-five miles north-west of Hyderabad. Lat. 26° 8′, long. 68° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHOTTA CHURNAUT.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and seventeen miles north of the former place. It is situate on the bank marking the limit of the inundation of the Indus, and a mile and a quarter from the permanent channel. Lat. 26° 35′, long. 67° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHOTTA GULLOO.—A village in Sinde, a little to the right of the road from Sehwan to Larkhana, and forty-five miles north of the former place. It is situate four miles from the right bank of the Indus, on the west shore of a small lake or *dund*, deriving its supply of water from the inundations of the river. The country around is flat, but in some places is rendered difficult for travellers by being overgrown with thickets and intersected by numerous water-courses. Lat. 27°, long. 67° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHOTTA LASSAREE.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and thirty-three miles north of the former place. Though situate in a flat alluvial tract, only two miles from the west bank of the Indus, there is a scarcity of water in its immediate vicinity. Lat. 26° 50′, long. 67° 55′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHOTTA SEETA.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and forty-six miles north of the former place. It is situate on the right bank of the Indus, in a flat country interspersed with bushes, but traversed by a practicable road. Lat. 27° 2′, long. 67° 58′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 450. CHOTYAALI, in Afghanistan, a village of Sewestan, on the road from Dera Ghazee Khan to Kandahar. It is situate in a valley of the same name, which is continuous with the valley of Tull. There are some discrepancies of statement in the accounts furnished of the adjacent country, but the balance of testimony inclines to the conclusion that it is neither productive nor well supplied with water.* Of that article, so indispensable to the

* Baber states that he could not get forage even for his own horse. (Memoirs, 164.)

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health and comfort of the Eastern traveller, the quality is represented as being indifferent, as well as the quantity scanty. Lat. 30° 3′, long. 69° 18′.

CHOUCHUCK.—A town in the Punjab, situate on the left bank of the river Ravee, on the route from Mooltan to Lahore. Lat. 31°, long. 73° 22′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOUKOOLI.—A village in the Bajour territory, north-east of Afghanistan, situate about a mile from the west bank of the Lundye river. Lat. 35° 5′, long. 71° 51′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHOUTRA.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the right bank of the Ravee river, fifty-five miles north-east of Mooltan. Lat. 30° 34′, long. 72° 16′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUCH, an extensive plain to the east of Attock, and, from its proximity to that place, sometimes called the Plain of Attock. Its extent from east to west is, according to Vigne,[1] twenty miles,* and from north to south about fifteen miles. Burnes[2] observes, "a horde as numerous as that of Xerxes or Timour might encamp on this spacious plain, which is an entire sheet of cultivation." Vigne,[3] on the contrary, describes it as "covered with long grass and low jungle." Everywhere occur rounded boulders of granite, borne to their present places by the furious inundations of the Indus. Here the Afghans, under Vizier Futteh Khan, were defeated by the Sikh general Mokham Shand, and finally driven over the Indus. This plain[4] is remarkable for a numerous breed of goats larger than common-sized asses. Lat. 33° 50′, long. 72° 20′.

[1] ii. 189.
[2] Bokhara, i. 75.
[3] Kashmir, ii. 189.
[4] Von Hügel, Kaschmir, iii. 93.

CHUCK.—A village in Sinde, situate on the left bank of the river Indus. Lat. 28° 16′, long. 69° 31′. Map of Sinde.

CHUCKERALA.—A village in the Punjab, situate about eighteen miles east of the river Indus, on the route from Kala Bagh to Baral. Lat. 32° 52′, long. 72°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUCKREALEE.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the road, by way of Vazeerabad, from Amritsir to Julalpoor, twenty miles east of the latter place. Lat. 32° 38′, long. 73° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUCKREE.—A village in Afghanistan, twenty-four miles south-east by south of Kabool. Lat. 34° 14′, long. 69° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUCKWUNDEE.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

* Vigne states that "its extent from Attok to the *west* is about twenty miles;" but it seems that he must have meant to the *east*, as the Indus flows on the west, and the country beyond the river is hilly.

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left bank of the river Ravee, on the route from Mooltan to Lahore. Lat. 30° 35′, long. 72° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHUHKOWAL.—A village in the Punjab, situate forty-two miles from the left bank of the Indus. Lat. 33° 1′, long. 72° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHUKKORA-NULLA, in Sinde, a halting-place on the route from Kurrachee to Hoja Jamote, and twenty miles north of the former place. There is no village, nor is any article of refreshment procurable excepting water, and that is brackish. Lat. 25° 9′, long. 67°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHUKRA.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and thirty-one miles south of the latter place. It is situate two miles from the right bank of the Indus. It has a good supply of water, and an open ground for encamping. Lat. 27° 15′, long. 68° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHULLUK.—A village in Afghanistan, on the road from Ghuznee to Dera Ismael Khan, and thirty-two miles south-east of the former place. Lat. 33° 18′, long. 68° 42′.

[1] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 153. CHUMBA,[1] in the north-east of the Punjab, among the southern mountains of the Himalaya, is situate on the river Ravee, at the foot of a lofty peak covered with snow.* Its situation is very picturesque and beautiful. The number of houses is estimated at a thousand. They are built of wood, and ranged about a rectangular open space, five hundred yards long and eighty broad. Chumba is the residence of the rajah of the neighbouring country. The population is probably about 5,000. It appears to have decayed since the time of Forster, who calls it Jumbo, and describes it as "a mart of the first note in this part of the country."[2] Lat. 32° 22′, long. 75° 56′.

[2] i. 282.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHUMBA.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the road from Attock to Torbela, about thirty miles in a north-easterly direction from the former place. Lat. 34° 4′, long. 72° 43′.

CHUMMUN.—See Chumun Chokee.

CHUMOREREEL.—See Chamorekil.

Hough, Narr. of Exp. to Afg.; E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Havelock, War in Afg. i. 301; Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, i. 235; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 56; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Meas. in Afg. CHUMUN CHOKEE.—A watch-tower and halting-post at the western or Kandahar side of the Khojuk Pass. It is 5,677 feet above the sea. There are some springs here, but the supply of water would be found very insufficient to meet the wants of any large number of travellers. Lat. 30° 50′, long. 66° 25′.

* Vigne congratulates himself on being the first European that visited this place; but Forster had anticipated him.

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CHUND.—A village in the Punjab, situate about thirty miles from the left bank of the Indus. Lat. 31° 57′, long. 71° 39′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNDERWON.—A village in Sinde, eighteen miles south from Omercote. Lat. 25° 6′, long. 69° 43′. Ms. Survey Map.

CHUNDHA, in Sinde, a village and halting-place on the route from Khyerpoor to Hyderabad, and thirty-five miles south of the former town. It is situated twelve miles west of the Narra river, and at the western base of the low range of limestone hills which stretch in a south-eastern direction from Roree. Lat. 27° 6′, long. 68° 42′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Correspondence on Sinde, 481.

CHUNDIA.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Larkhana to Bhag, and situate twenty miles north of the former place, near the borders of the desert. It has four wells, and is capable of furnishing abundant supplies. The road is good and level. Lat. 27° 50′, long. 68° 8′. E I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNDIA.—A village in Sinde, situate on the route from Vikkur to Tatta, and eighteen miles south-west of the latter place. Lat. 24° 36′, long. 67° 47′. E I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNDRANEE.—A village of Bhawlpoor, situate about three miles from the left bank of the river Ghara. Lat. 29° 55′, long. 72° 42′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNDUN.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Hyderabad to Lukput, and seventy-five miles south of the former place. Lat. 24° 21′, long. 68° 28′. E.I.C. Ms. Map.

CHUNGAL.—A village in Sinde, on the road from Hyderabad to Omercote, twenty-two miles west of the latter place, and eighty from the former. Lat. 25° 24′, long. 69° 28′. E.I.C. Ms. Map.

CHUNGOND.—A village in the north-east of the Punjab, situate on the Duras river, in lat. 34° 31′, long. 76°. Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

CHUNGUR.—A cluster of villages in Sinde, twelve miles north-west of Sehwan, on the route from that place to Larkhana by way of the Arul river, a branch of which flows to them. The road is good here, and supplies and forage are plentiful. Lat. 26° 29′, long. 67° 47′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CHUNNA.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and sixty-seven miles north of the former place. It is situate on the right bank of a large water-course, which, parting from the Indus on the west side, insulates a tract about seven miles long. Lat. 27° 14′, long. 68° 12′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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CHUPPER MOUNT.—See Fort Chapper.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHURCHA.—A village in Cutch Gundava, in Beloochistan, situate on the route from Bhag to Hurroond, and twenty-four miles east of the former place. Lat. 29°, long. 68° 16′.

CHURNA.—See Chilney.

CHURRA FORT.—See Cherra.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Hough, Narr. of Exp. to Afg. 153; Outram, Rough Notes, 102; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 59; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Meas. in Afg. CHUSMA I JADEE, in Afghanistan, a halting-place on the route from Kandahar to Ghuznee, from which last place it is distant seventy-five miles south-west. It is situate about a mile from the right or western bank of the Turnak river, and contains several springs of fine water. The surrounding country is crowded with forts of the Ghiljies. The road in the vicinity is good and passable for wheel-carriages. The elevation is 6,668 feet. Lat. 32° 33′, long. 67° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Hough, Narr. of Exp. to Afg. 153; Outram, Rough Notes, 102; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 59; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Meas. in Afg. CHUSMA PUNGUK, in Afghanistan, a halting-place on the route from Kandahar to Ghuznee, from which last place it is seventy miles distant south-west. It is situate two miles from the right or west bank of the river Turnak, in a fertile and well-cultivated valley, and contains several fine springs. The adjacent hills contain numerous forts of the Ghilji tribe. The road in the neighbourhood is in general good, and available for all purposes of military as well as commercial communication. The elevation of this place is 6,810 feet. Lat. 32° 36′, long. 67° 20′.

CHUTA AHMEDPOOR.—See Ahmedpoor.

Ms. Survey Map. CHUTKA.—A village in Sinde, situate on the western side of the Narra river, on the road from Sehwan to Larkhana. Lat. 27° 23′, long. 68° 6′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CHUTTAI KA GOTE.—A halting-place in Sinde, about four miles and three-quarters north-east of Tattah, lying to the left of the route which leads from that town to Kotree, near Hyderabad. It is a wretched place, and destitute even of water. Lat. 24° 50′, long. 68° 2′.

Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 931; Connolly (E.), Notes on the Eusofzye Tribes of Afg.; Id. 1839, p. 313; Court, Alexander's Exploits on the West Bank of the CHUTTERBAI, in Afghanistan, a stronghold in the Eusufzai country, on the right bank of the Indus, in a position which renders it almost inaccessible. It belongs to Poindu Khan, a chief of Mogul lineage, who, possessed only of this and of Am, a similar post, a few miles further down the river, with about two hundred and forty square miles of territory, is completely inde-

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pendent. He supports his small armed force by plundering the Sikhs. Lat. 34° 20′, long. 72° 58′. Indus; Burnes' Pol. Pow. of Sikhs, 1.

CHUWARI.—A small town of the Punjab, on the route from Nurpur to Chumba, and ten miles south-west of the latter place. It is situate on a feeder of the river Ravee, and at the south-western base of a mountain above 8,000 feet high, over which the road to Chumba passes. Lat. 32° 17′, long. 75° 45′. Vigne, Kashmir, i. 150.

COHAN.—See KAHUN.

COHAST GURMODE, in Beloochistan, a considerable village, about twenty miles north of the Bolan. It is inhabited by about a thousand freebooters, who bear the name of Dhumad Khakas, and appear to be an offset of the Afghan tribe of Khakas or Kakurs, that so severely annoyed the British troops in their marches between Sinde and Afghanistan. Lat. 29° 56′, long. 67° 30′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

COLEEW.—A village of Sinde, situate three miles north-west of Munoora Fort, on the same promontory. Lat. 24° 50′, long. 66° 58′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

COL-NARAWA.—A pass into Kashmir. It is more generally called Kuligum, which see.

COLUL.—A village in Afghanistan, on the route, by the Gomul Pass, from Ghuznee to Dera Ismael Khan, and one hundred miles south-east of the former place. It is situate near the left bank of the Gomul river, in lat. 32° 19′, long. 69° 5′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

COONDOR.—A village in Afghanistan, on the road from Babur-ka-Killa to Dera Ismael Khan. Lat. 31° 36′, long. 68° 44′. Map of Afg.

CORACHIE.—See KURRACHEE.

CUCHEE.—A large village in Sinde, on the right of the route from Sehwan to Kurrachee, and nine miles south-west of the former place. Lat. 26° 18′, long. 67° 50′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CUCHEE.—A doab or narrow peninsula east of the Indus, and between it and the Punjnud. It is embodied with Dera Ghazee Khan, and with it forms one of the districts of the Sikh government, yielding it nine lacs of rupees annually. It is everywhere permeated by water-courses from the Indus, and is remarkably well cultivated and productive. Lat. 29° 20′—30°, long. 70° 40′—71° 10′. Burnes, Pol. Pow. of Sikhs, 6; Id. Trade of the Derajat, 98.

CUDDAN.—See KUDUN.

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Horsburgh, Ind. Dir. i. 494.

CUDJERAH, or KUTCHERIE, in Beloochistan, a small headland, forty-two miles west of Sonmeanee. It is low, but terminates precipitously at the water's edge, projecting there into the Arabian Sea. The adjacent land is low near the sea, but high and craggy further inland. The ground all along the coast is bold and safe to approach, there being a depth of twenty-five to thirty fathoms to a distance of about ten miles from land, and there the bottom shelves suddenly, so as to afford no soundings. A little to the westward, the rocks forming the site of the celebrated shrine of Hinglaj are visible. Cudjerah is in lat. 25° 20′, long. 65° 50′.

CUNDYE.—See KUNDYE.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

CUTCH GUNDAVA.[1]—A district of Beloochistan, bounded on the north-east by Afghanistan, south-east by Sinde, and west by the Belooche districts of Jhalawan and Sarawan. Its shape is an irregular triangle, the vertex of which is directed towards the east, and the base forms the western frontier. It is situate between lat. 27° 40′ and 29° 50′, and long. 67° 20′ and 69° 17′; is a hundred and sixty miles in length from north to south, a hundred and thirty miles in breadth from east to west, and contains ten thousand square miles of surface.[2] The Hala range of mountains extends along its western frontier, and forms the eastern wall or face of the elevated table-land of Central Beloochistan. Through this range are two great passes; the celebrated Bolan Pass in the north, leading in a north-westerly direction, and the Moola,[3] or Gundava Pass, which, more to the south, takes an extensive circuit, the two extremes pointing towards the north, and the convex and middle part towards the south. (See BOLAN and MOOLA.) Cutch Gundava lies rather low, few parts having an elevation of 500 feet above the sea; and this circumstance, combined with the general want of water and of forests, and the remoteness of the country from the ocean, causes the climate to be intensely hot.[4] The temperature in summer exceeds that of Sinde, lying further south: even in February[5] the thermometer reached 98°. The simoom or scorching wind is very frequent and fatal. In consequence of the mildness of the winter, the inhabitants of the elevated and cold region of Kelat emigrate hither extensively during that season.[6] In the north-east is a hilly tract of considerable extent, being a pro-

[2] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 339; Pott. Belooch. 255-257; Havelock, War in Afg. i. 197.

[3] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 338.

[4] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Masson, Kelat, 333; Pott. 322.

[5] Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. App. 61.

[6] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Pott. 310, 321.

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longation of the mountains of Hurroond and Dajel,[7] in Southern Afghanistan. The climate there is very pleasant, being alike exempt from the extremes of heat in summer and of cold in winter. The great disadvantage of Cutch Gundava is want of water. The Nari, the Kauhee, and other streams of less importance, descend from the mountains, but are all lost by evaporation or absorption.[8] (See NARI and KAUHEE.)

[7] Pott. 311.

[8] Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 225; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 348.

The soil is in general a hard-baked clay, probably deposited by the numerous torrents holding their transitory and violent course over the surface. The aspect of the district is dreary and repulsive, especially in the south-eastern part, where the *Put Runn*, or Desert of Shikarpoor, stretches for a distance of forty miles. Kennedy[9] describes it as "a boundless level plain of indurated clay, of a dull, dry, earthy colour, and shewing signs of being sometimes under water. At first a few bushes were apparent here and there, growing gradually more and more distant, until at last not a sign of vegetable life was to be recognized." The only vegetation to be met with in these horrid wastes consists of a few *Euphorbia salina* plants and stunted bushes. The scene is often rendered still more dismal by the tantalizing *mirage*, or by a thick haze[1] everywhere overspreading it. In such tracts, when the rains and torrents fail, water can only be obtained from wells, which are generally dug in the beds of the channels. As in other places, the water yielded is brackish. Yet this apparently stubborn soil becomes highly productive under a careful course of irrigation and tillage, yielding annually two successive crops of pulse[2] and grain, principally millet, besides cotton, sugar-cane, madder, and similar products of a warm climate. Dates, oranges, limes, pomegranates, and mangoes are also grown in perfection. Cutch Gundava, indeed, could not fail to be a prosperous as well as a populous country under the dominion of a just and vigorous government, able and willing to protect the inhabitants in their labours, to aid the objects of the husbandman by saving and properly distributing the water of the various streams for the purposes of irrigation, and to secure to those who till the soil the enjoyment of the fruits of their industry.

[9] Sind.and Kabool, 190.

[1] Atkinson, Exp. into Afg. 103-108.

[2] Masson, Kalat, 332.

The existing state of things is widely different from this; the cultivators, generally Jets of Hindoo descent,[3] and of industrious and peaceable habits, are miserably harassed and plundered by the Belooches of the neighbouring mountains. "It was

[3] Id. 332.

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wonderful," observes Masson,[4] "to see the immense fields of Bajara (*Holcus spicatus*) in the most thriving state, and apparently mature for the sickle, but not a soul to reap them or even to claim them. The cultivators had fled before the hill marauders who had scoured the country." Notwithstanding this unhappy condition, Cutch Gundava is the most populous part of Beloochistan, the number of its inhabitants being estimated at 100,000,[5] and that of the whole country at 450,000. The population, besides the Jet cultivators, comprises a considerable number of Rind Belooches[6] and Brahuis, both of which tribes have settled in the country at a comparatively recent period. All these classes are Mahometans, generally of the Sunni persuasion. There are also a few Hindoos, who live in the towns, and principally conduct the commercial affairs of the country. Cutch Gundava constitutes the most valuable part of the dominions of the Khan of Kelat,[7] who, during winter, resides at the chief town, Gundava, to avoid the inclemency of the climate of Kelat. The other towns of any note are Dadur, Bhag, Lehree, and Kotree; of which some notice will be found under their respective names. Cutch Gundava possesses some commercial importance, in consequence of being traversed by the two routes, one through the Bolan, the other through the Moola Pass, connecting Sinde with Khorasan.

[4] Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 350.

[5] Masson, Kalat, 335.

[6] Id. 337; Pott. Belooch. 310.

[7] Pott. Belooch. 310.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. CUTCH TOBA, in Afghanistan, a halting-station on the route from Ghuznee to Shawl, and at the northern base of the Toba mountains. It is held by the tribe of Khakas or Kakurs, who have numerous hamlets in the neighbouring hills. Lat. 31°, long. 67° 28′.

D.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. DAAMRAH.—A small village in Sinde, on the route from Larkhana to Kyra-ka-Gurree, and twenty miles north of the former town. The road here is good, and water may be obtained from two wells, but other supplies are scanty. Lat. 27° 46′, long. 68° 12′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. DABHU.—An estuary of the Indus, branching off from the Buggaur or great western branch, in lat. 24° 34′, long. 67° 20′.

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After a course of about fourteen miles due west, it opens into the Arabian Sea or Northern Indian Ocean.

DADARAH.—A large village in Sinde, situate two miles from the right bank of the Indus, on the route from Larkhana to Sehwan, and thirty-two miles south-west from the former place. A little northward, the road to Peer Punja takes a direction due north, separating from the main route lying north-east, through a well-cultivated tract. Dadarah is in lat. 27° 3′, long. 68°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DADOOLA.[1]—A village in Sinde, on the route from Shikarpoor to Subzulcote, and forty miles south-west from the latter town. It is situate four miles from the left bank of the Indus, in a populous and well-cultivated country, and is supplied with water from three wells. It was ceded, with a few other villages and the districts of Bhoong Bara and Subzulcote, to Mahomed Bhawl Khan, of Bhawlpoor, by treaty dated in November, 1842,[2] and transferred to him by the British authorities in the February following. Lat. 28° 2′, long. 69° 8′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Atkinson, Exp. into Afg. 95.

[2] Corresp. on Sinde, 419, 443, 507.

DADUN KHAN PIND.—See PIND DADUN KHAN.

DADUR,[1] in Beloochistan, a town of Cutch Gundava. It is situate near the base of the Hala range, and five miles east of the entrance of the Bolan Pass. Though the Kauhee or Bolan river, on the banks of which it is built, sometimes rushes down with a large volume of water,[2] the channel, for a great part of the year, is quite dry,[3] and the town is then supplied by means of tanks[4] or wells dug in the bed; but the water thus obtained is brackish[5] and unwholesome. Dadur is described by Masson as a place of considerable size, containing many well-built houses, and inclosed by a wall. The population is probably about 3,000. The heat is intense; in evidence of which, the inhabitants point to the red colour of the unburned bricks, asserting that it has been produced by their torrefaction in the rays of the sun. Its heat probably exceeds that of any other place on earth in the same parallel of latitude. The Rev. J. N. Allen,[6] who resided there in February, thus describes its state in this respect at that early season, when even the warmth of spring could not have been attained: "It is indeed a dreadful place, and seems from its situation formed to be, as it really is, one of the hottest places in the world. It receives the reflected heat of the sun from the towering bank of bare rocky mountains under which it lies, and which, surrounding it on three sides, casts down the rays upon it as upon the focus of a reflecting

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Hough's Narr. Exp. in Afg. 48, 427; Atkinson, Exp. in Afg. 109, 110.

[2] Pott. Belooch. 309; Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 323-325; Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, i. 206.

[3] Masson, Kalat, 331.

[4] Havelock, War in Afg. ii. 196.

[5] Masson, Bal.Afg. Panj. i. 341.

[6] March through Sinde and Afg. 93.

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mirror." Its state at a more advanced period of the year, when the influence of the sun is greater, is thus noticed by the same author, together with the feelings of those compelled to endure its torments: "The descriptions given by those who have passed a hot season there are most painful. Men by no means given to exaggeration assured me that they envied the dead, and that they would rather die than pass another season there; that the thermometer in tents was at 130°, with an entire stagnation of air." Describing the state of weather early in March, Mr. Allen adds, "But Sunday, the 6th, exceeded all. There was a hot wind whirling clouds of dust into my tent, and the plague of flies was most intolerable. The heat in the house was such that I fairly staggered, and the mountains for the last two days, though close at hand, had been but dimly outlined through a flickering mist, like that over a furnace."

Here, in November, 1840, a British force was attacked by Nusseer, the son of Mehrab Khan, who had fallen in the storm of his capital, Kelat. Nusseer's army, amounting to 4,000 Belooches, was quickly routed, and in the pursuit, the headless body of Lieut. Loveday,[7] who had been located at Kelat as political agent to the British government, was found chained in a *kajawa*, or seat, fastened on a camel. Dadur is in lat. 29° 26′, long. 67° 41′.

[7] Jackson, Views in Afg. 18; Masson, Kalat, 263.

Ms. Survey Map. DAEBRAZ, in Sinde, a village on one of the routes from Bukkur to Southern Sinde, fourteen miles from the left bank of the Indus. Lat. 27° 8′, long. 68° 26′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. DAHO.—A village in Afghanistan, among the Marree mountains, on the south-eastern frontier. It is situate on the route from Bhag to Kahun, and twenty miles north-west of the last-named place. Lat. 29° 26′, long. 68° 58′.

Burnes' Trade of the Derajat, 100; Pol. Pow. of Sikhs, 4; Masson, Kal. 335; Pott. Belooch. 311. DAJEL.—A fort, town, and district on the route from Dera Ghazee Khan to Bhag, situate among the mountains of Dajel and Hurroond. The town is a small but rather flourishing place, and important as commanding the communication through the Derajat to Cutch Gundava and Beloochistan by the Bolan Pass. It was seized by Runjeet Singh, and is still held by the Sikhs. Lat. 29° 37′, long. 70° 28′.

Walker's Map of Afg. DAKA.—A village in the Punjab, situate in the Doab of the Punjnud and Indus, and twelve miles north-east of their confluence. Lat. 29° 5′, long. 70° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. DALANA.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the route

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from Ghuznee to Shawl, by Ab-istada lake, and thirty-six miles south-west of Ghuznee. Lat. 33° 1′, long. 67° 58′.

DAMAJEE.—See DUMAJEE.

DAMA-KA-KOT, in Sinde, a small place on the route from Cutch to Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 36′, long. 68° 28′. Burnes' Mission to Sinde, 38.

DAMAN,[1] or THE BORDER, so called because it stretches between the Suliman mountains and the Indus. Where not under the influence of irrigation,[2] it in general presents the appearance of a plain of smooth, hard clay, bare of grass, but sprinkled with dwarfish bushes, tamarisks, and occasionally trees of larger size, but seldom exceeding the height of twenty feet, the soil or climate being unfavourable to their further growth. In place of the clay, the surface in some places consists of a loose and irreclaimable sand. The clay appears to be deposited by the waters either of the Indus or of the numerous small rivers which, during the season of the melting of the snow, stream down from the mountains, and add to the inundation. Where duly irrigated, the clay is very productive, and few countries are more fertile than the Derajat, or that part of the plain which extends along the western bank of the Indus. The Derajat, so called from the three towns, Dera Ismael Khan, Dera Fati Khan, and Dera Ghazee Khan, abounds in towns and good villages. In summer, the heat in the Daman is intense, and the productions in a great measure resemble those of India. The Sikhs hold military occupation of this province, and levy on it an annual tribute of about fifteen lacs of rupees, or 150,000*l.* sterling.

[1] Burnes' Pol. Pow. of Sikhs, 4, 5, 6; Id. on the Trade of the Derajat, 98; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 119.
[2] Elph. 366.

The Daman is two hundred and twenty miles long, from the Kala or Salt range on the north, to the confines of Sinde on the south, and has an average breadth of about sixty miles. Lat. 30°—33°, long. 70°—71°.

DAMUNKOH.—A village in Western Afghanistan, twenty-four miles north of the town of Furrah, and forty-four miles south of Subzawur, is situate about ten miles to the right of the road between these two towns. Lat. 32° 44′, long. 62° 10′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DAN, in Beloochistan, a village on the route from Kelat to Sonmeanee, and forty miles south-west of the former place. As it is 5,800 feet[1] above the level of the sea, the climate is temperate in summer, and very cold in winter; but the soil is fruitful, and being well irrigated[2] by means of canal cultivation, is very productive. Lat. 28° 20′, long. 66° 10′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.
[2] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. 47.

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Jour. As. Soc. 1839, p. 312; Court, Itinéraire dans l'Afg.; Map to Exploits of Alexander.

DANEH CHEKOW.—A town in North-eastern Afghanistan, thirty miles south of the town of Bajour. Lat. 34° 37′, long. 71° 25′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DAR.—A village in the Punjab, on the road from Jamu to Chumba, and eight miles north-west of the latter place. Lat. 32° 24′, long. 75° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DARA.—A village in the Punjab, eighteen miles from the left bank of the Indus, and fifteen miles south-east of the town of Bukkur. Lat. 31° 31′, long. 71° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DARAH.—A village in the Punjab, situate in the Doab between the Indus and the Chenaub, twenty miles from the left bank of the former, and thirty from the right bank of the latter. Lat. 30° 42′, long. 71° 20′.

DARAJEE, in the Delta of Sinde, a small town on the Buggaur, or great western branch of the Indus. When, about two hundred years ago, this branch was navigable from the sea to the main channel of the river, Darajee and Lahorybunder, about two miles lower down, were the principal ports of Sinde, being accessible for vessels of 200 tons burthen.[1] The Buggaur,[2] however, has now, for many years, ceased to be navigable during the season of low water in the Indus, and goods landed at Darajee are,[3] by means of camels, conveyed to Tatta overland, a distance of thirty miles. Though, during the season of low water, the Buggaur is unnavigable above Darajee, it has, at all times, a depth of at least twelve feet[4] from that place downwards as far as the Pittee mouth of the Indus, a distance of twenty-eight miles. This easy access from the sea renders Darajee the port of Tatta and the greater part of the Delta, as Kurrachee is the general haven for the upper part of Sinde. The closure of the port of Vikkur, in consequence of the great alteration which took place in the Hujamaree mouth,[5] in 1839, will probably cause an increased resort to Darajee. Burnes estimates the population of Darajee at 2,000. Lat. 24° 30′, long. 67° 23′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Hamilton (Alex.), New Acc. of East-Indies, i. 114.
[2] Carless, Rep. on Indus, 1; Burnes' Bokh. iii. 229.
[3] Burnes' Tatta, 13.
[4] Burnes' Bokh. iii. 229.
[5] Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, ii. 290.

[1] Burnes, Bokh. i. 58.

DARAPOOR,[1] in the Punjab, a small village, about a mile from the right or west bank of the Jailum. Close to it are extensive ruins, called Oodenuggur, which Burnes supposes to be those of Nicæa,[2] built by Alexander, to commemorate his victory on this spot over Porus. Lat. 32° 49′, long. 73° 26′.

[2] Arrian, L. v. xix.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Leech.

DARAZOO-KA-KOT, in Afghanistan, a small town of the Derajat, on the route from Dera Ghazee Khan to Kandahar,

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being sixty-five miles west of the former place. It has a good supply of water from a stream called Han, and sheep and grain of various kinds are abundant. Population about 3,000. Lat. 30° 3′, long. 69° 45′.

DARBARRA, in Afghanistan, a large fortress of the Daman. It is situate twelve miles north-west of Tak, and at the mouth of a pass into the Suliman mountains. Its walls are very lofty, but it does not appear to be otherwise of importance, and it is situate in a very barren and secluded country. Lat. 32° 18′, long. 70° 35′. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 52.

DARRAGOTE.—A small village in Sinde, on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and seventeen miles south of the latter place. It is situate in the extensive and fertile island inclosed between the Indus and its great offset the Narra, and is seven miles from the right bank of the former and three miles from the left bank of the latter. The road lies through a thin jungle. Lat. 27° 17′, long. 68° 15′. E I.C. Ms. Doc.

DARUNTA,[1] in Afghanistan, a small district in the valley of Jelalabad, and lying west of the town of that name. It is a gorge or valley in the Siah Koh or Black Mountains, where the river of Kabool makes its way eastward through that range. It contains eleven topes or mounds, similar to that of Manikyala, in the Punjab, but of smaller size. These topes have been opened by Masson, Honiberger, and Pigou, and found to contain coins (mostly of the Greco-Bactrian princes), jewellery, and bones. They are generally situate on artificial eminences of earth, are of cylindrical form below, and above are surmounted by a hemisphere or dome. Much of our information on the antiquities of this country we owe to Mr. Masson, an inquirer whose singular aptitude for a pursuit very dissimilar from that to which his earlier attention was devoted has frequently called forth surprise and praise. Lassen[2] says, "Mr. Masson, I believe, first served in the artillery, and he knows, certainly, much better how to deal with numismatic inquiries than most numismatists would know how to serve a gun." Darunta is in lat. 34° 36′, long. 70° 19′.

[1] Masson, in Wilson Ariana Antiq. 62; Pigou, Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 381; Ritter, Erdkunde von Asien, v. 296.

[2] On Indo-Bactrian Coins, Jour. As. Soc. Beng. ix. 258.

DASHT-I-BEDAULAT[1] (the wretched plain), in Beloochistan, between the summit of the Bolan Pass and Shawl. It is described by Masson as "a good march in breadth, nor (he adds) is its length less considerable." The British force which invaded Af-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Jour. As. Soc.; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Meas. in Afg.; Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg.; Atkinson,

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Exp. into Afg. 123; Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 218; Havelock, War in Afg. i. 236; Kennedy, Sind. and Kabool, i. 224; Allen, March through Sinde and Afg. 116; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 124. [2] Kelat, 318.

ghanistan found it about eighteen miles across, destitute of water, and covered with wild thyme and southernwood, the food of a scanty stock of goats and camels belonging to the wild tribes holding the surrounding mountains. During spring, crocuses, tulips, and various other wild flowers render the scene "unprofitably gay." Such was the appearance which it presented in the prime of that beautiful season when our troops marched over it. Masson,[2] departing from his usual accuracy, describes it, from hearsay accounts, to be at that season a pastoral paradise, and he even provides it with harvests. The elevation exceeds 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 30°, long. 67°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DAVOUCH.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and thirty miles north of the former town. It is situate two miles from the right bank of the Indus, in a well-cultivated country. The road in the neighbourhood is not very good, being broken up by water-courses and ditches. Lat. 26° 48′, long. 67° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DAWUN.—A village in Sinde, situate ten miles east of the river Indus, on a cross road between two of the high roads from Bukkur to Hyderabad. Lat. 27° 6′, long. 68° 19′.

DEBALPOOR.—See Depaulpoor.

Walker's Map.

DEEDLED.—A village of Afghanistan, in the Daman. It is situate near the right bank of the Indus, and twenty miles south of Dera Ghazee Khan. Lat. 29° 50′, long. 70° 54′.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

DEEDWAL.—A village in the Punjab. Lat. 32° 57′, long. 72° 43′.

Leech, on Sindh Army, 66, 79; Burnes' Pers. Narr. 49; Westmacott, Acc. of Khyrpoor, in Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 1196; Correspondence on Sinde, 494.

DEEJY.—A fort in Sinde, which belonged to the Ameer of Khyerpoor, from which town it is distant ten miles south. It is built on a range of low limestone hills, proceeding in a direction from south-east to north-west, and reaching the Indus at Roree. It consists of a number of fortifications crowning several eminences, and connected by a single mud wall pierced with loop-holes. Here, in January, 1843, the British army was encamped during the advance of Sir Charles Napier to destroy Emaum Ghur. Though stronger than most of the fortresses of Sinde, Deejy is open to capture by escalade. There is a large tower, which was intended to contain the treasure of the Ameer, and which is covered by an irregular outwork in a singular style. On the south side of the fort is a magazine and manufactory of powder. This fort is called also Ahmedabad. Lat. 27° 24′, long. 68° 58′.

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DEELA.[1]—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the river of Ghuznee, three or four miles above its efflux into Lake Ab-istada. Outram[2] found the banks of the river hereabouts covered with vast quantities of dead fish. Deela is in lat. 32° 43′, long. 68° 3′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[2] Rough Notes, 149.

DEEMBRA.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Bhawlpoor to Roree, and forty-six miles north-east of the latter town. It is situate twelve miles from the left bank of the Indus, in an alluvial tract, in many places subject to inundation. Lat. 27° 56′, long. 69° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Survey.

DEENARH.—A village in Sinde, situate on the road from Omercote to Joudpoor, and twenty-five miles east of the former place. Lat. 25° 23′, long. 70° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DEENGAH.—A village of Beloochistan, in the province of Sarawan, on the western route from Quetta to Kelat, and twenty-five miles south-west of the former place. Lat. 29° 52′, long. 66° 43′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DEENGANA.—See DINCANA.

DEENGURH.—A village in Bhawlpoor, thirty miles south of the town of that name. Lat. 28° 56′, long. 71° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DEERAH JALLAH.—A village in the Punjab, situate ten miles from the left bank of the river Jailum. Lat. 31° 48′, long. 72° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DEESHOO.—A village in Western Afghanistan, situate on the river Helmund. Lat. 30° 33′, long. 62° 52′.

Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 724; Conolly (E.), Map of Seistan.

DEEWALIK, in Afghanistan, is a ruined fort, formerly of great importance, on the eastern route from Kandahar to Ghuznee, from the former of which places it is distant about ninety-five miles north-east. The country in the vicinity is tolerably cultivated, and is crowded with the forts of the Ghiljies, who hold it. Lat. 32° 9′, long. 67°.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DEH HINDOO.—A village of Northern Afghanistan, in the district of Lughman, situate on the river Alingar. Lat. 34° 56′, long. 70° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DEH-I-HAJEE, in Afghanistan, is a walled town, on the route from the Khojuk Pass to Kandahar, and twenty miles south-east of this last place. The houses, which are from twenty to thirty feet high, are built of sun-dried bricks, with dome-shaped roofs constructed of the same material, which is so hardened by the heat of the sun as to form a good protection against all weather. There is a good stream of water, and the surrounding

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Campbell; Havelock, War in Afg. ii. 328; Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, i. 245; Hough, Narr. of Exp. to Afg. 93.

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country is very productive. Population about 2,000. Lat. 31° 23′, long. 65° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Mass. Bal. Afg. Panj. iii. 110.

DEH-I-KEPUK.—A village of Afghanistan, in the Koh-i-Damun, close to the western extremity of the lake of Kabool, and five miles north-west of that city. Like most places in the Koh-i-Damun, it is rudely fortified, being surrounded by a wall of little strength. The population is about 500. Lat. 69° 1′, long. 34° 32′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DEH-I-NOU.—A village in Afghanistan, on the road from Kandahar to Quetta, and twenty-five miles south-east of the former place. Lat. 31° 28′, long. 65° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DEH-I-SUBZ.—A village in Afghanistan, situate twelve miles north-east of Kabool, and on a feeder of the Punchshir river. Lat. 34° 36′, long. 69° 14′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DEH KOONDEE.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the river Helmund, one hundred miles north of Kandahar. Lat. 32° 59′, long. 65° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DEH LAHOUR.—A village in Afghanistan, thirty-two miles north of Kandahar. Lat. 32° 4′, long. 65° 42′.

DEHR, in the Punjab, on the right or north-western bank of the Sutluj, where there is a ferry, generally crossed on inflated

i. 40; Vigne, i. 78.

hides of buffaloes or bullocks. Moorcroft here forded the river at the beginning of March, when it is nearly at the lowest. It was then a hundred and fifty feet broad, and running at the rate of five miles an hour. Lat. 31° 42′, long. 77° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DEHRA.—A village in Sinde, situate on the route from Jessulmair to Halla, twenty-five miles north-east of the latter place. Lat. 25° 57′, long. 68° 46′.

Burnes' Rep. 2.

DEHRA-JAM-KA, or AURUNGA BUNDER, in Sinde, was, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, the seat of an English factory, the first founded in this country. At that time, a branch of the Indus, the Mugrah, now dried up, ran by the town. When the channel became deserted by the stream, the factory was removed to Shahbunder, twenty miles west, and the town fell to decay. Lat. 24° 10′, long. 68° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DEHRA KHAN GANCHA.—A large village in Sinde, on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, and thirty miles south-east of the latter place. It is situate close to the right bank of the Indus, amidst much cultivation. Lat. 26° 5′, long. 68° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Corresp. on Sinde,

DEHREE KOTE, or DERA GHABI (the station of Ghabi), so

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called because built by Ghabi, a chieftain of the Chandi tribe of Belooches. It is a small town of Cutch Gundava, consisting only of huts and mud houses, the best of which belong to Hindoo traders. The Chandi tribe have been the most formidable supporters of the Talpoor dynasty of Sinde, of whose armies they formed the principal part during the late conflict with the British, and Dehree Kote appears to be at present the place of refuge for the refractory members of the late ruling family. Wali Mahomed, the present chief of the Chandi tribe, is said to be able to raise 12,000 men. Dehree Kote lies at the base of the Hala range, in a level country, well cultivated, and especially productive of millet. Lat. 27° 38′, long. 67° 34′. 487-498; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. 129.

DEH ZIRGARAN.—A village of Afghanistan, in the Koh-i-Damun, twenty miles north-west of the town of Kabool. It is situate on an eminence near the south bank of the river of Furza, a small feeder of the Punchshir river. It commands a fine view over the adjacent country, which is populous, fertile, and singularly picturesque. A deep artificial cave leads into the interior of the eminence on which the village stands, where there are spacious ruins. Lat. 34° 42′, long. 68° 50′. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. iii. 117.

DEO CHUNDAISUR MAHADEO.—A village situate in the Great Desert of Sinde. Lat. 26° 17′, long. 69° 56′. Ms. Maps.

DEOGONDA.—A village in the Punjab, on the route from Lahore to Kashmir, by the Banihal Pass. It is situate near the right bank of the Chenaub river, a hundred and twenty miles north-east of Lahore. Lat. 33°, long. 75° 6′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DEOTSUH, in Bultistan or Little Thibet, is an elevated table-land, south of the valley of Iskardo. It is a dreary tract about thirty miles long, with a breadth of about half as much, uninhabitable in winter from excessive cold, having a rocky surface of granite and gneiss, and though 12,000 feet above the sea, surrounded by mountains which tower to a still greater elevation. Numerous small streams rise in this tract, those on the south flowing into the Jailum, and those on the north into the Indus. Lat. 34° 30′, long. 75° 20′. Vigne, Kashmir, i. 219; Moorcr. Punj. Bokh. ii. 263.

DEPAULPOOR.—A town in the Punjab, situate in the Doab, between the Ghara and the Ravee, twenty-five miles from the right bank of the former, thirty from the left of the latter. In the time of the Emperor Acbar it was the chief town of a district, which yielded an income of 3,233,353 rupees, a much E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Ayeen Akbery, ii. 295.

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larger sum than could at present be levied on it. Lat. 30° 40′, long. 73° 27′.

Ms. Survey Map.

DERA.—A village in Sinde, situate on the Narra river, fifteen miles south from Larkhana, from which there is a good road. Lat. 27° 20′, long. 68° 6′.

DERABUND.—See DRABUND.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Wood, Oxus, 88.

DERA DEEN PUNAH.—A town of Afghanistan, in the Derajat, on the right or west bank of the Indus. It was nearly destroyed by the great earthquake of 1819 and the overwhelming floods which at the same time descended from the Suliman mountains. Lat. 30° 40′, long. 70° 51′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DERA DEEN PUNAH.[1]—A town in the Punjab, situate near the left bank of the Indus, on the route from Mooltan to Leia, and forty miles north-west of the former place. Attached to it is a small but fertile district, which, at the time of Elphinstone's[2] visit, yielded 150,000 rupees to the Afghan chief, who held it in jaghire. Lat. 30° 34′, long. 71°.

[2] Acc. of Caubul, 504.

Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 38.

DERA FATI KHAN.—A town in the Derajat, is situate in a very fertile country, on a small western branch of the Indus, and at no great distance from the main stream. The crops in the vicinity are principally cotton, grain of various kinds, indigo, and some sugar and opium. The bazaars of Dera Fati Khan are good, and well supplied with wares; and the town is altogether in rather a thriving state, though under the Sikh sway, which is much disliked by the Mahometans, who form the bulk of the inhabitants. It is retained in subjection by the fortress of Gerong, about four miles west of the town, where is maintained a garrison of 300 men. The population of Dera Fati Khan may be estimated at 5,000. It was, about three hundred years ago, a dera, or camp, of Fati Khan, an adventurer in this region, and hence its name. Lat. 31° 7′, long. 70° 52′.

[1] Burnes' Pol. Pow. of Sikhs, 6; Id. on the Trade of the Derajat, 100; Id. Bokh. iii. 282; Id. Pers. Narr. 82; Wood, Oxus, 80.

DERA GHAZEE KHAN.[1]—The most southern and also the most important of the three towns which contribute to give to the Derajat its name. It is a large, populous, and commercial place, situate in a low alluvial tract, four miles from the right or west bank of the Indus, and contains numerous ruins of

[2] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 31.

mosques,[2] and of the extensive and well-constructed residences of the former Durani governors and officers. It has in many respects decayed since it passed under the sway of the Sikhs, but has notwithstanding retained considerable transit trade.

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The retention of this advantage is attributable to its being situate at the point where one of the great routes from Eastern India and the Punjab into Beloochistan and Khorasan intersects the great route from north to south into Sinde. The bazaar contains sixteen hundred shops, the inmates of five hundred and thirty of which are engaged in weaving and selling cloth. It is in other respects well supplied with goods, but ill-built and dirty. Some manufactures are carried on here in silk, cotton, and mixed fabrics of silk and cotton, called loongees, intended for scarfs and waistbands. Coarse cutlery is also manufactured to a considerable extent. The entire value of the various manufactures is estimated to be 200,000 rupees per annum.

The surrounding country is very unhealthy during the hot season, but remarkably fertile, being well irrigated, and producing grain, fruits in abundance and of fine quality, sugar, cotton, and much indigo, in which a considerable traffic is driven. Both the transit and the direct carrying trade are conducted almost exclusively by the Lohani Afghans, who are at once a pastoral and a mercantile tribe.

Dera Ghazee Khan, in consequence of its advantageous position, has been recommended by Burnes and others as the best site for a great annual fair, to be held under the protection of the British government, commanding, as it does, such important routes and the navigation of the Indus north and south. The population is about 25,000, of which nearly one-half are Hindoos, the rest Mahometans. It was a dera, post, or camp of Ghazee Khan, who, about three centuries ago, figured as an adventurer here. Lat. 30° 5′, long. 70° 52′.

DERA ISMAEL KHAN,[1] in Afghanistan, a considerable town of the Derajat, built a short distance from the right or west bank of the Indus, to replace the former town, which, having been situate only a hundred yards from the river,[2] was, a few years ago, swept away by it so completely that not a vestige was left. The town is well laid out, but is ill built of unburnt brick, and in general has an air of desolation, though in spring there is much business, it being then crowded by the Afghans of the Lohani tribe, who purchase great quantities of goods to transport by their caravans for the supply of Afghanistan and Central Asia. The most important article of commerce is white cotton cloth, of which two millions of yards are

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Pers. Narr. 91; Pol. Pow. of Sikhs, 4; Trade of the Derajat, 102; Burnes.

[2] Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 28; Mas. Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 39; Wood, Oxus, 90.

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yearly sold here, and eighteen millions of yards taken through,[3] in transit from Hindostan to the north and west of this place. There is also a considerable trade, by way of the Indus, southward, in grain and salt, from Kala Bagh. The position of Dera Ismael Khan is important, being situate on one of the great routes from the north to Sinde and the Southern Punjab, and also in the vicinity of the ferry at Kaheree, one of the most frequented over the Indus. There is another ferry over that river[4] three miles to the eastward of the town. About three centuries ago, there was here a dera, post, or encampment of Ismael Khan, an adventurer in this country, and hence the name which the town bears. It was wrested from the Durani empire by the Sikhs. Its population is stated to be 8,000.[5] Lat. 31° 50′, long. 70° 58′.

[3] Burnes' Trade of Derajat, 103.

[4] Burnes' Pers. Narr. 91.

[5] Burnes' Trade of the Derajat, 102.

DERAJAT,[1] in Afghanistan, a fertile, populous, and well-cultivated tract, extending along the western bank of the Indus, about three hundred miles, from the Kala or Salt range of mountains to the northern frontier of Sinde. Its situation is low; its fertility owing to irrigation from the Indus. It is of small breadth, being hemmed in by the Suliman range of mountains and the desert stretching along its eastern base. The name is derived from the three towns of Dera Ghazee Khan, Dera Fati Khan, and Dera Ismael Khan, which were originally the three deras,[2] posts, or encampments of the three chiefs whose names they respectively bear. The revenue exacted by the Sikh government amounts to 1,400,000 rupees annually, and would be cheerfully paid by the inhabitants for the protection afforded them against the predatory hordes of the Suliman mountains, were not their opinions and feelings grievously outraged by their conquerors, who desecrate their mosques and prohibit the public exercise of the Mahometan religion. The Derajat, in addition to its intrinsic resources, is very important, as the Kaheree and some of the other chief ferries over the Indus, and several of the chief routes from India to Khorasan, are in this territory. The inhabitants, according to Masson, are favourably distinguished from the neighbouring Afghans and Belooches, being peaceable, kind, industrious, and unostentatiously hospitable. The Derajat forms the eastern or more fertile portion of Daman, or "the border," an extensive tract so called, because it borders on the Suliman mountains.

[1] Burnes' Trade of the Derajat, 98; Id. Pol. Pow. of Sikhs, 6.

[2] Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 40, 41.

DERBEND.[1]—A military post of the Sikhs, on the north-west

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; F. Von Hugel, iii.

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frontier of the Punjab. It is situate on the left bank of the Indus, where the stream, previously straitened in its passage through the mountains, expands on entering into the plain, and hence probably the name of Derbend, which signifies the place of a dam or strait.[2] In its neighbourhood, in 1827, Sheer Singh, the Sikh commander, defeated Saiyid Ahmed, the fanatic Afghan, who had excited a religious war against the Sikhs. Lat. 34° 30′, long. 73° 5′. 28; Burnes' Pol. Pow. of the Sikhs, 1.

[2] Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 184, 188.

DERISTAN.—A village in Afghanistan, about six miles from the left bank of the Urghundab, and eight miles from the right bank of the Turnak river. Lat. 32° 26′, long. 66° 58′. Walker's Map of Afg.

DERRA GUZ.—A village in Afghanistan, on the northern declivity of the Huzareh mountains. It is situate on the Durya-i or Bund-i-Burbun river, thirty miles south of Balkh. Lat. 36° 19′, long. 66° 57′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DERWAZEH.—A village in Afghanistan, eighteen miles from the right bank of the Helmund river. Lat. 30° 59′, long. 63° 2′. Walker's Map of Afg.

DEWALAN.—A village in Western Afghanistan, on the road from Kandahar to the province of Seistan, a hundred miles west of Kandahar, and forty miles south-west of the town of Giriskh. It is situate fourteen miles from the right bank of the Helmund, and a small branch of that river crosses the road at this spot. Lat. 31° 29′, long. 63° 47′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DEWALIK.—See DEEWALIK.

DEYHIFAIZ.—A village in Afghanistan, on the circuitous route from Bamian to Mymunuh, and fifty miles south-east of the latter place. It is situate on a small feeder of the river of Andkhoo, and deeply embosomed among the Huzareh mountains. Lat. 35° 35′, long. 65° 14′. Walker's Map.

DEYPLAH.—A halting-place in Sinde, on the route from Hyderabad to Bhooj, in Cutch, and a hundred miles south-east of the former town. It is situate in the Thurr, or desert, a few miles north of the boundary of the Great Western Runn. Lat. 24° 20′, long. 69° 29′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DEYRAH.—A post and defile in South-eastern Afghanistan, among the Murree mountains. It is on the difficult and perilous route from Northern Sinde to Kahun, and thirty miles south-east of this latter place. Lat. 29° 1′, long. 69° 33′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.;

DHAK.—A village in the Punjab, situate four miles from the right bank of the river Jailum, in lat. 32° 20′, long. 72° 20′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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E.I.C. Ms. Doc. DHEENG.—A small river or rather torrent of Sinde, rises in the Lukkee mountains, about lat. 26° 10′, long. 67° 50′. After a north-westerly course, estimated at twenty miles, it is lost in the barren country west of Sehwan.

Hough, 352. DHEENGEE, in the Punjab, a town on the route between the towns of Jailum and Ramnuggur, and about twenty miles from the right bank of the Chenaub. It contains a considerable number of well-built houses. Lat. 32° 42′, long. 73° 38′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. DHER.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the left bank of the Indus, a little north of the mouth of the Hirroo river, and about eight miles south of Attock. Lat. 33° 48′, long. 72° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. DHERIA GOTE, SOE, or SOVEE, in Sinde, a village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and sixty-three miles north of the former place. It is situate on the right bank of an offset of the Indus, in a low, alluvial country, having considerable cultivation. Lat. 27° 13′, long. 68° 5′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. DHEYRIALEE.—A village in Sinde, on the south-east frontier of that country. Lat. 24° 43′, long. 71° 8′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. DHODA.—A village in Afghanistan, situate eight miles south of Kohat, and forty of Peshawur. Lat. 33° 27′, long. 71° 29′.

Ms. Survey Map. DHO DAEE.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Larkhana to Shikarpoor, and four miles north-east of the former place. It is situate near the left bank of an intermitting stream, or rather torrent, which, descending from the Hala mountains in the season of inundation, flows by Larkhana, and discharges itself into the Indus. Dho Daee is in lat. 27° 36′, long. 68° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. DHOWLER.—A village in the Punjab, situate in the Doab or tract between the Ravee and the Ghara rivers. It is twenty-four miles from the left bank of the former, and eighteen from the right bank of the latter. Lat. 30° 33′, long. 73° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. DHUNNEEAL.—A village in the Punjab, on the route from Attock to Pind-Dadun-Khan, and fifty miles south-east of the former place. It is situate on the left bank of the Swan river, among the hills connecting the Salt range with the southern Himalaya. Lat. 33° 12′, long. 72° 31′.

DHURWAL.—See Burran.

[1] Vigne, Kashmir. ii. 311. DHYR.[1]—A town of Afghanistan, in the Kohistan or highland north of Bajour, is situate on a feeder of the Lundye river.

[2] Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 343; Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. Its chieftain[2] is the most powerful of the Eusufzais, having, by a long course of daring and decisive policy, rendered himself abso-

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lute. Very little is known of the town or surrounding country, and the prospect of obtaining authentic information on the subject was destroyed by the death of Captain Edward Conolly, who, in 1840, after his journey in the district, was killed in action in the Kohistan[3] of Kabool. About three miles to the west of the town of Dhyr is a large collection of ruins, attributed by the natives to the Kafirs or heathens of remote times, and considered by Court[4] to be the remains of Dirta, mentioned by the historians of the exploits of Alexander. Dhyr is in lat. 35° 50′, long. 72°.

930; Conolly (E.), Notes on the Eusofzye Tribes.

[3] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

[4] Exploits of Alexander; Jour. As. Soc. 1839, p. 309.

DIARMUL, or NANGA PURBUT.—A lofty mountain on the northern boundary of the Punjab, is covered with perpetual snow, and estimated by Vigne to be 19,000 feet above the sea. Its summit is finely peaked, with very steep sides. Lat. 35° 10′, long. 74° 20′.

Von Hugel, i. 349; Vigne, ii. 204.

DIE.—A village on the southern frontier of Afghanistan. It is situate among the Murree mountains, on the route from Bagh to Kahun, and forty miles west of the latter place. Lat. 29° 23′, long. 68° 40′.

Ms. Survey Map.

DILARAM, in Western Afghanistan, is a ruined fort and halting-place on the southern road from Kandahar to Herat, and about a hundred and forty-five miles a little north of west from the former place. Hence the southern route between the towns of Furrah and Giriskh is called the Dilaram road, in contradistinction to that which runs ten or twelve miles north of it, and nearly parallel to it. This ruin is situate near a rivulet, on the margin of which are a few trees, almost the only ones found in this barren and uninhabited country. Lat. 32° 11′, long. 63° 20′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Forster, Jour. Beng. Eng. ii. 124.

DILAWUR.—See Dirawul.

DILAZAK.—A village in Afghanistan, in the plain of Peshawur, and twelve miles south-east from the city of that name. Lat. 33° 53′, long. 71° 49′.

Ms. Survey Map.

DILIAR.—A halting-place in Sinde, on the route from Bukkur to the fortress of Omercote, and twenty miles north-west of the latter place. It is situate close to the channel of the Eastern Narra, which is sometimes dry, but during extensive inundations bears along a vast volume of water from the Indus to the Koree estuary. Lat. 25° 36′, long. 69° 39′.

Walker's Map of Afg.

DINCANA, or DEENGANA.—A village in the Punjab,

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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situate near the right bank of the river Jailum. There is a road from this place to Bukkur, distant sixty miles north-west. Lat. 31° 18′, long. 72° 3′.

Walker's Map of Afg.

DINGANA.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Bukkur to Hyderabad, and fifty miles north of the latter place. Lat. 26° 10′, long. 68° 30′.

Corresp. on Sinde, 483-493.

DINGEE, in Sinde, a fort between Khyerpoor and Hyderabad, and fifty miles south of the former town. It is surrounded by walls fifteen feet high, and has an abundant supply of water from wells. Here, in the beginning of 1843, the Ameers of Sinde collected an army, preparatory to their final struggle with the British. Lat. 26° 52′, long. 68° 40′.

[1] Leech, Rep. on Sindh. Army, 81; Burnes' Bokhara, iii. 291; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 25.

DIRAWUL or DILAWUR[1] (the *l* and *r* being interchangeable).—A fortress of Bhawlpoor, situate in the desert, forty miles from the left bank of the Punjnud. It is strongly fortified according to the notions of native powers, and with reference to their practical skill in the arts of defence; but its safety principally lies in the difficulty of access to it, the road lying through a parched desert totally devoid of water, so that a besieging army must draw its supply from a distance of fifteen miles. It contains the treasure of Bhawl Khan, vaguely estimated at 700,000*l.*[2] Here also is his zenana, and thither he retires for relaxation from the fatigues of business (as far as he ever endures them), or for security when threatened with invasion. There is here a manufactory of gunpowder for artillery, but the produce is of very indifferent quality. Lat. 28° 44′, long. 71° 17′.

[2] Atkinson, Exp. into Afg. 76.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DOBRE.—A village in Afghanistan, situate in lat. 31° 57′, long. 71° 1′.

[1] Macartney, in Elph. App. 656.

DOBUNDEE, in Afghanistan,[1] a village on the right bank of the Kabool river, just below where three channels unite. The river here is about three hundred yards wide, and navigable for large boats, and so far appears to be the greatest length of navigation from the sea by the channel of the Indus and its great tributary, the Kabool. Higher, the navigation can be *safely* effected only by means of *muchuks* or inflated hides.[2] Coal strata crop out here,[3] but as yet only thin seams have been discovered, and these yield merely pulverulent specimens, resembling rather coal-dust than any thing of superior quality and value. Lat. 34° 14′, long. 71° 44′.

[2] Wood, Oxus, 165; Burnes' Pers. Narr. 277; Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 811; Griffith, Rep. on Afg.

[3] *Ead.* 1841, p. 89; Drummond on Min. Resources of Afg. Vigne, i. 201.

DODA.—A town in the Northern Punjab, amidst the moun-

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tains south of Kashmir, situate on the right or north-west bank of the Chenaub, nearly opposite its confluence with the river of Budrawar. The Chenaub, here sixty yards broad, is crossed by a *jhoola* or bridge, formed by a cable stretched from bank to bank, and traversed by a suspended seat, drawn backwards and forwards by means of a rope. Doda is a neat, well-built town, with a good bazaar, and a square fort having a tower at each angle. The fort is garrisoned by the Sikhs, which power is in possession of the adjacent country. Lat. 33° 2′, long. 75° 18′.

DO DUNDAN (two teeth) is a lofty mountain in Beloochistan, with two peaks towering over the Gundava or Moola Pass, from Kelat to Gundava. Lat. 27°, 50′ long. 66° 50′. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. 117.

DOLA.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the right bank of the Ravee river, in lat. 31°, long. 73° 16′. Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

DOOBAH.—A small river of Sinde, rises in the southern part of the Keertar mountains, about lat. 25° 54′, long. 67° 45′. After a course which may be estimated at forty-five miles, generally in a south-easterly direction, it forms a junction with the Damajee river, coming from the south-west, and below the confluence the name is changed for that of Dhurwal. In the commencement of its course it bears the name of the Pokrun river, and lower down, that of the Kajoor. It is dry for the greater part of the year, but water may always be obtained by digging in its bed. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 910; De La Hoste, Rep. on Country between Kurrachee and Sehwan.

DOOBAH.—A halting-place in Sinde, on the river Doobah, and on the route from Kurrachee to Sehwan, sixty-six miles south of the latter town. Forage may be obtained, though in no great quantity. The road in the vicinity is tolerably good, though in some places impeded by water-courses. Lat. 25° 34′, long. 67° 58′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DOOB GAU.—A village in Kashmir, situate on the river Jailum or Veyut, eight miles north from Baramula. Lat. 34° 12′, long. 74° 18′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DOOBOORJIE.—A village in the Punjab, on the road from Ferozpoor to Mooltan, and eighteen miles west of the former town. It is situate three miles from the right bank of the Ghara river. Lat. 30° 54′, long. 74° 15′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DOODEE GHAT.[1]—A village in the Punjab, situate on the right bank of the river Chenaub, and five miles north-west of Mooltan, from which there is a good road. It is mentioned by [1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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[2] Acc. of Caubul, 26.

Elphinstone[2] under the name of Oodoo-ka-Gote. Here is a much-frequented ferry, by which the great route lies from Mooltan to Dera Ghazee Khan. Lat. 30° 11′, long. 71° 22′.

Walker's Map of Afg.

DOO KOOEE.—A village in Afghanistan, situate forty miles south of Ghuznee, and in the elevated and mountainous tract lying between that place and Lake Ab-istada. Lat. 32° 57′, long. 68° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DOONAH.—A village of Afghanistan, in the Daman, distant eight miles from the right bank of the Indus. Lat. 30° 50′, long. 70° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DOONDEY.—A village in Sinde, on the road from Hyderabad to Lucput Bunder, and thirty miles south of the former town. It is situate close to the left bank of the Indus, in the low alluvial tract insulated by that river and its offsets the Fulailee and Piniaree. Lat. 24° 59′, long. 68° 17′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DOORA.—A village of Beloochistan, situate in the district of Lus, and twenty miles north-east from Sonmeanee. Lat. 25° 38′, long. 66° 41′.

DOOSHAK.—See JELALABAD.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 82.

DOOSHAUK, in Western Afghanistan, is a village, surrounded by a mud wall, surmounted by towers, on the route from Herat to Kandahar, and a hundred and ten miles a little north of west from the place last named. It is situate at the eastern base of some hills, over which the road passes at the height of about nine hundred feet. The road is hard, but uneven, near this town. Water and forage may be obtained here. Lat. 32° 11′, long. 64° 5′.

Von Hugel, iii. 65; Vigne, ii. 187.

DOR, a small river of the Punjab, rises in the mountains west of Mazufurabad, which divide the valley of the Indus from that of the Jailum. It holds a westerly course of about fifty miles, and, uniting with the Sarn, falls into the Indus on the eastern side, near Torbela, in lat. 34° 12′, long. 72° 39′.

Walker's Map of Afg.

DORAHA.—A village in Afghanistan, situate in the mountainous tract north-east of the town of Furrah, from which it is distant thirty miles east. Lat. 32° 22′, long. 62° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Hough, Narr. of Exp. to Afg. 92; Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 115; Havelock, War in Afg. i. 326.

DOREE RIVER, in Afghanistan, takes its rise near the Kojuk Pass, on the western side of the Khojeh Amram mountains. It holds a westerly course of about ninety miles, and falls into the river Turnak a little above its confluence with the Urghundab, and in lat. 31° 24′, long. 65° 18′. The water, though

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very brackish, was drunk most greedily by the soldiers of the British army in their dreadful extremity during the advance on Kandahar in April, 1839. Where crossed by the route from Shawl to Kandahar, thirty miles south-east from the last place, the river is four or five yards wide and eighteen inches deep.

DOSHAK.—See DOOSHAUK.

DOST MAHOMED'S FORT, in the district of Mekran, in Beloochistan. It is situate on the route from Belah to Kedje, and a hundred and fifty miles west of the former place. Lat. 26° 22′, long. 64° 1′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DOULUTPOOR.[1]—A village in Sinde, situate near the left bank of the Indus. It forms part of the district of Bhoonj Bhara,[2] and was comprised in the transfer of territory made by the British, in 1843, from the Ameers of Khyerpoor to Mahomed Bhawl Khan, in reward of his steady friendship. Lat. 28° 21′, long. 69° 41′. [1] Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier. [2] Correspondence on Sinde, 255, 507.

DOUR.—A village of Afghanistan, situate in the Daman, on the road from Ghuznee to Kala Bagh, and sixty miles west of the latter place. Lat. 33° 6′, long. 70° 35′. Walker's Map of Afg.

DOWD KHAIL.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the left bank of the Indus. It is about eight miles lower down the river than Kala Bagh, and on the opposite side. Lat. 32° 52′, long. 71° 33′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DOWLATABAD, in Western Afghanistan, is a ruined fort on the route from Kandahar to Herat, from which last place it is distant ninety-five miles. It is situate on the bank of the Furrah-Rood, in a fertile valley, yielding abundant supplies, especially southwards, towards the town of Furrah. Lat. 32° 36′, long. 62° 27′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 63.

DOWLUTDYAR.—A village in Afghanistan, lying among the Huzareh mountains. It is situate on the Sir-i-Jungle, near its confluence with the Heri-Rood. Lat. 34° 15′, long. 65°. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DOWLUTPOOR.—A village in Sinde, situate two miles from the left bank of the river Indus, on a road leading from Bukkur to the south of Sinde. Lat. 26° 37′, long. 68° 1′. Ms. Survey Map.

DOWULUTPOOR.—A village in Sinde, situate on the left bank of the Indus, ten miles north-east of Sehwan, in lat. 26° 27′, long. 68°.

DOZAN.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Sehwan to Kurrachee, and twelve miles north-east of the latter town. It is E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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situate on the bank of the Amree, which, though dry during the greater part of the year, in the season of rain becomes a torrent, discharging itself into the Gisry river, about eight miles to the south of Dozan. This village lies in lat. 24° 54′, long. 67° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DRABOGAM.—A village in Kashmir, situate on the road from Shahbad to Baramula, and seventy miles north-west of the former place. Lat. 33° 48′, long. 74° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 31; Leech, App. 43; Burnes, Trade of the Derajat, 98; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 72; Vigne, Ghuznee, 57.

DRABUND, or DERABUND, in Afghanistan, a small town in the Derajat, about thirty miles south-west of Dera Ismael Khan. It is the place of rendezvous of the Lohani and other caravans, which every spring depart westward with the annual supply of British and Indian wares for Central Asia. These Lohanis descend, with their camels and other cattle, to spend the winter in the mild climate and luxuriant pastures stretching along the western bank of the Indus, and at the same time to furnish themselves with articles suitable for supplying their customers in Afghanistan and the countries north and west of it; and they assemble at Drabund to muster their strength for resisting the predatory tribe infesting the roads through which they have to pass. In one year they have taken with them above five thousand camels laden with merchandize, twenty-four thousand camels attending them for other purposes, and above a hundred thousand sheep, besides other animals. The town of Drabund is a small ill-built place, but bearing evidence of having been more prosperous, until ruined by the predatory attacks of the Vaziris and other marauders from the west. The permanent population is scarcely 1,000. Lat. 31° 45′, long. 70° 32′.

DRAS.—A river falling into the Indus. (See Duras and Indus.)

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DREY.—A village near the south-east frontier of Sinde, on the route from Omercote to Nuggur Parker, and six miles north-west of the latter place. Lat. 24° 25′, long. 70° 40′.

DRIBBAR.—A village in Southern Sinde, situate on a road twenty miles from the north bank of the Great Western Rin. Lat. 24° 25′, long. 69° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DROUBUND.—A village in Afghanistan, situate about three miles from the right bank of the Indus, and ten miles south of Dera Ismael Khan, on the route from thence to Mooltan. Lat. 31° 42′, long. 70° 56′.

Hough, Narr. of Exp. to Afg. 49;

DRUBBEE, in Beloochistan, a part of the Bolan Pass, where

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the inclosing hills receding, leave room for a small valley, covered with green sward, and having space for an encampment of 1,500 men. There is a plentiful supply of excellent water from the Bolan river, which flows through the valley. Lat. 29° 27′, long. 67° 32′. Havelock, War in Afg. i. 215.

DRUMTOOR.—See DUMTAUR.

DUB, in the Punjab, a pass over a mountain on the route from Attock to Kashmir, by the Baramula road. It was at a recent period infested by freebooters, who held possession of the fort of Futighur and spread terror over the whole vicinity. Hari Singh, the intrepid and energetic Sikh chieftain, attacked them, drove them out of a jungle where they took refuge, by firing it, and put the whole body to the sword. The Dub Pass is situate on the water-line dividing the feeders of the Kishengunga, and consequently of the Jailum, on the east side, from those of the Indus on the west. Lat. 34° 17′, long. 73° 21′. F. Von Hugel, iii. 34.

DUBAR, in Sinde, a village on the route from Roree to Subzulcote, and twelve miles north-east of the former place. It is situate near the left bank of the Indus and close to a water-course. Lat. 27° 50′, long. 69° 4′. Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 308.

DUBLEE, in Sinde, a village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and eighteen miles south of the latter town. It is situate in a level alluvial country, and close to a water-course communicating with the Indus. The road in the vicinity is narrow, and cut through the jungle, here overrunning the country. Lat. 27° 15′, long. 68° 15′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DUCHIN.—A village in the Northern Punjab, situate on the Muru Wurdwun river, a short distance above its confluence with the Chenaub. Lat. 33° 25′, long. 75° 45′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DUFEHR.—A village in Sinde, on the Western Narra, a great offset of the Indus; it is situate on the western road from Sehwan to Larkhana, and thirty-five miles south of the latter place. Lat. 27° 5′, long. 67° 52′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DUKA, or DAKA,[1] in Afghanistan. There are two villages of this name, one at the western extremity of the Khyber Pass, called Duka "Kula," or "the great;" the other, about two miles to the east of the other, called Duka "Khurd," or "the little." The latter is on the road by which the two northern passes, the Abkhana and the Tatara, debouch westward. Both villages

[1] Leech, Khyber Pass, 11; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 161; Hough's Narr. Exp. to Afg. 306; Burnes' Bokh. i. 116; Id. Pers. Narr. 130; Wood, Oxus, 162; Havelock, War in Afg. ii. 187.

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are situate on the south or right bank of the Kabool river, and are surrounded by walls. The ground is saturated with soda, and, in consequence of this and the contiguity of the river, is very damp. The immediate vicinity is barren, but as the plain of Bassowal, at a short distance to the west, is fertile and well cultivated, considerable supplies can be obtained here. Duka was a place of importance in 1842, during the time that the British force, under Sir Robert Sale, was cooped up in Jelalabad, as it commanded the Tatara and Abkhana passes,[2] by which communication with the garrison was frequently effected, whilst the Khyber Pass was completely closed. On the evacuation of the country, towards the close of 1842, a portion of the British army encamped here,[3] previously to making its way through the Khyber Pass. The elevation of Duka above the sea[4] is 1,404 feet. Lat. 34° 15′, long. 71° 12′.

[2] Mil. Op. in Afg. 42, 63.

[3] Id. 427.

[4] Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 306.

DUKKEE.—See DURKHEE.

Walker's Map of Afg.

DULHUK.—A village in Afghanistan, on the road from Furrah to Giriskh, and thirty-seven miles north-west of the last-named place. Lat. 32° 4′, long. 63° 48′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DULLAH.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the right bank of the Indus, twenty-two miles north of Dera Ismael Khan. Lat. 32° 6′, long. 71° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DUMAJEE.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Sehwan to Kurrachee, and sixty miles north-east of the latter town. The road near Dumajee is represented as indifferently good, and forage can be obtained to a considerable extent. The supply of water is rather scanty: there are two wells which afford it, but they are liable to fail in the dry season. After rainy weather, a torrent, called the Dumajee river, flows by the village and falls into the Dhurwal river, about twelve miles to the north-east. Dumajee is in lat. 25° 21′, long. 67° 52′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. Jour. As. Soc. 1840, p. 910; De La Hoste, Rep. on Country between Sehwan and Kurrachee.

DUMBA, a small river in Sinde, rises in the southern part of the Keertar range of mountains, about twenty miles north-east of Kurrachee, in lat. 25° 4′, long. 67° 18′, and, after a southerly course, estimated at eighteen miles, falls into the river Mularee, in lat. 24° 48′, long. 67° 15′. About ten miles above its mouth it is crossed by the route from Kurrachee to Sehwan, and is at that point, during the rainy season, a small stream. In the dry season, the channel has no stream, though water may be obtained by digging in the bed. The place where it is crossed

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by the road as above mentioned is called the Dumba Camp. The road there is generally good, and forage may be obtained in considerable quantities.

DUMDUM.[1]—A valley in Kashmir, and also a river, along the course of which lies a pass over the mountains which inclose Kashmir to the south. This pass, situate between the mountains Futi Panjal and Pir Panjal, is generally called the Pir Panjal Pass, but sometimes the Nandan Sar Pass. It is 11,800 feet above the sea, and through it lies the route into Kashmir from the Punjab, by Rajawur. The river rises about the summit of the pass, and, flowing north-east, falls into the Vehut or Jailum, which drains the whole of Kashmir. It is called the Huripur river by Vigne.[2] Lat. 33° 40′, long. 74° 40′.

[1] Von Hugel, i. 204.

[2] i. 254.

DUMTAUR, or DHARUM TAWUR, in the Punjab, a valley extending nearly in a direction from east to west, in lat. 34° 5′—34° 10′, and long. 72° 45′—73° 15′. It is described by Baron Hügel, who explored it, as giving the impression of having been once the bed of a vast torrent. It is still furrowed by numerous water-courses, discharging themselves into the river Dor, which flows with a scanty stream in a stony channel half a mile wide. Here the traveller, descending from the elevated country lying to the north, finds the vegetation assuming the character of that which prevails in Hindostan. The sugar-cane especially is grown in such abundance, that it forms a principal article of fodder for cattle. The mountains which inclose the valley on the north-west are clothed with dense and luxuriant forests of oak, pine, walnut, wild olive, and plane trees. The valley is populous, and abounds in villages, each defended by a small fort. Dumtaur, which gives name to the valley and district, is a small and poor place. The inhabitants are Eusufzai Afghans, who yield a very reluctant obedience to the Sikh government.

Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 329, 534; P. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, iii. 63-65.

DUMTAUR, in the Punjab, a small town, a few miles east of the Indus, lying on the route into Kashmir by the Dub Pass. It is situate in a beautiful, well-watered, and productive valley, crowded with small forts, erected and maintained on account of the dangerous proximity of the Eusufzais. Lat. 34° 5′, long. 73° 6′.

Von Hugel, iii. 64,

DUND, in Afghanistan, is a village on the route from Dera Ismael Khan to Ghuznee, from which last place it is distant twenty-seven miles south-east. The road here is good, and the

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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supply of water abundant from the river of Ghuznee. Lat. 33 °1′, long. 68° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. DUNDAL.—A village north-east of Kashmir, and situate in the valley of Duras, on the river of the same name. Lat. 34° 21′, long. 75° 42′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. DUNDEE.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the east bank of the river Indus, twenty-four miles south-west of Attock. Lat. 33° 36′, long. 72° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Hough, Narr. Exp. in Afg, 84; Havelock, War in Afg. 320; Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, i. 242. DUNDI GOOLAI, in Afghanistan, is a halting-place, with a reservoir of water, on the route from the Kojuck Pass to Kandahar, from which town it is distant seventy miles south-east. The reservoir is supplied with water by means of a canal from the mountains to the north-east, so that the supply may be cut off, by damming up the channel. This was done when the British army was encamped there, in April, 1839, and dreadful suffering thereby caused. The reservoir is 4,036 feet above the sea. Lat. 30° 56′, long. 66° 16′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. DUNDYA.—A village in Beloochistan, in the province of Lus. It is situate near the road from Belah to Sonmeanee, about seven miles south-east from the former place. Lat. 26° 6′, long. 66° 30′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc. DUNWULLEE, in Sinde, a small village on the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and twelve miles south of the latter place. It is situate in the fertile island inclosed between the Indus and its offset the Western Narra, being distant eight miles from the right bank of the former, and two from the left bank of the latter. The country around is level and fertile, occasionally overspread with jungle, and the road near Dunwullee is said to be good. Lat. 27° 20′, long. 68° 15′.

DURAJEE.—See Darajee.

Moorcroft, ii. 36-44; Vigne, ii. 393. DURAS, or DRAS, in Ladakh, at a short distance north of the northern frontier of Kashmir, is a collection of villages in a valley of the same name, through which lies the route from Le to Kashmir by the Bultul Pass. Through the middle of the valley flows the river of Dras, which, rising in the Bultul or Kantal Pass, a little to the south, flows northward to the Indus, which it joins opposite the village of Morul, in lat. 34° 44′, long. 67° 9′. Dras is 9,000 feet above the sea, and in lat. 34° 22′, long. 75° 30′.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier. DURASIND.—A village in Sinde, on the right bank of the

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Fulailee or Goongroo, a great branch of the Indus. It is situate on the route from Hyderabad to Lucput, and fifty-two miles south-east of the former place. Lat. 24° 41′, long. 68° 37′.

DURAWAT.—A village in Afghanistan, fifty-five miles north from Kandahar. Lat. 32° 22′, long. 65° 40′. Walker's Map of Afg.

DURAZ, in Sinde, is a small town about twenty miles south of Khyerpoor, and on the great route from that place to Hyderabad. The population is entirely employed in the manufacture of loongees and cotton cloths. Lat. 27° 8′, long. 68° 28′. Westmacott, Acc. of Khyrpoor, Jour. of As. Soc. 1840, p. 1189.

DURBAN.—A village in Northern Afghanistan, a short distance south of the Hindoo Koosh, and near the source of the Tagoo river. Lat. 35° 46′, long. 70° 30′. Map of Afg.

DUREE.—A village in Sinde, a few miles from the west bank of the river Indus. Lat. 28° 8′, long. 69° 4′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DURIA KHAN.—A village in the Punjab, situate on an offset of the Indus, about three miles from the main channel, and fourteen miles north of Bukkur. Lat. 31° 50′, long. 71° 9′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DURKKEE, in Afghanistan, is a large village of Sewestan, on the route from Dera Ghazee Khan to Kandahar, by the Sakhee Sarwar Pass. The surrounding country is very productive in grain, but the supply of water is uncertain, so that at times it must be procured from Baghaw, ten miles to the north-west. Lat. 30° 9′, long. 68° 47′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DURMAGEE.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the river Adruscund, or Haroot, ten miles south of the town of Subzawur. Lat. 33° 12′, long. 62° 10′. Walker's Map.

DURNAMEH.—A village of Afghanistan, in the Kohistan of Kabool, and thirty miles north-east of the city of that name. This village has an infamous reputation, from the character of its inhabitants, who are desperate robbers, infesting the more peaceable districts lying farther south; and it affords a place of refuge to outlaws compelled to fly from better regulated communities on account of their crimes. Lat. 35°, long. 69° 25′. Mass. Bal. Afg. Panj. iii. 152.

DURRAHA.—A village in Sinde, on the route from Shikarpoor to Sukkur, and seven miles north-west of the latter town. It is situate four miles from the right bank of the Indus, in a well-cultivated country abounding in trees. The road near it may in general be described as pretty good; but water-courses intersecting it are of frequent occurrence. Lat. 27° 49′, long. 68° 52′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DURRUK RIVER.—See Nal River.

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Walker's Map of Afg.

DURWAZA PASS, in Afghanistan, situate on the road from Giriskh to Furrah, in lat. 32° 6′, long. 63° 45′.

DURYA.—See Bund-i-Burbur.

DUSHT-I-BEDOWLUT.—See Dasht-i-Bedaulat.

Ms. Survey Map.

DUSTALEE.—A village in Sinde, situate on the road from Gundava to Larkhana, and twenty-five miles north-west of the last-mentioned place. Lat. 27° 38′, long. 67° 58′.

Beloochistan, 302.

DUSTEE.—A river of Beloochistan, discharging itself into the Arabian Sea, in lat. 25° 3′, long. 61° 50′. Pottinger states that at low water the depth within a hundred yards of the beach is about twenty inches, and the breadth from ten to thirty yards. The tide flows up a mile or two, and those who then see it might suppose that they were viewing the estuary of a large river. The author just quoted, who has furnished all the information at present to be had on the subject, conjectures that, though so diminutive, it has a course of nearly a thousand miles, and considers it identical with the Badoor, or Bhugwur, a stream which he crossed about four hundred miles from the mouth of the Dustee, and supposed to have been at one time a branch of the Helmund.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

DUTURNA.—A village in Sinde, situate near the right bank of the Indus, on the road from Larkhana to Sukkur; twenty-seven miles north-east of the former, and eighteen miles west of the latter place. Lat. 27° 43′, long. 68° 36′.

E.

[1] Vigne, Kashmir, i. 348, 349.

ECHIBUL,[1] in Kashmir, a fine fountain, discharging a vast quantity of the most beautifully limpid water. It is situate in the eastern part of the district of Bureng, and has four or five orifices, from the principal of which the spring rises with such force as to form what may be termed a mound of water, a foot and half high, and twelve feet in diameter. Vigne, with much probability, supposes it to be the efflux of that portion of the water of the river Bureng which sinks into the ground about ten miles to the south-east. If, however, this opinion be correct, the sunken stream must receive large additions from springs in its subterraneous course, as the volume of water discharged at

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Echibul far exceeds that which disappears in the bed of the Bureng. (See BURENG.) According to Vigne, the water is not very good for drinking. Bernier,[2] on the contrary, who describes this vast fountain under the name of Achiavel, states the water to be excellent (*admirablement bonne*); he adds, that it is so cold as to be almost insupportable to the touch. At the time of his visit (1665), it was surrounded by a superb pleasure-ground, belonging to Aurungzebe, having been made by order of his grandfather, Jehangir; but all is now in utter ruin. Lat. 33° 39′, long. 75° 12′.

[2] Voyages, ii. 295.

EEJMUT, in Sinde, a small town, on the route from Subzulcote to Shikarpoor by the Amil *Got*, or ferry over the Indus, from the right bank of which river it is about a mile and half distant. The water in the neighbourhood is obtained from wells, and is but of indifferent quality. Lat. 27° 55′, long. 68° 56′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

EEKUNG-CHOO,[1] or RIVER OF GHERTOPE, in Southern Tibet, is by some[2] considered a branch of the Indus, by others,[3] the main stream of that great river, in the upper part of its course. Moorcroft crossed it at a place which he considered near the source, and, in lat. 31° 25′, long. 80° 30′ found it two and a half feet deep, eighty yards wide, and very rapid. After a course of between forty and fifty miles in a north-westerly direction, it joins another river,* flowing from the south-east, and the united stream thenceforward bears the name of the Sinh-kha-bab, and, lower down, of Sindh or Indus. (See INDUS.)

[1] Moorcr. in As. Res. xii. 440, 450, 454.
[2] Gerard, Koonawur, 23.
[3] Ritter, Erdkunde von Asien, iii. 594, 606.

EESA KHAN.—A village in Western Afghanistan, twelve miles from the right bank of the Haroot or Subzawur river. Lat. 32° 33′, long. 61° 30′.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

ELEEGILL.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the road from Attock to Ferozpoor, forty miles north-west of the latter place, and twenty miles south-west of Lahore. Lat. 31° 21′, long. 74° 9′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

EMAUM GHUR, in Sinde, was lately a strong fortress in the Thur or Great Sandy Desert, separating that country from Jessulmair. As scarcely a drop of fresh water can be had on the route from Sinde after leaving Choonkee, distant about fifty miles from Emaum Ghur, this fortress was generally con-

Correspondence on Sinde, 483, 484, 490, 493, 496, 499, 500, 504.

* The existence of this river and confluence is alleged, on the credit of the map accompanying Moorcroft's travels, and stated to have been compiled from his notes and field-books.

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sidered by the Ameers as an inexpugnable place of refuge. On this account, when the disputes between them and the British came to extremity, Sir Charles Napier determined at all risks to attempt its seizure. Setting out with fifty cavalry, two twenty-four-pound howitzers, drawn by camels, and three hundred and fifty European infantry, mounted on animals of the same description—two on each, he, after a very trying march of three days, over a succession of steep sandhills, reached the fort, which was immediately surrendered. The captor describes it as "exceedingly strong against any force without artillery. The walls are forty feet high, one tower is fifty feet high, and built of burned bricks. It is square, with eight round towers, surrounded by an exterior wall of fifteen feet high, lately built. There are some bomb-proof chambers." Twenty thousand pounds of powder were found in various places built up for concealment. These were employed in springing thirty-four mines, which reduced the fort to a mass of ruins, shapeless and irretrievable. The grain found in store had been previously distributed in rations. The British force marched back to the interior of Sinde without any loss. Emaum Ghur is in lat. 26° 31′, long. 69° 31′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

EMENABAD.—A village in the Punjab, on the great route from Amritsir to Vajeerabad, thirty miles south from the last-named place. At Emenabad, a road branches off southwards to Lahore, about seventy miles distant in that direction. Lat. 32° 7′, long. 74° 11′.

Burnes' Bokh. iii. 7.

ENDREESA, in the Punjab, a village situate in the bifurcation where the Beah and Sutluj rivers unite. Burnes sought here in vain for the altars dedicated by Alexander to commemorate his conquests. He found nothing but a brick ruin, unquestionably of Mahometan origin. Were this even the actual locality of those altars which have given rise to so much controversy, the probability of their still existing is perhaps not great; it being unlikely that the natives would allow the trophies of the invader's triumph to remain after his disappearance. Endreesa is in lat. 31° 11′, long. 75°.

Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 801, Grif. Rep. on Subjects connected with Afg., also, 1842, p. 49; Id. Tables of Bar. and Ther. Obs.

ERAK, in Afghanistan, is a pass on the most north-easterly of the four routes which, diverging from the valley of Siah-Sung, debouch in that of Bamian. These passes are the lines of communication between the valley of Kabool and Kunduz, and lie over that range which connects the south-western extremity of

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Hindoo Koosh with the Koh-i-Baba mountain farther south. It is the highest of the four passes, and has an altitude above the sea of 12,909 feet. Lat. 34° 40′, long. 68° 5′.

EREE.—A village of Cutch Gundava, in Beloochistan, about fifteen miles south-east of Dadur. It is situate on the Nari, a violent and rapid torrent, but intermitting for a great part of the year, so that the channel at such times becomes quite dry. Lat. 29° 25′, long. 68°. E.I.C. Ms. Map; Pott. Belooch. 309; Masson, Kalat, 332.

ESOTT.—A village in Afghanistan, forty miles south of Lake Ab-istada. It is situate on the eastern route from Ghuznee to Shawl, and one hundred and ten miles south of the former place. Lat. 32°, long. 68° 6′. Walker's Map of Afg.

ESSUN DE WUSTEE.—A village of Afghanistan, in the Daman. It is situate about eight miles from the west bank of the Indus, and eleven miles south of Dera Ghazee Khan. Lat. 29° 56′, long. 70° 49′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

EYZULAT KHAN.—A village in Afghanistan, situate about two miles from the left bank of the Turnak river, near the route from Kandahar to Ghuznee, and distant sixty miles north-east of the former town. Lat. 31° 54′, long. 66° 25′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

F.

FAKIR MAHOMED KA KOTE, in Sinde, a halting-place on the route from Hyderabad to Sehwan, and forty-seven miles north of the former place. It is situate two miles from the right bank of the Indus, in a level fertile country, intersected by numerous water-courses, and bounded by the river on the east, and the rugged Lukkee mountains on the west. Lat. 25° 56′, long. 68° 15′. E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

FALOUR.—See Filor.

FAPREE.—A village in Daman, Afghanistan, situate three miles from the right bank of the river Indus. Lat. 30° 19′, long. 70° 50′. Walker's Map of Afg.

FARAJGHAN.—A village in Kafiristan, on the southern declivity of Hindoo Koosh, near the source of the Tagoo river. It is a mart for the trade between the Afghans and Kafirs, who E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Leech, Hindoo Koosh, 37.

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bring for barter slaves and the rude produce of their country; and the village therefore is, in the case of war, considered a neutral place. Lat. 35° 42′, long. 70° 22′.

Ms. Survey Map. FATTA DUR.—A village of Sinde, in the Great Thur, or Sandy Desert. It is situate on one of the routes from Hyderabad to Jessulmair, and is sixty miles south-west of the latter place. Lat. 26° 16′, long. 70° 19′.

Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 25, 382. FAZILPOOR, in Bhawlpoor, on the east bank of the Indus, is a small town, defended by a fort of kiln-burnt bricks, now greatly decayed. The adjacent country is very fertile, but low and swampy, being laid extensively under water in the season of the inundation of the river. The numerous ruins scattered over the neighbourhood shew the district to have formerly been much more densely peopled and prosperous than at present. Lat. 28° 30′, long. 69° 50′.

Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. 333. FERAI KHOLM, in Afghanistan, an elevated district, inclosed between the river Helmund on the east and south-east, and the Koh-i-Baba range on the west and north-west. Though situate amidst rugged hills, it is fertile, populous, and well cultivated. It contains numerous castles and small forts built by the Huzarehs for their defence. Lat. 34° 20′, long. 67° 54′.

Id. ii. 70; Id. Kalat, 314, 315. FERINGABAD.—A village in Beloochistan, on the route from Moostung to the Bolan Pass, and six miles north-east of Moostung. It is advantageously situated at the foot of the range of hills over which the road passes from Moostung to Shawl, and on the right of that route. The climate is delightful, and the vicinity fertile and pleasant, abounding in orchards and gardens. The population is about 800. Lat. 29° 50′, long. 66° 50′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. iii. 118. FERZAH, in Afghanistan, a village in the Koh-i-Damun, thirty miles north-west of Kabool. It is situate at the eastern base of the Pughman mountain, on a small stream called the river of Ferzah, discharging itself into the Punchshir. The scenery is very beautiful, the country highly cultivated and very productive, especially in fruit, which is of fine quality. The small district of Ferzah contains twelve villages and four forts, and an aggregate population of about 4,000, partly Afghans, and partly Tajiks. In the north-western and highest part of the valley is a delightful garden, formerly held and enjoyed by some ruler of Kabool, but at present quite in ruins. Its great natural beauty

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is heightened by a small but picturesque cascade. Lat. 34° 45′, long. 68° 56′.

FERENGAL.[1]—A lead mine in the valley of Ghorbund, in Northern Afghanistan, worked at a period so remote that its existence was unknown to the neighbouring inhabitants until rediscovered by Dr. Lord. The ore is very abundant and valuable, being a rich sulphuret of lead. Lord[2] observes that the shaft descended a hundred feet perpendicular before it reached the ore, and that "the galleries have been run and the shafts sunk with a degree of skill that does no little credit to the engineering knowledge of the age." He farther remarks that the *dialling* (as a Cornish man would call it) "shewed an acquaintance with the lie of the mineral and the level at which they had arrived, that could scarcely be exceeded in the present day." So extensive were the workings, that Lord employed three hours in exploring them, yet without ascertaining their full extent. The mine of Ferengal is distant eighteen miles south-west from the village of Ghorbund. A pass little frequented proceeds from the mine northward over Hindoo Koosh into Kunduz. Lat. 34° 55′, long. 68° 33′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Map; Leech, Hindoo Koosh, 33; Lord, Koh-i-Damun, 54; Burnes' Pers. Narr. 153.

[2] Report, 54.

FEZAN KHYLE.—A village in Afghanistan, on the road from Kala-Bagh to Dera Ismael Khan, and twenty-six miles south-west of the former place. It is situate in the dreary Largee valley, near the left bank of the river Kurum, and three miles from its confluence with the Indus. Lat. 32° 37′, long. 71° 22′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

FILOR, or FALOUR.—A town in the Punjab, on the route from Amritsir to Loodiana, and about six miles north-west of the latter place. It is situate on the right bank of the Sutluj, and is defended by a fort built on the high steep rising from the river. The fort, which was constructed by order of Runjeet Singh in 1809, is small, affording accommodation for a garrison of only a hundred and fifty men, but it is rendered conspicuous by its large barbican. Here is the ferry over the Sutluj, for the communication of Loodiana and its neighbourhood with Amritsir and Lahore. The Sutluj, in inundation, forms extensive sheets of water round the town, and these remain after the river has shrunk to the confines of its usual channel. Lat. 31° 2′, long. 75° 49′.

F. Von Hugel, iii. 414, 415.

FOOTAKEA.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the road from Julalpoor to Attock, and twenty-five miles north of the former place. Lat. 33° 3′, long. 73° 7′.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

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E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

FOR CHAPPER.—In Afghanistan, a mountain on the route from Dera Ghazee Khan to Kandahar, by the Sakhee Sarwar Pass. The road along its base is nearly level, with a slight and gradual ascent, and close to it is a supply of water from a rivulet. The country is uninhabited. Lat. 30° 23′, long. 68°.

FRINJAL PASS.—See FERENGAL.

[1] Burnes' Bokh. iii. 261; Pott. Belooch. 358; Wood in Rep. by Carless, 17.

FULAILEE,[1] in Sinde, is a branch of the Indus, leaving the main channel about twelve miles above Hyderabad, and in lat. 25° 31′, long. 68° 24.′ It flows southward, after proceeding a short distance to the east of Hyderabad, which it insulates by sending off to the westward a branch which rejoins the main river about fifteen miles below the town. Below this last divarication it bears the name of the Goonee, takes a south-easterly course, and again divides, discharging part of its water eastward into the Purana, or Phurraun, and ultimately into the sea by the Koree mouth, and part westward into the Pinyaree, or Goongroo, disemboguing itself by the Sir mouth. On the Pinyaree, or Goongroo, a bund, or dam has been thrown up below the town of Maghribee, by which the water above is retained, and the sea prevented from flowing up the estuary. The formation of this dam is attributed by Burnes [2] to a malignant intention in the native Sindhian government to deprive the western part of Cutch of the supply of water necessary to its fertility; but others,[3] perhaps with more probability, maintain that it was made to secure a supply of water for the purposes of irrigation, and to exclude the sea from overspreading the cultivated lands, and rendering them barren. Below the bund this branch is navigable to the Sir mouth, a distance of about fifty miles.

[2] Bokh. iii. 311.

[3] Pottinger, Belooch. 358; Pott. (W.), on the present state of the Indus, in Jour. As. Soc. 1834, p. 200; Carless, 17.

Ms. Survey Map.

FUQUEERKA KOOH.—A village in Sinde, on the eastern route from Bukkur to Hyderabad, and sixty-five miles north-east of the latter place. It is situate on the border of the Thurr, or Great Sandy Desert, and ten miles from the right bank of the Eastern Narra. Lat. 26° 13′, long. 68° 51′.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

FUREEDABAD.—A village in the Punjab, situate on the right bank of the river Ravee. Lat. 31° 2′, long. 73° 20′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Conolly (A.), Jour. to India, ii. 67.

FURRAH,[1] in Western Afghanistan, formerly a considerable town, is situate a hundred and forty miles south of Herat, in a fertile, though in some places swampy, valley, watered by a fine stream called the Furrah-Rood, or River of Furrah. Christie [2] describes it to have been at the time of his visit, in 1810, a large

[2] In App. to Pott. Belooch. 411.

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walled town, with a good bazaar, and it seems probable that then the population was about 10,000; but when Conolly visited it, in 1839, it had been reduced to ruins in the course of hostilities between the chieftains of Herat and Kandahar, so that no part was inhabited but the fort, which was fortified by walls of considerable thickness, and contained about twenty houses[3] built of mud, with domed roofs of the same material. Lat. 32° 24′, long. 62° 7′.

[3] Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 325; Conolly (E.), Jour. in Seistan; Fraser, Khorasan, App. 29, 120; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 123.

FURRAH-ROOD, or RIVER of FURRAH, in Western Afghanistan, rises among the mountains in the unexplored country of the Tymunees, north-east of Toot-i-Gusseerman. It has been traced as far up as Dowlatabad, on the route from Kandahar to Herat, and in lat. 32° 36′, long. 62° 27′. Here it was found, in the middle of July, thirty-five yards wide, from two to three feet deep, with an uneven bed, and a current of a mile and a half an hour, the water being remarkably fine and clear. In spring, when swollen, it becomes a large, rapid, and unfordable stream, so that caravans are sometimes detained for weeks in consequence of its being impracticable to cross it.* At a short distance below Dowlatabad it turns to the south-west, and runs about ninety miles to the point where it falls into the Lake of Hamoon, about twenty miles below Laush and in lat. 31° 45′, long. 61° 40′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 168; Christie, Journal in App. to Pott. 411; Fraser, Jour. to Khorasan, App. 29.

FURZA RIVER.—See FERZAH.

FUTEH JUNG.—A village in the Punjab, thirty miles south-east of Attock, and the same distance east of the left bank of the Indus. Lat. 33° 31′, long. 72° 39′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

FUTEHPOOR.—A village in the Punjab, near the right bank of the Ghara river, thirty miles north-east of the town of Bhawlpoor. Lat. 29° 39′, long. 72° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

FUTIGHUR.—A ruined fortress in the north of the Punjab, on the route from Attock to Kashmir, by the Dub Pass. It is situate on a steep and lofty mountain, an offset from the Himalaya, and close to a torrent which a few miles lower down falls into the Jailum. Formerly it was held by a band of freebooters, who kept the adjacent country in alarm. Being attacked by Hari Singh, the Sikh chieftain, they took refuge in a neighbour-

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; P. Von Hugel, Kaschmir, iii. 36; Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 185.

* Conolly (Edward), "Sketch of the Physical Geography of Seistan," Journ. As. Soc. Beng., 1840, p. 712, states that it is nearly dry during the greater part of the year, though water may be always found by digging in its bed.

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ing jungle. This was fired by their enemies, by whom they were intercepted and cut to pieces in attempting to escape. Lat. 34° 17′, long. 73° 20′.

Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 293.

FUTI PANJAL.—A mountain in Kashmir, is one of that range which bounds the valley to the southward. According to the estimate of Vigne, its height must exceed 12,000 feet, as its summit rises above the lake Hosah Nag, which has that elevation. Its name signifies the mountain of victory. Its culminating ridge in some measure resembles the arc of a circle, the extremities of which are east and west, and the northern or concave part, directed towards Kashmir. Its total length is about forty miles. Lat. 33° 20′, long. 74° 30′.

Burnes' Pol. Pow. of Sikhs, 3; Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 229; Mil. Op. in Afg. 43.

FUTTEGHUR.—A fort built by the Sikhs, to command the eastern end of the Khyber Pass. It is situate a mile north-east from Jamrood, and being close to the entrance of the pass, has great command over it. The defences consist of a square of three hundred yards, protecting an octagonal fort, in the centre of which is a lofty mass of buildings commanding the surrounding country. The supply of water from the mountain-streams is liable to be cut off by the hostile Khyberees of the adjacent hills. In the hope of providing a remedy for this inconvenience, the Sikhs have sunk a well two hundred feet deep, but without reaching water. Lat. 33° 58′, long. 71° 30′.

Jour. As. Soc. 1837, p. 190; Wade, Jour. of a Voyage down the Sutluj.

FUTTEGURH.—A town in the north-eastern extremity of Bhawlpoor, about a mile from the left bank of the Ghara river. Lat. 30° 26′, long. 73° 54′. The surrounding country forms a district bearing the same name.

[1] Mil. Op. in Afg. 379.

FUTTEHABAD.[1]—A small town in the plain of Jelalabad, occupied by the British troops, under Sir Robert Sale, during the advance on Kabool in 1842. The elevation above the sea is 3,098 feet.[2] Lat. 34° 21′, long. 70° 13′.

[2] Hough, 302.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

FUTTEHPOOR, in Beloochistan, a village in the province of Cutch Gundava, situate on the road from Gundava to Larkhana, five miles south of the former place. Lat. 28° 25′, long. 67° 35′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

FUTTEHPOOR.—A town in Sinde, on the great route from Hyderabad to Bukkur, and forty miles south-west of the latter place. It is situate at the northern extremity of an extensive plain, stretching above a hundred miles in a southerly direction, and at the distance of eight or ten miles from the left bank of

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the Indus. This plain having an elevation of from thirty to sixty feet above the river, and consisting of a hard tenacious marl, generally free from saline efflorescence, is considered by Lord[2] the most salubrious part of Sinde, and consequently the best locality for the cantonment of troops, Futtehpoor is in Lat. 26° 20′, long. 68° 10′.

[2] Medical Mem. 67.

FUTTEHPOOR, in the Punjab, a village situate on the left bank of the Indus, thirty-eight miles above the confluence of the Punjnud. Lat. 29° 24′, long. 70° 49′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

FUTTEHPORE, in Afghanistan, a halting-place on the route from Kandahar to Ghuznee, and thirty-seven miles south-west of this last place. The country is open, well watered, and fertile, but intersected by numerous water-courses. It is in an elevated tract 7,426 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 33° 2′, long. 67° 44′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 60; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Obs. in Afg.

FUTTEYULI JULLAILEE.—A village in Sinde, situate on the right bank of the Poorana, a great offset of the Indus. Lat. 24° 52′, long. 68° 56′.

Ms. Survey Map.

FUTTIHPOOR.—A town in the Punjab, on the route from Lahore to Mooltan, and a hundred miles south-west of the former place. It is situate in a fertile and well-cultivated country, on the left bank of the river Ravee. Lat. 30° 50′, long. 73° 2′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Burnes' Bokh. iii. 141.

FUTTIPOOR.—A large village in Sinde, on the right of the route from Sehwan to Larkhana, and seventy miles north of the former place. It is situate on an offset of the Indus, and three miles from the right bank of the main stream of that river, in a level and fertile country. Lat. 27° 16′, long. 68° 15′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

FUTTOOLAH KILLA, or PUTTOOLA KILLA, in Afghanistan, is a village with a fort, on the route from the Kojuk Pass to Kandahar, from which town it is distant fifty miles south-east. It is dependent for water upon a canal, by which that important agent to the maintenance of existence and comfort is brought from some hills lying about fifty miles to the north; so that the supply can be easily intercepted. From this cause the British army was subjected to severe suffering when encamped here in April, 1839. The elevation of this place above the sea is 3,918 feet. Lat. 31° 7′, long. 66° 4′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Hough, Narr. of Exp. to Afg. 90; Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 115.

FUTTY KHAN.—A village in Daman, Afghanistan, situate on an offset of the river Indus, four miles west of the main

Walker's Map of Afg.

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stream, fifty miles south of Dera Ismael Khan, and seventy miles north of Dera Ghazee Khan. Lat. 31° 5′, long. 70° 49′.

Walker's Map of Afg.

FYZABAD.—A village in Western Afghanistan, situate on the river Hury or Heri Rood, thirty-two miles east of the town of Herat. Lat. 34° 22′, long. 62° 44′.

G.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GAD or GHAR, in Afghanistan, is a fort on the right bank of the river Turnak, and on the route from Kandahar to Ghuznee, from which last place it is distant seventy-five miles south-west. When Kandahar and Kabool were under separate and independent governments, this place belonged to the former, being just within the frontier-line dividing the two states. Lat. 32° 40′, long. 67° 34′.

E.I.C. Ms. Map.

GAHAYJA, in Sinde, a village on the route from Shikarpoor to Larkhana, and fourteen miles south-west of the former town. It is rather a thriving place, having about five hundred inhabitants. There is a supply of water from wells. Lat. 27° 47′, long. 68° 30′.

GAHRAH.—See GARRAH.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Masson, Kalat, 331.

GAJEN.—A village of Cutch Gundava, in Beloochistan, is situate about eight miles north-west of the town of Gundava. Lat. 28° 33′, long. 67° 28′.

GAJIN.—See GAZIN.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GANCHA, in Sinde, a village on the route from Kotree to Sehwan, and thirty-nine miles south-east of the latter place. It is situate a mile from the right bank of the Indus, in a fertile and well-cultivated tract. Lat. 26° 4′, long. 68° 4′.

Map of N.W. Frontier.

GANGA.—A village of the Punjab, situate on the right bank of the Chenaub river, forty miles south-west of Mooltan. Lat. 29° 38′, long. 71° 11′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GANGREH GOTE, in Sinde, a village on the route from Kotree to Sehwan. It is situate on the right bank of the Indus, in a fertile and well-cultivated tract. The road near this place,

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though not altogether free from impediments, is in general good. Lat. 25° 44′, long. 68° 20′.

GANSYH BUL.—See GUNYSH BUL.

GARDOU.[1]—A halting-place in Afghanistan, situate on the route from Kandahar, by Babur-ka-Killa, to Dera Ismael Khan, and one hundred miles west of the latter place. This route lies between the Gomul route on the north and the Boree on the south. It has been very little explored, but seems, westward of the Suliman mountains, to join that described by Leech,[2] under the name of the Hyob, or Wahwa Pass, from Dera Deen Puna to Kandahar. Lat. 31° 40′, long. 69° 29′.

[1] Ms. Survey Map.

[2] App. 40.

GARRAH.—A village in Sinde, on the north-western border of the Delta of the Indus, and twenty-five miles from its western bank. Lat. 24° 44′, long. 67° 36′.

Outram, Rough Notes, 6.

GARRAH.—A small stream in Sinde, flowing by the village of the same name, and falling into a long creek opening into the Indian Ocean ten miles east of Kurrachee. The mouth of the Garrah creek is in lat. 24° 45′, long. 67° 10′. As the country on each side of Garrah is low, both westward, to the mouth of this creek, and also eastward, and the stream communicates with the Indus, it seems probable that a ship-canal might be formed, to connect Kurrachee with the deep and wide part of the Indus, near Tatta. The country between the Garrah river and the port of Kurrachee, it is to be observed, is also low and suitable for the purpose.

Pott. Belooch. 345; Horsburgh, E.I. Dir. i. 492; Mass. Bal. Afg. Panj. i. 460; Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, ii. 214.

GARTOPE, GARDOKH, or GARO.—A village, or rather pastoral station, in Southern Tibet, close to the border of Ladakh. Moorcroft (who, with his companions, are the only Europeans known to have visited it) describes the village as consisting of little more than a number of felt tents, with a few houses of unburnt brick. It is, however, a place of some trade in summer, when the productions of Tibet and China are exchanged for those of Kashmir and Hindostan. Amongst these articles of commerce, tea and shawl-wool are the most important. The place is almost deserted in winter; the elevation, which exceeds 16,000 feet, then rendering the climate too severe for animal life. Its vicinity is the natural and favourite *habitat* of the shawl-goat, and besides, it in summer feeds numerous herds of yaks and kine, and flocks of the hardy Himalayan sheep. Moorcroft states those that he

As. Research. xii. 440-450; Moorcr. Jour. to Lake Manasa-rovara; Id. Punj. Bokh. i. 363, 364.

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saw here to be not fewer than 40,000, though vast numbers had just perished by an epidemic. The stream which flows by Gartope, and which is called the Eekung Choo, is supposed by Moorcroft to be the principal stream of the nascent Indus, though the truth of this position may be doubted. Gold abounds remarkably in this region, being principally found in a red auriferous earth, but the quantity extracted is inconsiderable. This is owing partly to the scantiness, weakness, and ignorance of the population, and partly to the operation being discouraged by the Chinese authorities, who entertain a dread that the knowledge of such natural wealth would incite foreign aggression. Lat. 31° 40′, long. 80° 24′.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GAZAH,[1] in Beloochistan, a halting-place, with a collection of springs from subterraneous aqueducts, on the route from Munzilgah, at the western entrance of the Bolan Pass, to Kelat, and forty miles north of the latter place. The elevation must be very great, as Munzilgah[2] is 5,793 feet above the level of the sea, and Kelat[3] 6,000, and the road between them level. Hence the cold is so severe, that the population, generally of a migratory and pastoral character, descends every autumn, to spend the winter in the level warm plains of Cutch Gundava. Gazah is in lat. 29° 24′, long. 66° 35′.

[2] Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 55; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Obs. in Afg.

[3] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GAZIN.—A village of the province of Jalawan, in Beloochistan, about forty-two miles south of Kelat, and near the western extremity of the Gundava or Moola Pass. Its elevation above the sea is about 5,000 feet, yet neighbouring mountains rise to a great height above it in many directions. Lat. 28° 18′, long. 66° 29′.

Jour. As. Soc. 1841, p. 807; Grif. Rep. on Subjects connected with Afg.; Hough, Nar. of Exp. to Afg. 333; Lord, Koh-i-Damun, 45.

GEEDUR GULLEE.—In Afghanistan, in the province of Peshawur, is a pass between Peshawur and Attock, and has received its name, *the Jackal's Pass*, or *Neck*, from its being so extremely narrow, that the natives, in exaggeration, say that a jackal only can make its way through it. The defile is not more than ten or twelve feet wide, and is bounded on each side by rather high and rugged hills. Though much frequented, it does not appear to be regarded as important in a military point of view, probably from the facility with which it can be turned. It is five miles west of Attock. Lat. 33° 56′, long. 72° 10′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GERAEE REMAN, in Afghanistan, is a village of the Dera-

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jat, on the Gomul route from Ghuznee to Dera Ismael Khan, and about eighteen miles westward of the latter place. The road is in this part good, and there is a copious supply of water from a kareez, or subterranean aqueduct. Lat. 31° 48′, long. 70° 34′.

GERAMNEE.—A village in the south-west of Sinde, four or five miles north of the border of the Great Western Rin. Lat. 24° 28′, long. 70° 36′. E.I.C. Ms. Survey Map.

GHAH KIRBEH.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the road between Kandahar and the province of Seistan, seventy-five miles west of the town of Giriskh. Lat. 31° 42′, long. 63° 6′. Walker's Map of Afg.

GHAIN-I-BALA.—A village in Kafiristan, situate on the Tagoo river, seventy miles north-east of Kabool. Lat. 35° 15′, long. 69° 54′. Walker's Map of Afg.

GHAR.—See GAD.

GHARA, the name by which the united streams of the Beas and Sutluj are known, from their confluence at Endreesa to the confluence with the Chenaub, in lat. 29° 20′, long. 71° 5′. The length of course between these points is about three hundred miles. After the confluence last mentioned, the united streams are called the Punjnud. At the ferry of Hurekee, a short distance below the confluence of the Beas and Sutluj,[1] Burnes found "the Ghara a beautiful stream, never fordable," two hundred and seventy-five yards wide at the lowest season, and twelve feet deep, running at the rate of two miles and a quarter an hour. In the same locality Vigne found it two hundred yards wide.[2] It is remarkably direct in its general course, which is south-west, but tortuous at short intervals. In the lower part of its course, where it forms the boundary, it is a slow muddy stream,[3] with low banks of soft alluvial earth, overflowed to the extent of several miles on occasion of the slightest swell. The confluence with the Chenaub takes place without any turbulence, in a low, marshy track, in which the channels of the rivers are continually changing.[4] Each river is about five hundred yards wide, and the united stream about eight hundred yards. The water of the Chenaub is reddish, that of the Ghara pale, and for several miles downwards the difference of hue may be observed, the right side of the stream being of a red, and the left of a pale hue.

[1] Bokh. i. 5.
[2] Ghuznee, 10.
[3] Lord, Med. Rep. on Indus, 66; Elph. 20.
[4] Burnes, iii. 98, 287.

GHAZEE-ABAD.—A village in Northern Afghanistan, situate on the left bank of the Alishang river. Lat. 35° 18′, long. 70° 19′. Walker's Map of Afg.

GHIZNI.—See GHUZNEE.

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E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Outram, Rough Notes, 102; Hough, Nar. of Ex. to Afg. 154.

GHOJAN, in Afghanistan, a fort and district on an elevated part of the valley of the Turnak river, from the right bank of which the fort is distant about four miles. This valley is watered by several clear streams, and is fertile and well cultivated. The elevation above the sea is 7,068 feet. It is on the route from Kandahar to Ghuznee; from which last place it is distant eighty miles south-west. Lat. 32° 42′, long. 67° 23′.

Outram, Rough Notes, 17; Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, i. 75.

GHOLAM-SHAH-KA-KOTE, in Sinde, a small but thriving town in the delta, is situate on the right or western bank of the Buggaur, or western branch of the Indus, and on the route from the sea-port of Vikkur to Tatta. The surrounding country is well cultivated and productive, especially of sugar-cane. Lat. 24° 39′, long. 67° 41′.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

GHOLAM SHAH.—A village in Afghanistan, now in ruins. Lat. 29° 35′, long. 64° 23′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, ii. 135.

GHONDAN, in Afghanistan, is a mountain, giving name to a district on the route from Shawl to Ghuznee, and about a hundred and twenty miles south of this last place. The country here is very rugged, and the road presents difficulties which render it nearly impassable for wheel-carriages. There is a good supply of water brought to the foot of the mountain by a small canal. Lat. 32°, long. 67° 33′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GHONDEE JOOMA.—A village in Afghanistan, on the road from Ghuznee to Kandahar, about one hundred miles south-west of the former place, and one hundred and twenty miles north-east of the latter. Lat. 32° 22′, long. 67° 13′.

Walker's Map of N.W. Frontier.

GHOORKA.—A village in the Punjab, forty-five miles south-east of Lahore, on the road from Attock to Ferozpoor. Lat. 31° 16′, long. 74° 58′.

GHORABAREE, in Sinde.—See VIKKUR.

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GHORA TRUP.[1]—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the right bank of the river Indus, eleven miles south-west of Attock, and thirty south-east of Peshawur. The river here has a very dangerous rapid, with a sudden fall of a foot and a half, resulting from the lateral contraction of the high and rocky banks inclosing it, as the depth is no less than a hundred and eighty-six feet. Wood[2] describes the passage as very dangerous. "Though the fall was shot with startling rapidity, the boat, when over, seemed spell-bound to the spot, and hung for some time under the watery wall in spite of the most strenuous efforts of her crew. At last she

[2] Oxus, 125.

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moved, the men cheered, and out she darted into the fair channel." The breadth of the Indus here, is only two hundred and fifty feet, and through this narrow gut the whole of its immense volume of water rushes at the rate of from nine to ten miles an hour, and with the noise of thunder. Ghora Trup is about six miles below Nilab, and the whole of this distance may be described as one immense and irresistible rapid. Lat. 33° 46′, long. 72° 9′.

GHORBUND.[1]—A village in Northern Afghanistan, in a gorge on the southern slope of the Hindoo Koosh. It gives name to the valley of Ghorbund, in which it is situated, and also to the river, which flowing down the valley, falls into the river of Punchshir, on the western side. The valley of Ghorbund is fertile, and extends about fifty miles in a direction from south-west to north-east, between cliffs of slate and quartz, occasionally interrupted by basaltic rocks, amygdaloid, volcanic ashes, sulphate of lime, and other indications of igneous action. It abounds in minerals, and at Ferengal, a mine of very rich lead ore has been worked to a great extent and with remarkable skill. (See FERENGAL.) There are also deposits of lapis-lazuli and veins of silver, of antimony, and especially of iron in the valley of Ghorbund. [2]This valley is mentioned in the Ayeen Akbery, as having an inconceivable variety of fragrant shrubs and flowers, there being thirty sorts of tulips. Mention is also made of mines of silver and lapis-lazuli. The village of Ghorbund, which is surrounded by fine and productive gardens and orchards, is in lat. 35° 4′, long. 68° 47′.

[1] Lord, Koh-i-Damun, 53; Baber, Mem. 445; Wood, Oxus, 186-187; Burnes' Pers. Narr. 153.

[2] ii. 183.

The Ghorbund Pass proceeds from Charikar, in the Kohistan, up this valley and debouches into the Pass of Hageguk. About ten miles from its entrance, the Koushan Pass diverges to the north and crosses the Hindoo Koosh into Kunduz.

GHORE,[1] in Western Afghanistan, is a ruinous, ill-peopled town, the capital of a petty province, professedly dependant on Herat, from which last city it is distant a hundred and twenty miles south-east. It is, however, actually independent; the weak governor who represents the Shah of Herat being unable to levy any taxes on the chieftains and people who inhabit forts scattered over the surrounding country, or lie encamped in the neighbourhood of those strong holds. Though now so insignificant, Ghore was at one time the capital of sovereigns whose power extended over Khorasan, Afghanistan, Sinde, and Lahore. In the year 1010,[2] it was subdued by the celebrated Mahmood of Ghuznee, but forty-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; Conolly, Jour. to India, ii. 70.

[2] Price, Mahometan Hist. ii. 286, 309-316, 453-456;

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Malcolm, Hist. of Persia, i. 344-346.

one years afterwards the Prince of Ghore revolted, and, taking Ghuznee, carried the principal inhabitants to Ghore, where he caused their throats to be cut, and used their blood in the preparation of mortar for repairing the fortifications. In 1186 Mahmood, sultan of Ghore, made himself master of Lahore. He left no successor, and his dominions were seized by his slaves. The Ghorian sovereignty then disappears from history, and the relics of its dominion were finally swept away by the Tartar hordes of Zingis Khan and his successors. Elphinstone[3] supposes Ghore to have been one of the earliest seats of the Afghan race, and to have been, in the ninth century, subject to an Arabian sovereign. Ghore is situate in lat. 32° 58′, long. 63° 21′.

[3] Acc. of Caubul, 152, 153.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GHORO TROP.—See Ghora Trup.

GHOSGURH, or ROOKHUNPOOR, in Bhawlpoor, is situate in the Great Desert, on the road from the city of Bhawlpoor to Jessulmair. It is eighty-four miles south of Bhawlpoor. Lat. 28° 24′, long. 72° 4′.

Map of N.W. Frontier.

GHOSPOOR.—A village in Bhawlpoor, eight miles south-east from the river Indus, and eighteen miles north from Khanpoor, from whence there is a road. Lat. 28° 51′, long. 70° 36′.

GHULGHULEH.—See Gulgula.

Walker's Map of Afg.

GHUNYMUT HUZARUH.—A village in Afghanistan, two miles north of the Moorghab river. Lat. 34° 59′, long. 65° 12′.

Ms. Survey Map.

GHURRUK.—A village of the province of Kelat, in Beloochistan, on the road from the town of Kelat to Nooshky, and eighteen miles distant from the former place. Lat. 29° 6′, long. 66° 21′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GHURRY, in Sinde, a village on the route from Roree to Jessulmair, and sixteen miles south-east of the former place. It is situate on the northern boundary of the Thurr or Great Sandy Desert, and about three miles east of the left bank of the Eastern Narra, a great offset of the Indus. This stream in time of inundation is here fifty yards wide and twenty feet deep, but it becomes nearly dry at other times. Ghurry is a considerable village with about a dozen shops, and is capable of furnishing supplies in moderate quantity. Lat. 27° 31′, long. 69° 7′.

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

GHUZAMURIDEE.—A village in Afghanistan, situate on the road from Ghuznee to Dera Ismael Khan, about two miles from the right bank of the Gomul river. Lat. 32° 22′, long. 68° 58′.

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GHUZNEE.[1]—An ancient and celebrated town and fortress of Afghanistan, situate on the western extremity[2] of a range of hills running east and west and rising a moderate height above the plain.[3] As the plain itself lies very high, the site has an elevation of 7,726 feet above the sea.[4] The shape of the whole inclosed fortress is nearly an irregular square, the angles of which stand in the direction of the four cardinal points,[5] and the total circuit is about a mile and a quarter. The face of the rock on which the walls are built is about thirty-five feet high, and scarped nearly perpendicularly; the walls themselves are about the same height, so that the parapet is seventy feet above the ditch.[6] This wall is flanked by numerous towers, and surrounded by a *fausse braye*. A wet ditch runs along the bottom of the steep on which the wall is built, but for about a furlong on the north-eastern side from the northern angle this defence is wanting. The ditch is supplied with water from the river of Ghuznee, which flows round the western angle, and is crossed by two bridges. The citadel, in the north of the town, is an irregular square, having a magazine in the west quarter and a granary in the east. Under the rule of Dost Mahomed Khan, it was occupied as the palace of the governor, one of his sons. Though much higher than the town, and from this cause presenting a formidable appearance, it is commanded by neighbouring hills, from which shot and shells could be showered down on it with great effect.[7] There are three gates: the Khenak, at the bridge-head over the river, at the western angle; the Kandahar gate in the south-eastern side; the Kabool in the north-eastern. The two former had been walled up previously to the arrival of the British army; the Kabool gate was left unobstructed, in the expectation of reinforcements from that quarter. The river was at one time dammed up by a mound eighty feet high and six hundred feet long, made by the Gaznevide Sultans, to collect water for irrigation and other purposes; but when Allahudeen, the Prince of Ghore, stormed and destroyed Ghuznee, he also destroyed this useful work.[8]

The present population of Ghuznee has been variously estimated. By some it has been computed at not more than 3,000,[9] exclusive of the garrison. By others it has been thought probable that in ordinary times the population amounts to 10,000.[1] The bazaars are extensive, and the town is repre-

[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; *Ead.* Ms. Map.
[2] Hough, Jour. Exp. to Afg. 227.
[3] Forster, Jour. Beng. Eng. ii. 110.
[4] Jour. As. Soc. 1842, p. 62; Grif. Bar. and Ther. Obs. in Afgh.
[5] Plan of Fortress in Outram, Rough Notes, 113.
[6] Lord Keane, in Despatch in App. to Kennedy, Sinde and Kabool, ii. 249; Thomson and Peat, ibid. 266.
[7] Havelock, War in Afg. ii. 70; Allen, March through Sinde and Afg. 266; Mil. Op. in Afg. 302.
[8] Baber, Mem. 149; Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 433.
[9] Hough, ut supra, 227.
[1] E.I.C. Ms. Doc.

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sented as an *entrepôt* for merchandize between the Punjab, the Indus, and Kabool. There are many villages and much cultivation in the neighbourhood. Ghuznee was one of the stages of the Dawk, or mounted post, during the reign of the Mogul kings. It is thirteen miles and a quarter from the ruined Chuparkana of the Dawk, near Ranee; the road from thence is for the first six miles moderately good. In that distance it crosses one or two dry nullahs and five running streams. Afterwards it becomes sandy, and a broad river-bed is crossed. At seven miles and a quarter from Ranee, a deep narrow water-course is passed, and thenceforward the road to Ghuznee is good.

In consequence of the elevation of the site, the cold is intense in winter, causing the mercury to fall from 10° to 20° below zero, and freezing the streams and pools to the depth of several feet.[2] There are accounts of the population having been several times destroyed by snow-storms.[3] Three miles to the north-east of Ghuznee are the ruins of the old city, destroyed in the middle of the twelfth century by the Prince of Ghore.[4] Amidst the destruction which overtook nearly all beside, the conqueror spared the tomb of the renowned Mahmood of Ghuznee, the ruler of Persia, Turkestan, Afghanistan, and a considerable part of India. The tomb is a rude and humble structure, consisting of an oblong chamber, thirty-six feet long and eighteen wide, with a mud cupola. The grave-stone is of marble, covered with inscriptions and highly polished, the result of being handled by numerous visitors during several centuries. The interior is hung with ostrich eggs, peacock feathers, and other trumpery. The apartment in which repose the relics of the "mighty victor, mighty lord," was, previously to the British invasion, closed by the gates which it is believed he triumphantly removed from the temple of Somnauth, in Guzerat. These gates, to which a rather disproportionate importance has been attributed by Christian, Hindoo, and Mussulman, are of sandal-wood, eighteen feet high, each five feet broad and three inches thick, very beautifully carved in tasteful arabesques. As Mahmood is said to have removed these gates in 1024, they must, in this view, be above eight hundred years old, yet they are still in perfect preservation. In 1842, when the British, under General Nott, dismantled Ghuznee,* they car-

[2] Crawford in App. to Eyre, Mil. Op. at Kabool, 409.

[3] Elph. Acc. of Caubul, 137.

[4] D'Herbelot, Bibl. Orientale, iii. 216; Price, Mahom. Hist. ii. 312; Feruhta, i. 167; Malcolm, Hist. of Pers. i. 345.

* It has been doubted whether these gates were those of the Temple of Somnath at Pattan, in Guzerat, and the doubt has probably arisen from the absence

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ried off these gates, with the view of restoring them to their original place in the temple at Pattan, in Guzerat. The mace,[5] asserted to be that of "the destroyer," the name under which Mahmood is familiarly designated in Oriental history and tra-

[5] Atkinson. Exp. to Afg. 222; Masson, Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. 290.

of any mention of the circumstance in Ferishta,[1] in the Rozet as Sefa,[2] and in several other works. These authorities, while they recount the well-known story of the idol which Mahmood broke with his mace, and which, thereupon (according to the current tradition), was found to contain vast treasure, make no reference to the gates. In this silence they are followed by the Ayeen Akbery,[3] D'Herbelot,[4] Price,[5] Malcolm,[6] Gibbon,[7] and Wilson.[8] There is certainly a deficiency of written evidence on the side of those who maintain that these gates were once those of the Temple of Somnath; but, on the other hand, the voice of tradition is very loud and general in their favour. Elphinstone,[9] who has drawn so large an amount of information from oral statements of the natives, having described the tomb of Mahmood, adds,—"The doors, which are very large, are of sandal-wood, and are said to have been brought by the sultaun as a trophy from the famous Temple of Somnaut, in Guzerat, which he sacked in his last expedition to India." To the same effect are the statements of Wood,[1] Hough,[2] Havelock,[3] Kennedy,[4] Atkinson,[5] and Masson.[6] The Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough, who, it is to be presumed, would be careful to proceed upon accurate information in a matter concerning which the government was about to be committed, writes thus to General Nott: "You will bring away from the tomb of Mahmood of Ghuznee his club, which hangs over it, and you will bring away the gates of his tomb, which are the gates of the Temple of Somnaut."[7] Allen,[8] mentioning their removal, gives the following vivid description of the affliction and humiliation of the Afghans at their loss: "This morning the sandal-wood gates were taken from the tomb of Mahmood of Ghuznee and brought into camp, previous to their being removed to Hindostan. Upon the possession of these gates the people greatly prided themselves, and the numerous fakeers attending at the tomb wept at their removal, as they accounted them their most valuable treasure." Burnes,[9] writing in 1832, several years before any intention of invading Afghanistan was entertained, thus refers to the position ascribed to these gates by the prevailing belief: "It is worthy of remark, that the ruler of the Punjab, in a negotiation which he lately carried on with the ex-king of Cabool, Shooja-ool-Moolk, stipulated as one of the conditions of his restoration to the throne of his ancestors, that he should deliver up the sandal-wood gates at the shrine of the Emperor Mahmood, being the same which were brought from Somnath, in India, when that destroyer smote the idol, and the precious stones fell from his body. Upwards of eight hundred years have elapsed since the spoliation, but the Hindoo still remembers it, though these doors have so long adorned the tomb of the Sultan Mahmood."

With reference to the controversy that has arisen, as well as for the purpose of presenting a minute description of the gates in their present state, the subjoined report of a committee of engineer and artillery officers, assembled by order of General Nott, may possess some interest. It also affords information, completing the account given in the text of Mahmood's tomb.

[1] Ferishta, i. 73.
[2] As quoted by Kittoe, in Note on Somnath, Jour. As. Soc. 1838, p. 883.
[3] ii. 88.
[4] Bibl. Orientale, iii. 520.
[5] Mahommedan Hist. ii. 290.
[6] Hist. of Pers. i. 334, 335.
[7] Decline and Fall.
[8] On Religious Sects of the Hindoos, As. Researches, xvii. 195.
[9] Acc. of Caubul, 432.

[1] Oxus, 5.
[2] Narr. of Exp. in Afg. 228.
[3] War in Afg. ii. 94.
[4] Sinde and Kabool, ii. 61.
[5] Exp. into Afg.
[6] Bal. Afg. Panj. ii. 220.
[7] Letter of Gov.-Gen. in Mil. Op. in Afg. 328.
[8] Ut supra, 277.

[9] Bokhara, i. 175.

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dition, has been usually exhibited by the priest who officiates at his tomb, and it is, as might be expected of one assigned to the use of so mighty a hero, too ponderous to be wielded by

"Camp, near Peshawur, 8th November, 1842.

"Considering the great age of these gates, the probable injury sustained by them in their displacement from the temple of Somnath and transport to Ghuznee, the circumstance of their having been taken down and buried during the invasion of Afghanistan by Chenghiz Khan, to preserve them from destruction by the troops of that conqueror, and their subsequent disinterment and re-erection, they must be deemed in good preservation. Great care has been observed in their packing and carriage since their removal from the tomb of Mahmood at Ghuznee, and they do not appear to have sustained any material damage from their transport thus far on their return to India.

"The tomb of Mahmood of Ghuznee has been for ages a place of pilgrimage, almost of adoration, to Mahomedans, and the gates objects of especial attention; it is not, therefore, matter of surprise that the lower portions of the gates, within the reach of a man's hand, have suffered greatly; the carved work has in some places disappeared, small portions having, probably, from time to time, been abstracted as relics. Here and there, pieces of carved wood, perhaps of the same antiquity as the gates brought with them from Somnath, dissimilar in pattern, have been used to replace the original carving, and in other places inferior material and workmanship have been employed to repair the fabric. But the upper portions of the gates still retain much of the original carving, which is in high relief, of beautiful execution, and in a wonderful state of preservation.

"The gates appear to have been formerly decorated with plates of some precious metal, fixed to the wood-work round the carved compartments by small slips of iron. Many of these slips still remain, in regular patterns, over the top of the gates; lower down they have altogether disappeared.

"The frames of the gates are in double folds, hinged in the centre; their height is eleven feet, and their aggregate width nine and a half feet.

"The gates are surrounded by a framing, composed of small pieces of carved wood, united by numerous joints in regular pattern. This portion of the work, though of great age, seems of more modern and slighter manufacture than the gates themselves. The exterior dimensions of their framing (now in four separate portions) are sixteen and a half feet in height, and thirteen and a half in width. The framing is in very fair preservation, excepting near the ground, where seats seem to have existed on either side the gateway, and the portions of the framing in this position, to the height of a man's shoulders, have been fairly rubbed away. The construction of either framing, and the numerous joints of the work, render it peculiarly liable to damage from travelling over rough roads, or from frequent removal.

"We are of opinion that it will not be difficult to restore all essential portions of the gates that are now wanting, and to fix them in serviceable condition in any building destined to their reception; but some judgment would be required to make any repair or restoration harmonize with the air of extreme antiquity possessed by the original portions of the gates.

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any of the present race of men. Previously to the capture of the place by the British, it had been removed, that it might not fall into their hands. The building is environed with luxuriant gar-

"In consonance with the Major-General's request, we have the honour to forward herewith sketches of the gates, with the dimensions accurately entered on the face of the drawing.

"The Major-General having desired the committee to state their opinion as to the expediency of conveying the gates in a frame adapted to elephant-carriage, we beg to state our apprehension that such a mode of conveyance might be productive of serious injury to them. The wood is extremely dry and brittle, and the greatest care is requisite to guard against the more delicate portions of the work being even touched. The gates are not heavy—they do not probably exceed 500 lbs. in weight—and we estimate the entire weight of the gates and framing at less than half a ton; but their surface is great compared with the scantling of the frame-work; and the swaying motion of the elephant, and the necessity that would exist for daily loading and unloading the animal, could scarcely fail to open the joints and dislodge the frailer portions of the work, however carefully secured.

"We would, therefore, respectfully suggest that a car, with a double framing, between which the gates should be placed, and to which they should be secured by wedges well padded, measures being taken to prevent the entire weight of the gates falling on any portion of their own frame-work, might be expediently prepared at Ferozepore to receive them, such car being adapted to elephant-draft. But the gates alone should, we think, be thus carried, the framing being transported to its destination, packed as (with the gates) it is at present, in felts and tarpaulins. In any case, we would recommend that, on their arrival at Ferozepore, both gates and framing should be carefully examined, and some strengthening, by ties and braces, given to the slighter portions, to guard, as far as possible, against the chance of small pieces becoming dislodged, and perhaps lost on the road.

"In examining, on this occasion, the framing surrounding the gates, the committee observed a Cufic inscription carved in the wood, with a copy and translation of which, appended to our report, we have been furnished by Major Rawlinson. We think that it will give an interest to this document if we attach to it a translation of the inscription on Mahmood's tomb, with which we have been favoured by the same distinguished Orientalist. Lieut. Studdart has also enabled us to annex a drawing of the sarcophagus, with an exact copy of the Cufic inscription thereon."

(Signed) Edw. Sanders, Major, Eng., and President.
C. Blood, Capt., Bombay Art., and Member.
John Studdart, Lieut., Bombay Eng., and Member.
C. F. North, Lieut., Bombay Eng., and Member.

Translation of an Arabic Inscription on the Gates of Somnath.

"In the name of the most merciful God! (May there be) forgiveness from God for the most noble Ameer, the great King, (he who was) born to become the lord of the state and the lord of religion, Abul Kasim Mahmúd, the son

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dens and orchards, watered by an aqueduct discharging an abundant supply of fine water; and this delightful suburb is hence denominated Roza, or the garden.

The ruins of the old city consist of a vast extent of shapeless mounds. The only remains of its former splendour are two minarets, four hundred yards apart, which are said to mark the limits of the bazaar of the ancient city. They are of brick, above a

of Subaktagin! May the mercy of God be upon him! [the remaining phrase illegible.]"

Translation of the Inscription in Cufic Characters on the Sarcophagus of the Tomb of the Sultan Mahmúd at Ghuznee.

"May there be forgiveness from God upon him, who is the great lord, the noble Nizam-ud-din Abul Kasim Mahmúd, the son of Subaktagin! May God have mercy upon him!"

Mem.—On the reverse of the sarcophagus there is an inscription, in the Neskh character, recording the date of the decease of Sultan Mahmúd as Thursday, the 7th remaining day (*i. e.* the 22nd or 23rd) of the month of Rabi Akhir, A. H. 421.

Translation of the Cufic Inscription, in the Suls character, on the Minaret nearest the village of Rozah.

"In the name of God the most merciful!

"The high and mighty Sultan, the melic of Islam, the right arm of the state, trustee of the faith, the victory-crowned, the patron of Moslems, the aid of the destitute, the munificence-endowed Mahmúd (may God glorify his testimony!), son of Subaktagin, the champion of champions, the emir of Moslems, ordered the construction of this lofty of loftiest of monuments: and of a certainty it has been happily and prosperously completed."

Translation of the Cufic Inscription, in the Suls character, on the Minaret nearest the town of Ghuznee.

"In the name of God the most merciful!

"(Erected.) By order of the mighty Sultan, the melic of Islam, the standard of dominion and wealth, the august Maso'od, son of the supporter of the state, Mahmúd, father of Ibraheem, defender of the faith, emir of Moslems, the right arm of dominion, the trustee of the faith, the master of the necks of the nations, the noble and imperial Sultan, lord of the countries of Arabia and Persia. May the great God perpetuate his throne and kingdom! Commemorated be his beneficence! May God forgive the sins of himself, his parents, and of all Moslems!"

Somnath, or *Somanath*,[1] was a name of Siva. The temple is still in such a state of preservation as to shew that it was skilfully constructed in a massive and imposing style of architecture, but it is utterly neglected and filthy. Full and excellent accounts of its present condition are given by Postans,[2] Kittoe,[2] and Burnes.[3]

[1] Wilson, in As. Researches, xvii. 195.
[2] Jour. As. Soc. 1838, p. 805, 888, Notes on a Jour. to Girnar.
[3] Jour. of As. Soc. 1838, p. 104, 107, Acc. of the Temple at Pattan Somnath.

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hundred feet high and twelve in diameter; and their proportions and style of architecture give them an interest for the eye equal to that afforded by their antiquity and historical associations to the imagination. One of them has a winding staircase within, and inclines considerably over its base. That buildings so easily demolished should have been spared in the destruction of the old city by the Prince of Ghore, may perhaps have resulted from some religious feeling with which they were associated.

Probably the earliest authentic notice which history affords of Ghuznee is of the date 976, when it was made the seat of government by Abustakeen, an adventurer of Bokhara. He was, after a short interval, succeeded by Subuctageen, the father of the renowned Mahmood the *destroyer*. Few pursued the career of conquest with more perseverance or success than Mahmood, whose empire extended from the Tigris to the Ganges, and from the Indian Ocean to the Oxus. It fell to pieces on his death; and in 1151, his capital, Ghuznee, was stormed by Allahudeen, Prince of Ghour, who massacred the inhabitants on the spot, with the exception of those of rank, whom he conveyed to Ghore, and there butchered them, using their blood to moisten the mortar with which he constructed fortifications. From that period Ghuznee ceased to be independent, and at the time of the British invasion, was held by a garrison of 3,000 men, under the command of Mahomed Hyder Khan, son of Dost Mahomed Khan. On the 23rd of July, 1839, it was stormed by the British army, commanded by Sir John Keane, amounting to 4,863 men; 514 of the garrison were killed, 1,500 prisoners taken, with a loss on the part of the captors of only seventeen killed. In place of the tedious process of breaching, for which the assailants were but ill-prepared, Captain Thomson, of the Bengal Engineers, undertook to blow in one of the gates with gunpowder. This was effected in a most masterly and effective manner, and an opening thus made for the entrance of the storming party, who, after a severe struggle within the town, succeeded in planting the British colours on the citadel. In 1842, Ghuznee was surrendered by the British garrison to the Afghans; and shortly after, in the same year, retaken by the army under General Nott, by whom it was dismantled, and immediately evacuated. Lat. 33° 34′, long. 68° 18′.

GHUZNEE, River of, in Afghanistan, rises in the Huzareh

E.I.C. Ms. Doc.; *Ind.* Map; Outram, Rough Notes, 149.

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