

Ralph Fitch, a London merchant, visited it; as also did at various periods, Pietro delle Valle, Cæsar Fredericke, Francis d'Almeida, Eyda, Osario, and others.

1746. The Nawab of Cambay took possession of Ahmadabad.

1760. Given as the Dowry of Bu-Khanum (daughter of the Nuwab Mirza Jaffar) to the Persian nobleman, Mirza Muhammad Amir.

Najum Khan, their son, ruled over it.

Mumin Khan, his son, succeeded.

Mumin Khan (his brother) the 2nd, rules.

1845. Mumin Khan 3rd, governs.

1848. Fath Ali, his son, succeeded.

ROUTE 7.

Proceeding in an E. by S. direction.

SURAT TO DHOOLIA, VIA SEWAUN AND THE KONDABAREE GAUAT.

DISTANCE, 141 MILES 6½ FURLONGS.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Surat to Kurrodra	11	2½
Barlolee	10	6
Bajeepoor	11	6
Beara	8	0
Songurh	11	1
Nowapoor	15	6
Esaurwaree	11	4
Dhywal	17	0
Sakree	11	3
Nair	15	1
Kheir	8	5
Dhoolia	9	4
	141	6½

Leaving *Surat*, Route 1, proceed along a good hard road through a country covered with babool, pass the villages of **Maigund*, 1½; **Koombrea*, 1½; **Turolee*, ¼; **Autorlee*, 2½; **Kurrodra*, 5 miles; at all of which there is excellent encamping ground; also **Burra Brachia*, 7½ miles. We then cross the *Tapti* (Taptee) river (described at page 75), here fordable in the dry season, and at other times crossed by boats, which ply here. Within a quarter of a mile there is good encamping ground. *Chota Brachia* stands on the S. bank. There is also good encamping ground a quarter of a mile E. of the ford, close to the old cantonments.

BARDOLEE.

Territory, Guzerat. Collectorate of Surat. Civil Authority, collector at Surat. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Surat. Encamping ground on the N. side of the river. Telegraph station at Surat, 23 miles.

The town stands on the Moodhee river, and is situated in the Wusravee (Wasravi) Bheel (Bhil) state (Guzerat), which is bounded on the N. by Raj Peepia, E. by Candeish (Khandeish), and the Daung Rajah's country, W. by Gulf of Cambay and the Districts of Surat and Broach. It is 60 miles long

from E. to W., 41 broad, has an area of 450 square miles, with 33,300 inhabitants, and is under the political superintendence of the Bombay Government. It contains about 600 well-built tile-roofed houses.

Then proceeding along a good broad dry road, pass some deep narrow ravines, difficult for camels, owing to the thick bushes which grow close to the road, then cross, by a knee-deep ford, the *Moodhee* river, which is here 300 yards from Bardolee. The stream is broad but not rapid, and the banks of the river covered with thick brushwood. We then arrive at the village of

BAJEEPORA (11½ miles), Its small and indifferent encamping ground lies on the E. The country here intersected by small streams, presents a well cultivated aspect. Cross the *Moodhee* river, 1 mile, and thence for 7 miles to the village of

BEARA.

Territory, Guzerat. Collectorate of Surat. Civil Authority, Collector at Surat, 4½ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Surat. Telegraph station at Surat, 4½ miles. Population, 7,000; houses, 500.

Large encamping ground S. W., on the bank of the *Moodhee* Agnee river, (the water bad). Cross *Saklee* nullah, 1½ mile, to *Nerpoor*, 1½ mile. Water is very scarce here in the hot season. Thence for 7½ miles to

SONGURH or SONEGURH.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Surat. Bazaar. Telegraph station at Surat, 45 miles. Population, 4,000. Houses, 800.

This town, which stands at the foot of a hill, contains a small fort. Water scarce in the hot season. Then pass on to *Anundpoor*, 6 miles, in the vicinity of which there is a good encamping ground to the N. W., cross the *Sooka Gowlee* Nullah (41 yds. broad), 4½ miles, the *Sasay* river (175 yds. broad), ½ mile, and also the *Rungwalle*, 3½ (80 yds. broad), enter the *Candeish* Collectorate, described Route 5, and ½ mile beyond stands

NOWAPOORA (Nowpoor).

Territory, Candeish. Collectorate of Dhoolia. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Dhoolia. Bazaar. Telegraph station at Dhoolia, 75 miles. Population, 2,000. Houses, 200.

This place contains a small brick fort (the walls of which are about 30 feet high), encamping ground W. of the fort, close to the walls, and about 60 yds. from the river.

Four miles beyond we cross the *Ryangan* river, 57 yds. broad, but only 13 yds. in dry weather, with sandy bed. Thence along a road through deep jungle, interspersed with ascents, descents, and ravines, with hills to the S., which range parallel to that stream for several miles, then cross a cultivated plain studded all the way with fine trees, after which we reach a fine stream of good water, which flows below a small *Gurree* (fort) 14½ miles, about 70 yds. square,

standing on a rising ground, strong walls, and towered at each angle. We then approach the village of

Esurwarree, 2 miles, situated on the river Surpin, amidst thick jungle. Here is a Serai. Then continuing our route, parallel to which flows a fine stream for 3 miles, cross the *Surpin* river, whose banks are difficult of access, and bed gravelly, and pass on to

Tegha Khans Serai, 4 miles, a Mussulman building at the entrance of the pass, which now serves as a Dhurmsalla. The country around is open. There are Bheels' huts on the hill to the S., and good encamping ground, but no provisions are obtainable; thence to the ascent of the *Kondabarre Ghaut*, 8½ miles, and then through jungle with ascents, descents, and ravines, pass the village of *Borkurunga*, then cross (several times) the *Bichun* river, 4½ miles, and we enter the town of

DEHYAL (Dhywal).

Territory, Candesh. Collectorate of Dhoolia. Good extensive encamping ground, N., close to a sugar cane plantation.

The route then leads along a good cart-road, through § *Bondgaum*, 1½; § *Gordai*, 2½; § *Puknoo*, 2½; § *Dusta* (Austa), 1½; and § *Kowla*, 2½, to *Sakree*, 1½, situated on the Khan river. Market on Thursdays, and good encamping ground to the W. and N., then cross the *Panjra* river (Panjur), which rises in lat. 20° 53', long. 75° 53', flows E., through the Collectorate of Candesh for 62 miles, thence N. for 30 miles, and falls into the Tapti river on the left side, in lat. 21° 14', long. 74° 59'. Here the banks are easy of access, the bed sandy, and a bund is erected across it. During the heavy rains travellers are sometimes delayed here for two or three days; pass the villages of *Shavellee*, 3½; *Akulpura*, 8; to

§ NEIR.

Territory, Candesh. Collectorate of Dhoolia. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Dhoolia. Encamping ground W. and N. Bazaar. Telegraph station at Dhoolia, 19 miles. Market, Thursdays.

DAWS to Malligaum, 26 miles N.

This town stands near the Panjur river. Then proceed through thin jungle, pass *Aklar*, 3½; *Mohrana*, ½; *Kosomb*, 2½; *Malla*, 1½; and we soon reach and stop at § *Khier*, 2½, on account of the accommodation it affords to the traveller. Proceed through a quantity of jungle, cross the *Maumora* nullah, 2½, pass *Kondana*, 1½, *Mohrana*, 2, *Malla*, 1½, and we soon enter the town of

† DHOOLIA (Dhulen).

Territory, Candesh. A Collectorate. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military station. Civil station. Traveller's bungalow, on the bank of the river, close to the town, but in an unhealthy spot. Encamping ground, S. Collector (Resident). Bazaar. Post office. Telegraph station to all parts of India and Ceylon. Tanks have lately been erected S. of the town, which is a large unhealthy place, situated in a hollow surrounded by hills, on the great road from Bombay to Agra.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

ROUTE 8.

SURAT TO MHOW, VIA NUNDOORBAR AND SINDWA.

DISTANCE 264 MILES 5½ FURLONGS.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Surat to Kurrodra, via Route 7	11	2½
Esurwarree, via Route 7	68	7
Badore	13	4
Nundoorbar	10	6
Koprell	15	5
Toorkaira	16	4
Bugwarra	15	5
Beerpoor (Sirpur)	2	4½
Palusnair (Palasner)	16	4½
Sindwa	11	6½
Balsamun (Balsaman)	10	7
Than	9	6
Koorumpoor (Kursumpura)	10	4
Akburpoor (Akbarpur)	12	4
Siradia	11	7½
The Bikaner and Ghara Ghats (Kilner's Ghat)	10	3½
Church in Mhow (Mahu) Cantonments ..	16	4½
	264	5½

Leaving Surat, via Route No. 1, proceed to *Esurwarree*, via Route 7, pass along a hilly, jungly road to the *Sapoon* river, 2½ miles, which cross to *Kirkee*, 3½, and on the left also, cross the *Moortumee* river, ½, to *Badore*, 6½, which stands on the Mehsoo river, and contains about sixty houses, but destitute of water and provisions; then cross another river to *Dekhood*, 5½, and *Kamgaum*, 1½; then ford a small stream, which falls into the Tapti (described Route 3), thence through a valley, along which there is high rocky ground, and we soon reach *Keyadaree*, 1½, and just beyond stands the large town of

NUNDOORBAR.

Territory, Candesh. Collectorate of Dhoolia. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Dhoolia. Bazaar. Telegraph station at Dhoolia.

DAWS to Malligaum, 61 miles.

This town, which is nearly in ruins, stands between two small ranges of hills, stretching E. and W. Here are the old ruins of a wall, and a square fort, lately erected. Provisions are scarce. Continuing our route over a good cart-road, we pass through *Wurrood* and *Singawum*, 15½ miles, and then reach the town of

§ KOPREIL.

Territory, Candesh. Collectorate of Dhoolia. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Dhoolia.

This town stands on the left bank of the river Tapti (described Route 3), then pass on to *Sarungpoore* (*Sarunkaira*), 7½ miles, also situated on the same river, and 9½ miles further stands

§ TOOKERIA (Tekwarrā).

Territory, Candelsh. Collectorate of Dhoolla. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolla. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Dhoolla. Ferry over the Tapti river.

DAWKs to Malligaum, 64 miles.

This small town contains some well-built brick houses. We then pass on to **Rungana*, 3 miles; *a nullah, 4½; then cross the Tapti river, proceed through thick jungle, cross several nullahs, and reach **Bugwarra*, 6½ miles, which contains about 300 houses, and 2½ miles beyond, stands the town of

† § SEERPOOR (Sirpur).

Territory, Candelsh. Collectorate of Dhoolla. Travellers' bungalow near the road. Good encamping ground on the S. bank of the Taptee. Bazaar. *Serai* for native travellers. Māmlādar (Native assistant Collector) Resident. Well supplied Market on Mondays. Bearers not obtainable.

Excursion to the Fort of Thalner (Thalner), distant four miles to the E. This strong fortress is situated on the E. bank of the Tapti (Taptee) river, which washes one of its sides, the others being surrounded by a hollow way 100 to 160 yards wide, the ground surrounding which is intersected by deep ravines which lead into the fort, 60 feet above which rise the walls, and the interior of the fort has the same elevation. It is only entered by the E. side, which is well secured by five gates, communicating by intricate traverses. The ascent to the gates is by a winding ramp with steps leading to the *terre pleine* of the rampart. The town of Thalner occupies the intermediate parts, and is about 50 yds. from the fort.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1818. Sir Thomas Hislop captured it, and hung the *Kiladar* (commander) on the flagstaff tower, because the parleying party were attacked.

1819. Here Tantia Topee was hung.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Muhammadan tombs, distant ¼ mile from the fort, the most remarkable of which is the octagonal sculptured one with a Persian inscription recording that it cost £10,000.

We then proceed through a flat partially cultivated country, along a good road, which is dry in the fine season but very muddy in the rainy; the whole district being badly drained, cross two nullahs and the *Oomrana* (Ulmana) river twice, which stream dries up immediately after the rains, then hasten for 16½ miles, through an undulating thick jungle district, the road along which is dry in the fine season, but unhealthy to travel through from January to August. The last two miles are most execrable in the rains, and we reach the hamlet of *Palumair* (Palasner), close to the Satpura range. Good encamping ground on the N. Travellers' bungalow near the road. Telegraph station at Sirpur, 16½ miles. Then cross a nullah, after which pass a large tank, three miles. Proceeding through thick jungle we ascend the *Sindua Ghat* or *Pass*, across the Satpoora (Satpura) range, the ascent of which is (1 in 17 inches) easy. This portion of the route was formerly very dangerous, as the bandit chief Gumaniah

Naik (whose fort, now held by Sindhia, stands on the highest hill on the left and is not worth inspection) levied tribute on all travellers. The Bheels (Bhils) of this district have always been noted as plunderers. In 1802 their depredations became intolerable. In 1825 the Indian government formed a Bheel (Bhil) corps under the command of General Sir James Outram, Bart., and which body of men attacked a strong party of marauders at Barwardi, but being unable to pursue them, a retreat was feigned, when their chief and most of the men fell into the *rust* laid for them and were killed by the Bhil corps, who being honourably received by the Sepoys (Sipahis) with applause and presented with betel, have ever since greatly distinguished themselves. In 1858, during the rebellion, they firmly adhered to the British, although many bodies of their com-patriots harassed the British troops. Half way across this Pass stands the mud fort of *Bargurh* where a small body of irregulars were formerly stationed.

We then travel over a good undulating road, passing between hills with thick jungle on both sides to *Gonree*, *Lakerkote*, *Peegulurh*, the small fort of Boargurh and the large village of § *Sindua*. Telegraph station at *Sirpur*, 28 miles, which is of considerable importance, owing to its being a central spot on the great road between Bombay and Agra. Here General Michel, C.B. defeated Tantia Topee in the rebellion of 1858. It contains a masonry fort one mile in circumference, with a glacis of 2,000 yds. ceded to the British government by Holkar under the treaty of Mundeoor, and now made over to Sindhia. Water and provisions become very scarce in the hot season. Crossing a small river we enter

MALWA, OR CENTRAL INDIA,

Which is bounded on the W. by the Aravalli range, S. by the Vindhya chain, E. by Bundelcund, and N.E. by the valley of the Ganges. It is a table land, with an elevation of from 1,600 to 5,000 feet. The country is very extensive, and divided into various governments, administered by native chiefs. The Bheel corps, enrolled in 1840, and Malwa united contingent, have contributed much to maintain good order in those provinces.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—It was founded into a kingdom by Dilawar Ghoori (a native of Affghanistan), and after having been governed by kings for 130 years, Akbar annexed it to the Delhi Empire, which allegiance it threw off at the close of the 14th century. During the period that the Maharrattas overrun this country, those infamous robbers and plunderers, the Pindarees, formed their bands in this district. Proceeding along an open country we reach § *Jamlee Chowkee*, 5½ miles. Continuing our route through an open, flat country (very difficult, indeed, to traverse in the rains), covered with wild jungle, we cross three small but steep nullahs, and an easy *Ghat*, to § *Bisaman*, 5½ miles, and 1 mile further is good encamping ground to the N.E.; then ford three nullahs, pass § *Runea*, 2 miles, and we soon arrive at **Jeehama* (Jilwana), 3 miles, where there is a travellers' bungalow and good encamping ground opposite it. Provisions obtainable at Runea, 2 miles distant; thence through a thick

jungly and dangerous country, along a road leading between hills, cross the Deeb (Dib) river, two steep nullahs and an easy ghat, and then reach **Thau*, 5 miles, which stands on the Goree river, where there is good encamping ground on the N. E., water and provisions very scarce in the hot season. Then pass over an undulating hilly country, full of ascents, descents, and thick jungle, dry in the fine weather, but *exceedingly* muddy, badly drained, and dangerous in the rains, to **Sangay* (Sangé), 2½; **Barwaraj* (Barasaj), 2; **Koorumpoora* (Kurampura), 6½ miles, where there is a travellers' bungalow, and at all of which places water only obtainable by digging in the bed of a dry nullah; then proceed along a hilly road, which soon becomes level, with hard soil, low jungle, easy ascents and descents, to **Tikree* (Tikri), 4½ miles, which lies on the Bokraj river, here crossed with much difficulty in the rains. Then cross a river, two steep nullahs, and pass **Amranee*, 4½ miles; cross the Suttak (Satak) nullah, 2½ miles, which flows with great force in the rains, is exceedingly deep and rapid, and we then enter

THE JOUDPORE OR MARWAR TERRITORY.

The former name signifies "*City of War*," so named from *Yuddapoor*, or Joda, the native prince who founded it in 1459, and the latter "*Region of Death*," from *Marwar*, a corruption of *Maroowar*, *Maroosthai*, *Maroosthau*. It is also called *Maroodesa* (*Mardes* of the early Muhammadan authors), *Mordhur*, and *Maroo*. The largest of the Rajpoot states. It is bounded on the N. W. by Jessulmera, N. by Bikaner and Shekkawuttee, E. by Jeypore, Kishengurh, Ajmeer, and Mewar, S. by Oodeypoor, Sehoree, and the Guicowar's (Gaikwad) Territory, and W. by the Runn of Cutch and Sinde. It is 330 miles long from S. W. to N. E., and 160 broad, has an area of 35,672 square miles, with a population of 1,783,600, composed of Jains (the chief bankers and commercial men of India), Oswals (merchants), Jats (the aboriginal population), Rajpoots (the military caste), Brahmans, Charuns (priests and chroniclers), all of whom are confirmed opium-eaters, and are employed in the Transit Trade, to Pall. It has manufactures of coarse cotton, matchlocks, swords, warlike instruments, tinned iron boxes, leather, glass, ivory turning, iron platters, and works in iron and brass. The exports are camels, horses, oxen, sheep, hides, horns, tanned bark, elephants' teeth, broad cloths, silks, chintz, sandal wood (used by the Parsis in great quantities to feed the sacred fire in their Temples), camphor, musk, dyes, opium, drugs, sugar, spices, coffee, dates, gum arabic, salt, potash, cocoa-nuts, dyed blankets, arms, copper, iron; the resources of its minerals are as yet quite undeveloped, but it abounds in vast quantities of pewter, borax, cotton (crops rather precious, being frequently destroyed by the frost), bajra (the chief food of the population), tobacco, melons, wheat, barley, onions, kankar (burnt to make lime for mortar), tin, lead (from Sojot), alum (from Pall). The River Loonee bisects the whole state, and renders the tract which it waters very fertile. That portion near the Great Desert of Scinde is a desolate waste. The rocky hills to the E. separate the Great from the Little

Desert, the latter is nearly all covered with sandhills Pokhurun, and Phulodi. In the E. the Aravull and low rocks, especially near Joudpore, Mundor, range has an elevation of 4,000 feet. The S. is composed of rocky hills about Sachor, Jalor, and Liwana. Large quantities of salt are obtained from the Sambhur Lake (on the N. E., 12 miles long and 5 broad) at Deedwana (110 miles N.E. of Joudpore), Puchbhudra (60 miles S.W.), and at Phulowdee, 70 miles N.W. of it. There are fine marble quarries at Mukrana, 120 miles N.W. of Joudpore. The soil is of various kinds, namely, light sandy, flat, black earth, white and sandy clay. The banks of the river abound with lions, leopards, tigers, wolves, hyenas, jackals (of different species), foxes, nygmaus, antelopes, wild asses (which wander about near the Scinde frontier, they are about 13 hands high, with light brown back, body, and neck, white belly, with dark stripe down the back, long ears, but strong and well formed limbs, *faint* bray like the cry of a timid fawn, feed on the saline grass and shrubs of the desert, and prefer brackish water, and are not bad eating), wild hogs, which are capital hunting. Europeans engaged in this sport are equipped in deer-skin boots, which closely resemble those of chamois leather. These animals generally break forth from the dense jungle when the huntsmen drive them through the thick thorns, over rocks, cracked, heated ground, and nullahs (dry beds of rivers), many of which are very dangerous, and seldom seen until it is impossible to avoid them. Then spears are used as lances, and their aim is directed towards the shoulder, as it is considered the greatest honour to spear the animal (draw the first blood); these bamboo weapons are about 7 feet long. They are mounted on fleet Arab steeds, as the wild hog can run very fleetly for half a mile, at the expiration of which he turns round and faces the horse, and the huntsman at that critical moment should spur his horse, keep his spear down, and charge the hog, who when killed is excellent eating. Wild ducks, grey partridges, and snakes, the latter reptiles swarn so in some parts that the natives are obliged to wear leggings (deer skin) to protect their lower parts from their bites, which are venomous. Camels, horses, both of which are well bred and realise good prices. Kine, those of Nagor, when well trained for draught cannot be bought for less than £65 at the lowest, and sh-ep (whose fleeces are made into coarse cloths and blankets). The climate is intensely hot in the dry season, cold, bracing, and healthy in the winter, when severe frosts occur. In the W. neither mud, mosquitoes, or malaria prevail. The S. E. is swampy during the rains, on account of the vast torrents that flow into the Loonee river and then the capital of this province (Joudpore) is very unhealthy. The Suttee (Sati) or "burning of women on the funeral pile" formerly prevailed in this territory to a most frightful extent, but in 1844 the Maharaja (the ruler) prohibited that inhuman practice. The language of the province is the Marwari which closely resembles the Hindii. Here education is making rapid strides, especially at the capital Joudpore. Its military force consists of 9,776 men, and its revenue, £175,252, the principal portion of which is derived from the salt (Sambhur Loon) tax, which

article employs thousands of people, and hundreds of thousands of oxen, in the carrying it away, which occupation is chiefly carried on by that peculiar race, the Brinjarries, whose caravans employ 40,000 to 50,000 head of cattle; although, that which is derived from Buttae (corn rent), Angah (poll tax), Gasmall (cattle tax), Kewari (door tax), Sayer (commercial duties), is very considerable. The State pays the British government £22,300 yearly. It contains about 80 towns, 13 hills, and nine plain forts.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—The Rajpoot government of this province was established in 1212, by Seoji, son of the Hindu king, Kannouj, who was killed in 1194, at the time of Mahommed Ghor's subversion of the Indian Empire. In 1459, Jidha, the Maharaja of Marwar, made Joudpore his residence and seat of government. In 1569, Akbar conferred this province (after his conquest) on Udi Sinh, who married that emperor's sister. In 1680, Aurungzebe (Aurangzeb) plundered the principal cities, desecrated and destroyed most of the Hindú temples, and built mosques on the sites; this tyranny was soon overcome, and in 1818 an offensive and defensive treaty was entered into between the Maharaja and the British government. In 1824 serious disturbances and rebellions took place in this state, owing to the appearance of a Pretender to the throne, whose claim was supported by several influential chiefs, but through the intervention of the British government he withdrew from the scene of action. In 1829, Appa Sahib, the treacherous ex-Rajah of Nagpore, on being driven from Bikaner, took shelter here; his extradition was demanded by the British government, but the Maharaja declined compliance, and the request was withdrawn, but with the understanding that that prince should be responsible for the good behaviour and safe custody of Appa Sahib. The Maharaja, however, took advantage of this leniency, plotted against the British government, protected plunderers, became greatly in arrears with his tribute, and acted in such a deceitful manner that a strong force was sent against him, which compelled him to submit. A regency was then established, a British garrison placed in his fortress, &c., and on his death, Tukht Sing, of Ahmednuggur (Ahmadnagar) succeeded to this throne, having been elected thereto by the Thakoors. We soon afterwards enter

§ **AKBURPOOR (Akborpur).**

Territory, Marwar or Joudpore. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Mhow (Mahu). Travellers' bungalow.

This town stands on the S. bank of the Nerbudda river (described Route 3), and contains some beautiful ruins of elegant Muhammadan buildings, then cross that river, whose banks are here 500 yds. broad, but can be ferried over by boat all the year round. Proceeding on our journey we enter

THE TERRITORY OF GWALIOR,

(The possessions of the Scindia family),

Which is bounded on the N.E. by the Chambul (Chambal) river, which separates it from Agra and Etawah, E. by Bundelcund, Sangor and Nerbudda, S. by Bhopal and Dhar, W. by Rajgurb, Jhalawur,

and Kotak; N.W. by the Chambul (Chambal), which divides it from Dholpore and Rajpootana. It is 246 miles long from N. to S., and 170 broad; has an area of 33,119 square miles, a population of 3,228,512, composed of Mahrattas, Boondelas, Rajpoots, Mussalmans, and Brahmans, who are very numerous; an annual revenue of Rs. 7,200,000, or £720,000, principally derived from land rent (*Mau*), customs, spirit duties, *Abwab* (which includes the difference of the exchange between that of the market and fixed rate at which the revenue of the district is paid), house and income taxes, fines, and impositions. The principal exports or produce are iron ore (found in large quantities in the hills on the frontiers), fine opium, wheat, grain, bajra, mung, maize, rice, linseed oil seeds, garlic, turmeric, ginger, sugar cane, indigo, aal (which produces a fine red dye), fine tobacco, at Bhlisa; cotton (at Boorhaunpore). The manufactures are Chandrairee cottons, fine cottons, silks, brocade (Khamkha); casting of brass guns at Gwallor Fort, dye stuffs, &c. The imports are British woollens, cottons, silks, cutlery, Cashmere shawls, pearls, (Persian Gulf) diamonds; (Ceylon) Agates (Bundelcund); gold, silver, mercury, copper, lead and zinc; French musquets, jewellery, &c. The N.E. part is level, barren, and intersected by numerous larger ravines near the streams. In the S. it is hilly, having in the W. the mountainous country of Rajpootana, and on the S. the Vindhya range. The whole country is interspersed with elevated spots, the geological formation of which is fine grained sandstone. The middle is a plateau with a gradual slope, with an elevation of 1,500 ft.; and having a few lofty eminences, such as Shalzgurb, which is 2,628 feet high. The Mandoo range extends from E. to W., then S. to the Nerbudda river, across the valley to the S. of the Tapti (Taptee) river. Of the principal streams that water this district are the Tapties (Tapti), which flows W. through the S., and parallel with it glides on the Nerbudda. The Chambul, however, is the largest, as it receives the Chumbia Seepra, Chota Kallee Sind, Newuj, and the Parbutty, flows along the N. W. frontier, bends S.E., and unites with the Jumna in Etawa, 20 miles from the N.E. part of this kingdom. The Sindie, which flows parallel to it, bends more to the E., and close to Bundelcund intersects, for 30 miles, the N.E. of this district, and then falls into the Jumna, just below where the Chambul joins the latter stream. The climate is similar to that of Agra and Rajpootana, and very unhealthy during some portion of the monsoon, which commences at the latter end of June and ends in September, when the thermometer ranges from 72° to 78°, and all substances which are susceptible of corrosion become rusty at that period. The cool season begins in Nov. and ends in Feb. The hot weather commences about the middle of Feb. and ends in June, during which the thermometer reaches 100° daily, but the nights are delightfully cool and bracing. In the beginning of Sep. and the whole of Oct., fevers (constant and intermittent) prevail; Cholera is endemic, and *violent cholera* causes death in less than an hour; for antidote, see page 5. The hilly, woody, and jungly parts of this territory should then be avoided by all Europeans. In this district abound

tigers, leopards, bears, wolves, hyenas, wild dogs, jackals, foxes, ounces, lynxes, badgers, ichneumon, civets, otters, rats, bats, mice, wild hogs, white-footed antelopes, deer, wild buffaloes, apes, monkeys, squirrels, porcupines, hares, vultures, eagles, hawks, kites, buzzards, owls, hornbills, ravens, crows, daws, pies, parrots, jays, cuckoos, flamingoes, humming-birds, wild geese and ducks, pelicans, cormorants, spoonbills, storks, cranes, herons, adjutants, curlews, snipes, bustards, pea-fowls, pheasants, partridges, quails, pigeons, doves, sparrows, and florikens. All the rivers swarm with fish, especially those of the carp kind, and the *magar* (round, blunt-nosed crocodiles), bask on their banks. The boa, water Cobra (whose sting is *deadly*), black-spotted, speckled, yellow-clouded, whip, and lead-ring snakes, are also numerous. There are not any public educational establishments throughout this vast territory, but a few private native schools have been founded in the towns and villages, at the former of which the youth are instructed in Persian, to qualify themselves for Moonshes (Munshis). At Oojein, Sanscrit is taught; *Mahratta* is the vernacular, but *Hindii* is spoken in the S.W. part.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—This kingdom was first established by Ranojee Scindia, who is thought by some to be a Soodra, and others, of Rajpoot lineage, and to have held some domestic office in the establishment of Belaji Wiswanath (Peishwa from 1714 to 1720), but upon displaying some ability, was appointed an officer in his body guard, and afterwards became the chief of this country, which he governed until his death in 1750, when he was succeeded by his natural son, Madhaja Scindia, who, in 1761, was *lamed* in the famous battle of Paniput, after which, he lost possession of Malwa, which he, however, soon recovered, and kept up a most efficient force in the Deccan (Dakhan). In 1779, he united himself with the Peishwa and Holkar against the British, and took possession of the Gwalior Hill Fort, but in 1780, the British captured it, but being hard pressed by Scindia, at Serowlee, a treaty was concluded, and all his territory to the right of the Jumna was evacuated. In 1782, Scindia was considered as a sovereign prince by the British, and in 1784, he invested Gwalior Fort with 70,000 men, which surrendered it to him. He entered Delhi in 1785, and was made Shah Allum's minister, when he had Ghulam Kadir (the emperor's oppressor) killed, and was soon afterwards expelled himself. In 1788, he obtained possession of Agra. His army was then commanded by De Bolgne, a Savoyard, who had served with distinction in the king of France's Irish brigade. In 1790, he gained the battles of Patun and Mairata, held the greatest influence at the court of the Peishwa, at Poona. In 1794, he died, and was succeeded by his grand-nephew, Dowlut Rao Scindia (then only 15 years old), who, in conjunction with Ragojee Bhonsla, rajah of Berar, in 1803, entered the Nizam territory; and, on 23rd September, he fought the battle of Assaye (one of the most brilliant actions of the late Duke of Wellington), the British being commanded by General Wellesley, who totally defeated him, but in the following November, he reappeared in the field, at Argaum, where his forces were again entirely routed by the Iron Duke.

In 1803, Lord Lake also defeated him, when Dowlut Rao entered into a treaty with the British. Gwalior Fort was ceded to him, "in consideration of friendship," from which period it became his capital and residence. In 1817, when the Peishwa Appa Sahib Bhonsla and Holkar conspired to overthrow the British Government, he entered into an alliance with the British to quell the Pindarees, and furnished 5,000 troops. He died in 1827, and All Jah Dyasse Scindia ascended the throne. He was of a cruel disposition, died in 1843, and was succeeded by Bhagerat Rao (then a minor), and, owing to the dispute relative to the regency, the kingdom then became a scene of anarchy. In 1843, the British army, commanded by Lord Gough (then Sir Hugh Gough), advanced against the fort of Gwalior, which was captured and occupied on the 4th January, 1844, when a treaty was concluded. In 1853, the Maharajah was crowned. In 1858, this prince protected the British in the Sepoy rebellion; his Gwalior troops rebelled, captured his fort, which Tania Topee occupied, and took £2,000,000 of treasure, whence he fled to Agra, but on the 19th June, the Maharajah was conducted by the British to his capital in state, at the retaking of which, Lieut. Rose fell (one of the heroes of the Delhi Cashmere Gate).

Pass *Sairia, *Nandia, *Nasee, *Oombria, cross *Sorut* river to *Bulwarra, thence ascend the stony *Burreeka Ghat, 170 yds. long, cross the Chorus and Koolar rivers, and two nullahs, the former 80 yds. wide, small stone bed, sloping banks, flowing all the year round, and fordable, ascend the *Boothee Ghat, 500 yds. long, with hills on the left; thence down a sharp descent, and proceed over ledges of rocks and loose stones, through a hilly, jungly country, pass *Bae, at the foot of the Simrole Ghat, which ascend by a good road, then to the foot of the pass along the banks of the Chours Kal river, flowing between hills, cross it at four different places, to §Simrole.

§BURWAL

Territory, Gwalior. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Political Agent at Mundlaiser. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Indore. Encamping ground, N.W. Travellers' bungalow; and we then enter

THE INDORE TERRITORY.

Which consists of the country close to the town of Indore. It is bounded on the N. by Gwalior; E. by Dewas and a portion of Scindia's Territory; S. by S.W. by Sangor and Nerbudda; W. by Burwanee and Dhar; is 120 miles long from N. to S., and 82 broad. The country near the town of Rampoor, which lies N. of Indore, and is 71 miles long from E. to W., and 40 in breadth, contains the towns of Bhaupoor, Chendwassu, and Rampoor; that portion of land situated N. of Indore, including the town of Mehedpoor; the country lying W. of Indore, together with the town of Dhie; Pitlaud, lying N.W. of Indore, and the tract of country containing the town of Airwas, E. of Indore. The entire area is 8,318 square miles. Population, 815,164, consisting of *Mahrattas*, *Hindoos*, *Mussulmans*, *Gonds*, and *Bheels*. Revenue, £221,721, and military force of 7,000 men. The climate is very hot, the thermome-

ter averaging from 60° to 90° in-doors. Previous to the rains the jungle tracts are so pestilential that Europeans *dare not* approach them. The appearance of the country is undulating, the elevation being about 600 to 700 feet, with low rocky ranges, covered with jungle and large plains. The soil is very fertile. The great Vindhya range traverses Indore from E. to W., and also a portion of the N. Its summit is 2,000 feet, and the Jam Ghat rises 2,323; that of the Satpoora (Satpura) range is 2,500 feet. They are composed of basalt, sandstone, and other volcanic formations. The Nerbudda flows through it from E. to W., divides it, and its course through the territory is about 70 miles, but which is only navigable for small boats during the greater part of the year; its channel is through basaltic rock; the banks high, and the current rapid, with a vast volume of water. Owing to the rains, immense quantities of fine fish are caught in it. The exports are wheat, grain, pulse, sugar cane, cotton, opium (in large quantities), and tobacco. Tigers, leopards, bears, hyenas, lynxes, jackals, foxes, monkeys, nylgau, and wild kine of great size and power; alligators, boa constrictors, and snakes abound. The principal towns are Indore, Mundlairsir, Rampoor, Bhaupoor, &c. The routes are—

1. Bombay and Agra.
 2. N. to S. from Oojein, *via* Indore, Mhow, Jam Ghant to Mundlairsir, then S.W. to Bombay.
 3. E. to W. from Goona to Neemuch, Bhaupoor, and Rampoor.
 4. S.E. to N.W. from Mahidpore to Neemuch.
- There are not any wheel carriage routes in the S. and larger portion of this territory, except by the Jam Ghant.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—In 1693, Mulhar Rao Holkar, a ryot (small cultivator), was born at Hul, a village of the Deccan. He was at first a shepherd, and then became a soldier, as which he soon distinguished himself so conspicuously in the wars with Nizam-ool-Mulk, that the Pelshwa gave him the command of 500 horse. In 1728, he was made Jughire of the twelve northern districts of the Nerbudda. In 1731, 70 more were placed under his control, and the entire Mahratta interest in Malwa was committed to his charge. In 1733, he obtained Indore, and in 1761, he was considered the first of the Mahratta commanders; held the Deshmook of Chandore, in Khandeish, and increased his income by levying tributes on various states. He was present at the battle of Paniput, in 1761, from which he retreated. His only son (Koondi Rao) was killed during his life-time, and on his death in the above year, he was succeeded by Malli Rao, his grandson, who died insane. His mother, Alia Bae, then gave the command of the army to Tookajee Holkar (*no relative*), who died in 1797. His two sons (Kasi and Mulhar Rao) then claimed the throne; the latter was assassinated by the former. His two illegitimate sons, Etojee and Jeswunt, engaged in free-booting. The former was captured by the Pelshwa, who had him tied to an elephant, and dragged along the ground until torn to pieces; the latter fled to the court of Nagpore, but was imprisoned by the Rajah, from

whom he escaped, and soon appeared at the head of an army of 30,000 men, with 100 pieces of artillery, but was defeated by Scindia. He soon recovered his losses, engaged European officers, and in 1802, gained the battle of Poonah against Rao Scindia and the Pelshwa. General Lord Lake sent Colonel Monson against him, whose *disastrous* retreat is considered as one of the *most* lamentable events in Anglo-Indian history. In 1804, he took Muttra, besieged Delhi, surprised at Furruckabad by General Lake, and his army became reduced from 92,000 to 35,000 men. In 1805, a treaty was concluded with him at the city of Amritsar, when he relinquished all claim on Tonk, Rampoor, Bhoondee, and all places to the north. In 1806, he murdered Kasi Rao (Tookajee Holkar's legitimate son) and the infant son of Mulhar Rao, and then became insane. He died in 1811, and then Toolsey Bye, his concubine, succeeded him. In 1817, great disturbances took place in this territory, when the army seized that princess, put her to death, and under the command of Mulhar Rao Holkar, recommenced hostilities, but on the 21st December, 1817, he was signally defeated at Mahidpore. On January 18th, 1818, an amicable treaty was entered into between himself and the British. In 1833, he died, when his mother (the *Mahjee*) succeeded; she, however, adopted Martund Rao Holkar (the son of Bapoo Holkar), but Hurree Rao Holkar disputed the succession; an insurrection took place, which ended in the acknowledgment of the latter, who showed himself but an imbecile chief, and, on his death, Kundee Rao Holkar succeeded him, and died early, without leaving any person who possessed an hereditary claim to the government. The British Government then appointed Mulkerjee (limiting the succession to his lineal heirs), and, during his minority, Masee Sahiba (Jeswunt's widow), and three officers, or ministers, administered the government. The prince was educated under the auspices of the British Government, and soon displayed great tact for administration, and, in 1852, assumed the reins of government. His firm adherence to the British in the late rebellion is *patent* to the world, and although his own contingent forces openly rebelled and kept him under restraint, still he never swerved in his fealty, and kept the rebels in play until relieved by a British force under Sir Robert Hamilton, who disarmed his rebellious forces in 1855.

§ DUTTODA.

Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Political Agent at Mundlairsir. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Mahu (Mhow). Bazaar. Market on Mondays.

This place lies on the Kanar river, which cross to **Gogur Kaira*, then ford the *Gumber* (Gumbhir) river, which rises N. side of the Vindhya range, about 7 miles from Mhow, then flows N. for about 75 miles, falls into the Seepora on the right. Ten miles from its source it is crossed by the route from Mhow to Indore, by a ford, the bed at which is 40 yds. wide, banks steep, gravelly bottom, but with a stream flowing throughout the whole year. 55 miles beyond, it is again forded, on the route from Baitool to Neemuch, where the bed is 50 yds. wide, the stream 15, and depth 1 foot in the dry season;

sandy bottom, rocky steep bank, with ravines cut in them, through which the road passes, then traversing an undulating country, with conical and table-topped hills, we soon enter

THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

Fully described in HAND-BOOK TO BENGAL.

§ MHOW (Mahu, Mhaawa).

Territory, Indore. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore, 13 miles; and Political Agent at Mundlaistr. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station. Bungalow. Bazaar. Post Office. Telegraph Station at Indore, 13 miles. Encamping Ground near the Cantonments. Protestant Church, standing on an eminence, with a fine steeple. Divine service twice on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Cantonments on a clayey soil, 2,019 feet above the sea.

This frontier town, which lies adjacent to the Bombay Presidency, in the Indore territory, on the Ghumber (Ghumbir) river, is situated on an eminence about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. of the cantonments, and very much resembles in appearance a European town.

ATTRactions. — Sporting, lecture room, theatre, well-selected library.

The military force stationed here, in conformity with the treaty of Maudesar (1818), between Holkar and the British, is generally very large. In 1857 the 23rd regiment Bengal Native Infantry rebelled, and killed Colonel Platt, Major Harris, and Captain Fagan. The fort was captured by the rebels, then recaptured by the British, destroyed, and several Sepoys shot during the rebellion, in which the troops stationed here took an active part, and joined the Gwalior rebels.

ROUTE 9.

SURAT TO MHOW, VIA BROACH, BHO-PAWUR, AND TIRLA GHAUT.

DISTANCE, 275 MILES $\frac{1}{2}$ FURLONG.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Surat to Broach, via Route 3	40	0
Samlode	13	4
Samra	9	0
Timinurwa	10	1
Dubhoee	13	0
Sownkaira	10	4
Maknee	6	2
Jaitpoor	14	2
Oodeepoor (Chota)	13	1
Deohutte	9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chandpoor	10	0
Rajpoor	9	6
Amra	11	0
Kanas	12	0
Fara	14	0
Tirla	13	2
Rhopawur	11	2
Amhera	9	4
Dhar	12	0
Dektaan	1	2
Bagore	9	0
Mhow	12	2
	275	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leaving Surat, via Route 1, proceed to Broach (described Route 3), then along a good road to *Boo rawa, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ (on the right of which stands an excellent well and tank); *Uldurra, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Onsurer, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Kurweeta, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Samlode, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (encamping ground E of the village); *Shapoora, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, to the *Dhurmsalla, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, near which is a well and a dry nullah; *Padashapoora, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Kurrana, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Samra, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (encamping ground to the N.); *Samree, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the Bhokee river, 1 (bed dry and banks low), to *Simle, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a small dry nullah, pass through a low jungly country to *Boule, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Ootrus, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass *Turwa, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Timinurwa, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (encamping ground N.); thence over a good road, which soon becomes heavy and sandy, pass a well; then *Gowaree, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Kurmali, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Mundalla, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Huberpoora, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Purwara, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and we reach

§ DUDHOEE (Dubboi, Dhubbhoee, Dubhal).

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Military Authority, Officer commanding a Baroda. Encamping ground on the banks of a large tank, close to the N.E. gate. Travellers' bungalow Bazaar. Telegraph station at Baroda, 15 miles S.E. Houses, 20,000. Population, 100,000.

This ancient Hindoo city of Guzerat, now in decay, is described as *Dhuby* by Forbes (*Oriental Memoirs*) who was collector here in 1780-3. It was the winter quarters of the Bombay army, in the Mahatra campaign of 1775, and contained about 40,000 inhabitants, chiefly Hindoo. It is rectangular, about 1,000 yards by 800 yards, enclosed by high walls, sloping inwards, of solid square hewn stone (though no stone is to be found in this part of the country), surmounted by 52 towers, those at the corners being larger than the others, and much broken in their outline, into a zig-zag form. The West Wall is the most entire, and has a fine colonnade along it, from end to end, serving as a platform and carved way. At the East gate, or Gate of Diamonds, is an arched entrance, flanked by turrets like some English mediæval castle, which, with the large Temple adjoining, is 320 feet long, and like all the other buildings here, elaborately carved over with figures of men and animals.

The streets are broad and airy. The Governor's House or Durbar, occupies a site of seven acres, including a lake and woody island, with several sacred trees. Other principal buildings are in good condition. One great feature of the city is an immense stone Tank inside the walls, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit, with a flight of stone steps all round. The place is overrun with monkeys. Some of the sculptures were presented to Forbes, and placed in his house at Stanmore Hill, in "an octagon, under a linden grove, on the margin of a lake, adorned by the beautiful white flowers of the *hymphaea lotus*, which often put him in mind of this charming spot.

Thence along a good dry road, but very heavy in the rains, pass *Kookur*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ (here water is scarce and bad); *Burwana*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Wurwaroo), close to which are sugar plantations; **Mavgrode*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (now the road becomes undulating).

§ BUHADERPOOR, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. — Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Bazaar.

This small open town lies on the W. bank of the Oreasing river: bed dry and sandy; pass through a low, jungly, sandy country to

§ **SOWNKAIKA**, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.—Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Bazaar.

This walled town lies on the E. bank of the Oresing river, which cross to **Nouapoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Futtehpoor*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; *2 wells*; then *Maknee*, 4 miles; encamping ground to the E.; a **well*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Oresing river*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, which cross to **Saimlea*, 3 miles, at all of which few provisions are obtainable, which consists of 20 *Bhili* (Bhil) huts, stands close to the Oresing and Arone rivers; thence along a well-wooded country to a *well* on the right, cross the Oresing river at the proper ford, with dry sandy bed and banks low. On no account should an attempt be made to cross at any other place, as, owing to the numerous quicksands, such is very dangerous; thence through a jungly country to **Jubdoogum*, 2 miles (encamping ground); **Kokana*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; a *well*, $\frac{1}{2}$, situated in a low jungly place; **Sookoree*, $\frac{1}{2}$; scarcely any provisions at all the above places. Ford the *Baru river*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, near to **Raserra*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ (on the left); then a nullah to **Jaitpoor*, 1 mile, situated on the Oresing river; encamping ground on the E.; both water and provisions are scarce in the dry season; cross the *Poor* and *Harkoree* rivers, 2, to **Hurdapoor*, 2 miles (encamping ground); cross two small nullahs to **Tajgurh*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, where water is very scarce in the dry season, and must be dug for in the bed of the *Oresing river*, but no provisions; cross the *Anallee* and *Jaree* rivers; dry beds and low banks to *Poneewal*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; then enter

THE OODEPOOR CHOTA (Udaipur Chhola or Mohan) DISTRICT,

Which lies in the Rewa Caunta (Kanta) of Guzerat, also known by the name of Mahur, is bounded on the E. by Allee Mohum, S. by Akrannee and Newassee districts, W. by the Gulcowar's dominions, N. by Deoghar and Barrea. It is situated between lat. $22^{\circ} 2'$ and $22^{\circ} 32'$, long. $75^{\circ} 47'$ and $74^{\circ} 20'$, has an area of 1,059 square miles, revenue of £7,400, population of 80,000, yearly tribute of £1,050 to the Gulcowar, and a military force of 368 infantry and 70 cavalry. It is traversed by the Oresing river, which flows into the Nerbudda. The formation is small grained granite. The country slightly hilly, and densely covered with wild jungle, very unhealthy during the greater portion of the year. The Rawul, who is a most energetic and exemplary prince, keeps the *Bheels* (Bhils), *Mehwasas*, and the *Naikras* (a wild tribe) in good subjection, peoples, cultivates his territory, maintains an efficient police, and governs it in such a *praiseworthy* manner that he has been complimented on that account by the late Hon. Court of Directors. The country, which is inhabited by the *Naikras* tribe, consists of a circle of about 120 miles (60 coss), bounded on the N. by Barrea, S. by Rew Caunta (Chota Oodepoor), densely covered with jungle, in the thickest part of which are situated villages with 4,000 inhabitants (conjectural, however, because this district is only passed through by travellers who are *actually* obliged to traverse it, as it is the haunt of most *desperate* freebooters). Their huts are constructed of mud, but those of the principal men, who are considered very wealthy, and keep their riches con-

cealed, are much better. Each chief is a polygamist and has several residences, seldom, if ever, sleeping two nights in the same place. At sunset they return to the hills and ravines. They merely cultivate a few fields of grain, as they live on the plunder of cattle, for which they find a ready market, and do not hesitate to commit murders for the most trivial plunder. They always sacrifice a victim over the *secret* repository of their treasure. When they cannot obtain any other provisions, they live on the roots of plants. Their greatest luxuries are opium and tobacco, which, together with gunpowder, they obtain from the few traders and coolies (*tulia*), who live in their principal villages. Their arms consist of matchlocks, swords, bows, and arrows. The British government entered into treaties with this tribe to desist from plunder, to which they adhered for a short time, but, in 1838, they broke faith and plundered two villages belonging to Chota Oodepoor; a force was then sent against them, and the leaders were captured, among whom was the nursing son of Kawal Kaik, who had entered into the treaty in 1838. He was tried and punished, and the tribe are now a little more manageable. The district in which they live is termed the Zillah of Sagtalla, is governed by a Thanadar appointed by the British government, who gathers in the revenue. In 1826, its Rajah and Sulloobhay Kaosall Chund entered into a Potdaree understanding to pay the creditors of the state, and superintend the finances, which arrangement produced the most beneficial results. When the last chief, Gungadass, died, the Pritherrajee was acknowledged as its ruler. Pritherraj (the grandson of Prithes Rawal, whose descendants now govern the states of Burrea and Oodepoor) founded this state; he was succeeded by Rase Suiggee, whose son, Prithes Suiggee, after his demise, being of weak intellect, handed the government over to his mother. He died in 1832 without issue, and was succeeded by the present *estimable* Rawal Gooman Sulgh. Pass the Rajah's gardens, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

§ **OODEPOOR CHOTA** (Udaipur Chhota), $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.—Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Baroda. Encamping ground on S.W. Travellers' Bungalow outside the town. Bazaar. Telegraph Station at Baroda, 50 miles. Tappal Station. Population, 8,000.

This town, which lies on the river Orsung (a tributary to the Nerbudda), contains a brick fort, Rajah's palace, and gardens. On the road from Chota to Bhopawur, neither carts, bullocks, or provisions (except some grain and milk) are obtainable. Water is not only *scarce* but *bad*, in the hot season. The jungle is thick and unhealthy after the rains, and the inhabitants of these small mean hamlets are *unwilling* to assist travellers, consequently the route *via* Godia and Dohud, Route 10, is preferable. Proceeding along a good road, we next enter

THE TERRITORY OF THE JABOOH RAJA,

Which is bounded on the N. by Bauswarra, N.E. by a portion of Holkar's territory, S.E. by AmJheera, S. by Alee Rajpore, W. by a portion of Scindia's territory and Dohud. Its area is 1,348 square miles, population 132,104, chiefly civilised *Bheels* (Bhils).

Revenue £14,453. A small military force is maintained.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—The Rajah is descended from the Rhattore princes of Joudpore. Bhunjee, one of his ancestors, commanded 400 cavalry at Delhi, and his son, Kishen Doss attended on the Prince Allah-oo-Deen, who, upon his accession to the empire, granted him much territory. Jabooah was then governed by the celebrated freebooter, Saka Naiga, a Bheel, who, with Chunderbahu (the Rajpoot ruler of Dholiath), plundered and murdered both the family and retinue of the Governor of Guzerat. Kishen Doss, resolved to revenge this atrocious act, disguised himself as a horse dealer, and proceeded to Jabooah with a stud of beautiful horses, and, by disposing of them at low rates, gained the favour of Saka Naiga, to whom he gave a banquet, at which that chief drank to excess, which enabled him to dispatch him and the principal members of his council with the sword. The Emperor bestowed upon him this territory in reward for his services on that and other occasions, and he then ranked among the most devoted of the Hindú dependants of that emperor. The territory was, however, considerably lessened, by various alienations being bestowed upon younger branches of the family, and it also suffered a great deal from the devastations of the Mahrattas, but more especially from the ravages and plunder of the mercenaries who were called in to assist its ruler against the Mahratta power. For full three years it was a complete scene of anarchy and confusion, which the British Government put down by force of arms, then the foreign troops were banished from it, and the country became tranquil. The Rajah placed a minor, in 1836, the Rancee (his mother) being it under the protection of the British Government, under whom it became prosperous.

Then proceed to *Wuselee, 4; *Deohutte, 8½; *Chaudpoor, 10; *Rajpoor, 9½; thence to *Amba, 11 miles, surrounded by hills and jungle; encamping ground to the S.W.; a pool in a nullah, in which there is good water in April, but no provisions; *Kamas, 12, cross the Anas river, thence the road is stony to §Para, 14 miles. Market held here on Thursdays; encamping ground on the river Para, or Jumoria. W., and also N.E. of the village, about nine miles beyond this begins the ascent of the Tiria Ghaut, 650 yds. long, but easy of access for carts. Pass *Tiria, 4½; *Bamrore, 5½; and *Ringnode, 2½; thence to the *Local Horse Cantonment*, 2 miles, and we then reach

§BHOPAWUR, 1½ mile.

Territory, Gwalior. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Bazaar. Tappal Station. Local Horse Cantonment, 2 miles N. of the town.

This old ruinous town, which is built on an elevation of 1,836 feet, lies on the left bank of the Myhee river (Route 4), over which there is a good ford. It contains 130 houses, and was held by the Rajah of Amjerah, the chief of a high Rhattore family, who was executed in 1858, for his murderous acts during the Sepoy rebellion, and whose territory, now British, is bounded on the N.E., S., and S.E., by Dhar, S. by Dhar and Bang, S.W. by Allee Rajpoor, and S.W.

by Jabooah. It is 42 miles long from N.E. to S.W., and 33 S.E. to N.W. Its area is 584 square miles, divided into five districts (talooks). Revenue, £10,000. Military force, 1,000 infantry. Contribution to Malwa Bheel Corps, £400 per annum. It has a population of 60,000, who are chiefly employed in the cultivation of opium, Indian corn, cotton, grain, sugar cane, jowar, and bajra. Its capital is Amjhera, 12 miles from Dhar, and 60 from Oojein. In 1858, the Sepoys burnt this place. Cross the Myhee river to *Menda, 5½ miles; thence to

§AMJHERRA, 4 miles.

British territory since 1858. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Indore. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Tappal Station.

This town, the capital of the late Rajah of Amjhera's territory, lies in an extensive valley, enclosed by low hills, and is built at an elevation of 1,800 feet on all sides, except the N., at which the valley becomes an open expanse. The river, which flows by it, is dry in the hot season, but a large tank lies to the E. It contains 500 houses, with bazaars well stocked with provisions, wells, and a large lake N. of the town. Thence pass *Soottampoor, 4½; *Tiria, 3½; and *Giampoora, 1½ mile; here few provisions are obtainable, and then enter

THE RAJ OF DHAR.

Which contains an area of 1,070 square miles. Annual revenue, £47,500. Population, 104,860. Military force, 1,100 strong, and pays £800 annually towards the maintenance of the Malwa Bheel (Bhil) Corps. The Rajah had this sovereignty given to him by the Peishwa. In 1817, the British troops entered this territory, drove the freebooter out, and annexed Bairsseah to it, but in 1821, the British annulled that gift, took possession of it, and engaged to protect the Rajah in return for it and Doongerpoora.

§DHAR.

Territory, Raj of Dhar (Malwa). Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Travellers' Bungalow. Bazaar. Population, 5,000. Elevation, 2,908 feet. Houses, 12,000. English and vernacular schools well attended.

This town, the capital of the Raj of Dhar, is 4 of a mile long and 4 broad. There is a strong mud wall erected round it. It contains several very good buildings, the principal of which are two large mosques, built of red brick, but in a most dilapidated state. A red stone fort (without any walls), about 43 feet high, composed of 24 round, and 2 square towers, all constructed of stone (in the latter stands the Rajah's palace), the gate of which is well defended by octagonal towers. Thence proceed to §Nitpoora, 1½; §Ootaurud, 3½; Kurunjoora, 5½; §Kurondea, 2½ miles; after which cross the fascine bridge over the Bagree river (which is 450 yds. wide, with a miry bottom, and steep banks) to §Dektam. Bazaar. Then along a good road through an open, level, and cultivated country, to *Mangrole, 3 miles; cross the *Achana Munana Ghaut*, 5 miles, the

CHUMBUK RIVER, which is here 60 yds. wide, sandy bottom, steep banks, and flowing stream all the year

round. This river is a tributary of the Jumna, and is called by various authors "the Charmanauwari (signifying, "abounding with hides"), Charamabata, Sivanadas," and in the native dialects, Chumbal, Leonad, and Chermittil. It rises about 9 miles S.W. of Mhow, in that part of the Vindhya range called Janapaoa, at an elevation of 2,019 feet. It is dry in the hot season; its water coming from other streams at that period rises 4 miles S.E. of the town of Hasulpoor, 2 miles W. of Burgooda, and N. of the line of waterheads, which belong to the streams rising that side of the Jumna. It flows N. for about 80 miles, and receives on the left the *Chambela* (Chumbia) river, a stream equally as long; 10 miles beyond it meets the Wangeri, which flows from the S.W.; 15 miles beyond it turns at the town of Tal to the N.W., and 6 miles further the Molauae (a tributary of the Wageri) joins it on the left, then serpentine round the Nagutwarra Fort, flows S.E. for 10 miles, then winds N.E., and 15 miles beyond receives on the right side the *Seepra* (which rises in the Vindhya range, and is of equal length and body of water), 8 miles beyond which the *Chota Kallee Sind* joins it on the right, then flowing N.W. for 20 miles, it is joined by the Sow on the left side, 5 miles further by the *Sarde*, thence flowing N.E. it is fordable at the Gujrat Ghaut (on the route from Neemuch to Mokundra pass) after the 1st November, and ferried over by a boat; here the banks are steep, and its bed composed of rock and loose stones. It then passes through the Mokundra range to the low tract of Harouti, 40 miles beyond (290 miles from its source), forms a lake, and on the other extremity flows through a narrow deep channel of the rock, where the falls begin. Rapid succeeds rapid, the gulf then widens, and the noise of the torrent becomes deafening, until we reach the spot where the stream divides into four different channels, then an isolated rock is seen, over which dashes mighty clouds of whitened spray, brilliant beyond conception when the dazzling sunbeams dance over them. Each channel forms a beautiful cascade, all of which again re-unite into a large basin, rushing impetuously over masses of black rock. This stream is only 3 yds. wide at one place, but there its depth and velocity is very great, for 100 yds. beyond it widens to 500 yds., and in the dry season is 40 feet deep. The fall is about 200 feet between the lake and the isolated rock, and the descent of the chief cascade 60 feet. 50 miles beyond at the city of Kotah (259 miles from its source), it is a large deep stream crossed by a ferry, and over which elephants are obliged to swim; 6 miles beyond the ford it can be crossed at the end of March by a stony, uneven, slippery ford. 25 miles lower it is forded at Paranor (on the route from Agra to Mhow), at which, during some portion of the year, it is 300 yds. wide, with heavy sandy bed, and steep banks cut into deep ravines, and there called *Koosuk* by the natives. 10 miles beyond it receives the *Kali Sind* (which flows from the Vindhya range), and 35 miles further the Parbati also unites with it. It then flows N.E., and 2 miles beyond receives on its left side the *Banas* (its largest tributary, which rises in the Aravalli range, and well waters the Rajpootana district: from thence it becomes a great river, only fordable at very few places, flowing N.E.

for 45 miles, where it is ferried over on the route from Nussarabad to Gwallior, then flowing on N.E. for 45 miles, it passes by the city of Dholpore on the left bank, where it is so deep that it can only be ferried over, and forms a beautiful clear stream with a fine sandy bed, but at Khitora (Khetra), 4 miles higher up, it is only $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad in the dry season, and fordable. In 1805, General Lake forded it with 30,000 men, but a road was made to its approach, which was then extremely difficult and dangerous. 45 miles beyond it flows S.E., and 43 miles farther, close to Borgowah (Birgowah, on the route from Etawah to Gwallior), it is ferried over, where both elephants and camels can ford it in December. Then flowing S.E. for 35 miles, it falls into the Jumna on the right, in lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$, long. $79^{\circ} 19'$, after a semicircular course of 570 miles, with a diameter of 330 miles from near Mhow to 40 miles below Etawah, and a very considerable average volume of water, which raises the confluence of the Jumna with it, when flooded, to 7 or 8 feet in 12 hours. The declivity of its bed, which averages $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile, and its rocky, rugged channel, renders it unnavigable. Passing over a good road, through an undulating, low, hilly, ridged country, we pass $\S$ *Sagore*, $\S$ (encamping ground on the bank of the river *Ange*, on which this place is built); $\S$ *Koondwa*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Burdilla*, 3 ; $\S$ *Gopalpoora*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and 5 miles brings us to Mhow, described in Route 8.

ROUTE 10:

Proceeding in N.E. by N. direction.

SURAT TO NEEMUCH, VIA BARODA AND RUTLAM.

DISTANCE, 345 MILES $1\frac{1}{2}$ FURLONGS.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Surat to Sewaun, Route 5	11	7
Baroda, Route 3	78	11
Jerrode	14	24
Kunjroo	9	41
Kullole	7	14
Weizulpoor	9	14
Godra	7	24
Oodwara	10	7
Peeploode	9	61
Huttee Durra	6	34
Jykote	11	3
Dohud	7	64
Rachra	11	54
Agral	12	71
Sewgurb	5	01
Pitlawud	12	71
Saringee	9	7
Chayun	8	04
Kooa Shagur	9	5
Rutlam	5	7
Boodwasse	13	0
Jowra	11	0
Dofur	9	4
Dullowda Burra	11	1
Mundiasoor	9	4
Mulhargurb	12	4
Neemuch Cantonment	15	0
	345	14

Leaving *Surat*, *via* Route 1, proceed to *Sesam*, and thence to *Baroda*, *via* Route 2; then leave that city by the S.W. gate (Bhisana); thence to the N.E. gate (Futtepoora), $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; pass the **Got Chokee*, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence along a good road, but rutty, from the constant passing of bullock hackeries; through a low, jungly, and partially cultivated country, to **Kotumbee*, $\frac{1}{2}$, and **Jerrode*, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; cross the *Weesroornutree* river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, banks high, and stream easily forded; pass **Palree*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; **Moondela*, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, here the road becomes narrow and very rutty; and *Kunjuree*. Enter the Scindia territory, described Route 8. Civil Authority, Resident at Gwalior. Then along a narrow but excellent road to **Mungasir*, $\frac{3}{4}$, cross the *Khair* river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (impassable for carts in the rains for two or three days, steep banks), to **Kullote*, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, encamping ground on the N.E. The *Goma* river lies close at hand to the W., the road now becomes broader; pass *Dulote*, $\frac{3}{4}$; *Kirtee*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; here the rebel chiefs, Narañ Rao and Madho Rao, surrendered in July, 1858, to General Whitlock; *Berria*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

§ WEIZULPOOR, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Territory, Gwalior. Civil Authority, Resident at Gwalior. Encamping ground to the N.E. Travelers' Bungalow. Bazaar. Telegraph station at Baroda. Tappal station. Houses, 500. Fort, fortified with walls, and stands on a branch of the *Goma* river.

Thence through jungle for 3 miles; then cross the *Goma* river to **Bapore*, 2 miles; cross that river, also the *Naiseree*, to the important town of

§ GODRA, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles.

Territory, Gwalior. Civil Authority, Resident at Gwalior. Encamping ground to the E. Bazaar. Telegraph station at Baroda. Houses, 4,000. Dhurm-salla. Small Fort.

CONVEYANCES.—Bullock hackeries can be hired.

Thence proceed along a narrow, heavy, thick, jungly, and stony road, to **Kurmalia Woree*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Parburree*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Gud Choonree*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Larpoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Chinchilla*, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence to *Panum* river, $\frac{1}{2}$; which cross to **Oodwara*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; here is a ruinous fort and Tanna to protect the road; few provisions obtainable. Pass over a rough, rocky, narrow road, which occasionally becomes heavy and broad; cross the *Panum* river to the villages of **Sallia*, $\frac{3}{4}$; *Kabra*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; no provisions procurable, after which we enter

THE BAIRA (Barreah, Deogarh Baria) DISTRICT,

A small Rajpoot state of the Bewa Caunta, which is bounded on the N. by the districts of Loonawarra and Soauth, S. by Oodeypoor, E. by Dohud and Jubboah, W. by Godra and Champamner. Its area is 870 square miles. Population, 64,380. Revenue, £5,765. Tribute paid to the British Government, £1,200 per annum. Military force, 416 men and 3 pieces of artillery. It is under the management and control of the Indian Government; lies in lat. $22^{\circ} 21'$ to $22^{\circ} 58'$ and long. $73^{\circ} 41'$ to $74^{\circ} 18'$, and

has an exceedingly *unhealthy* climate, caused by the dense jungle, bad quality of the water (impregnated with *vegetable* matter), and the natives subsisting chiefly on Indian corn, which is considered injurious. Diseases are prevalent, but the most malignant is that called *Mubaraktee*, which produces a dreadful swelling in the abdomen, yellow appearance about the body and round the eyes, and the virulent fevers raging after the monsoon. It is watered by the Gomaun Goraukar, Horb, Kurar, Kubootree, Panum, and Vaukree, all of which are more or less tributaries to the Myhee river, but nearly all dry half the year round. The revenue is derived from the felling of timber, which is farmed out, as the forests are entirely Government property, and supply Baroda and the whole of Guzerat with timber.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—In 1803, when Scindia's dominions in Guzerat were taken possession of by the British Government, the Rajah of Barreah treated the English with great consideration, with whom a treaty was entered into which led to a detachment of Barreah Bheels being employed at a cost of £180 per month, when the state was freed from the payment of tribute to the Mahratta chief. In 1824, the Rajah agreed to pay annually £1,200 to the British Government for their protection, which consists of stations of Tannas along the route from Baroda to Neemuch.

Pass *Ashoree*, situated in jungle, and to which supplies of water are brought from rivers 3 miles distant; then descend amidst a low hilly range, 1 mile, to a level sandy road, and proceed to **Peeplode*, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Bhill ths 100; Tanna, with a guard of five Sepoys; large wells, shops; **Pachha*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Pampo*, $\frac{3}{4}$; **Deegwarra*, $\frac{1}{2}$, all situated in jungle; cross the *Hurrah* river, 1, to **Huttee Durra*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and provisions procurable from the town of Jaitpoor, which was captured from the rebels by Sir Edward Lugard, in May, 1858, **Dantia*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Rajakhetri*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Daddela*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Baloodee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the *Godal Khal* river, 3, leave the Baria District, enter Scindia's territory (described Route 8), pass **Jykote*, $\frac{1}{2}$; a well, **Rampoorra*, 1, situated in jungle; large well, 1; **Kallia Tullow*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; Tanna (with a guard of four Sepoys); no provisions; descend a *Ghat*, 1 mile, 400 yds. long; then along a broad heavy road; pass **Rabra*, 1; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond, enter

§ DOHUD.

Territory, Scindia. Civil Authority Political Agent at Rewa Caunta. Encamping Ground, W. side of high ground, in front of a tank. Bazaar. Telegraph station at Baroda.

This town, which lies on the Khana river, is of considerable importance, being the boundary between Malwa and Guzerat. On the road through it, passes all the traffic of merchandise between the two former places and Upper Hindoestan. The fort, situated at the E. of the town, originally a great Caravanserai, erected by Aurungzebe, commands the pass N.E. of Guzerat. Its plan is a square, 450 feet each way, with two strong gates, one S. and the other N., surrounded by a ditch.

ATTRACTIONS.—Two wells, a handsome mosque, and several other fine architectural buildings of

exquisite workmanship, and good materials. Then cross the *Khadu* river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, rocky bed, and very heavy, rough floors, to **Mundoon*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Dhamria*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Dussai-kee-Boree*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Nait-kee-Bordee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Tulchia*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; all near thick jungle and slight cultivation; thence along a heavy, rutty road, cross the *Kalee* river, $\frac{1}{2}$, to **Rachra* 3; **Khek*, 3; cross the *Anas* river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, banks steep, and easy winding descent. The road passes through the loose stone and sandy bed (800 yds.); pass up the right bank to

**Dadro*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; then over a heavy, rutty, rocky road, enter the *Jaboa* Territory, described Route 3, pass *Indurgurh*, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhopawur, Resident at Indore. Telegraph station at Indore; *Agral*, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, here the country is cultivated; *Oomurda*, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, at all of which water is only procurable from the *Annas* river, pits, wells, pools, and a nullah; provisions scarce; then cross the *Bamtee* river, $\frac{1}{2}$ (here a small stream, with stony bed and low banks), to *Seugurh*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, fort, encamping ground on a plain between it and *Tandia*, in an open and cultivated country; thence along an uneven, rocky, heavy, rutty road, re-cross the *Bamtee* river, $\frac{1}{2}$; to *Woorree*, 2; then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond, ascend the *Table Land* by a *Ghaut*, $\frac{1}{2}$ (Chowkee, with five Sepoys), and a well; pass *Oonye*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Koria*, 3; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further, brings us to the large town of

§ PITLAUD OR PITLAUD.

Territory, *Jaboa*. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Political Agent at Bhopawur. Encamping ground on the N. Bazaar. Two dhurmsallas.

Thence along a narrow, rough, and stony road to *Kurdaud*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Punt Borallee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Temria*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the river *Larkie*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, here 50 yds. broad, with rocky bed and low banks; then over a good broad road to **Bolassa*, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over deep ruts to §*Saringa*, $\frac{1}{2}$; dhurmsalla; fort in ruins, and shops; *Madum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Gurraud* $\frac{3}{4}$; *Chayun*, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, on the *Myhee* river (described Route 4), here 100 yds. broad, lofty left, and steep right bank, easy descent, heavy bed, out of which ascend a gradual circuitous cutting to *Pullas*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross *Oondwa* river, 2 miles, rocky, uneven bed, heavy, rugged right bank, which ascend circuitously, thence the road is uneven and rocky; pass **Moondree*, $\frac{3}{4}$; **Kooa Shagur*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Durra Khal* river, bed rocky and uneven; which cross to **Teetre*, 1 mile, provisions scarce, then along a good broad road to *Muttooee*, 1 mile, and we then soon enter

THE RUTLAM TERRITORY.

Which contains an area of 936 square miles. Population, 91,728. Military force of 800. 83 villages, and a revenue of £45,000.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—It is governed by a *Rajah*, who holds it tributary to Scindia: he is a descendant of Ruttun Singh, of the Rajpoot family of Joudpore, to whom it was granted by the Delhi Emperor, Shah Jehan, in the 17th century. In 1819 he assembled a military force of 1,200 men to resist Scindia's claim of tribute. The British Government then interfered, and £6,600 was paid to Scindia, on condition that he refrained from annoying the *Rajah*, who laid claim to *Adjeeghur* during the rebellion in

1858; in 1859, he connived at the murder of the railway engineers, Messrs. Evans and Lunnell.

We then reach the town of

§ RUTLAM.

Territory, Rutlam. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Political Agent at Bhopawur. Encamping Ground to the S. Bazaar. Tappal Station. Population, 10,000. Elevation, 1,577 feet. It is a large well-built place. Thence along a good road, and open undulating well-cultivated country to §*Boodwassa*, 13 miles, standing on the *Mulonee* river, we soon enter

THE NAWAUB OF JOWRA'S TERRITORY.

Situated in lat. $23^{\circ} 32'$ to $24^{\circ} 10'$ and long. $74^{\circ} 53'$ and $75^{\circ} 35'$, which has an area of 872 square miles. Population of 85,456. Revenue of £80,000, and a military force of 850 men.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—The present Nawaub is a Patan chief, the representative of Ghuffoor Khan, who, in 1818, had the Jaghire bestowed upon him by the Indian Government, under the treaty of Mundesoor, on condition that he and his heirs should maintain 850 cavalry ready for service, and 11 miles brugs us to

§ JOWRA.

Territory, *Jowra*. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Political Agent at Mahidpoor. Bazaar. Tappal Station. Population, 1,200. Elevation, 1,437 feet. Residence of the Nawaub.

It stands on the right hand of the *Peerea* (*Piria*) river, here unfordable in the rains, and crossed by a well-built porphyritic stone bridge. Thence along a narrow circuitous ravine road, cross the *Mullonee* river, and three nullahs to *Arnea*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Bugakairee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; re-enter Scindia's territory, (see Route 8); **Reecha*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Purwallee*, 1 mile; forage, but no provisions. $\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond stands the town of

§ DODUR (Dodkur or Doda).

Territory, Scindia's. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Political Agent at Mundlalsir. Bazaar. Tappal Station. Market on Saturdays. Elevation, 1,482 feet.

Then over a good road and open cultivated country, with a few hills, scattered on the right and left, pass **Peeptha*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Kuchuarea Nugra*, 2; **Akeea*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Lukmakairee*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; *Burra Dulowda*, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (supplies procured from *Dumuar*, 2 miles S.E.), at all of which provisions scarce. Excellent road to **Roojeea* (*Raja*), $\frac{3}{4}$ miles on the right bank of the *Somnee* river; **Kulcheepoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; cross the *Subna* River; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the town of

§ MUNDISOOR (Mundesoor).

Territory, Scindia's. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Political Agent at Mundlalsir. Bazaar. Tappal Station. Elevation, 1,452 feet.

This town, which lies on an island in the *Sea* (*Subna*) river, a tributary of the *Chumbul* (see Route 9), is the capital of a *Pergannah*, with a revenue of £18,200, is celebrated for the treaty entered into with the British Government, and

Mulhar (Malhar) Rao Holkar. Cross by fords, the Sunsees and Subna rivers to § *Bonakairree*, 3½; § *Parleea*, 3½; § *Turrode*, 1; § *Peepia*, 2½; thence the country is undulating, with scattered hills and ridges, Pass § *Kackakairree* ½; § *Burkairree*, 1½; § *Sootode*, 2½ miles; re-enter the Jowra territory (Route 10), and 2 miles further brings us to the town of

§ MULHARGURH.

Territory, Jowra. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Political Agent at Mundalsair. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Neemuch, 15 miles. Bazaar. Telegraph Station at Indore. Tappal Station.

Thence along good cart-road, full of fissures and holes on both sides, through an open, well-cultivated country, to § *Mooree*, 1½; cross *Kina* river to § *Chul-doo*, 2; § *Bhatkaira*, 5½; § *Burra Jumonea*, 1½; § *Hingonea*, 3½ miles; enter the British Territory, and 1 mile brings us to the town of

†§ NEEMUCH.

Territory, British Bengal Presidency. Civil Authority, Political Agent at the Cantonment. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military station. Bazaar. Post office. Population 4,000. Elevation, 1,476 feet.

CANTONMENTS built with a N. aspect, on rising ground, ½ mile distant; they are 2½ miles long N.W. to S.E., and 1 mile broad.

THE LINES will contain, viz.—1 regiment of native Cavalry; 1 troop of native Horse Artillery; 4 regiments of native Infantry; 1 regiment of Irregular Horse.

CLIMATE.—Winter, refreshing; hot winds, not intense either in summer or spring.

COOL SEASON.—November, October, and September, temperate; December, intermittent fevers prevail. Fires seldom necessary, and frost rarely seen. Rains moderate, commencing the middle of June, and end in May, which begin and end with a hurricane of wind lasting 24 hours, and accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning. The hot weather begins in February, and the heated winds blow from 8 a.m. to sunset. The climate is very agreeable, the nights cool, but, singular to state, *hostile and debilitating to careful and ablemious Europeans*.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS were situated behind the sudder bazaar, and staff in the rear; they consisted prior to the sepoy rebellion in 1857-58-59, of 80 banglas, most picturesquely situated in well-cultivated gardens, in which flowers, fruit, and vegetables were grown to perfection. The healthiest spot in the Bengal presidency, as it stands on a well drained plain.

ATTRACTIONS (prior to the sepoy rebellion of 1857).—Government Hyocynamus garden, which produced annually 200lbs. weight of vegetables, &c., which were sown in November, and gathered in March and April; theatre; lecture rooms; fort constructed as a place of safety for the families of officers when such were called away on duty; a large mansion, originally erected by Sir David Ochterlony for his head quarters, recently used as a church, medical

store-keeper's office, executive engineer's store room, all of which except a *single* bungalow were destroyed by the miscreant sepoys in 1857, who massacred all the Europeans, and held possession of the place for a considerable period, until Brigadier Stuart besieged it for fourteen days and then captured it.

Vegetation is rapid in the extreme. The most luxuriant foliage, grass, &c., spring up as if by *enchantment*, all of which require to be kept constantly cut down. The crops grown in this district consist of barley, rice, maize, wheat, bajra, rooipal oil, koosum and aal, dyes, joar, grain, indigo, sugar cane, cotton, and *opium*, the latter of which is the staple commodity, the average price being Rs.20, or £2 per seer. *Mangies* (a strong intoxicating spirit) is obtained from this, which is greatly in demand among the natives of this district. The Peepul, burlut, tamarind, buccian, neem, date, babool, and korundah trees all flourish here.

ROUTE 11.

Proceeding in a S.E. by S. direction.

BARODA TO AHMEDABAD DIRECT, VIA FAZILPOOR, NERIAH, & MEHMOODABAD.

DISTANCE, 69½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda, via Meenee river, Pudamlee, and Sokundar to Fazilpoor.....	12	7
Anundmogree	11	1
Neriah	11	5
Mehmoodabad	13	7
Butwa	13	3
Ahmedabad	6	6
	69	5

Leaving Baroda (see Route 3), we proceed along a good cart-road, cross the *Myhee* river, banks steep and rugged, (see Route 3), near Fazilpoor pass § *Pudamlee*, § *Sokundar*, § *Fazilpoor*. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda, thence cross the *Myhee* river, described Route 3, here very large, with steep rugged banks, sandy and pebbly bed, a good ford on the W. bank (over which there is a bridge to Wassud, 2½ miles). Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collectorate, Kaira; Travellers' bungalow, small fort, 100 yds. from the road and 1,000 from the river; then along a heavy narrow road to § *Anundmogree*, 9 miles. Travellers' bungalow right of the village; encamping ground, S. § *Neriah*. Travellers' bungalow, on the S. side; here in 1858 the Ranees of Gwalior took refuge from the rebels who had seized Gwalior. Then pass through a long hollow way over a heavy road, through an open country, cross the Seyree river, 9½ miles, to § *Mehmoodabad*, 4½ miles, encamping ground N., the superb tomb of Roz, cross the *Watrak* river, which is a rapid rivulet stream, muddy bed, and difficult passage (which joins the Seyree river, S. of Kaira), also the *Meyswa*, 3½ miles, and *Kharee* rivers, 8 miles, to § *Butwa*, and thence along a good road to the large walled city of *Ahmadabad*, described Route 4.

ROUTE 12.

Proceeding S.E. by S.

BARODA TO AHMADABAD, VIA KAIRA
(KHEDA).

DISTANCE, 73½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Wasud.....	15	4½
Amundmogree.....	9	6
Nariad.....	13	1½
Kaira (Kheda).....	12	4
Lalke (Lali).....	10	0½
Ahmadabad (Delhi Gate).....	12	5
	73	5½

Leaving Baroda, (see Route 3), we proceed to the *Cantonments*, thence along a good cart-road through a sandy soil country to § *Chanee*, 3½, and § *Dusruit*, 2½, then cross the *Myhee* to § *Sakurda*, 4½, § *Fazilpoor*, 3½, § *Wasud*, 2½ miles. Travellers' bungalow right of the village; thence through a deep ravine to the *Myhee* river, described Route 2, which cross to § *Arrass*, 2½, § *Chor Baroda*, 2½, § *Anundmogree*. Travellers' bungalow right of the village, and encamping ground to the south. § *Lambol*, 3, § *Boryavee*, 2½, § *Bomati*, 2½, § *Potursunda*, 2½, § *Neriad*, 3½, (see Route 11); thence along a good road to § *Dubbwan*, 3½, § *Sundana*, 4½, and 4½ miles brings us to the town of KAIRA (Kheda), described Route 4.—Thence to § *Summadra*, 4, § *Wausna*, 2½, the § *Dhurmalla*, 1½, § *Lalke* (Lali), 1½ mile, situated on the *Kharee* river; Travellers' bungalow; encamping ground left of the village. § *Chauki*, 3½, § *Batwa* (Butwa), 2½ miles, provisions scarce, and 6½ miles beyond we reach the large walled city of *Ahmadabad*, described Route 4.

ROUTE 13.

Proceeding in a S.S.E. direction during the months
June and July.BARODA TO ASSEERGURH, VIA OODEEPOOR,
KOOKSEE, AND AKBARPOOR FORD.

DISTANCE, 263½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda Camp to Bheelapoor.....	13	2½
Dhubboosee (Dubboosee, Dubhal, Dubhoy).....	8	3½
Sownkatra.....	10	4
Maknee.....	6	2
Jaitpoor.....	14	2
Oodeepoor (Chota).....	13	1
Deokakota (Deokutlee).....	9	3
Chandpoor.....	10	7
Rajpoor.....	10	2
Nandpoor.....	12	0½
Chiklee (Kheda).....	6	0½
Kookrahe.....	10	6½
Loharee.....	10	1
Munnawur.....	11	3
Bankaneer.....	8	3½
Dhurrumpoor (Dhurrumpoor, el).....	12	5

ROUTE 13—Continued.

	Miles.	Fur.
Akbarpoor.....	10	3
Kusrode (Kuchrawud Chota).....	11	4
Mooltan.....	10	0
Deola (Furrabaz).....	10	6
Bheelkungaum.....	7	4½
Sirhail (Serola).....	11	3½
Pundana.....	12	6
Boregaum (Boorgaum).....	8	6
Assaergurh (Petta), Aairgarh.....	12	6
	263	6

Leaving Baroda Camp, (Route 4), cross two stone bridges over the *Feeswanmulee* river, enter the town of Baroda (Route 3), by the W. gate, 1½ mile, proceed to the S.E. gate, 1½ mile, which pass through; thence, travelling over a circuitous narrow road, safe for carts, cross several nullahs, pass tanks, wells, mosques, and a beautiful Edgah; the country is well wooded and cultivated to § *Kussoree*, 2½ miles; § *Kalumpoor*, 1½ mile; cross the *Janboo* river, ½ mile, pass two wells (bad water) on the left; encamping ground on the left bank of the stream, just before we reach § *Palaswarra*, 2½; § *Bheelapoor*, 2 miles; encamping ground on the N. bank of the river *Dardhur*, on which this place stands, cross it to § *Amboa (Angaum)*, 2½ miles; the country here becomes undulating, and the road rutty and ravinny, very heavy in the rains. § *Poorra*, 1; § *Assapoor*, ½; § *Veyga*, 2½ miles; pass a tank on the left, and two wells, thence along a low jungly country to the town of § *Dubbhoe*, 2 miles (described Route 9), thence via Route 9, to Oodeepoor Chota, 4½ miles, then pass the *Rajah's* garden through a less jungly country to § *Wushavee*, 1½ mile (on the *Oresing* river), cross a dry nullah to § *Gambla (Jambla)*, 1 mile, then over another nullah, ½ mile; Saimlea (leaving the *Oresing* river on the right). § *Onur*, 1½, ford the *Oresing* river ½, to *Palra*, 1½, cross a small nullah ½, to *Amlee*, ½ mile, cross the *Sookta* river to *Doakakota* (Deokutlee), 7 miles, all of which are situated in a dense jungly country, pass along an uneven road and jungly country to § *Cheoree*, 2½ miles, situated between the rivers *Sookta* on the left and the *Oresing* on the right; § *Hundlee* or (*Undallee*), 1½ mile on the *Sookta* river; *Rungpoor*, 1½ mile, here water is only obtainable by digging pits in the bed of the river, thence along a road intersected by ravines, cross a dry nullah, 3½, also the *Kajee* nullah, ½, to *Chandpoor*, 1½, ford the *Kodra* river, 2½ to § *Amra*, 1½ mile, also two small dry nullahs to § *Chakeegaum*, 4½, and § *Booreegud*, 1½ mile, thence over a jungly road for ½ mile, enter the Malwa district, (described Route 8), and proceed to the town of

§ RAJPOOR.

Territory, Malwa. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Mundlalar. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Market on Mondays. Tapping Station.

This town, which is large and well built, lies on the *Rajpoor* river, and contains the *Raja's* fine palace. Thence proceed along a thick jungly undulating road, with a low range of hills, ½ mile, extending some distance on the right, cross a dry nullah to § *Rajawut*; encamping ground. Cross the *Sookta* river to *Nandpoor*, 3½ miles, which pass

through, cross *six nullahs* and the *Hutnee* river, to **Chiklee*, 6½ miles; here is an old mud gurree, which belongs to the Scindia territory (described Route 8). Then the road passes over low thick jungly hills, across a partially cultivated country to a **Coolie* (Kull) village, ½ mile; **Seepoor*, ¼; cross two nullahs to **Pulasee*, 2½, a halting place close at hand; **Undee*, 1½; **Pallumpoor*, 2½; **Bheel village*, ¼; **Silukwa*, 1 mile, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ KOOKSHEE.

Territory, Malwa (Dhar). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Mundlaiser. Bazaar. Tappal Station. Halting place, north. Houses, 100. Stone gurree.

It stands on the *Wagnee* river, which crosses at 1½ mile farther; it is 1 furlong broad, stream 50 yds. wide, sandy bed, but only knee deep; pass on to a well, 2 miles. **Ambara*, 2; *Oree* river, ½; **Dooliesir*, 2, which stands on the *Oree* river, which cross to **Loharee*, 2½, here is a curious Bowree; cross several nullahs to **Seeneana*, 4½; pass another **Bourree*, ½ on the right, then **Borhud*, 1½; water brackish here, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ MUNAWUR.

Territory, Malwa (Dhar). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Mundlaiser. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Tappal Station.

The town which is well built, lies on the *Munawur* river, whence its name, and contains a strong gurree, then cross two nullahs to *Daila*, 1½ mile, cross the *Munawur* river, which is a furlong broad, with sandy bed, low banks, running stream, and 20 yds. wide, to **Poor*, ½ miles (where there is a bowree from which water is procured), then along a jungly, uneven, sandy road to **Hunmantha*, 1½ mile; cross the *Mansir* river, which stands on it; **Ajuntie*, 2½ miles, § *Buknair*, 2½ miles, a good halting place. Here is the confluence of the *Sudwal* and *Mansir* rivers: cross *Mundawuttee* river to **Rungam*, 1½ mile, which stands on its right bank; **Deervee*, 1½ mile, **Chawtie*, 2 miles, **Eklaira*, 3½ miles, all three hamlets, inhabited by Rajpoots, and **Kooja*, 2½ miles; the water is obtained from nullahs and a bowree, on the *Nerbudda* river, (described Route 3), which cross, as well as the **Kajow* nullah, ½ mile to the town of

§ DHURRUMPOOREE.

Territory, Malwa (Dhar). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Mundlaiser. Telegraph Station at Indore-Bazaar. Good halting place.

The *Nerbudda* river flows close to the town, thence along a good but sandy road to **Golatee*, 1½ mile, *Sowara*, 4 miles; cross a large dry nullah to **Sola*, ½ mile, **Chota Khul*, ½ mile; cross the *Nerbudda* river to § *Bhurra Khul*, ½ mile; cross the *Nerbudda* river, which is here ½ mile broad, banks steep, passable for both carts and cattle, also the *Sola* river, 3 feet deep, which falls into the *Nerbudda*. Pass †§ *Akburpoor* (Akharpoor, Ackberpoor), 3 miles; Travellers' bungalow; formerly a place of considerable importance. It contains several dilapidated edifices worthy of inspection, and stands on the S. bank of the *Nerbudda* river, which is here 1,000 yds. wide, with rocky bed, steep banks, accessible by carts and cattle, and which ford cross; thence

proceed along an undulating road, through a thick jungly, partially cultivated district, to § *Bulsamund* (Balsamund), 4 miles; *Bhergaum*, 3½ miles; § *Chota Kuchrawud* or (*Kurode*) 4½ miles; encamping ground to E. and S., then cross several nullahs, and ford the *Bada* river, 100 yds. broad, rocky bed, stream 20 yds. wide and 1 foot deep.

† § MOOLTAN, 10 miles.

Territory, Malwa (Dhar). Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Political Agent at Mundlaiser. Encamping ground W. Bazaar.

Thence along a stony, jungly, sandy road excavable for carts; pass **Choorie*, 1½ mile, **Peepye*, 3½ miles (standing 400 yds. left of the road); **Deola* (*Furraabaz*) 1½ mile; cross the *Hawail* river, 100 yds. broad, stony bed, and difficult for carts, *Padurica*, 2½ miles; pass § *Kasida* to the town of

§ BHEEKUNGAUM.

Encamping ground W. Bazaar. Shops. Bowree. It is surrounded by a ruined wall, and was formerly of considerable size; thence along jungle between hills; pass **Daimla*, 1½, and **Poonasia*, 5½ miles, the latter uninhabited, § *Borka*, 1½ miles, near the *Mullargattee* river; § *Sirbail* (*Serola*) 3½, encamping ground to S. E., small brick fort and 100 houses. The adjacent country is well cultivated. Passing along an indifferent road we come to **Sirbail*, (*Serola*) 5, **Onjaree*, ½, **Kolatee*, 2½, **Gobria*, 2½ miles; then cross the *Gorwa* river to § *Pundana*, encamping ground, to the S.; pass a high range of hills, 1½ mile on the left, which extend to a considerable distance; thence to *Raitee*, 1½ miles, cross the *Sookta* river, several nullahs to *Balkum*, ½ mile, proceed through a wild jungly district, over a bad, circuitous, hilly, small ravine country, passable for carts for 6½ miles, enter Scindia's Territory (described Route 8), and proceed to the town of

§ BOREGAUM (Borgaum).

Territory, Scindia. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Political Agent at Mundlaiser. Encamping ground, E. by S. Bazaar. Tappal Station. Market on Mondays.

It stands on the *Sookta* river, which ford to the *Ghat Chowke*, at the foot of the *Kuttee Ghat*, 4½ miles, the ascent and descent of which are bad for carts; and 8½ miles brings the traveller to the large town of

§ ASSEERGURH (As'irgarh).

Territory, Bombay Presidency. Civil Authority, Resident and Political Agent. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Post Office. Elevation, 750 feet above the base of the hill; length, 1,100 yds. long, from E. to W.; breadth, 600 yds. N. to S.

DAWKAS.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

This place stands at the N. E. angle of the Bombay Presidency, on an isolated mountain, separated from the Satpura range which divides the *Tapties* (which river was crossed in January, 1858, by the British naval brigade, when in pursuit of the rebels), and *Nerbudda* valleys. Its outline is irregular. Its area is undulating, and terminates at all points into a well scarped perpendicular precipice of 80 to 120 feet, is only 300,000 square yds., having

at the edge a low curtain, a battery with guns of enormous calibre, rude construction, formed of bars of iron, placed side by side like cask staves, covered with a coating of gun metal, which forms it into a solid mass; on each piece is engraved some name indicative of its destructive power, those of Akbar and Aurungzebe predominating. It has two basins, in which sufficient water falls during the rains to supply the troops; also two ascents, one at the N., the highest *point*, to which the traveller must pass through a ravine defended by a rampart with four casamoles, the height of the chief embrasures is 18 feet, the length, 190; and the other at the S. W. is defended by a double line of works which is passed by a steep stony ascent, having five different gateways, the masonry of which is beautifully executed; and then there is a lower fort above the Pettah, the rampart of which is 30 feet high with several towers. There is a curious Sally Port which descends through the S. E. end of the rock, and which can be easily stopped up by materials being shot down at openings which have been made for that purpose. Inside the fortress there is a ruined palace and a mosque, with two high minarets, in good repair, and as it stands on the highest part of the hill forms a most striking object, which is discernible at a great distance; it also serves as a military hospital, both of which were erected by Aurungzebe, from which a most extensive view of this wild wooded and uncultivated district, with here and there a few fertile spots near the town of Asir is obtained.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—This place was first fortified in the 14th century, by the Zemindar Asu or Ahir ("Cowherd"), so named on account of his immense possessions of cattle. In 1599, Nasir Khan (King of Khandeish) obtained entrance into it, murdered Asu and all his family, and retained possession until Akbar blockaded and captured it. It then fell into the hands of Madhaje Scindia, from whom the British took it in 1803; but it was restored to Serji Anjungaum by treaty. In 1819 it was re-captured by the British, who have ever since retained it. In 1851, medals were presented by the order of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to the surviving captors of it. In 1857-58-59, during the Sepoy rebellion, it was held by the rebels under Koer Singh, from whom Col. Milman re-captured it; Sir Edward Lugard also relieved it, and Brigadier Kelly defeated Purgun Sing, and the mutineers eventually abandoned it to the English.

ROUTE 14.

Proceeding in a W. direction in October.
BARODA TO CAMBAY, VIA OMETA.
DISTANCE 41½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda Cantonment Myhee R. to Ometa	10	4½
Badroon	11	0
Wutadra (Wuttundra) Walleendra	10	6½
Cambay (Khambayat) Factory	9	2½
	41	5½

Leave *Baroda Cantonment*, (Route 3); we cross the *Myhee* river, travel over a good road which is very heavy in some parts; pass * *Gowra* 1½, * *Aukoria*, 2½ miles; * *Satirkee*, 2½ miles; * *Sindrole*, 1½ mile, both on the *Myhee* river, (described Route 4), which is here 60 yds. wide, fordable from Jan. to the rainy season, cross it and proceed along a good cart-road to the town of

§ OMETA, 2½ miles.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collector at Kaira. Bazaar. Encamping ground on the W. near a tank. Houses, 500. Pop. 15,000.

Here resides a Talook or Chief, thence pass on to § *Nosakul*, 3½; § *Kinchlore*, 2½; Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda; § *Peeplee*, 1½; § *Badroon*, 3½; § *Jarola*, 3½; § *Saidpoor*, 2½ miles; Civil Authority, Collector at Kaira. § *Juntral*, Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda; § *Wutadra*, *Wuttundra* (Wulleendra) 2½; § *Kutlal*, 1½ mile. Then enter *The Nawab of Cambay (Khambayat)* Territory (described Route 4); pass on to § *Oonail*, 2½ miles, encamping ground, when the crops are gathered in; thence along a good open road to the *Gowara Gate*, 4½ miles, proceed through it for ½ mile to the *Factory at Cambay* (described Route 6).

ROUTE 15.

Proceeding in a N. W. direction.

BARODA TO BHOOL, VIA LIMREE, WUDWAN, KAJOORA AND THE FORD OF THE RUNN.

DISTANCE, 258½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda Cantonment via Route 14, to Ometa	10	4½
Boorsud	12	0½
Pitland	9	1
Terrapoore (Tarapoore)	9	4½
Jaitka	10	4
Buttamun (Wuttamun)	7	0
Jowarud	10	3
Bulole	9	5½
Panasanna	10	0½
Limree	10	3½
Wudwan	14	3
Seetha (Seeta)	12	5
Bhowlee	12	4
Dehwan	9	3
Hulwud	8	3
Weejulpoore	15	2
Kajoora	10	1½
Shikarpoor	14	5
Charwalla (Chudwalla)	11	0
Pakisir	6	0
Doodye	14	1
Kungaboy (Kunyahbooe)	9	7
Puddur	10	7
Bhoorj	9	7
	258	3½

Leave *Baroda Cantonment* (see Route 3), then proceed via Route 14 to *Ometa*; thence along a

sandy road crosses the *Myheer* river, (described Route 4) here 600 yards wide, and fordable from January to the rains, after which the road winds near the river; and, although carts can traverse it after the monsoon, it leads through ravines for 12 miles, to the town of § *Boorsul* (described Route 4); thence the road becomes level and sandy, through enclosures, for 9 miles, to the town of

§ **PITLAUD.**—(Described Route 4.) The Fort, well-built of brick; then pass over a heavy sandy road, between high banks and enclosures, to § *Pindolee*, § *Nar*, bazaar; § *Tarrapoor*, 9½ miles, confined Encamping Ground; § *Mori*; thence the country is open, well cultivated, and here and there covered with small trees and bush: § *Chiktia*, § *Kanpoor*, the three latter places stand on the right; § *Oomballa*, § *Jaitka*, on the left, 10½ miles; pass on to § *Wursura*, encamping ground on the S.W.; cross by ford the *Saburmuttee* (Sabarmati) River, 2½ miles, described Route 4, sandy banks and 2 feet deep; pass on to the town of § *Bultamun* (Wuttamun), 4½ miles, Civil Authority, Collector at Kalra, Encamping Ground S.W.; § *Vejulka* (Vejulpur), 5½ miles; § *Jowarud*, 4½ miles; the road from hence to Limree, should only be travelled when *The Little Runn* is dry; then cross it and enter

THE STATE OF CUTCH (Kach),

Bounded on the N.W. and N. by the province of Sinde (Sindh); E. by the Gulcower's territory; S. by the Peninsula of Kattywar and Gulf of Cutch; and S.W. by the Indian Ocean. It is 205 miles long from E. to W., and 110 miles broad from N. to S.; has an area of 13,704 square miles (inclusive of the Runn). Pop. 500,536. Revenue of £73,842. Pays tribute £20,000, and a military force of irregular horse, not subject to the control of the British Government. The country is intersected by two mountain ranges of moderate height, the principal of which, called *Lunkhi*, divides the province from E. to W., and the other extends parallel in a N. direction. *Minow*, the most conspicuous hill, stands in the centre, and is called by navigators, "The Sugar Loaf." *Judria*, of similar shape, is situated to the N., from which the Cutch mill-stones are formed. Both are subject to volcanic eruptions. In July, 1819, a most fearful earthquake occurred, in which hundreds of the inhabitants perished; all the fortifications were shaken to their foundations; the mound of earth and sand, called *Allah Band*, "Band of God" (so named on account of its being a natural and not an artificial work), many miles in extent, heaved most violently, and an immense extent of country was submerged. Its characteristic is sterility, but many lovely and fertile tracts are scattered about in the valleys between the mountains, and the large plain which extends in a S. direction to the *Lunkhi* Hills, and on the N. side of the province, the entire frontier is a luxuriant pasturage, called *The Bhunni*. The Runn is a dried-up inland sea, the dessication of which has been caused, in all probability, by an earthquake, having several islands encrusted with salt, 1 inch deep; and, in the dry season when the sun shines upon it, it resembles a beautiful sea of glass, but in the monsoon, it is

flooded over with sea water. No vegetation is perceptible, except tamarisk bushes; here the *mirage* (*sirāb*) prevails, which magnifies all bushes and animals to an enormous size. Flies swarm in myriads, the pest of the entire district, and the horror of horses, who can with the greatest difficulty only be forced through them. The whole of the country is very badly supplied with water, owing to there not being any permanent rivers in it, and although an immense number of tanks have been constructed, still the wants of the population are but indifferently provided for in this essential respect, as the porous character of the subsoil, drains them by filtration; and the only supply that can be relied upon, is that obtainable from wells, the water in which is excellent. The exports are cotton (the staple commodity), sugar cane, salt (from the Runn), jowar, bajree, grapes, musk, melons, alum, peepul, Babool dates, mangoes (at Bhooj), bamjaar (at Jununtra), tamarinds (scarce), coal (at Bhooj), and iron (at Jununtra) have been found. Horses, highly valued, with bony head and cheeks, long thin necks, large eyes, and small ears; kine, buffaloes, camels, tigers, leopards, wolves, hyænas, jackals, foxes, wild asses on the Runn, which are fine and useful animals.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1809. The E.I.C. first entered into treaties with the rulers of Cutch, but which not being acted up to by those princes, hostilities were commenced against them in 1815.
1816. Amicable intercourse was resumed, and Rao had to pay an annual tribute; it was, however, remitted in the same year.
1819. He was deposed, and his son placed on the throne, who, in 1822, obtained a modification of the above-mentioned treaty.
1835. The slave trade from Arabia was in full force, the E.I.C. interfered, and it was prohibited. Suttee is now abolished, and infanticide almost entirely suppressed. Here are about 200 chiefs, descended from Humerjee (Rao Kengar's father, who obtained the government in the 10th century), who govern a tribe of 12,000, called Jhareja.

Then cross the swampy beds of the *Bhogansa* and *Outkar* rivers, traversed by carts after October, to § *Dheengra*, 5½ miles; and then enter

THE PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR (Kathiawad),

Known to the Greeks as *Soorashtro*, and bounded on the N. and N.W. by the Runn and Gulf of Cutch; S.W. and S. by the Arabian Sea; E. by the Gulf of Cambay and the Ahmadabad Collectorate. It extends from lat. 20° 42' to 23° 10', and long. 69° 5' to 72° 14'; has an area of 19,850 square miles, ten districts (prants), governed by 216 Hindoo chiefs, under the protection of the Gulcower and British Government, viz., Babriawar Baria, Gopilwar (Gohelwar) Hajar Jalawar, Kattywar, Mach-huk-Caunta, Oond Ok-mandel, Sorath and Surweya, containing the towns of Amreia, Chetral, Choteyla,

Baggura, and Kondla, having a pop. of 1,468,900, chiefly composed of Mussulmans of the Katty tribe, who are divided into three sects, viz., Wala, Khachar, and Khooman, who first settled in Guzerat in the 14th century, and then migrated to the banks of the Indus. There are a native race, athletic, light complexioned, worship the sun, but their tenets closely approximate to those of the Brahmins. The revenue is £450,172; tribute, £104,737; net surplus income, £345,423. Military force, 102 artillery, 4,000 cavalry, and 8,000 infantry. The country is, generally, undulating, with lofty hills (1,000 feet) ranging in irregular directions, especially in the centre, from whence all the rivers rise, and fall into the Runn, Gulfs of Cutch, and Cambay, and the Arabian Sea. The ridges of forest trees, jungle caverns, fastnesses, and ravines, are chiefly confined to the Gir. The soil is sandy, and although not fertile, since irrigation is required, produces very fine crops. Streams and wells abound. The climate in the immediate vicinity of the jungle is *deadly* to all those who attempt to remain there at the close of the year, except the Seedees (of African descent), who do not suffer from it. Although water (which is very *bad*, and generally produces disease) and supplies are obtainable here, when a scarcity prevails in the other parts of the Peninsula, still the natives can scarcely be induced to brave this pestilential locality. Lions, leopards, chitas, wolves, jackals, foxes, wild cats, wild swine, deer, antelopes, porcupines, and wandering rats, of an enormous size, which are salted, gutted, pressed, and packed in casks, and exported to Whampoa, in China, where they command a good price, and yield a large profit. In 1814, these animals so swarmed in this district, that they consumed everything that came in their way, consequently a famine ensued, hence the period was termed, "*the rat year*." The Kattywar horses were formerly highly valued, especially for the cavalry, all over the Indian empire; but the breed has greatly degenerated, and they are no longer sought after. The *desam* and buffaloes are much valued. Its exports consist of bajra, joar, wheat, sugar cane (which is merely converted into *goor* or molasses), cotton, the staple commodity. There is a criminal court established in this province, at which the native chiefs sit as judges.

Thence pass on to § *Bullote*, 4½ miles, encamping ground on the Runn, in dry weather; § *Deopoor*, 3½ miles; § *Pansanna*, 6½ miles, encamping ground on the S.W.; thence proceed over a heavy sandy road, through enclosures, after which pass the *Runn* (state of Cutch), and enter

§ LIMREE.

Territory, Guzerat (Jhallawar district). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Rajkote. Encamping ground, on the north bank of the *Bhogwana* river. Bazaar. Population, 9,040, amongst whom are some of the *wealthiest* capitalists in India. Fortifications in a dilapidated condition.

It is the capital of a Talook of 40 villages, paying £1,994 tribute to the British Government, and the residence of a Rajpoot chief, situated in

THE JHALLAWAR DISTRICT (Jhalawad), So named from a tribe of Rajpoots by whom it is populated. It is bounded on the N. by the Runn, E. by Ahmadabad, S. by Ahmadabad and Kattywar, S.E. by Hullar, and W. by Muchhu Kauta; has an area of 3,000 square miles; 122 villages; population, 240,325; revenue £83,190; pays an annual tribute of £27,034 to the British Government. It is a level, well-watered tract, the chief river being the Muchu (Muchoo), which flowing through Muchhu Kanta S. to N. falls into the Gulf of Cutch, near the town of Maliya; is well irrigated and produces cotton (the staple commodity), grain and wheat, and is governed by no less than 51 chiefs, who have a military force of seven artillery, 472 cavalry, and 717 infantry. Pass § *Acheewalia*, 4½ miles, § *Soomta*, 2 miles, to

§ WUDWAN, 7½ miles.

Territory, Jhallawar District (Guzerat). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Rajkote. Bazaar. Encamping Ground on the *Bhogwana* river, on which this town stands. This small river falls into the Runn, and separates the Peninsula of Guzerat from the mainland. Is the residence of a chief, the capital of a talook of 30 villages; population, 32,200; annual revenue, £10,000: paying a tribute of £2,783 2s. to the British Government. Cross the *Bhogwana* river, flowing by the walls, and fordable to § *Bakuria*; § *Rajpoot*, 12½ miles; § *Luttoora*, § *Seeta* (Seeta), encamping ground on the N.W. and S.E.; § *Kamra*; § *Dolee*; § *Lakjee* to *Bhowlee*, 12½ miles; Bazaar. Encamping ground on the S.E. near the tank. We then enter

THE MALLIA PURGUNNA,

Which contains 9 villages. Population, 4,293, chiefly incorrigible plunderers; pays £164 2s. annual tribute to the Guicowar and Nawab of Joonaghur. The chief (Thakoor) is a Jhareja Rajpoot, and the representative of the elder branch of the family who govern Cutch. He resides at *Kotraj*, and possesses a net revenue of £1,713 16s. Then cross the *Tulkoo* river, 4½ miles, also a nullah to *Devana* (Dehwan), miles, encamping ground on the S.E., in an open country, to the town of

§ HULWUD, 8½ miles.

Bazaar. Encamping ground W., near tank. Houses, 2,000.

This walled town, which stands on the *Bamas* river (formerly of considerable importance) is the capital of a district containing 8 villages, and jointly with Drangdra, population 51,709, who pay an annual tribute. Proceed along a good cart-road, pass * *Wuntamuddur*, 6½ miles, which stands on the left bank of the *Bamas* river, * *Soorwuddur*, 6½; if the Runn is impassable on arrival at this place the traveller must make a detour of 3½ miles to * *Venasir*, 9 miles; Encamping ground near the tank; then enter the *Runn* 1, (here 10 miles across) to * *Manumba*, 16 miles; Encamping ground, and thence proceed along a hard road for 3 miles, then over sand to * *Shikarpoor* 6½, and then via Route 15 to Bhooj, but if not flooded

continue along this route to **Kakraj*, 2½; **Kajoor*, 7½ miles; *Koss* (E. of § *Mallia*), where there is encamping ground. It is also the residence of the Thakoor of Mallia. By this route the river at *Mallia*, 7 furlongs wide, with low banks, rocky bed, and 3 feet deep, is avoided; but supplies and *hackeries* (carts) are only procurable at that place. This road is too muddy for carts in December; thence, along a good road, re-enter

THE STATE OF CUTCH (described page 107); Also the *Runn*, 3½ miles (which here begins to fill in March, from which period the tides affect it, and fording becomes difficult, from the water flowing continually. It is at its height before any rain falls, owing to the rush of water from the Gulf of Cutch. In July it is 1½ foot deep, 1 mile distant from Cutch, and seldom rises more than 2 feet. The side nearest Mallia is very muddy, and that to Cutch the deepest. Laden camels and unladen bullocks can ford it here throughout the rains in 9 hours, when the *Bumass river* is not flooded, for when that occurs the *Runn* is generally 6 feet deeper than on ordinary occasions, and the water becomes sweet. If any violent S.W. wind, or unseasonable rain should arise, then this and all other parts of the *Runn* become unfordable for two months afterwards; and its actual state should be well ascertained prior to attempting to ford it. Thence enter *The Wagur District*, cross a vast plain covered with scattered bushes and cultivated fields, which extend to § *Wandia*, 3 miles; encamping ground, W.; fine fort. Pass on to § *Shikar-poor*, 11 miles, well-built fort and large encamping ground; § *Charwalla* (Chudwalla), 11 miles; then along a good road (over which it is impossible to transport artillery in the monsoon); § *Pakissir*, 6; § *Buchov*, a good halting place; § *Doodye*, 14, a Ghurri (Garhi), encamping ground 200 yds. N., water very brackish. § *Chundranee*; *Kunyaboy* (Kunyabhooe), 9½ miles, no water obtainable after February. § *Puddur*, 10½ miles, encamping ground on the S.E., no water obtainable in February; and thence through an open country for 9½ miles to the town of

§ BHOOL.

Territory, Cutch. Civil Authority, Resident Political Agent, salary, £1,680 per annum; and £240 travelling expence. Military Authority, Officer in command. Travellers' Bungalow. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Tank, well. Population, 20,000. DAWKS.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

SCHOOLS.—The Rao of Cutch has formed an English establishment. Church of England service twice on Sundays, at 11 a.m., and 6 p.m., performed in a *mean bangle*.

This town, the capital of Cutch, stands close to a fortified hill, and has a grand and imposing appearance when approached from the N., owing to the tasteful manner in which the mosques, pagodas, and date tree plantations are arranged. It contains a superb palace, with cupolas and handsome roofs, the residence of the Rajah. In 1819 it was visited by an earthquake, which destroyed a great many of the inhabitants, and laid the fort and public edifices in ruins.

ROUTE 16.

BARODA TO BHOOL, VIA WANSUD, PITLAUD, RAMPOORA, SHAPOOR, DURANGRA, MALLIA, AND WAUDEA.
DISTANCE, 257½ MILES.

ROUTES.

	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda Cantonment to Wansud. via		
Route 11	15	0½
Nappa	11	1
Pitlaud	7	5
Limbasee (Nimbasee)	15	7½
Dholka	15	2½
Chibasir	12	3
Shapoor	17	6½
Leelapoor	13	5
Cheeramlee	13	4
Durangra	12	2
Jewa	9	5
Hulwud	10	2
Kakraj	17	7½
Mallia	7	4½
Wandia	14	5
Churwalla	12	2
Pakissir	6	0
Doodye	14	1
Kungaboy (Kunyabhooe)	9	7
Puddur	10	7
Bhool	9	7
	257	4½

Leave *Baroda* (described Route 3); pass on via Route 11 to § *Wansud*, 15 miles; then along a good road, lined with high milk bush hedges, through an enclosed and well cultivated country, to § *Aras* (here a branch road leads to *Kaira* (Kheda), § *Kurrole*, § *Dynee*, § *Nama*, § *Nappa*, 11½ miles); thence through open brushwood, cultivated land; pass § *Assee*, § *Duntalee*, to the town of

§ PITLAUD, 7½ miles (described Route 15).

Telegraph station at *Baroda*, 33½ miles.

Then along a road between prickly pear hedges (this Route, all the way from *Baroda*, is much more preferable in the monsoon to Route 14); pass § *Jesra* (Jeera), § *Seeloye* (Soolwyn), 2½ miles, which stands in the centre of trees; § *Veeroole*, 1½; § *Soojentra*, 2½; good encamping ground to the S., near a tank; travellers' bungalow; dhurmsalla; thence proceed over a good, but narrow cart-road; pass *Leembalee* (Simbalee), 1½; *Mungupoor* (Mungroole), 1½; *Malawara*, 2 miles; good halting place on the N.; carts procurable; *Parla*, ½ mile; encamping ground on the right bank of the *Saburmuttee* river, here ½ of a mile broad on the left, two banks, hard sandy bed, and 2 feet deep; (described Route 4), and which is joined by the *Watruk* river, (described page 81), cross it to

§ WOWTA, 6½ miles.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collector at *Kaira*. Military Authority, Officer in command at *Kaira*. Encamping ground on the S., near the river. Pass a tank, 2½; § *Rampoora*, 2½ miles.

§ DHOLKA, 3½ miles.

Civil Authority, Collector at *Ahmadabad*. Military Authority, Officer commanding at *Ahmadabad*.

Encamping ground near a large tank. Telegraph station at Alunadabad. Population, 25,000.

This town, which is surrounded by a mud wall, 4 miles in circumference, stands amidst the ruins of beautiful palaces, mosques, handsome one on the left, as also fine mausolea and large tanks, lined with masonry. Thence pass **Sindroze*, 2½; **Keyrala*, 5½; **Chibisar*, 4½ miles, good halting place to the N., and two tanks on the right; **Melal*, 4½ miles, cross two nullahs, pass over a vast, but partially cultivated plain, to **Jamp*, 3 miles, good halting place at the N.; **Uniallee*, 3½; **Kesola*, 2½ miles: cross a small branch of *The Runn*, 4½ miles (described Route 15); here 3½ miles wide, thence across an open cultivated plain, to **Shapoor*, 4½ miles; encamping ground near a tank, N.E. of the Boulee nullah, at all of which places the water is brackish. We then enter the *Jhallawar District of Kattywar* (both described Route 15). The route thence, N. of the *Little Runn*, is practicable when the country to the S. is flooded, but the adjacent country is often so inundated, that it is necessary in November to proceed further N. from the head of the *Little Runn*, via *Muchyow* and *Jeyra* (Jeyre); continuing our journey, pass § *Barce* (Kutteejee), 2; § *Maleeko*, 4½; § *Boluck* (Oluck), 3½;

§ *LEELAPOOR*, 3½ miles.—Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Kattywar. Encamping ground on the S. Water from tank and well for eight months, after which it is only obtainable by digging in the bed of the tank: pass along a good cart-road, across a low jungle and badly cultivated country, to **Keysrea*, 2½; § *Mondwanoo*, 3½; § *Unke-wallea*, 2½; § *Peydra*, 2½;

§ *CHEERAMLEE*, 2½ miles.—Territory, the Hulwad Purgunnah, (see Route 15). Encamping ground on the S. Water brackish. Thence the road becomes bad, stony, rugged, and very difficult for carts. Pass *Loanoo*, 4½; *Denguroo*, 2½; and 5½ miles leads us to

§ DURREANGRA (Durraungda, Drangdra).

Territory, Jhallawar district (see Route 15). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Kattywar. Encamping ground on the S.W. Bazaar. Houses, 2,000. Pop. 51,709, chiefly employed in the manufacture of coarse cloth and carpets.

This town, which stands on the Pulka river, in the Jhallawar district, about 10 miles S. of the Runn, is gradually declining in importance, owing to the famine which desolated the entire province in 1828, when plunderers entered and pillaged it. The chief belongs to the Jhala tribe, and pays an annual tribute of £4,390 18s. Then cross the *Bogawa* river, ½ mile, bed sandy and banks low; pass along a jungly road, between two ranges, 2½ miles, cross two nullahs, the water from which is bad; thence through an undulating country to **Jewa*, 6½ miles; encamping ground on the N.W., then over a good, but rather stony cart-road; pass **Koychba* (Koeeba), 5½; § *Hulwad*, 5½, (Route 16); § *Wuntavuddur*, 6½, on the left bank of the Bamunee river; § *Soorvuddur*, 5½ (Route 15); § *Weygulpoor*; § *Kakrey*, 2½ (Route 16); § *Cheeklee*, 3½;

§ MALLIA, 4 miles.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Kattywar. Encamping ground on the bank of the *Muchyow* river. Bazaar.

This town is situated in the spot where the *Runn* unites with the head of the Gulf of Cutch, and in *The Machu Kanta Prant*, or Province, so named from the river *Muchoo*, which rises in the Peninsula of Kattywar, and falls into the Gulf of Cutch, about 22 miles beyond the town of Moorvee, through which it flows. It has Jhallawar on the E. and S.; Hallar on the S.W. and W.; Gulf of Cutch on the N.W.; and the Runn on the N. An area of 700 square miles, extends from lat. 22° 30' to 23° 6', long. 70° 34' to 71° 3', contains 110 towns and villages. Pop., 28,800. Is governed by a Jharegha Rajpoot (the lawful heir of Rao of Cutch, whose family took refuge here in the 17th century from the young brother of that prince, who usurped their family territory of Cutch), who pays to the Guicowar of Guzerat the annual tribute of £6,000, out of a revenue of £15,150, and maintains a military force of 20 artillery, 102 cavalry, and 175 infantry. Thence pass **Nawa Talao*, 4½ miles; re-enter *The Runn*, 2½ (Route 15), which is here 6½ miles across; encamping ground at 5½ miles. Proceed to § *WANDEA* (Wandia), ½ mile.—Territory, Cutch. Civil Authority, Resident at Cutch. Encamping ground, ½ mile W. Pass **Charwalla*, 12½; thence, via Route 15, to § *Bhoqi* (described Route 15).

ROUTE 17.

BARODA TO RAJKOTE, VIA PITLAUD, BURRA BOOROO, DHUNDOOKA, AND PALLIAD.

DISTANCE, 175½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Omata, via Route 14	10	4½
Boorsud, via Route 15	12	0½
Pitlaud, " "	9	1
Wursura, " "	20	0½
Burra Booroo	12	0
Puchum	12	4
Dhundooka	14	0
Nagnees	14	7
Oomralla	9	6
Palliad Chota	9	0
Vanichia	9	6
Ajmeer	9	0
Badla	11	7
Gudka	11	0
Rajkote	10	0
	175	4½

Leave *Baroda* (Route 3), proceed as per Route 15, to § *Omata*, thence to § *Boorsud*, § *Pitlaud*, and *Wursura* (Route 15); thence along a good, but in some parts, swampy road to *Gulliana*, 4½ miles, cross the *Saburmutee* river (Route 4), carefully, as both above and below the ford the water is very deep, banks low and sandy; the inlets between the stream and the village render fording almost impossible in the rains, thence along an open well cultivated country; close by is a *Runn* or marsh, over which the water flows, and leaves vast quantities of mud, it is situated N.W. to S.E., ends near the Gulf of Cambay, which being slightly affected by the tide, renders the middle of it bad for laden

carts and cattle. In the monsoon this part is not only very deep in mud, but flooded by the *Bhogawa* and *Gogawa* rivers and the sea; between this and *Kumera* there is another *Runn*, quite impassable during the springs; pass **Burra Boorroo*, 7½; water in wells bad; **Chota Boorroo*, 1½; **Bolad* (Wallad), ¾; *Bhogawa* river, 2½; cross it to *Dumala*, 1½;

*PUCHUM (Putcham), 5 miles,

Which stands in the territory of Kattywar (Route 15). Jallawar District. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadabad. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Ahmadabad. Encamping ground near a tank, water brackish and muddy from a tank in March (**Kuddoolee* and **Rajka* on the right, and **Rajka* and **Kasta* on the left); thence the road passes along a flat, treeless country, and to avoid a swamp the cart-road winds round by *Kuddoolee*, to the town of

§ DHUNDOOKA (Dundooka).

Territory, Guzerat (Jhallawar). Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadabad. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Ahmadabad. Encamping Ground. Bazaar.

This place stands on the *Bhadur* river, which rises in latitude, 26° 39', longitude, 71° 18', in the Kattywar Peninsula, flows S.W. for 135 miles, and falls into the Indian Ocean, near the town of Poorbunder. The water is brackish. Thence through an open cultivated country to **Kotara*, **Goofjar*, **Wagur*, all of which stand on the above stream, **Patna*, on the left, **Rappoor*, **Chasiana*, **Moorchia*, and **Devitia* on the right, at all of which the water is brackish; then cross the *Bhadur* river to **Nagmees*, 14½ miles, which contains a small fort on the left bank of that stream, which here becomes a large river with two banks, gravelly bed, and little water in *November*; recross the river, which serpentine about 1 mile from the road, then pass over a good road, occasionally elevated, having to the left a few inlets from the rivers, thence for 3½ miles through a well cultivated country to

§ RAMPOOR.

Territory, Kattywar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote, salary £2,400 per annum. Bazaar.

This town stands on the *Goma* river, which just below the fort flows into the *Bhadur* river, whose bed is gravelly and banks low; thence pass on the left **Rajpooree*, and on the right **Aunipoor*, **Khajapoor*, **Aunipoor*; continuing our route we pass **Oomralla*, 6½ miles, situated on the right bank of the *Goma* river; **Boree*, then through an open country with prickly bushes and low hills on the left, pass **Paliad* (Burra), 5½, in ruins, which stands on the *Goma* river; **Paliad Chota*, 3½ miles, W., encamping ground, 2 miles; thence over an indifferent winding road, through a hilly, rocky country to **Wandra*, **Tarlee*, **Vanichia*, 7½ miles, encamping ground 2 miles W. on stony soil; **Ooree*, **Hermutia*, **Ajmeer*, 9 miles (on the *Bhadur* river), **Anundpoor*, **Badlia*, 11½ miles, near the source of the *Bhadur* river; thence through an open, hilly, but rocky country to **Bandaria*, **Hurmutia*, **Gudka*, 11 miles, then enter

THE TERRITORY OF HALLAR.

So named from the Rajpoot tribe Halla.

It is bounded on the N.E. by Muchoo Kanta and

Jhallawar, N. by the Gulf of Catch, E. by Kattywar, S. by Kattywar and Sorath, S.W. by Burda and the Arabian Sea, W. by Okamundal, from which it is separated by a Runn. It is 130 miles long from E. to W., and 73 broad, has an area of 4,960 square miles. Population, 558,560. Revenue, £97,577 16s.; pays an annual tribute of £16,159 16s., to the British Government; £16,749 10s. to the Gulcower; and £1,668 10s. to the Nawab of Joonaghur. Military force of 2,400 strong. Manufacturers of cloths, dyes, piece goods for Arabia and Africa at *Naunagar* (the principal port). The chief towns are *Balumba*, *Dhurul*, *Draupa*, *Gondul*, *Kotra*, *Sangunl*, *Naunagar* (its port), and *Rajkote*. The ground is principally rocky hills, and the chief rivers that flow from N. to S., and well water the entire district, are the *Ajee*, *And*, *Marl*, *Nogue*, *Ghl*, *Phohun*, *Mun*, and *Bhadur*. The exports consist of wheat, millet, maize, and cotton. There are 26 Thakoor or chiefs, the most influential being those of *Dhural*, *Khotra*, *Sangunl*, *Gondal*, *Naunagar*, and *Rajkote*; and 10 miles farther brings us to

§ RAJKOTE.

Territory, Hallar district. Civil Authority, Resident Political Agent. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station, Cantonments and Residency, 1,000 yds. to the W. and N.W. Travelers' Bungalow. Post Office. Bazaar. European Cemetery; here Christians of all persuasions are interred. Protestant church of pre-possessing exterior, but badly constructed interior; divine service twice on Sundays, 11 A.M. and 6 P.M. Fortifications.

DAWS—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

This town stands on the S.W. bank of the *Ajee* river, here about 150 yds. wide, with rocky banks, having a very rocky nullah passing round the W. and N. of it. This route being quite impracticable in the monsoon, the traveller should proceed to *Shapoor*, 93 (Route 16); thence to *Tulsana*, 2 miles; and then via Route 18 to *Rajkote*, 94 (described Route 17).—Total distance, 187½ miles.

ROUTE 18.

Proceeding in the months of June and July.
BARODA TO RAJKOTE, VIA DHOLKA, BOWLA, NANDODRA, KOOMURKAR, AND TULSANA.

DISTANCE, 192½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda, via Route 16 to Dholka	65	4½
Bowla	8	5
Nandodra	10	3
Koomurkar	15	1
Tulsana	11	4
Wudwan	16	1
Moollee	13	3
Chorveeda	9	3
Tanhu (Tabu)	9	0
Myka (Mykow)	12	5
Sumastra (Sunnasara)	12	0
Rajkote	9	0
	192	6½

Leave *Baroda* (Route 16), by which proceed to *\$Dholka* (Route 16), thence along a good road through an uncultivated country, pass **Sindroze*, 2; **Sul-teera*, 1½; **Bocla*, 5½ miles. Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmedabad. Thence through an open cultivated country, over a bad road through fields, which is very heavy in wet weather, to **Dedal*, **Adeera*, **Sabla*, **Nandobra*, 10½ miles; pass on the right **Wama*, **Jeytapoor*, *Ahulgaum*, and on the left **Jeera*, thence to **Koomurkar*, 15½ miles. Territory, Kattywar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Then over a good road for 3 miles, afterwards along a low tract to *Sokra* or *Bama* river, pass *Mota Kutterjee*, **Sakur*, **Gurtul*, then cross *Sokra* river, 4, to **Tulsanna*, 4½, *Shapoor*, 2 miles distant across the Runn, passable after December, previously a detour must be made to avoid it; encamping ground; **Wursura*, 6½, **Jophodun*, 2½ miles; **Wudwan* (Route 15); thence pass **Khe-raloo*, 5; **Limblee*, 1½; **Jussapoor*, 4; **Moolce*, 3 miles; encamping ground, then along a sandy road, pass **Gurrad*, 2½; **Dedham*, 1; **Oomrad* (Amarda), 3; **Chorvedda* (Chorveera), 3 miles; encamping ground; thence over a good road through an open cultivated country for 9 miles to

§ TANHU (Tahu).

Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Rajkote. Encamping Ground in grain fields on the W. Bazaar. Proceed past **Lakamachee*, 3½; *Surree*, 4; *Myka* (Mykoo), 5½ miles; Encamping ground between the village and river Muchyow; on which this place stands. **Ghavar*, 7; **Wuniaree*, 1; **Khairua*, 1; *Sunasastra* (Sunnasra), 3 miles; Encamping ground; thence proceed for 9 miles to *Rajkote* (described Route 17)

ROUTE 19.

Proceeding in a W. by S. direction.

BARODA TO POORBUNDER, VIA PITLAUD AND PILLIAD BURRA,

DISTANCE, 265 MILES 1½ FURLONG.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Pallad Burra, via Route 17 ..	120	6½
Bohera	15	3
Jhusdun	12	3
Durrooa	10	0
Ramode	8	6
Goundul	8	0
Veerpoor	11	2
Jaitpoor	8	4
Dhorajee	10	5
Ooplatia (Oopleytoon)	10	1
Gunnode	8	3
Kotiana	13	6
Ranawoo	9	4
Kundoorina (Ramka)	7	5
Poorbunder	10	1
	265	1½

Leave *Baroda* (Route 3); proceed via Route 17 to *\$Pallad Burra*, 120½ miles; thence along a good hard road, in some parts hilly, through an open, level, and cultivated country; pass **Surua*, with a hilly range, standing ½ mile to the E.; **Bohera*, 15½ miles, small fort, almost surrounded by lofty hills; pass on to *\$Jhusdun*, 12½ miles. Encamping ground on the E. This place stands on the west bank of the *Bhadur* river (see Route 17), here 100 yds. wide, with steep banks; 2 miles distant stand low hills on both sides; thence proceed to **Athole*, 4½ miles; cross *Boodampoorree* river, 3 miles, here 70 yds. wide, with steep banks, to **Harrasia*; then cross *Samur* river to *\$Durrooa*, 2½ miles (Dharooa); also the *Kurmalla* river, here 50 yds. wide, to *\$Peeplee*, 4½ miles, *\$Nauch Mandava*, 2 miles; cross 2 nullahs to *Ramode*, 2½ miles, also the *Goundlee* river, 8 miles, to the walled town of

§ GOUNDUL. — Territory, Kattywar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Rajkote. Bazaar.

Thence cross nullah to a mosque, 1½ mile; cross 4 nullahs to *\$Gomla*, 7 miles; cross nullah, and 2 miles beyond stands

§ VEERPOOR. — Bazaar. Thence the country all along the route is infested with lions. Pass **Wusutree*, 8½ miles; **Petree*, 1½ mile, cross the *Phool-jar* river (which joins the Oolur near Farbaru) to

§ JAITPOOR, 3½ miles. — Bazaar. Then cross the *Bhadur* river to *\$Paindla*, 2½; *\$Munlakpoor*, 1½; *\$Goondala*, 3½ miles; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ DHORAJEE. — Bazaar. Fort.

This place stands at the *Bhadur* river (Route 17), here a rapid stream, 240 yds. wide, rocky bed, and steep banks. The ford across here is quite impracticable for carts in the monsoon, when travellers must proceed along the left bank, and ford it opposite the village of *Kotiana*, 82½ miles; thence over a good road through a cultivated country, which at intervals becomes hard and rocky; pass **Bhola*, 3½ mile, the *Babookia* tank, then ford the *Bhadur* river (Route 17), 3½ miles, here quite impassable for carts, owing to the steepness of its banks; cross the *Mooj* river (which flows into the *Bhadur* stream), near the town of *Ooplatia*; also 4 nullahs; pass through a well cultivated country, and we proceed along

THE SORUTH (Surashtra, Sorath)

DISTRICT,

The most southerly division of the Kattywar Peninsula, which is bounded on the N. by Hallar, N.E. by Kattywar. E. by Babriwar, S. and S.W. by the Arabian Sea, and W. by Burda. It has an area of 3,300 square miles; military force of 2,863 men. Population, 320,620. 7 divisions. Revenue of £62,800, and pays a tribute of £9,959. The shore extends 93 miles from Kunkasa to Ruhau at Rajpoor, is bold, with good and safe soundings, con-

tains the seaports of Mangroal, Chorwaur, Somnath Pattan, Korynaur, and Diu Island. The highest elevation is the granite peak of *Girnar*, in the N.E. The summit of this remarkable granite mountain, 3,500 feet above the sea, 10 miles from Janagurh, has around its base numerous gorges, valleys, and hills, covered with rich dense jungle, interspersed with black rocks. At the close of this luxuriant verdure the remainder of this *sacred* mount rises bare and isolated, having here and there gigantic masses of black granite rock, with white streaks of felspar, and perpendicular scarps from the N. and S. sides. At the extremity of the N. end there is an enormous pillar, which appears so lightly poised on its pinnacle, that the slightest breeze would dash it into atoms; such, however, is purely imaginary, as its solidity has, alas! too often been tested by numerous deluded natives casting themselves down from it; hence its name *Beiru Nhap*, "Leap of Death." There are no less than six peaks crowning this mount, the highest of which is that of Goruknath, the area of whose summit is only 10 feet in diameter, having on its top a small shrine, excavated out of a single stone, dedicated to Goruknath, and in like manner shrines surmount the others. The ancient Palace of Khengar stands on a lofty table land on the other side of the mount, about 600 feet from the summit, close to which are several Jain Temples, ascended by steps, forming a path-way about 5 feet wide, all of which are situated in the enclosures containing the temples, a dhurmsalla, and 2 tanks. These edifices were originally built of granite, but the devastations committed on them by the fanatic Mussulmans, and the injuries of ages, have all been repaired by stone procured from the base. They are dedicated to some spiritual pastor of the Jains, whom they (the Jains) consider to have been a Deity. The largest and most beautiful, though not the *oldest*, is that dedicated to Nimmath; then follow those to Parmath, &c. Here are small images of all these Deities, but the most remarkable and conspicuous is that of Rikhabdeo, which is a colossal sitting granite figure, 13 feet high from the top of the head to the seat. The S. end of the enclosure, which contains 3 antique temples erected by the Buddhists, is flanked by the Palace of Khengar, the ancient King of Saurashtra (Guzerat), which has embattled walls, with massive towers, constructed of large solid granite blocks, commanding the entrance to the precincts. This mount appears to be the seat of a system of worship of very great antiquity, and probably a graft of the Buddhist faith. The edicts of Pyadasai prove that this spot and the vicinity were the strongholds of the Manotheists, whose system has dwindled down to Jainism. Four miles to the W. of the base stands a rock, having three inscriptions engraved thereon; that on the E. sets forth the Edicts of Pyadasai (Asoka, King of Pataliputra, Palibothra, and Nagadha), who reigned 247 B.C. They are 14, containing 15 lines of 25 letters, which fully set forth the tenets of the Buddhist faith, and ordinances inculcating respect for parents, neighbourly love, charity, humanity to mankind, as well as to *animals*, as the sure means of procuring eternal happiness and bliss. Here are also a few Brahmanical and Mussulmans'

temples. The principal inhabitants of this spot are priests and ascetics of all the above creeds. It is distant 175 miles from Baroda, 145 Surat, and Bombay 230 miles. The principal streams watering it are the Bhador, Kutin, Mohandarya, and Vrididi, all of which flow to the S.W. The lower portion of this district is the most fertile in all Guzerat, irrigation being carried on by means of Persian wheels. It is well wooded, and produces sugar cane, wheat, jowaree, and mangoes. The Nawab of Joonagurh (a Mussulman) governs it. The capital from whence that prince takes his title is situated in the N.E. We then enter the town of

§ OOPLETTOON (Ooplate), 1½ mls. — Territory, Kattywar (Hallar District, described Route 17). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Encamping ground on the river Mooj. Bazaar. Houses, 700. High walled fort; then cross the *Venoo* river to **Keelaka*, 5 miles;

§ GUNNODE, 3½ miles. — Territory, Kattywar (Sorath District). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Rajkote. Encamping ground. Bazaar. It is a well built place, standing on the *Bhadur* river and has on the S. side a deep ditch, ¼ mile long and 12 feet wide; thence along a good road through a rocky, barren country; pass *Weenosra*, 4½; *Chowta*, 5½ miles; cross *Sarun* river and 4 nullahs to

§ KOTIANA, 3½ miles. — Encamping ground. Bazaar. Population, 20,000. Houses, 1,500.

This place stands on the *Bhadur* river; then pass on to **Mal*, 2½ miles, § *Kundoorna*, (Ramka), 4½ miles, small fort; thence through an open country to the *Minsar* river, 3½ miles; cross it to § *Wurwala*, 3½; § *Rumawala*, 6½ (encamping ground E.); § *Wunana*, 4½; *Rungana*, 1½ mile; cross a creek, fordable at low water; pass over a very stony road for 2 miles, and enter

THE BURDA (JAITPOOR) DISTRICT.

Which is bounded on the N. and N.E. by Hallar, E. by Sorath, S.W. by the Arabian Sea. It has an area of 570 square miles, 103 villages, population 46,980, pays a tribute of £277 10s. to the Gulcower, £2,280 to the British government, and £2,600 2s. for the military force maintained within it. It possesses a sea coast of 62 miles from N. W. to S. E., with the harbours of Meednee, Poorbunder, and Nurvee Bunder. It is level and well-watered with the brackish streams of Boorta and Bhador. Wood is scarce, but iron ore abundant. It is governed by a chief of the Rajpoot (Jaitwa) tribe, who is descended from the monkey god Hanuman, surnamed Pancheria "tailed," from the popular belief that these princes *literally* have such appendages, and is styled the Rana of the walled town of

§ POORBUNDER.

Cantonment. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Military Authority, Officer in command of the British troops stationed here. Military Station. Seaport. Encamping Ground near the S.E. on rocky

ground. Bazaar. Well. Sea port. Bar at the entrance; vessels of 80 tons only can cross it. Exports: cotton, grain.

COMMERCE.—An extensive and lucrative trade is carried on with Africa, Beloochistan, Malabar, and Sindh.

ROUTE 20.

Proceeding in a W. direction.

BARODA TO DWARKA, VIA PALLIAD AND GOUNDAL.

DISTANCE ABOUT 327½ MILES.

ROUTE3.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Palliad Burra, via Route 17..	120	6½
Goundul, via Route 19	57	3
Trakoora	12	0
Kundora	14	0
Sajliaree (Sadrial)	12	0
Pannellee	13	4
Jingnee	7	0
Jamwarree	9	0
Bhonnwur	12	0
Photo	12	0
Sirairree (Sural)	8	0
Gudka	10	0
Buttee	10	0
Mudhee	12	0
Dingee	10	0
Dwarka	8	0
	327	5½

Leave Baroda, via Route 17; proceed to Palliad (Palliad) Burra, 120½ miles; thence via Route 19 to Goundul, 57½ miles; then over a good road, pass Goudala, 10; Comraia, 4 miles, standing on a nullah.

§ WEWASSA, 6 miles.—Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote, 32 miles S.W. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Rajkote. This town stands on the Sagarwarree river, here a broad stream, and 3 miles from the right bank of the Bhadur, thence through long grassy waste land to the walled town of

KUNDORNA (Kundora), 4 miles.—Bazaar. Towers 40 feet high, standing on the Jamka river; thence pass Kujoor, 6; Teemree, 4; *Sajliaree (Sadrial), 2 miles; Encamping Ground on the E.N.E. on the banks of the Outowlee river, on which the place stands.

§ BAGA WUDUR, 7½ miles.—Encamping Ground, Stone fort, with a ditch 12 feet deep, standing on the Outowlee river which flows by its W. gate. Houses, 2,000. Population, 40,000.

§ PANELLÉE, 6 miles.—Encamping Ground on the W. Five towers standing amidst a beautiful country; Sidur; cross Poolchea (Poolcha) river, with a broad rocky bed; thence along a bad

circuitous road to *Jingnee, 7 miles; then the road becomes good; pass *Joodpoor, 6 miles, standing on the Gundree river; *Jamwarree, 3 miles, standing on a river situated in a well cultivated district; thence over an indifferent road to *Beerara, 6; *Goomlee, 6 miles, picturesquely situated, with beautiful ruins, in an amphitheatre of wood-clad hills; *Bhonnwar, 6 miles, standing on the broad, shallow, rocky bedded Wurtoo river; then along a bad rocky road, cross 2 nullahs, one of which is very deep, to *Photo (Phole), 12 miles, situated in a cultivated district, and standing on the bank of the Photo river, where there is Encamping Ground; then along open waste land, pass Kokur on the right; thence the road is bad to *Sirairree (Sural), 8 miles, old fort standing on a stream; *Gudka, 10 miles, standing on a river close to which wheat, cotton, and sugar cane are cultivated; then along a good road to § Battee, 10 miles, tank; pass *Mook-lasir Talao, 6½ miles, large tank; thence proceed across The Runn (Route 15). Here a large bank prevents it from joining the sea, and it forms the boundary between The Districts of Kaira (Route 4), and

OKAMUNDUL (Okamandal),

The latter of which is situated at the N.W. extremity of Kattywar, washed by the sea on all sides, into which it stretches like a headland. It has an area of 334 square miles; sea coast of 75 miles; 43 villages; population, 12,590, who pay no tribute, are *Waghurs*, and subsist on plunder. The country, which is unproductive, and, when cultivated, only yields sufficient for home consumption, principally consists of hills, covered with milk bush, babool jungle, and dales. The few *Zemindars* who live in this barren, sterile, and waste district belong to the Rajpoot tribe, and were formerly fishermen. The staple article of export is The Conch Shell (*Sankh*), picked up in vast numbers of enormous size and exported to Bombay for transit to the markets of the Bengal provinces, where they are purchased by the Brahmans, who use them as prayer and dinner bells, and are also manufactured by the Hindoos into bracelets for their *tnamoratas*. The Guicowar is recognised as their political chief, but the island of Beyt Sankhodwar, "Door of the Shell," (which contains The Kullorkot fort on the W. side), a fine structure with noble high towers mounted with heavy ordnance, having its formidable face towards the river. Here are numerous temples and shrines dedicated to *Krimia*. It is principally inhabited by Brahmans, who are supported by the alms of the vast concourse of pilgrims who flock thither. Immense quantities of Conch Shells are found on the banks of the shore, and a large trade is carried on in their exportation, is governed by a Rajpoot Rana of the Wadhil (Wahair) tribe, many of whose subjects inhabit several of the ruined mainland villages along the sea coast; thence pass on to *Mudhee tank, 5½ miles, proceed over a good road; cross the Runn (Route 16), then through a jungly country to *Dingee, 10 miles, small Encamping Ground; thence the road is good to the excellent

tank and encamping ground of **Dosa Talao*, 6 miles; and so continues for 2 miles more to the large walled town of

§ DWARKA.

Territory, *Okamandal*, Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Rajkote. Encamping Ground on a plain W. of the Fort. Bazaar.

This town stands on an elevated ground on the W. shore close to the sea, and is celebrated for The Great Temple of *Krishna* or *Dwarkanath*, "The Lord of Dwarka" (hence its name), which is built on an eminence rising from the sea shore. It is separated from the town by a high wall, which must be passed in order to obtain a fine view of this structure, which consists of three parts, viz., The Hall (*Mundruft*), Penetralia (*Gabarra*), and Spire (*Sikra*), the first of which is a square, 21 feet, with 5 colonnaded stories, the lower one being 20 feet high and square formed, the architraves are placed transversely and form the base of the dome, whose apex is 75 feet. The foundation is composed of 4 massive pillars in each face, but as such were found insufficient to support the enormous weight, there are intermediate pillars which totally spoil the architectural beauty of this superb structure. The lower story is surrounded with a colonnaded piazza, 10 feet broad, from which other colonnaded portions project to the N., S., and W. Each storey has an inside gallery, with parapets 3 feet high, which are divided into rich sculptured compartments. The spire is built in the old style, with a number of pyramids resembling miniature temples, and gradually diminishing with the spire, which is 140 feet high. At the termination of the seventh separate story, the structure considerably decreases in diameter. Each story has also an open ornamented porch with pediments, small columns, and inside column placed upon column, the large architraves of which increase in size as the superimposed mass decreases, the majority of which are broken at the top by their own weight, still the aggregate unity retains them in their position. The building is 78 feet by 66 in internal dimensions, constructed of sandstone, which forms the substratum of the island, and rock, which is of a greenish hue, and when light shines on it, it has a *vitreous* transparent appearance. The Natives state that a bird annually rises from the foam of the sea, sports about, perches himself on the summit of this magnificent edifice, then falls down and dies; and, from the appearance of its plumage, the Brahmans pretend to be able to predict whether the monsoon will prove abundant or not. Close to it stands a small temple, dedicated to *Deoki* (*Krishna's* mother), and at the opposite angle is a smaller one, dedicated to *Krishna*, as *Madhu Rao* ("Prince, the Intoxicator"). The shallow sacred rivulet, *Gumti*, flows past this group of temples. About 18 miles N. stands *Amrara* (Muldwarka, or ancient Dwarka), celebrated as the place where *Krishna* breathed his last. About 95 miles S.E. stands *Mahadoorpoor*, supposed at one time to have been united to *Mool-Dwarka*, but since washed away by the sea.

ROUTE 21.

Proceeding in an E. by N. direction.
BARODA TO MHOW VIA GODRA, DOHUD,
AND JABOOA.

DISTANCE, 213 MILES $\frac{1}{2}$ FURLONG.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Dohud via Route 10	93	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Byaroo	2	2
Kallia	11	6
Jabooa	12	0
Widies	6	4
Para	8	7
Mhow via Route 9	79	4
	213	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave *Baroda*, via Route 10, and proceed to **Dohud* (Route 10), thence along a good cart track road, but rather sandy and full of stones in some parts, to a *nullah* 2 miles, cross it to **Byaroo*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, standing on the *Chandoo* river; **Kabria*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Sallug*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence along an open, undulating, partially cultivated country, cross *Chandoo* river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, to **Khyma* $\frac{1}{2}$; **Sunwarroo* (*Burra*), $\frac{1}{2}$; **Turwaddia Burra* $\frac{1}{2}$; **Turwaddia Chota*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Sunwarroo Chota*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Kustia*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Kangul*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence the road becomes very bad, especially for carts, it is but little travelled over, and consists of a succession of swells and hollows, intersected by many water courses (*nullahs*); then cross the *Kalee* river, 3 miles, which is the head water of the river *Ghogra* (*Ghogra*, *Gogra*, *Gharghara*, *Gogar*), which takes its source in the S.W. declivity of the mountain range, at an elevation of 18,000 feet, forming the N. boundary of *Kumaon* towards *Thibet*, at which it is 5 days broad. At 24 miles farther to the N.W. it is covered with snow and cannot be traced, nor is the road passable. After July it is found to be a small stream for 4 miles farther to the N.W., and 2 miles beyond is its head, in snow. The stream hardly flows at all in winter, and its water is entirely composed of thawed snow. It then flows in a S.E. direction to the valley of *Beenas*, receiving several snow torrents, and at 30 miles from its source it is joined by the large stream *Kalipani* on the left; 2 miles below it bends to the S.W., and 23 miles beyond receives the *Dhooll*, which joins it on the right, in lat. 28° 57', long. 80° 38'; here it becomes an immense stream, with a large cataract rolling over vast rocks, which in some places form bridges, owing to its being jammed together by the terrific pressure against the sides of the mountains, containing deep ravines, down which it dashes, and in many parts it is quite concealed under glaciers. It is 30 yds. wide below the juncture, but a little beyond, owing to its receiving several mountain streams, it is 80 yds. wide. Thence it flows S.W., and 22 miles lower down, in lat. 29° 45', long. 80° 25', it receives on the right the *Gori* (*Gorigunga*), which is 1,972 feet above the sea, with a descent of 207 feet per mile, and equally as large a stream. 12 miles farther it receives on the left from *Nepaul* (*Nipal*) the *Chumulea*, and 3 miles beyond, at the *Julia* Ghaut, there is a ferry from *Kumaon* to *Nepaul*; here the elevation is 1,789 feet and the descent 12 feet per mile. At *Puchesar*,

16 miles farther down, it receives on the right the Surjoo (Western), one of its largest tributaries. The stream then loses the name of Kalee, and is henceforth designated *Sarda*, *Surjoo*, and *Ghogra*. It now bends to the S.E., and 10 miles beyond receives the Lohoghat on the right, and 2 miles further a large tributary joins it on the left from Nepal on the W., then it inclines to the S., and 18 miles farther the Ludhees joins it. It thus forms an immense river at *Birimdeo*, and 12 miles lower down it enters the plain of Hindostan, at an elevation of 798 feet; from thence it inclines S., and at the end of the 23 miles it is the boundary between Pilebheet and Oude, then flows S.E. for 45 miles and separates Shahjehanpore and Oude, in which part of its course from *Mundaya* it is navigable for vessels of moderate burthen, and 100 miles from *Birimdeo* it receives the Kurnalli on the left from the Nepalese mountains, and down which a considerable quantity of timber is floated. 94 miles farther it is joined on the right by the Chouka and Woel streams; 22 miles beyond it receives on the left the Surjoo (Eastern), and as it flows through the kingdom of Oude it takes the names of *Deoha*, *Surjoo*, *Saraya*, and *Ghogra*. It now becomes navigable for large boats at all periods of the year, has an average rise and fall of 30 feet annually. 42 miles below this it skirts Goruckpore, forms the boundary of that place and Azingurh, and on the left receives the Raptée; then flowing S.E. 8 miles, it becomes the boundary of Azingurh and Sarun, and 28 miles farther that of Ghazepore and Sarun, and joins the Ganges on the left side of Sarun. This river is wider, more rapid, and equally as deep as the Ganges, and is navigable all the year round up to the mountains; its navigation is rather dangerous, on account of the *Kunkur Shoals*, but if those obstacles were removed, which could easily be effected, not only would such ensure its free navigation, but also that of the Raptée and Chouka. Its length of course is 606 miles, average breadth 150 yds., with stony, deep bed and rapid stream, discharging in the dry season 4,800 cubic feet of water per second. At a few miles from its source it separates the British territory of Kumaon from Nepal. Thence cross it to **Kallia* (Gallea), 1; **Pittawul*, 1; **Wotee*, 1½; cross the *Mohud* river to **Kakur*; **Durra*, 1½; **Kauree*, ½; **Gullar*; **Mahasoora*, 1½; **Kurrawul*, 1½; **Mainda*, 2 miles, close to all of which the country is slightly cultivated, thence the whole of the route leads through stunted jungle, enter the

JABOOH DISTRICT.

and pass on to

§ *JABOOAH*, 1½ miles.—Territory, Jabooah (Guzerat). Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Baroda. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Telegraph station at Baroda.

This walled town, with circular mason bastions, stands in a lovely valley, beautifully surrounded by unculivating and broken ground, to the E. of a hilly range. It is the capital of the district, and contains the Itajah's palace, which is well fortified and romantically situated on the bank of a fine lake S. of the town; thence pass along a good road to *Widlee*,

5½; *Para*, 8½ miles; described Route 9, by which proceed to

† § *MHOW*, (Route 9.)

ROUTE 22.

BARODA TO MHOW, VIA OODEEPOOR, KOOKSHEET, AND BHOPAWUR.
DISTANCE ABOUT 217½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Kookshee via Route 13	125	2½
Heerlee	7	0
Bang	5	0
Tanda	12	2
Bhopawur	13	1
Mhow via Route 9	55	0
	217	5½

Leave *Baroda* via Route 13, proceed to § *Kookshee*, 125½ miles (Route 13); then cross the *Girna* river (which rises in lat. 20° 37', long. 78° 45', on the E. of the Syadree range, flows through Khandeish E. for 120 miles, then N. for 50 miles, and falls into the Taptee (Tapti) on the left in lat. 21° 9', long. 75° 17'); thence the road becomes stony and interspersed with hills and thick jungle, pass **Poora*; **Koondara*; **Heerlee*, 7 miles; cross *Wagree* river; thence proceed to inspect the excavated sculptured Caves, 2 miles; pass on to *Baugh*, 3 miles, which stands on the *Baugnee* river, and which cross previously; thence along a country infested with tigers, pass *Wikka*, 2½; *Kudwarra*, 2½; *Wankie*, 2½; *Gotaree*, 1½; *Jaitgurh*, 1½; *Tanda*, 2½ miles; encamping ground ½ mile S.; a fort in good order; cross a *nullah*, 2½ miles; thence along a bad road to *Ambopoolie*, ½ mile; cross *nullah*, ½ miles; and we then enter

THE JOWRA TERRITORY (Malwa.)

Which is situated between lat. 23° 32' and 24° 10', long. 74° 53' and 75° 25', has an area of 872 square miles. Population, 85,456. Military force of 850 men. Revenue, £80,000. It is governed by a Patan Chief (the Nawab of Jowra), the representative of Ghuffoor Khan, who through the instrumentality of the British government in 1818 obtained this Jaghire at the treaty of Mundesoor, on condition that he should keep up a *Subundy* (armed police) for the protection of his Pergunnah, and have ready for immediate service 850 men. Then cross *nullah* to *Tanda Ghat*, which is very steep; then cross *nullah* to

§ RINGNODE (Ringnod):

Territory, Malwa (Jowra district). Civil Authority, Resident at Indore, and Assistant Collector at Bhopawur. Bazaar. Telegraph station at Indore (Indur).

DAWKES to Jawna, 8 miles.

This town stands on the left bank of a branch of the *Chumbul* river. Thence along a rugged, stony, rocky, hilly road, covered with dense jungle to § *Bhopawur* (Route 9). Thence the road being very steep, officers if proceeding with ordnance or carts should travel from *Tanda* to *Boree* and *Vizian*, where the Ghant is not so steep. From *Chots Oodeepoor* and *Bhopawur* neither carts, bullocks, or

any considerable quantity of water or provisions are obtainable, as the villagers in the small hamlets passed through are unwilling to assist travellers, besides the dense jungle after the rains renders the country exceedingly unhealthy, hence travellers should, if practicable, proceed via Route 21.

ROUTE 23.

BARODA TO NEEMUCH, VIA OOMREIT, VEEPOOR, AND BANSWARRA.

DISTANCE, 268½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Sokra	7	2½
Kanpoor	7	0½
Oomreit	10	7
Pasa	9	4
Balasinhore	15	0
Mudlule	10	0
Beerpoor	9	3
Bakrool	14	0
Surtana	10	0
Pett	9	1
Pudder River	13	1
Gurriakote	9	5
Urjoon	11	0
Tulwarra	13	0
Kompra	8	7
Chota Sirwan	14	5
Burra Sirwan	15	2
Ninore	15	6
Chopna	13	6
Purtabgurh	17	1
Rutana (Rutanjoona)	10	2
Jerun	11	0
Neemuch (Cantonment The)	12	0
	268	3

Leave Baroda (Route 3), proceed along a good but narrow road, through an enclosed and well cultivated country, pass § Chanee, Encamping Ground; Bazaar; § Seswa ½ mile; well; shops; § Sokra, 6 miles; shops; 20 wells; pass on the left § Busiba and § Bhyra, ½ mil.; thence the road leads through a long narrow ravine for upwards of 6½ miles to the Myhee river (Route 4), here 500 yds. broad, with a stream 50 yds. wide and 18 inches deep, cross it to § Kanpoor, 7½ miles; encamping ground to the N.; thence through an open cultivated district, pass § Selee, ½ mile, on the right; § Orr; § Oomreit, 10½ miles; § Samlode; and we then reach the town of

§ DAKORE.—Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Baroda. Bazaar. Telegraph Station at Baroda.

ATTRACTION.—The celebrated Temple.

Pass on to § Wanultee; § Tisra; 9½ miles; encamping ground between two tanks; the adjacent country is well wooded and cultivated, thence along a good road, which here and there becomes sandy, deep, and heavy, pass the two Bheel (Bhil) hamlets of *Bakrool and *Bheelwara, to

§ BALASINORE, 15 miles.—Territory, Guzerat (Balasinhore Jaghire). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Myhee (Mahi) Kanta, stipend, £1,680 per annum,

and £240 travelling expenses. Military Authority, Superintendent of Guicowars (Gaikwads), Contingent in Mahi Kanta, £480 per annum. Residence of the Nawaub and his capital. Encamping Ground open to the N. Bazaar. We then pass through

THE JAGHIRE OF BALASINORE (Balasinheshwar),

Which is bounded on the N. by Mahi Kanta, S.E. by Rewa Kanta, S.W. by Kaira. It extends from latitude, 22° 5' to 23° 17', longitude, 73° 17' and 73° 40', has an area of 258 square miles; population, 19,096; military force, 50 peons and 8 cavalry; revenue, £4,154, pays annual tribute of £1,000 to the British Government.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—This Jaghire was given to the Emperor of Delhi, but in 1768 the Peishwa took possession of it, at whose fall in 1818, it became tributary to the British Government. Its revenue was for some time sequestered, owing to a state creditor having been murdered, and the British Government held it until the present Rajah (a Mussulman, the Scion of the Babi family) became of age, when in 1846, it was restored to him in a flourishing condition. Thence over a broken uneven road, through a level country, interspersed with cultivated spots and open jungle, pass *Chulule, 1½ miles, encamping ground; *Lakepoora.

§ BEERPOOR (Veerpoor), 9½ miles.—Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Mahi Kanta. Encamping Ground on good high ground on the S.W.

Belongs to the Nawaub of Balasinhore (a descendant of Osman Khan), to whom it was given by Shahjehan Padshah of Delhi; thence over a good but confined jungle road, to the *Turakia Ghat, 8 miles; cross it at a slight ascent of ½ mile between 2 hills; pass § Bakrool, 6 miles; encamping ground close to a tank on the N.; shops; *Pandulwarra; *Surtana, 10 miles, encamping ground on high ground; thence the road becomes sandy and jungly at the 5th mile. Pett, 9 miles, confined encamping ground; cross Pudder river, 18½ miles, to *Ghata (the traveller can proceed from Pett to Gurriakote, via *Kooa, encamping ground, which is shorter, but artillery cannot be transported this route); § Gurriakote, 9½ miles; fort standing on an eminence above the Myhee river; encamping ground on the N.E. and W. of that stream. This place was formerly of considerable importance until the Pindarees plundered it, when it fell into decay; then cross the Myhee river (Route 4); here a stream 120 yds., bed, 400, and depth 2 feet, to § Koodulkote, Bullya, § Amjoona, and § Sudderpoor: § Urjoon Singkre Gurkee, 11 miles, encamping ground open and high; then along a bad stony road for 2 miles, the remainder being good, pass *Purtabpoora, *Soodagurka, *Kookulporee, § Tulwarra, 13 miles, good encamping ground on high ground; thence along a light, sandy, but good road, through a fertile valley, pass *Soondurpoora, *Gostik, *Kompra, 8½ miles; we then enter the hilly tract of the E. part of Guzerat, and W. of Malwa, called

BAGUR,

A very rough dense jungly country, with ranges N. and S., containing the

TERRITORY OF DOONGURPOOR,

And also that which we now enter of

BANSWARRA,

Which is situated on the W. of Malwa, bounded on the N. by Doongurpoor and Oodeypoor (Mewar), N.E. and E. by Pertabgarh, S. by the Territories of Holkar and Jabooah, and W. by Rewa Kanta, is 45 miles long from N. to S., 33 broad from S. to W., has an area of 1,440 square miles; population, 144,000; revenue of £40,000; pays an annual tribute to the British government of £2,500; military force of 525, and 33 Thakoors (Chiefs).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—This Rajpoor state is governed by a member of the Rajah of Oodeypoor's family. It belonged to the Delhi empire until the Marátha ascendancy. In 1812 its ruler offered to become tributary to the British government if it would expel the Maráthas, but no treaty was entered until 1818, when one was concluded, but was repudiated two months afterwards by the chief. In 1824 the Bheels and other robbers who had infested this district, were totally suppressed. In 1825 its revenue had increased to £30,000, but the Rajah and his minister carried on a most debasing system of profligacy. In 1831 the Bheels again infested this district, and committed the most diabolical outrages. In 1835 a large amount of tribute was due to the British government, whose political agent remonstrated at the waste of the revenue, and intimated that decisive measures would be adopted if a change were not effected. Part of the arrears were liquidated, the minister dismissed, and a compact entered into with the Rajah of Pertabgarh to suppress the marauders. The chief soon died, and leaving no hereditary successor, Bahadour Sing was elected by the Council of Chiefs. *Suttee* formerly existed to an alarming extent in this district, but it has been totally abolished. Thence along a stony, uneven road for 14½ miles to the town of

§ **BANSWARRA.**—Territory, Bagur (Banswarra district). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch. Military Authority, Officer Commanding at Neemuch. Encamping Ground on the N. ¼ mile from the town, near the tank. Bazaar. Telegraph Station at Neemuch. Pop. 8,000, chiefly Brahmanists and Mussulmans. This town, the capital of the state, stands 8 miles W. of the left bank of the *Myhee* river (Route 3), has a rampart with a considerable area converted into gardens, the palace of the Rajah in which he resides is a large turreted embattled structure, standing on an eminence, commanding a superb view of the town, close to a magnificent tank, with fine trees overhanging it, and which is ascended by a handsome flight of steps. Here are also some Hindoo Temples. Thence pass along a road to the E., well adapted for wheeled carriages, through an open country pass § *Chota Sirwun*; § *Burra Sirwun*, 15½; § *Ninore*, 15½; § *Chopna*, 13½ miles; then proceed 17½ miles, and we enter

THE RAJ OF PURTABGARH.

Comprising part of Bagur and the whole of Kantal, which is bounded on the N.W. and N. by the Mewar (Oodeypore) State, E. by Mundesore, Jowra, and Rutlaum, S.W. by Banswarra. It is situated be-

tween lat. 23° 14' and 24° 14', and long. 74° 27' and 75°, has an area of 1,457 square miles. Pop. 145,700. Revenue, £17,500. Military force, 250 cavalry, 300 infantry, and 200 policemen.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—This state formerly belonged to the Mughul empire, and was governed by Salim Sing, who obtained permission to coin money and had the Salim Shahee Rupee coined at the Purtabgarh mint, from which in latter years much debased money was issued. It became tributary to Holkar, and in 1818 the Rajah, who belongs to the junior branch of the Oodeypore reigning family, entered into a treaty with the E.I.C. to pay an annual tribute of £7,270. Dulput Singh relinquished his claim to the throne of Doongurpoor on his accession to this Rajahship. Thence over a good road with a gravelly soil, through an open, level and well cultivated country, and we then enter

THE MEWAR (Meywar), OR OODEYPOOR STATE,

The principal of the Rajpoor Territories, which is bounded on the N. by Ajmeer; E. by Boondee, Gwalior, Tonk, and Purtabgarh, S. by Banswarra, Doongurpoor, and Myhee Caunta (Kanta); N.W. by Serohee, Godwar, and Ajmere. It is 150 square miles long from N. to S., and 130 broad; has an area of 11,614 square miles. Population, 1,161,400, chiefly engaged in tin-mining, pays a tribute of £20,000, and £5,000 for the maintenance of the Bheel Corps, out of a revenue of about £40,000. The Aravulli Range extends from Oodeypore to Serohee, thence N. through Komulnair to Ajmere, separating the States of Oodeypore and Joudpore (where it is called Mhair-warra). It is from 6 to 15 miles long, interspersed with numerous valleys and defiles, the favourite retreats of the Mairs, Minas, and Bheel tribes. To the S. of Komulnair, are *aboriginal races*, living in a primitive state, paying no tribute, and acknowledging no allegiance. Tin and copper abound, and the natives imagine that the entire district contains other minerals. The elevation is about 2,000 feet. The principal rivers which traverse it are the Banas and Beria, flowing from the Aravulli Range.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—The native tradition of the origin of this kingdom is, that it was founded by the Sola Dynasty, who ruled over Oude. The princes trace their genealogy from Loh, the son of Rárá, who came from the Punjab, and founded the city of Lahore (Lahur, Lohkote); their leader, Kappah Sena, then went to Guzerat, and there formed the principality of Ballabi (Kattywar), where they remained until A.D. 524, when the Indo-Bactrians drove them E., which caused them to establish the kingdom under Bappa. The present tribe and ruler are of Persian lineage, first styled Ghehlote, from a chief of that name, whose dynasty began in 728, and who afterwards called himself Sesodia, 59 rulers of which have filled this throne. Bappa drove back Caliph Walid's commander (Mahomed Casim) on his advance to Chittoor, after having conquered Sinde. Samarsi appears to have ascended the throne four centuries afterwards, during whose rule Pirthi Raj became Emperor of Delhi. In 1191, he completely routed the Mahometans.

leader, Shahabadin, afterwards Mahomed of Ghor. In 1193, the Emperor of Delhi, having married his sister to Samarsl, he leagued with him to accomplish the subjugation of the Indian empire, and both advanced to the *Cuggar* river, confident of success. There a bloody engagement took place between them, and Mahomed of Ghor, when Samarsl and all his nobles fell, and Delhi was taken by assault. Nevertheless, this kingdom, through the anarchy which ensued after the overthrow of the Hindu power, kept up its independence until 1303, when the capital (Chittoor) was plundered by the Delhi troops; but Hamir, then the ruling king, soon recaptured it, took the Emperor prisoner, and compelled him to deliver up Ajmere Nagore, Runthumbore, and Sooe Sopoer. The princes of Marwar, Jeypore, Boombec, and Gwalior formed alliances with him, and that kingdom became as powerful as it had ever been previous to the Tartar rule over Hindustan, in which state it remained for upwards of 150 years, until the accession of Sanga, at which time it reached its zenith of splendour. In 1527, Baber the Tartar, after a most murderous engagement against Sanga (who retired to the hills and soon died), took it. He was succeeded by his son Rana Rutna, in 1550, who, after having ruled five years, was killed in a duel by the Prince of Boombec, who had carried off his intended bride. His brother, Bikramajet, succeeded him, whose overbearing conduct provoked the hostility of his own chiefs during which anarchy the Sultan of Guzerat (Bahadoor) laid siege to Chittoor, which was most heroically defended, but the besieged not being able to hold out any longer, they immolated 1,300 females, threw the gates open, rushed on the enemy, and perished. On the approach of Humayoon (Baber's son), the Sultan retired, the king then returned to his capital, but owing to his arrogance, was deposed, and killed by his nobles; then Bunbeer usurped the throne, but was soon driven therefrom by the legitimate heir, Rana Ody Sing (son of Rana Sanga). In 1568, the Emperor Akbar captured Chittoor, at the siege of which 30,000 Rajpoots, 1,700 kinsmen of the sovereign, and nine queens perished. The king retired to the Valley of Girioo, founded Odeypore, afterwards the capital of the state, and died four years afterwards. His son Pertab, succeeded him, and after several tremendous conflicts with Akbar, fled towards Scinde. After recruiting his forces, he defeated the Imperial army at Deweir, and regained possession of nearly all his territory, which he retained until his demise. His son Umra reigned in peace, but Akbar's successor, Jehanghir, was twice routed by Rana Umra; he then declared Sugra (Rana Pertab's brother) Rana at Chittoor, but after an anarchy of seven years, Sugra placed Rana Umra in quiet possession of the capital. Jehanghir then sent a large force against him under his son, which was completely defeated at the Kanmor Pass. He then despatched another army, headed by Mohobut Khan, but whose exploits not answering the Emperor's expectations, he pitched his camp at Ajmeer, and gave the command of his army to his son, Sultan Koorum (the celebrated Shah Jehan), and in 1613, the Rana submitted, who received him-

self and son (Kurrun Sing) with great kindness and distinction, and in 1621, he abdicated in favour of his son Kurrun, who, dying in 1623, was succeeded by Juggut Sing, and in 1654, Raj Sing ascended the throne. In 1681, the Emperor Aurungzib repeated the capitation tax, which he had levied on the Hindis and Rajpoots, at the close of which year Jey Sing ascended the throne, and governed peaceably for 20 years. He was succeeded by his son Umra, who entered into a confederacy with the Chiefs of Mewar, Marwar, and Amber, to overthrow the Mahomedan ruler. In 1713, they drove out the Mogul officers, and destroyed the mosques that had been built on the sites of the Hindu temples. This alliance was, however, broken by Ajit, the Rana of Marwar, who married his daughter to the emperor. In 1716, Uma Rana died, and Saugram Sing ascended the throne, during whose reign the influence of this kingdom was considerably weakened. In 1734, he died, and was succeeded by his son Juggut Sing II., who ceded the *Chouth* to the Marathas. In 1736, Bajee Rao entered into a treaty with the Rana, and agreed to pay £16,000 annually to the Pelshwa. At the death of Sawale Jey Sing of Jeypore, in 1743, his son, Esuri Sing, was proclaimed Rajah, but his claim was disputed by Madhu Sing (a younger son by the Rana's sister). The Rana sided with his nephew, and Esuri Sing was aided by Scindiah; and in 1747, the Rana was completely routed. He then entered into an alliance with Holkar to pay him £64,000 on the deposition of Esuri Sing, which the latter obtained by causing a dose of poison to be administered to that prince. In 1752, Rana Juggut Sing died, and his son, Pertap, reigned three years, during which period the Marathas committed great ravages in his territories. In 1762, he died, and his uncle (Rana Ursi) came to the throne, who, having excited the hatred of his chiefs, they aided Rutna Sing (a posthumous son of Rana Raj Sing) in his pretensions to the throne. The result was a civil war. Scindiah espoused the cause of Rutna Sing, and in 1768, the Rana was defeated at Oojein. Scindiah then besieged Oodeypore, but which held out through the bravery of Dewaan Umra Chund Burwa; he was obliged to raise it, and signed a treaty not to support the Pretender, on receiving the sum of £700,000, but he afterwards retracted and demanded £900,000. Umra, exasperated at his baseness, tore the treaty into atoms, and sent the pieces back to the *perfidious* Scindiah, who, overawed by the boldness of Umra, accepted the amount originally covenanted for, which it was agreed to pay him, *minus* the amount of expenses which his duplicity had caused to be incurred. One-half of that sum was paid down, and the districts of Jawud, Jeerma, Neemuch, and Morwun were mortgaged for the residue. The latter was made over to Holkar in 1771, who at that time obtained Neembahaira. Rana Ursi, while out hunting, was killed by the Prince of Boondce; his son, Rana Hamir (a minor) succeeded him. In 1775, owing to the Beygoo chief having rebelled and retained crown lands, the Queen Mother solicited the assistance of Scindiah, who exacted £5,000 from the chief (which he kept), took possession of Kori Singali and Ruttungurh, and made over

to Holkar Irmia Jantha, Beechore, and Nuddomay. In 1778, the Rana died, and his brother, Bheem Sing (a minor) came to the throne, when bloody conflicts ensued among the chiefs, during which anarchy Holkar and Scindiah devastated the kingdom. The Raja of Jeypore's offer for the hand of the Princess Kishna Kour, was acceptable to her father, the Rana, but Rana Maun Singh also proposed for her. This led to a sanguinary war between the Marwar and Jeypore States, and the murder by poison, of the princess, which act was instigated by the Rana's minister. From 1806 to 1817, the kingdom was plundered by the Marathas and Pindarees, under Ameer Khan. In the latter year, the Rana of Odeypore entered into a treaty with the British Government. In 1823, the Bheem Singh died, and his only son, Jowan Singh, succeeded him, who also died in 1838, without issue, and was succeeded by Surdan Singh (chief of Bangore), who, dying in 1842, the present Rana Maharand Suroop Singh, ascended the throne, whose army revolted during the rebellion of 1857-58-59, but was disarmed by the British troops.

Proceed to § *Amloda*, 2; § *Damunia*, 1½ mile. Thence pass on to § *Bowassa*, 1½; § *Pamores*, 2½; § *Rutana* (Rutanjoora), 10½ miles; the country on the left is heavy and jungly. Proceed along a rough road; pass § *Thirran*, 2; § *Kajullee*, 1½; § *Burrea*, 1½; § *Kurruur*, 3½; and 3 miles beyond stands the town of § **JEEBUN**.—Territory, Meywar (Gwalior). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Neemuch. Bazaar.

This town, the capital of

THE JEEBUN DISTRICT.

Which belongs to the Scindia family, stands at an elevation of 1,590 feet above the sea, with hills to the left. Thence pass § *Burkaira*, 2; § *Bheema-Kairea*, 2; § *Lanch*, 1½; § *Luchmee*, 1; § *Peeplee*, 1½; and 4½ miles farther brings us to the *Cantonments of Neemuch* (Route 10).

ROUTE 24.

Proceeding N.E. by E.

BARODA TO NEEMUCH, VIA GODRA, JHALLODE, BANSWARRA, AND PURTABURGH.

DISTANCE, ABOUT 261½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Sallia, <i>via</i> Route 10.....	61	7½
Putnamaree	8	2
Singwar	9	0½
Jhalla	8	4
Limree	2	3½
Jhallode (Jhollode)	6	4½
Zambasara	15	0
Kunjra (Kullinjra)	17	0
Burrodea	8	0
Banswarra	10	0
Neemuch, <i>via</i> Route 23	151	4½
	261	2½

Leave *Baroda* (Route 3), and proceed *via* Route 10 to *Sallia*, Route 10; thence along a narrow but good

road, with hills right and left; pass § *Maturia*, 1½; § *Worodea*, ½; thence between hills, § *Novagaum*, 2½; cross the *Koleeare* river to § *Puttungree*, 1½; § *Limodur*, 1½; § *Wajmulla*; then cross the *Hurru* river, ½ (the descent easy and shelving, the ascent steep and rocky, 40 yds. broad), to § *Champerwad*, ½; § *Peepulja*, 1½; § *Arode*, ½; § *Singwar*, 2½ miles, which stands on the *Bowria* river; Tanna of eight sepoy; here the country becomes very jungly. The road for 400 yds. leads through the rough stony bed of the *Bamrajee* river; thence it becomes narrow and stony, but occasionally good; pass § *Padla*, ½; then cross five *mullahs* to *Kurrodee*, 3½; ascend the small ghat (½ mile long, easy ascent, and free from stones), 1½ mile, which forms the boundary of the *Baria District* (see Route 10). The hills and jungle now give place to an open country; pass § *Kallia*, ½ mile; bazaar, mosque, small temple, large beautiful tank, situated in lat. 25° 7', long. 74° 9'; and then enter the

PEERGUNNAH OF JHALLODE.

Formerly of considerable importance. It contains 17 towns; pass § *Thalla*, 2½; § *Peepulja*, 1½; cross the *Parasag* river, ½, to § *Dongree*, 1½; § *Karapanee*, ½; cross the *Mahasin* river, through deep cuttings, over an easy road; pass § *Kussanar*, 1½; thence for 2½ miles to the town of

§ **LIMREE**.—Territory, Jhallode (Guzerat). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rewa Kanta, and resident at Baroda. Bazaar. Houses, 400. Ruined fort. Population, 4,600. Thence along a good, hard, broad road, through an open and cultivated country; pass § *Sandree*, ½ mile; cross *Mahasin* river, 60 yds. broad, and north bank steep; then over an easy road, along deep cuttings, pass § *Wurrode*, 1½; § *Sampooee*; § *Munsullar*, 1½; and 2½ miles farther brings us to the town of

§ **JHALLODE**.—Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda, and Political Agent at Rewa Kanta. Bazaar. Dhurmasalla. Tank. Mosques. Small Temples. Houses, two-storied, well built of brick, with tiled roofs. Small fort. Thence along thin jungle, cross *Anas* river; then through an open country to § *Doongra*, 15 miles; pass over a stony road for 6 miles, thence it becomes good through thin jungle to § *Tambasara*, 11; § *Kunjra* (Kullinjra), 6 miles; thence through an open country, over a good road, to § *Burrodea*, 8; pass § *Banswarra*, 10 miles, and proceed, *via* Route 23, to the *Cantonments of Neemuch* (Route 10).

ROUTE 25.

Proceeding S. by W.

BARODA TO TUNKARIA BUNDER.

DISTANCE, 46½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Padra (S. Gate)	10	4
Goasud	10	7
Jumboosar	13	0
Tunkaria (Tunkaria) Bunder	12	0
	46	3

This route will soon be performed per railway, as the line is fast progressing.

Leave Baroda (Route 3), proceed along a good broad cart, but rather heavy and sandy road, across an open country, interspersed with mango trees, pass *Wansa, 4; *Bheel, 1½; *Nowagawn, 1½; Sangma, 1½ mile, to the town of

PADRA, 2 miles.—Territory, Guicowar (Guzerat). Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Baroda. Encamping ground on the S.W. Bazaar. Telegraph Station at Baroda, 4 miles. Dhurmsalla (dilapidated) on the bank of the tank.

Pass §Luttepoora, 1½; §Runnoo, 2½; Bhoof, 1½; §Mhowla (Mohul), 3½; §Goasud, 1½ mile; encamping ground on the E. side, near the travellers' bungalow on the S.E.; §Koorul, 2 miles, small dhurmsalla; §Kunjur (Kunjut), 3½; §Ochud, 1½ mile, small dhurmsalla; cross creek, 4½ miles, to §Bawan Kaitree, ½ mile, encamping ground; and 1 mile beyond we enter

THE PERGUNNAH OF JUMBOOSER,

and proceed to the town of JUMBOOSER.—(Route 6.)

Here are several large Tanks, but owing to the malignant and deadly malaria which prevails throughout the greater part of the year, on account of the rapid vegetation, it is considered extremely unhealthy. Pass *Kulluk, 3½; Doria, 3½; and 2½ miles leads us to

= §TUNKARIA (Tuncaria).

Territory, Broach (Guicowar's). Civil Authority, Collector at Broach, Resident at Baroda. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Baroda. Travellers' bungalow (custom-house bungalow for European travellers). Bazaar Large dhurmsalla at the Bunder, 2½ miles. Railway to Baroda nearly finished. Bullock hackeries can be hired Custom-house at the Bunder, 2½ miles. Productions—Cotton, coarse cloths, grain, produce of the Mowa (Bassia Latifolia).

This seaport stands on the N. side of the estuary of the Dadur, a small river which falls into the Gulf of Cambay.

Thence proceed to the Bunder, 2½ miles (landing place or port), formed by a creek from the Dadur river, and exceedingly well calculated for the embarkation and disembarkation of troops in native boats, as they lie in the mud without being injured. The tide here rises and falls so rapidly that it is dangerous to anchor off the river.

ROUTE 26.

Proceeding S.E. in the months of Sept. and Oct. BARODA TO TULLUKWARRA, VIA DUBHOE. DISTANCE, 44½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Dubhoe, via Route 13.....	21	6
Lunpoora.....	15	1
Tullukwarra.....	7	4
	44	3

Leaving Baroda, proceed *via* Route 13 to Dubhoe (Route 9), then over a rough road, very difficult for carts, almost impassable, when the ground has been well moistened with rain, along an uncultivated brushwood country (the *by-paths* of which are easier traversed in the monsoon than the main route), pass

§SIDHPOOR,

2 miles.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Political Agent for Rewa Kanta, at Baroda. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Baroda. Bazaar.

This town stands on the Sarasivati river, which the Brahmans and Gossains consider as a holy stream, hence many wealthy individuals of both these castes reside here. It contains a sacred college (*Math*), where pupils are instructed in their religious precepts, and travellers of those creeds are here most hospitably entertained.

The Bohrahs (*Merchant* tribe), who are natives of Guzerat, formerly resided in the town and vicinity of Ahmadabad, where they were converted to *Islam* by Mulla 'Ali, whose tomb is to be seen at Khambayat (Cambay), in the 14th or 15th century. It has been *erroneously* stated by that celebrated orientalist, H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., that they are distinct from the *Isma'ilis* (so named from Ismail, the son and successor of Imam Jafar Sadik), as they recognise the legitimacy of the last half-dozen Imams, but later researches show that they belong to that sect, as they reverence 'Agā Khān Muhulati (Saiyad Muhammad Hussain, the lineal descendant of Hasas Sabah, Prince of the Assassins (*Old Man of the Mountains*), who, even at the present time, possesses considerable influence both in India and Persia. They are an industrious, pushing, mercantile class, who send one-fifth of their profits to Madinah (Medina), and also alms for the poor, to the head of their learned men. Weaving is also extensively pursued.

Thence pass along a wooded and partially cultivated country to *Chundwarra, 1½ mile, on the left; cross the Ore river, here 300 yds. wide, with steep, high banks, and 3 feet deep in September, and which joins the Nerbudda (Route 3) at Chandrode; thence the road becomes rough; pass *Lunpoora, 4½ miles, bad encamping ground in a ravine close by; the whole country is well cultivated, and so intersected with ravines and nullahs that it is very difficult to find any spot whereon even a small body of troops can encamp; *Nargawm, 2 miles; cross the Mair river, here 35 yds broad, a shallow stream, and flowing between two steep hills, the jungle around which is *infested* with tigers, to Sooriar, ½ mile, beautifully situated amidst fine lofty trees, thence over a stony but firm road, to the town of

§TULLUKWARRA.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Political Agent for Rewa Kanta at Baroda. Encamping ground small, but spacious when the harvest is

gathered in. Ferry boats obtainable, which will hold 40 men.

This place stands on the north bank of the Nerbudda river (Route 3), here navigable to the sea, 99 miles distant, and also 11 miles above this town. The Ferry here is broad, deep, and rapid; there is also another 1 mile lower down, and the adjoining country level and well cultivated.

ROUTE 27.

Proceeding N. by E.

DARODA TO NUSSEERABAD, VIA SALOOMBUR AND MAIRTA, near OODEYPORE.

DISTANCE, 367 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Peit, via Route 23	123	0
Gata-ka-Gaum	13	0
Sogwarra	10	0
Nipanees	16	0
Aspoor	13	6
Saloombur	14	0
Gaingla	12	6
Kurrabur (Koorabur)	13	2
Kyroda	13	7
Mairta	14	1
Kaimlee	8	2
Deepoor	15	0
Kunkrowlee	12	0
Khawaree (Kawaree)	9	0
Gungapur (Gungapoor)	16	0
Bagore	12	0
Bhugwanpoor	12	0
Kaleewass	10	0
Roopahallee	12	0
Seekranee	12	0
Banderwarra	12	0
Nusserabad	13	0
	367	0

Leave Baroda, proceed via Route 23, to Peit (Route 23), thence over a good, but in some parts, high and stony road through a jungle country, cross the beds of two small streams to * *Gauch* (Gata-ka-Gaum), 13 miles; thence the road winds among low detached hills, and is very bad for carts: pass through a thickly-wooded country, with hills covered with teak and *dak* trees, open and destitute of brushwood, cross a small river, thence through jungle to § *Komanpoor*, 4; § *Sagwarra*, 4 miles; then through a low, hilly, level, wooded valley, pass § *Baroda*, 10; § *Nipanees*, 6 miles; thence through a cultivated but treeless country, with low hills and plains, to § *Janga*, 1; § *Jurriana*, 2; § *Gootaira*, 4; § *Aspoor*, 6½ miles; bazaar, standing on the large

SONE (SONA, SOAME) RIVER, which rises in Gondwana (Nagpore), on the table-land of Ummurkuntuk, at an elevation of 3,000 feet, 5 miles E. of the source of the Nerbudda. After flowing 30 miles, it traverses the districts of Saugor and Nerbudda, serpentine, N.W. for 50 miles, and then forms the boundary of that Province and Rewa, crosses that territory for 30 miles, and is joined on the left by the *Johila*. Then flowing N. for 40 miles, the Ma-

haruddee falls into it W., then bends N.E., pursues its course along the S.E. base of the Kymore Range for 125 miles, and passes into the Mirzapoor district to Burdhee, where it is joined by the Goput; then flowing E. for 35 miles, during which it receives on the right the Rehund, near Agoree, and 12 miles farther the *Kumber* (*Kunher*), where it quits the Mirzapoor district, and forms the boundary of Shahabad, having a channel 600 to 1,000 yds. wide, and is for 120 miles the limits of Behar, and 15 more the boundary of Patna. Singular to state, it receives all its most important tributaries on the S.E. side, the largest of which is the *Kyul* (Koel or Koyl) which unites with it at the celebrated Fort of Rohlas (captured in the rebellion of 1857-58-59, by Col. Mitchell), and here its channel is from 600 to 2,000 yds. wide, and available for craft of 10 tons burden, but with an intricate passage. It falls into the Ganges on the S. side, 10 miles above Dinapore, after a course of 465 miles. It is crossed on the Route from Iluzareebagh to Benares, at which spot its bed is 2 miles wide, which is fill d during the rains, but in spring it forms two streams, one flowing on the left, and the other on the right. It is ferried over, but a causeway was being constructed prior to the rebellion of 1857-58-59. This river is not navigable higher up than *Daudnagar*, 60 miles from its confluence with the Ganges. Fossilized Ammonites (considered by the Brahmans as *sacred*) are found in the upper part of its course. It is thought, and with great probability, that it was formerly united with the Ganges by some other channel than that now stated, as there are remains of such at *Bankipoor*, below *Dinapore*, and *Patna*, and in the 17th century it flowed near *Munir*, where its bed was 1½ mile wide, full of quicksands, with a stream 100 yds. broad and about 3 feet deep. Then cross the above stream, which is here the boundary between the STATES OF BAGUR AND MEYWAR (Route 23), which latter we enter, pass § *Janga*, 1; *Jurriana*, 2; § *Gootaira*, 4; § *Jytana*, 2½; *Dheempora*, 5½; § *Deegraun*, 2½ miles; and proceed to the S. side of the walled town of

§ SALOOMBUR, 3½ miles.—Territory, Meywar. Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana at Ajmeer, and Political Agent at Neemuch. Bazaar. Tank, on the S. side of which it stands. Thence along a steep rugged road, pass high ridges, wend round large knolls, over which carts can travel, pass § *Airwa*, 1½; § *Gamree*, 3½; § *Dholpoora*, 1½; § *Mukkursam*, 1½ mile; hence the hills are near, and the jungle becomes thick; § *Swaree*, 3; to the left stands *Deypur*, and 1½ mile farther brings us to the town of

§ GAINGLA.—Bazaar. Then proceeding for some distance along a rugged steep road which soon becomes rocky, pass along the bed of a winding stream, thence over a better cultivated district, which, however, becomes hilly and thorn-jungly at the seventh mile, pass § *Godav*, 3½; § *Kulloree*, 1; § *Awunna*, 2; § *Dhoreekaira*, 2½; § *Kujooria*, 1½ miles; we then enter a narrow valley between hills, and proceeding for 2½ miles, arrive at the town of

§ KOORABUR.—Territory, Meywar. Bazaar. This town stands at an elevation of 1,272 feet above the sea, and is surrounded with fields, having

a river flowing through the verdant valley. Thence proceed along a very rough, hilly road, interspersed with a constant succession of hills and ravines; pass ** Anchoda*, 1½; ** Chota Bachra*, 2½; ** Khyroda*, 3½; ** bazaar*; now the country becomes wild, hilly, and covered with jungle, then along a rough winding road, pass ** Khyran*, 2½ miles; thence through dense jungle cross the *Bailock* river and several *nul-lahs*, to ** Sorukpoorka-Surat*, 4½, quite in ruins; ** Dabot*, 6½; ** Mairta*, ¼ (which place was formerly the Oodeepoor Residency). Then along a tolerably good road, through a rocky, undulating, but low open country, pass the *Entrance to Oodeepoor Valley* on the left, which is completely shut in by ranges of hills extending S.E. and N.W., and in which there are three *Passes*; that *via the Debarree Ghaut* is the only cart road into the valley, from which *Oodeepoor* is situated 8 miles W.; then pass over a good road, through a low, hilly, undulating, thorn-jungly country, to ** Kaimlee*, 8; ** Sangua*, 2; ** Pullana-Wazee*, 6; ** Pullana*, 5; ** Deepoor*, 2 miles, standing among low hills, close to jungle, in a barren country; thence pass ** Mundiana*, 2; cross a river, 5, to ** Kunkrowlee*, 5 miles, situated on a low hill, on the border of a fine lake, formed by a bund 1½ mile in extent, erected across the valley, 12 miles in circumference, at the extremity of which the ground is well cultivated and swampy; thence over a good road, which is rocky, stony, and undulating in some parts; pass a low, hilly range, amidst much cultivation, but with few trees, and *dak-jungle*, to ** Thawarree*, 9, standing at the foot of a hill, the Fort on which is discernible at a considerable distance; then along a good road, pass numerous tanks; ** Roopra*, 3½; ** Garra G-wa*, 2; ** Kambla*, 1½; ** Dillea*, 1; ** Chara*, 7; ** Gungapoor*, 1 mile, standing on high ground; thence along a good road, winding through low hills, pass ** Amdee*, 6; ** Morea*, 3, to the town of

** BAGORE*, 3 miles.—Bazaar.

This place stands on the W. of the *Binnass* river (which rises in the Aravulli Range, on the confines of the territories of *Oodeepoor* and *Godwar* in Joudpoor), 40 miles N.W. of Oodeepoor, flows S.W. for about 180 miles, and is lost in the Runn of Cutch (Route 15), by several intricate and small channels; thence along a good road, through a well cultivated country, level, marshy, long grassy, and jungly in parts, pass ** Leswa*, 3; ** Lohura*, 5; ** Bhugvanpoor*, 4 miles, standing on low ground, amidst much cultivation; good Encamping ground, 1 mile distant, near a *tank*, on rising ground covered with grass; thence down a gentle descent, pass ** Mindaira*, 3; ** Kuldaira*, 3; then along open jungle to ** Kaleavass*, 4; Encamping ground, situated in a fine spot; then through a dry, barren, undulating, long grassy district, pass ** Ambait*, 2; ** Rairee*, 3½; ** Sonowree*, 2; ** Kolavur*, 1½; cross a river, 2½, to ** Roopahalle*, ½; ** Bolda*, 2½ miles; cross a heavy, sandy-bedded river, and enter

THE DISTRICT OF AJMEER.

Which is bounded on the E. by Kishengurh and Jeypore, S. by the territory of Meywar, W. and N.W. by Malwar and Joudpoor. It is 80 miles long from S.E. to N.W., and 50 broad, has an area of

2,029 square miles, elevation of 3,000 feet. Population, 224,891, no longer consisting of the *indigenous castes*, Mhairs, Bheels, Nenuas, who are now supplanted by their conquerors the Chonhans, Rhattores, and Kachwahs, all Rajpoots, as well as Brahmans (who are numerous and opulent), Jains (rich capitalists), Jats (cultivators), and Musulmans. The S.E. part is level and sandy, with slight irregular ranges of moderate height. The N.N.W. and W. contain several hills, forming part of the Aravulli Range. Their formation is schistose. The Taragurh Mountain rises N.E. of the town of Ajmeer to about 1,000 feet, and is in many parts inaccessible. On the pinnacle of its summit stands the Fort with its lofty embattlements on the brow of the rock, encircling the table-land. It is an irregular outline, of greater length than breadth, with a long, narrow, salient angle to the S., 2 miles, in circumference; is approached by long inclined, roughly paved, parapeted, angled planes, up which both artillery and cavalry ascended when such was in a *thorough* state of repair, which ascent is well covered by the fort, outworks, and hill to the W. The Fort contains two *tanks*, and has another outside. When it was used as a military post, the *tank* water was not allowed to be touched, but water carriers (*bhesties*) were obliged to carry all water from the outside *tank*, up the long, steep, and tedious ascent. The fort was dismantled when Lord Wm. Bentinck was Governor General, which greatly annoyed the natives, who emphatically exclaimed (as they generally do when such acts are ordered) "*The nose of India is cut off.*" It contains the shrine of Kwajah Moyen-ud-deen (a Mussulman saint), from which a most beautiful and extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained. The body lies in a plain white marble tomb, to inspect which no persons are permitted, unless they enter the precincts *bare-footed*, consequently but few Europeans visit it, although Hindús and Muslims flock there in crowds, and journey on foot from Agra (200 miles). The most celebrated of the pilgrims was the Emperor Akbar, who, when 29 years of age, was unhappy at not having any issue. He then visited the Sheikh Sileem, a celebrated Dervish, and vowed before him, that if Heaven granted his prayer for an heir, he would travel to this shrine on foot from Agra. On the 29th Aug., 1569, one of his Begums was delivered of a son, who was called Sultan Sileem (afterwards the Emperor Jehangir), on which occasion public rejoicings took place in the Empire, presents were bestowed, money distributed, all prisoners set free, and five months afterwards, the Emperor set out on this pilgrimage, which took him seventeen days to perform, and the Prince was placed under the care of Sheikh Sileem. The crowds of worshippers generally occupy the avenues and environs of the building, and are supported by the revenue derived from grants of land, and the alms of rich pilgrims. Here an annual fair is held in October, in honour of the saint, and votaries flock to it from all parts; *miracles* are pretended to be worked, and the most ridiculous impostures take place in the large tent, which is erected here on those occasions. Offerings are then made both by Hindús and Mussulmans in their turbans or *Kummerbunds*, and they believe

that their requests will be granted, which almost invariably happens, as the Khadims manage to learn their wishes, and contrive to put into the Turbans or *Kummerbunds* the article coveted. At the foot of the hill stands another shrine of Kwaiah, and also a Durgah over the remains of a *minor* saint, to whom Hindus and Muslims render honour. At the lower part of the mountain are the ruins of an ancient Jain temple. Here is a large *tank*, into which the drainage water from the lead mines is discharged "through a block of white marble, fashioned into the shape of a Nagor bull's head." On the W. side of "*the Digee*" (*tank*) there are a range of structures extending along the whole length; at the basement a *dhurmsalla* has been erected for poor native travellers, while the upper part is the European travellers' bungalow. The E. side is also enclosed in a similar manner, by a very handsome edifice, the basement of which contains shops, and the upper part a separate suite of rooms over the gateway, which leads to the *tank*. The S. is similarly enclosed, but the N. is left open, and contains means of access, as the inhabitants of *Aimeer* and *Gao-mookh* ("Cow's Mouth") flock there in crowds. Ramparts are constructed which include these buildings within them, and protect the place from night marauders. It was held by the Sepoys during the rebellion of 1857-58-59, but is now re-occupied by the British. Lodes of carbonate of lead have been worked in this range by the natives, both in ancient and modern times, but as that commodity is not much used, scarcely any profit is realised thereby. It also contains copper and iron ore, and produces metals of good quality. The soil is impregnated with carbonate of soda, which prevents the water of the *only* river (*the Koree*) in the district, from being drank, except during the monsoon, when, owing to its then becoming a wide stream, such is available for that as well as alimentary purposes. It rises in Meywar, flows E. along the S. boundary for about 30 miles; thence for 50 more, and then unites with the *Bunass* on the E. frontier. All the others are but rain torrents, full and rapid in the monsoon, but dry in the hot season. The *Loni* falls into the Gulf of Cutch, and rises in the *artificial lake* (*Tank Ana Sagur*). The *Sagur* Muti flows to the *Jesita Talao* (artificial tank or lake), and at Govindghur unites with the *Sarasvati* (from *Poshkur* another artificial lake), and from thence is known as the *Loni*. The lakes in this district are all artificial. Owing to its elevated position the nights of December, January, and February, are frosty, and so severe as to injure both crops and trees. The climate is dry, soil sandy, and rocks shivery and porous, so that the heavy rains soon dry up. Hot winds prevail at the close of spring and the beginning of summer. The thermometer rises in the shade to 110°. The rains begin in the middle of June, terminate at the close of September, and frequently fall, when not only distress but famine ensues. Strong breezes prevail all the year round, which render the heat supportable, the rains are agreeable, and the cool season delightful and refreshing, consequently the climate is healthy. Small pox, however, is not only a prevailing but a *fatal* disease. Vaccination has been introduced but with-

out satisfactory results. Scurvy often appears as an epidemic; guinea worm, acute and chronic rheumatism, catarrhs, pulmonary complaints, ophthalmia, dysentery, diarrhoea (in the monsoon), bilious and spasmodic cholera all prevail. Very little timber is found in this district. The exports are moth, bajra, mung maize, til, tobacco, cotton, all of which are autumnal crops; wheat, barley, rice, and sugar cane are the summer ones, sheep's wool, (which is manufactured into blankets and felts, which form the clothing of the poor and labouring class), but British calicoes, cloth and chintzes are preferred by the more opulent. The principal towns are Ajmeer, Kekri, Nussereabad, Pesangun, Poshkur, Shahpoora and Sawur. The villages are *Khalas* ("the revenue in which is collected by government officers without intermediate agency"), and also partly *Istumoorra* or *Talookdarree*, "where the revenue is collected by parties standing between the government and the cultivators," and the remainder are held in *Jahire*. Upwards of £40,000 was expended in this district in six years on works of irrigation.

Then cross the sandy bed of a river to § *Hulda*, 4½; pass § *Seekralee*, 5 miles; encamping ground at the foot of a conical hill on the summit of which stands a fort amidst cultivated land; thence along a hard road, across a level plain, pass § *Kureenkee*, 7½; § *Banderacarra*, 4½; § *Kowassas*, 6 miles; here the water is brackish; we then enter

THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

Which include a large tract of country, governed by a Lieut.-Governor, under the Governor General in Council, and situated between lat. 23° 51' and 30° 26'; long. 76° 20' and 84° 4'; but including the Non-Regulation Districts from lat. 21° 17' and 2° 6', and long. 73° 2' and 84° 20'. The N.W. provinces are bounded on the N. by Sirhind, the Deyra Dhoon, Kunnaon, and Nepal, the E. by Nepal, Oude, and Rewal, the S.W. by Bundelcund and Scindia's Territory, and Rajpootana. They are now (1859) subdivided into six divisions, containing 36 districts, viz.:—

1. Agra, containing Agra, Etawah, Furruckabad, Muttra Mynpoore.
2. Allahabad, containing Allahabad, Banda, Cawnpoore, Calpee, Futtehpore, and Hangepoore.
3. Benares, containing Azinghur, Benares, Goruckpoore, Ghazeepoore, Jounpoore, Mirzapore.
4. Delhi, 1st division, Delhi, Goorgaon, Paneeput; 2nd division, Hissar, Jhujhur, Rohtuck, and Sirsa.
5. Meerut, containing Allygurh, Boolundshuhur, Meerut, Mozuffurnuggur.
6. Rohilcund, containing Budaon, Bareilly, Bijnour, Moradabad, and Pillibheet.

The Non-Regulated Provinces are Ajmeer, Bawur, Butty, Deyrah Doon, Gurhwal, Jannsar, Kote Kasim, Kunnaon, Nemaour, Nerbudda, Sangor, and Wattoo. They have an area of 71,972 miles, population 23,199,568; land revenue, £4,062,992. Its physical characteristics differ much, and will, together with all other information, be found described under the name of each respective territory as we pass through it, *en route*, across India. The land is held under *Futteedarree* arrangement.

In this system the estate is divided into allotments. The shareholder cultivates his separate portion. The Government revenue of each allotment is paid separately by its holder to the *Lumberdar* or headman of the village. The proprietary body is responsible to the Government for every individual defaulter. The recovery of the Government revenue is in the first instance sought from the individual shareholder, and in case of non-recovery, against the whole proprietary body. The revenue is fixed at two-thirds of the net rent. The leases are granted for 30 years. The marketable value of the land is good. The land holder is to a certain extent a capitalist. The Government assessment has been fixed upon the basis of two-thirds of the net rents. Many of the old towns are populous and thriving. Educational establishments are numerous, and a comprehensive scheme of education has been framed and is now in operation. In each *Tehsildarree* the masters are paid by Government, and receive *head money* for each scholar. The course of instruction comprises reading and writing in the vernacular (Hindi and Oordoo), accounts, mensuration of land according to the native system; history, geography, geometry, and useful knowledge. It is under the supervision of Government Educational Inspectors at Agra, the seat of Government.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The lamented and exemplary Messrs. Thomason and Bird revised the settlement of these Provinces; over all of which, in

1857-58-59, the Sepoy rebellion spread most rapidly, raged furiously, and was only kept from contaminating the entire population through the untiring exertions of Sir John Lawrence, Bart., the brother of the late Sir Henry Lawrence, of Lucknow celebrity, who, previous to his return to England in 1859, reorganised this government in a most able and statesman-like manner. He is now a member of the Indian Council.

1857. In May, the Bengal Native troops, consisting of 7th Artillery and 15th and 30th Native Infantry, revolted, and were twice repulsed by the heroic and faithful Bombay Lancers, who were eventually obliged to retreat, and the mutineers fled precipitately towards Delhi, in the siege of which they took an active part.

Thence proceeding 7 miles, we enter the town of

§ NUSSEERABAD.

Territory, Ajmeer (Non-Regulated Province). Civil Authority, Superintendent at Beawur. Military Station. Encamping ground on a fine plain near a village. Cantonnements, open, large, and extensive, in wide streets. Travellers' Bungalow. Bazaar. Post Office. Tank. Well.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

This town, which derives its name from *Nasir* (defender), and *Abad* (dwelling town), so called in honour of his gallant founder, Sir David Ochterlony, who was created a *Nasir* by Shah Alum, for his defence of Delhi against Holkar in 1804; stands

at an elevation of 1,486 feet, on a large sandy plain of primitive rock (bounded on the N.W. by the Ajmeer Hills), on an open salubrious site, with the most spacious cantonnements in India. Vegetables thrive although fruit trees will not. The water is brackish, timber extremely scarce, and all European commodities very dear, owing to its remoteness from the sea. Here was, until the rebellion of 1857, 1858 a theatre, ball-room, racket court, &c.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857. The Native troops mutinied, massacred all the Europeans, and devastated the place.

1859. Brigadier Stuart re-captured it, and now it is being restored to its former appearance.

ROUTE 28.

Proceeding W. by N.

BARODA TO JOORIA BUNDER, VIA LIMREE.

DISTANCE, 208 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Baroda to Limree, via Route 15	99	3
Wurrode	13	0
Saeela	12	0
Chorveera	9	6
Tauhu	9	0
Sudaurka	11	0
Waukaneer (Waukaneer)	6	6
Hurmutea	11	7
Meikpoor	10	7
Bhisdur	13	1
Jooria	11	2
	208	0

Leaving Baroda proceed (via Route 15) to Limree (Route 15); thence along an excellent road, pass *Wurrode, 13 miles, situated on the *Blagawa* river, with encamping ground on the bank; proceed to the walled town of

§SAEELA, 12 miles.—Territory, Kattywar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Rajkote. Bazaar. Pass *Chorveera, 9½ miles, confined encamping ground; then through a waste and hilly country to *Tauhu, 9 miles, encamping ground, shops, having a ruined wall around it; then through a jungly, stony, and partially cultivated country, cross nullah, with rocky bed to *Morturra, 6 miles; cross the *Moha* river to *Mashau*, large tank; thence the road becomes rocky; cross nullah to *Sudaurka, 3½; cross the *Muchoo* river, 5½ miles, with 1½ feet of water in the dry season, stony bed and banks, to the town of

§WANKANEER, 1½ mile.—Bazaar. This large walled town stands just above the confluence of the *Muchoo* and *Potalae* rivers, at the foot of some high hills, which extend to the S. and W.; thence pass across stony heavy hills, then over a low rocky range, passable for carts, to §Sujimpoor, 8 miles, situated on the right; tank to the N.W.; small fort, cross the *Abchoe* river, with rocky bed and water in the pools to §Hurmutea, 3½ miles; cross *Dumnye* river to

•† TUNKARIA (Tunkeria), 4½ miles.

Territory, Kattywar (Guzerat). Bazaar. Thence through a well-cultivated country; pass **Burva Kiree*, 2½ miles on the right; cross 2 nullahs to **Meigpoor*, 3½ miles, road very heavy in the monsoon; **Rassool*, 5 miles; **Peelur*, 1½ mile, on the *Ajee* river, very rapid stream, often impassable in the rains; it rises in lat. 22° 10', long. 70° 5', flows N.W., and after a course of 60 miles falls into the Gulf of Cutch; cross the river, with its difficult banks and dark, gravelly bottom; then cross nullahs to *Bhisdur*, 6½ miles, encompassing ground on an elevated ridge; cross a stony ridge 4 miles, and also 4 nullahs to **Hudd toolde*; we then enter

THE NOWANUGGUR TERRITORY.

Which contains 540 villages, population 207,680, pays an annual tribute to the British Government, £4,725 18s., and to the Guicowar £7,754 14s. It is held by a chief, who bears the title of Jain of Nowanuggur, and also possesses the greater portion of the Hallar District in Jaghire. Its capital, Nowanuggur, is a large sea-port town, 4 miles in circuit, washed by the *Nagne* river, and standing on a creek on the S shore of the Gulf of Cutch. It carries on a considerable trade, and has extensive manufactures of fine cloth, the dyes of which are greatly admired, and produced by the excellency of the river water. The Arabian and African markets consume the piece goods. There are some beds of pearl oysters, but which, although formerly of much value, have deteriorated considerably owing to neglect. And in 7½ miles reach the town of

§ JOORIA.—Territory, Kattywar (Nowanuggur Territory). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Rajkote. Bazaar.

COMMERCE.—A considerable trade is carried on here.

This large walled sea-port belongs to the chief of Nowanuggur, and stands on the S.E. of the Gulf of Cutch, to which coast, about 200 years ago, there was, according to native report, a footpath at low water. Sand banks are opposite, but it is too shoaly for vessels of burthen to approach near to it.

ROUTE 29 (A).

Proceeding S.W. by W.

BARODA TO JOONAGURH, VIA PALLIAD (Palliad).

DISTANCE, ABOUT 216 MILES ½ FURLONG.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Jaitpoor, via Route 19	195	0½
Koralloo	13	0
Joonagurh	8	0
	216	0½

Leaving Baroda, proceed via Route 19, to § Jaitpoor (Route 19); thence along a good hard road, hilly in some parts, through an open, level, slightly cultivated country, to § Koralloo, 13 miles; then enter

THE JOONAGURH TERRITORY (Joonagurh).

Which consists of 506 villages; population, 284,300; pays annual tribute of £3,065 to the British Government, and £3,700 to the Guicowar. It is governed by a Mussulman, an independent chief, styled the Nawab of Joonagurh, who also jointly holds 39 villages, besides those of this district; and 8 miles beyond stands the large town of

§ JOONAGURH.

Territory, Kattywar (*Sorath District*, Route 19). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Bazaars. Population, 23,000.

This large place, which is badly built, contains narrow dirty streets, and having not more than half its enclosed space (within the walls) inhabited. The Palace of the Nawab is a very unsightly edifice, and stands close to one of the bazaars. The town is surrounded by a rampart 5 miles in circumference, having heavy square towers and crenelated parapet (strengthened outside by a wide, deep ditch, hewn in the solid rock), placed on a sandstone ridge.

ATTRactions.—Within it, and in the N.E. of the area, are the citadel, of an irregular trapezium form, containing a large mosque, built from the ruins of ancient temples. It is 140 feet long and 100 broad; 200 granite pillars and pilasters support the roof; a beautiful sculptured *pulpit*, made out of a solid block of variegated marble, a *reservoir*, 120 feet deep, cut in the solid rock, of an elliptical form, with a diameter of 75 feet. An immense piece of brass *ordnance* (22 feet long, 2½ feet in diameter the breech, 19 inches at the muzzle, and 10½ inches calibre, with two inscriptions stating that it was cast in Turkey) on one of the W. bastions. This large fortress, which is called *Upur Kot* (from *Upur*, "Upper," and *Kot*, "Fort,"), is overgrown with jungle, amidst which the *Sureefa* (wild custard apple) predominates, and guarded externally. Permission to view it is only granted as a *special* favour. The approach to this place from the S.W. is very beautiful and picturesque, as the road passes for miles amidst magnificent groves of rich mango, tamarind, and other trees, and close to the walls are some well-cultivated gardens.

ROUTE 29 (B).

DISTANCE, 215 MILES 3½ FURLONGS.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Jaitpoor, via Route 19	195	0½
Wuddawul (Buddawul)	13	5
Joonagurh	6	6
	215	3½

Leaving *Baroda*, we proceed *via* Route 19, to § *Jaitpoor* (Route 19); thence along a good hard road, through an open, level, but occasionally highly and slightly cultivated district, cross *nullah*, and pass § *Juttulsir*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; § *Sanklee*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; cross *nullah* to § *Chokee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, standing on the *Oobain* river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; then cross three *nullahs* to § *Buddawul* (*Wuddawul*), $4\frac{1}{2}$; cross *Sool* river to § *Soodpoor*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; cross *nullah*, and proceed to the town of § *Joonagurh* (Route 29 A).

ROUTE 30.

Proceeding N. by W.

BARODA TO HURSOLE, *VIA* DAKORE.

DISTANCE, $82\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Dakore, <i>via</i> Route 22	31	2
Mysa	9	0
Kuppurwunj	12	4
Burra Jeheer	11	1
Akroond	8	3
Hursole (Cantonment)	10	4
	82	6

Leaving *Baroda*, proceed *via* Route 22, to § *Dakore* (Route 20); thence along a good, but heavy sandy road to § *Meet* (Syat), $5\frac{1}{2}$; cross a river to § *Mysa*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; § *Farseeda*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; § *Tanna* (Danna); § *Somesir* (Somasa), $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence the road is much confined by jungle for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; then enter the town of

§ KUPPURWUNJ.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collector at Kaira. Encamping ground on the left bank of the *Moour* river, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile S.W. of the town, on which it stands. Bazaar. Pass on to § *Ulloa*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; § *Wasna*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; § *Abbas*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; then enter that portion of Guzerat which is under the administration of the Collector at Ahmadabad, and the Political Agent at Sadra, and proceed past * *Chota Jesheer*, 1; * *Burra Jeheer*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; jangly encamping ground; *Najeepoor* (Nusseerpoor), $1\frac{1}{2}$; * *Rummasa*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; * *Ullena*, $\frac{2}{3}$; * *Akroond*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence through a jangly country, pass * *Killodia*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; * *Sakpoor*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; * *Puddosun* (Puttosun), $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther brings us to the town of

§ HURSOLE.

Territory, Guzerat (Kaira, or Kheda Collectorate). Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadabad, and Political Agent at Sadra. Military Station. Bazaar. Post Office. Telegraph station at Ahmadabad, 38 miles.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

ROUTE 31.

Proceeding S.E.

BARODA TO DHOOILIA, *VIA* BROACH AND THE KONDABAREE DISTRICT.

DISTANCE ABOUT $224\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baroda to Etolah (Ittola)	16	0
Meahong (Meagaum)	10	0
Tunkaria (Tunkeira)	12	1
Oomruz	13	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Oomuralla	4	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Kuttodra (Kim Chokee)	12	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Sewaun	7	1
Kurrodra	14	3
Dhoolia, <i>via</i> Route 7	130	6
	224	$6\frac{1}{2}$

Leave *Baroda*, proceed to the *Cantonments*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence along a good road, through a well wooded, watered, jungly, and partially cultivated country, enclosed with hedgerows on both sides for a considerable distance. Pass § *Jumboo*, 8 miles; encamping ground on the N.; *nullah*; *well*; *tank*; thence proceed to § *Ittola* (Etolah), $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; *dhurm-salla*; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground on the bank of the *Dadur* river, on the N. bank of which it stands, and which is here a narrow stream, with steep banks on both sides. Pass * *Seral*, * *Kaira* on the right; the road now winds to * *Aniston*, 5 miles, where there is *limited* encamping ground; § *Meagaum* (Meahong), 5 miles; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground on the N.W.; thence along a good road to § *Eechur*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a large Borah village; encamping ground on the N.W.; then proceed through fields, pass § *Musral* on the right, and § *Chandia*; § *Kombalee*, 3 miles; and *Pukaria* on the left; § *Tunkaria*, 5; § *Sitapoore* (Sitpam), 3 miles on the right; encamping ground on the S.; thence pass § *Ingalla*; § *Kovaldar* on the right; § *Altar*; § *Saved* on the left; then pass § *Kasod*, and *Oomruz* on the right; thence proceed through the town of § *Broach*, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (Route 3); then along a good road, almost impassable in the monsoon, cross the *Nerbudda* river (Route 3) to § *Oklasir*, 4 miles; S. of which there is rising ground, with small ravines on each side for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence pass * *Oomurwall*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; provisions procurable from the neighbouring villages only; § *Panootee*, 4 miles; encamping ground; *tank*; *well*; proceed to *Kim Chokee* (Kuttodra), $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; *well*; *tank*; travellers' bungalow, which is a large edifice, formerly used for cavalry, in which 200 men can be accommodated; encamping ground about 1 mile distant, on the bank of the *Kim* river, often unfordable in the monsoon, and here no boats are procurable. Pass * *Karelee*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; *tank*; *well*; thence proceed through a fertile, cultivated district to * *Sewaun*, 3 miles; encamping ground near the *well*; pass * *Burra Bracha*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; cross the *Tapti* (Taptee) river (Route 3), thence fordable at low water, but crossed at other periods in boats. Proceed, pass * *Chota Bracha*, situated on the S.

bank, then across a country covered with babool, to § *Kurrodra*, 6½ miles (Route 7); and thence proceed, via Route 7, to § *Dhoolia* (Route 5).

ROUTE 32.

Proceeding N. by E.

AHMADABAD, VIA BEESLUNGGUR AND PALHAMPOOR TO MOUNT ABOO (ABU) DIRECT.

DISTANCE, 134 MILES AND 7½ FURLONGS.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Adaulij	9	0½
Roopal	11	2½
Maunsa	9	0½
Kookurwarra	9	7½
Beeslunggur	11	5½
Janska	8	5½
Peeloosa	11	1½
Burgum	8	6½
Pahlanpoor (Meera Gate)	6	4½
Chitraneer	7	3½
Surotra	10	4½
Girwar (Girwar)	10	1½
Anadra	14	4
Nukee Tullow (Nakhi Talao)	4	7½
	134	7½

Leaving Ahmadabad (Route 4), proceed along a good cart road from the Delhi Gate, cross the *Saburmuttee* (Saburmati) river (Route 4), here ½ mile broad, with sandy bed, and easy banks, and having a ferry boat which will contain 50 men, plying in all seasons, pass a *Well*, 1½ miles; proceed through a grassy country, pass § *Chand Kaira*, 2½; § *Adaulij*, 2½ miles.

OOMWARSUD, 3½ miles.

Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadabad. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Ahmadabad, 12½ miles. § *Adreij*, 3½ miles; thence the country becomes partially cultivated and jungly, pass § *Roopal*, 4½. Encamping ground; § *Chand-Suma*, 2½; § *Aumja*, ½; § *Nandree*, ½; § *Ella* (on the right), 1½; § *Suddeetpoor*, 1½; § *Dholu Kooa*, ½; § *Maunsa*, 2½, encamping ground; § *Dumeyra*, 2½; *Charadra*, 2 miles. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Myhee Kanta, in which province a disarmament of all Native troops took place during the rebellion of 1857-58-59. Thence through a jungly and partly cultivated country to a **Well*, 1½; **Kookurwarra*, 5½; Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda; Encamping ground; thence through thin jungle, pass **Wurraun*, 2½; **Duggawaree*, 1½; a **Garden and Temple*, ½; **Kurra*, 1½ mile; then close to a **Well and Bourree*, 1½ mile, brings us direct to the large town of § *BEESLUNGGUR* (Bisanagur). Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Baroda. Bazaar. Population, 18,000, many of whom are *Borahs*. Commerce.—A very extensive and lucrative trade is carried on in the transit of iron and heavy goods to Malwar. Thence along a good road, pass

a **Well*, 1½; § *Paubree*, 1½; § *Hasulpoor*, 1; a **Well*, ½; cross *Roopce* river, ½ (which rises in lat. 23° 31', long. 72° 2', flows W. for 42 miles, and falls into the *Runn of Cutch* (Route 15), in lat. 23° 28', long. 71° 28', is here dry, 100 yds. broad, with easy banks, to § *Oomia*, ½ mile; cross nullah, which has *pits* dug in its bed, pass § *Jauska*, 2½; Encamping ground; cross nullah, to § *Chanchia*, 2½; § *Motee Heerwamee*, 1½; § *Chotee Heerwamee*, ½; § *Pawansa*, 2 miles; thence the road proceeds through a thin jungly district to the **Surruwuttee* river (Saraswati), ½ mile, on which stands § *Peeloosa*, 4½ miles; Civil Authority, Political agent at Pahlhanpoor; Encamping ground; and we then enter

THE PAHLUMPORE STATE,

Which contains the district of Dhandar, Deesa (Disa), and Dhumeira, lies between lat. 23° 57' and 24° 41', long. 71° 51' and 72° 45', is bounded on the N. by Serohee, S. by Puttan district, E. by Keyralla Daunta, and W. by Thurrid. It has 300 villages, population, 130,000, the majority of whom are *mules*, and for which no particular reason can be assigned, as *female infanticide* is not practised, ½ of whom are Mussulman, and the rest Hindus; pays £5,000 annual tribute to the Guicowar, and the expenses of the British Political Agent (£600 per annum), out of a revenue of £30,000, which leaves the Chief a net income of £5,000 per annum. The military force consists of 10 artillery, 116 cavalry, and 429 infantry, besides a subsidy of 150 Guicowar cavalry and 100 infantry, commanded by Foreign Jemadars, under the charge of the Political Superintendent. The country is undulating, with a succession of sandy hillocks and small valleys. To the N. and W. it is level jungle; a mountain range extends from N. to E. from the town of Pahlumpore, and divides Guzerat from Marwar (Joudpore). The products, which in the N. and W. yield only one crop annually, and in the S. and E. three, are wheat, rice, bajree, sugar cane (but no sugar), which is converted into *goor*, or sold in the stick, cotton, in small quantities. On the N. and W. jungles there is good pasturage, but scarcely any timber. Here the year is divided into four seasons, viz.:—

1. *The Hot Windy*.—April, May, and June, when heated winds blow most violently, accompanied by sandstorms, and the thermometer averages from 90° to 120°.

2. *The Rainy*.—July and August, during which the rain is incessant, although it is not heavy.

3. *The Hot Unhealthy*.—September and October, during which period both Natives and Europeans suffer from sickness.

4. *The Cold*.—November to March inclusive, which period is peculiarly cool and delightful.

The streams which water and flow through it are —the *Bunass* (Route 27), *Surruwuttee* (Route 38), and *Nunrodakee*, all of which rise in the S. E. range, and fall near the *Runn* (Route 15). There is only one great road through this province, but which is of very great importance, as over it all the commerce to and from the *Cutch*, *Kattywar*, and *Guzerat* Bundera pass. In 1844 a criminal court was established here. An engagement exists between this

State and the Rajpoot district of Daunta, to protect the latter from the depredations and incursions of the Coolies and Bheels, for which that district pays a tribute of half its revenue. It is governed by a Nawab or Dewan, who belongs to a Mussulman family from Afghanistan, from whence they migrated to Behar, then to Malwa, where their chief was acknowledged by Akbar as Foujdar of Jhalore, but after the death of Aurungzib, they removed to Pahlunpore.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1682. Futtch Khan (Dewan of Shalore, in Marwar) received as a gift the Deesa, Pahlunpore, and Sachore districts from the Emperor of Delhi.
1688. He died, and his son Peer Khan succeeded, but was superseded by Kumaul Khan (his uncle).
1698. Kumaul Khan resigns the Shalore and Sachore districts to Marwar.
1704. Peeroze Khan succeeds. Peer Khan applied to Delhi, and obtained a *sumnud* of investiture for his patrimonial right. The name of Peeroze was substituted therein in lieu of Peer, which deprived him of all claim. 10 villages granted him for his support; he dies in
1735. Futtch Khan succeeds, and leaves 3 sons.
1721. Peeroze Khan died. Kurren Khan succeeds. Peer Khan administers the government, and dies.
- Bhadur Khan, brother to Kurren, and son of Peeroze (his uncle), succeeds.
1781. Sulleen Khan, his son, succeeds.
1784. Sheer Khan, his son, administers the government, and dies without issue.
1791. Moobariz Khan, his nephew, succeeds.
1793. Shumshee Khan, his uncle, supersedes him.
1794. Peeroze Khan, son of Futtch Khan, installed as Dewan.
1812. He was murdered, his uncle, and Shumshee Khan, who was not implicated in his death, fled to Deesa.
- Held by the Scindee Jemadars, who murder the above prince, and sizo Futtch Khan (his son), who was offered and refused the Nawabship.
- The British Government petitioned to protect him against the murderers.
- The Jemadars place Shumshere Khan, chief of Deesa, whom Peeroze Khan, 18 years ago, superseded in his Nawabship, on the throne.
- The British Government send a force under General Holmes against the Jemadars, who flee to the hills, carry off Futtch Khan, whom they surrendered, upon being threatened that Pahlunpore would be assaulted, and Shumshere Khan gave himself up.
- The British take possession of Pahlunpore.
1813. Futtch Khan ascends the throne, Shumshere adopts him as his heir, and promises him his daughter in marriage.

1816. The revenues of the State misappropriated by Shumshere, investigation takes place at *Sid-pore* (18 miles from Pahlunpore), that chief ordered not to interfere in the administration, but he carries Futtch Khan away from the British Residency at Baroda, with the promise that he will bestow his daughter on him.

1817. The British send a large force to Pahlunpore, which was attacked by Shumshere Khan, who was defeated, and retreated to the mountain fastnesses of Neemul.

Futtch Khan delivers himself up to the British, marries his uncle's daughter, and a British officer superintends the administration of the government.

1819. Shumshere Khan surrendered himself, and £2,500 per annum was allowed him as a maintenance.

1834. Shumshere Khan dies, and a pension of £1,200 per annum is granted for his widow and servants.

Thence cross the *Surruswutte* river, here 600 yds. broad, and bankless; pass *§ Meggal*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Roopind*, $\frac{3}{4}$; * *two Kutcha Wells*; *§ Leybood*, $\frac{1}{4}$; * *Kutchu Well*; *§ Burgaum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *§ Khurodeya*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross *nullich* to *§ Futtchpoora*; *§ Wukda*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross the *Ummerdesee* river, sandy bed, easy bank, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad; pass *§ Lallawara* $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; pass the *Bungloos* of the Political Agent, near which there is good encamping ground. Thence proceed direct for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Meera gate of the town of

§ PALHANPOOR (Pahlunpore, Pahlunpur).—Territory, Pahlunpore (Dhandar district). Civil Authority, Political Agent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Encamping ground near the Political Agent's bāngla. Travelers' bungalow. Bazaar. Tank. Tappal Station. Population, 30,000. Commerce.—It carries on an extensive trade. Manufactures.—Several. Then leave it by the *Futtchpoor* gate $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; pass along a good cart-road, through a cultivated district, to *§ Suddurpoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; cross the *Lurbee* river, here 40 yards broad, with easy bank; pass *§ Kurjoree*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; a *Well*; then pass through dense jungle to *Tuspoorea*, $\frac{3}{4}$; *§ Chitrasne*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; cross the *Mahadeo* river to *§ Rajpoor*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; *§ Jalee*, 2 ; cross *two nullahs* to *§ Surotra*, 7 miles, standing $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from the *Bunnas* river, lying to the W.; *§ Keerootur*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; cross the *Mallasoree nullah*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, here 30 yards broad, easy bank, and stony bed. Also re-cross the *Bunnas* river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, here $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, sandy, stony bed, and easy bank; pass *§ Dhabyala*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; cross dry *nullah*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, stony bed and easy bank. Also the *Goomtee* river, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, (thus designated by various authors, Gumti, Gumte, Gomatis, Gumti, Vasishti, Joupur, Gul, Gomat, Goomty) and so named from the Sanscrit *Gomati*, "winding" indicative of its course, which is here 15 yards broad. It rises in Shahjehanpoore between the *Gurrah* (Deohah) and *Ghogra* rivers. Fuljur Tal, its source, is a small tank or morass, 19 miles E. of Pilleebheet (town), at an elevation of 520 feet. It flows annually to the S.E. for 42 miles, crosses the Oude territory at 94 miles from its source, and is joined on the left side by a stream flowing from the N. for

about 40 miles; then for 80 miles to Lucknow, during which the *Suraru* falls into it. Here it is navigable, and has a brick bridge across it. In 1820 a small steamer of eight horse power and seven miles speed was launched upon it for the king of Oude. In the monsoon a yellow clayey putrid scum floats on its surface all along its banks at this place, which is produced by the dead bodies cast into it during the mortality prevalent at that season of the year, which renders its waters very unwholesome. It swarms with fish, and one-fifth of the neighbouring population of Lucknow subsist thereon. It is 140 yards broad and 4 feet deep in the dry season; its windings answer the purpose of canal locks, and diminish its slope and rapidity. Kunkur (calcareous conglomerate) Ridges, two or three yards wide, intersect it at every four or six miles, which it is to be hoped the British government will remove, which can easily be effected, and then boats which convey supplies to Lucknow will be able to return laden in lieu of empty, as in former times. In the monsoon, boats of 40 tons burthen can ascend to Lucknow, from whence it flows S.E., and 70 miles below it the Kullani (which flows N.W. for 80 miles) unites with it on the left; from thence the right bank becomes high and the left low and sandy. It then flows on for 80 miles S.E. of Lucknow, and at Sultanpore is 100 yards wide in the dry season, and 4 feet deep, with a 2 mile current. At 52 miles lower down it flows by *Jounpore*, thence for 30 miles to *Jounpore* (town), at which spot a 16-arched bridge crosses it; 18 miles below, on the right, it is joined by the *Sai*; 32 miles lower down it receives the *Nind*, and 5 miles below it falls into the Ganges on the left, after a serpentine course of 482 miles (the direct distance from the source to the mouth is only 290 miles); and just above its mouth it is crossed by a bridge of boats from October to June and ferried over during the monsoon.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—The Sepoys in the rebellion of 1857-58-59, crossed and re-crossed it frequently. In 1859 Major Hasard erected a bridge over it (40 yards broad) at Lucknow. We soon afterwards enter

THE SEEROHEE STATE (*Sirohi*),

Which is bounded on the N.W. by Joudpore, N.E. by Godwar, E. by Meywar, and S.E. by the Guicowar's Territory. It lies between lat. 24°, 23°, and 25° 16'; long. 72°, 10', and 73° 12'; has an area of 3,024 square miles. Military force, 800 strong, exclusive of the predatory tribes of *Nirras*, *Grasias*, and *Bheels*, all of whom are armed in case of emergency, and were exceedingly troublesome during the rebellion of 1857-58-59. Population, 240,000, and revenue of £7,000. The S. and S.E. parts are hilly, and intersected by small streams flowing through them in a northerly direction to the Loni river, and thence into the Gulf of Cutch. The S. and S.E. is mountainous, rugged, and contains the lofty *Mount Aboo* (Abu), 6,000 feet high, with its numerous ridges, on which stand some superb ruins, as also at *Chandravati*. This district has risen into considerable importance, owing to its being one of the principal routes by which produce from *Guzerat* is conveyed to *Palee*. The Rao of Serohée belongs to

the Deora Chanan tribe of Rajpoots, and his territory forms a portion of that part of Western India called

RAJPOOTANA,

So named from its population, who are called Rajpoots (*Raj*, a "king," and *Put*, a "descendant"). It is bounded on the N.E. by Butteana, Kurraana, and Jhughur (whose rajah was executed for rebellion in 1858); E. by Goorgaon, Bhurtpore, Dholpore, and Gwalior; S. by Omutwara, Scindia, Holkar, and the Guicowar's dominions, Jabbooa and Bombay; W. by Scinde; and N.W. by Bhawalpore and Butteana. It is 420 miles long from E. to W., and 400 broad; has an area of 114,391 square miles. Population, 11,000,000, who are more or less confirmed opium-eaters. The Rajpoots are descendants from *Kshetriyas*, one of the great castes of the Hindús, and supposed to have come from *Mount Aboo*. These were the soldier caste of the Hindús. They are powerful, muscular, active men, practising all kinds of athletic exercises, but *indolent* in the extreme, when not under the influence of excitement; good swordsmen and excellent riders, but lack *cool courage*, the *sine qua non* of all good soldiers. The stains in their character were the practices of *Suttee* and *female infanticide*, both of which are now abolished. Their constant use of opium produces a madness, termed by them *johar*, and when under its destructive influence they rush headlong, neither giving or receiving quarter. They have, however, rendered themselves formidable to many of the greatest Indian military heroes, by their determined and dauntless bravery. One instance is particularly worthy of record. Kunbha, a Rajpoot chief, with 10,000 men, nearly defeated Sher Shah, the Afghan chief, at the head of 80,000 men. The Marathas, a notoriously *brave* race, desolated their country with impunity.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—In the 12th century their power was at its zenith, when their princes ruled over Ajmeer, Delhi, and Guzerat, but, being defeated by the Muslims in 1191-93-94, their territory was restricted to the present limits. The late Marquis of Wellesley, 18th century, brought them into connection with the British government, since which period they have remained under British protection, which is administered by the Governor-General's agent for the Rajpootana States, which consist of 15 districts, viz., Alwar, Bhoondee, Bickaneer (whose Rajah protected the English during the Sepoy Rebellion of 1857-58-59), Banswarra, Doongerpore, Jeypore (over-run and held by the rebel Sepoys in 1857-58-59), Jhallawar, Jessulmera, Joudpore, Kerowlee (in the fastnesses of which *Tantia Topce* concealed himself in the rebellion in 1859), Kishengurh (held by the rebels in 1857), Kotah (whose Rajah joined the rebels in 1857), Oodeypore (over-run by the rebels in 1857), Pertabgurg (held by the rebels in 1857), and Serohée; and we soon reach the town of

§ GIRWAR, ‡ mile.

Civil Authority, Political Agent at Pahlunpore Bazaar. *Excursions* to the ruins of Chandravati, 10 miles distant; thence ever a good cart-road, and we enter

THE MARWAR (Joudpore) Territory (Route 8); cross nullah 30 yards broad, easy banks, stony bed, and passable for carts; pass § *Toda Gate*. 4½ miles; Wells. On the right stand hills. § *Dhowlee*, 3 miles; then cross nullah to § *Thull*. 1½; cross the Dewagun river, 30 yards broad, easy banks and sandy bed; pass § *Dumance*, 2½ miles; water brackish, after the Goomtee river is crossed; thence pass a dry tank, ½ mile, to

§ *Anadra* (Anádára), 1½ mile. There are twelve different paths up the mountain, those by Kacholi and Nituri being the most difficult; that by Anadra is the most frequented. Hence to the foot of

MOUNT ABOO, 2 miles;

Thence, by a steep road six feet broad, to the summit of the mount, 2½ miles. This summit—one of several irregular granite peaks, and called *Gura Sikra*—is estimated by Colonel Tod (who claims to have first "discovered" this remarkable region) to be 5,000 feet high; while the circuit of the base is about 45 miles. From this peak it is half-a-mile of very rugged road to the beautiful tank, or

§ **LAKE OF NUKI TALAO** (Nakhi Taláa, or Nukee Tallow), around which the Sanitarium for Deesa, the Lawrence Asylum, and the houses of residents are placed. Territory, Serohee, or Sirohi; Civil Authority, political agent at Pahlunpore; Military Authority, Officer commanding at Ahmedabad. Bazaar, post-office, barracks. English church service at 11 and 6.

Dilwara, the magnificent place of pilgrimage of the Jains (according to Tod the most superb of all the temples of India, rivalled only by the Taj Mahal), is half-way up Mount Aboo, five miles S.W. of the peak. It is a group of four temples.

The following description is condensed from Col. Tod's *Western India*:—

Vrisabdeva stands in the centre of a quadrangular court, 180 feet long from E. to W., and 100 feet broad. At the entrance is the equestrian statue of the founder, Bimal Sah, a Jain merchant of Anhilwara. Ranges of uniform cells are erected along its internal faces, viz., 19 on the larger and 10 on the smaller side. A double row of colonnaded piazzas, on a terrace, stand on steps above the court (in the centre of which stands the colossal figure of the deified coryphaeus, fabricated from an alloy of various metals, then placed under a beautiful pagoda), which passes all round the front of the cells (of which there are no less than 58), each containing a chaste and simple altar, ornamented with an image of one of the 24 Jineshwars, and every one erected separately by wealthy Jains of various cities and countries, with inscriptions carved on the inner lintel of every window, each of which has a vestibule (and statue) formed by architraves passing from each pair of columns, and resting on pilasters, every compartment between the columns having a vaulted or flat roof. The entire edifice, with its columns, domes, and altars, all of which vary in delicacy of execution, form, and richness of decoration, is constructed of pure marble. Descending to the beautiful tessellated marble pavement in the area, cross it to Sowá-mandap (the

Hindú architectural term "*mandap*" belongs to the Sivite style, and may be either circular or square, with vaulted or pyramidal roof; supported by open columns), in which the devotees make their toilette and prepare their offerings. It has a hemi spherical vault, 24 feet in diameter, supported by columns ranged in quadrangles, with heavy architraves thrown across it, and the dome rising from an octagonal base; thus it appears from the interior, but externally it seems like a radiated ovate spheroid, each column of which is connected by an elegantly formed, elaborately ornamented "*toran*" (triumphal arch). Intervening columns on the E., N., and S. sides unite it to the piazza, and conjointly form an entire side of the area. The roofs are peculiarly handsome and striking. The sculptured incidents, foliage, flowers, and fruit are equal in execution to any chiselled work in Europe; but the animal figures are defective. It cost £18,560,000, and took 14 years to construct. Pass through a court, then ascend a flight of steps to the

Páruhanath Temple, the 23rd and most popular of the Jineshwars, which was erected by Tej and Besant Pal, the Jain merchants of Chandravati, in the reigns of Dharabuz and Bhim Deo, and is equally as fine as the preceding. The span of the dome is 26 feet in diameter. The bassi reliev are extremely rich and elegant. The pendant cylindrical ornament from the larger vault is most exquisitely finished. It is 3 feet long, and forms a cluster of half disclosed *lotus*, with their transparent cups, most artistically finished. The sculptured cardons of the dome, the devices, bacchanalian groups, high-relief festoons, flowers, fruits, birds, warrior figures in various attitudes, are all most exquisitely and skilfully executed. The *toran*, with its two marine monsters, and the entire vault, are admirably finished. Ascend the steps and enter the vestibule, having on each side a projecting niche (each of which cost no less than £12,000). The base is formed like an altar, over which small chaste columns support a handsome canopy, and the whole is most artistically executed. The sanctum contains the statue of Páruhsa, whose symbol is the serpent. The most remarkable object (see *Ferguson's Hand-Book of Architecture*) in both the above temples is the cell containing a cross-legged seated figure of the saint to whom the temple is dedicated. It terminates upwards by a pyramidal spire-like roof, similar to those of the Brahmanan Temples at Java. A portico is attached of considerable extent, surmounted by a dome resting on 8 pillars. The porch of Vinal Sah's Temple consists of 48 pillars, enclosed in an oblong court-yard, 140 feet by 90 feet, surrounded by a double colonnade of smaller pillars, which form porticos to the range of 55 cells, which enclose it like a Buddhist vihara. The exterior of the temple is extremely plain, with the exception of the spire. On the bracket capital of the great pillars stands an upper attic, surmounted by architraves, which support the dome, and a curious angular truss of white marble springs, as it were, from the lower capital, and supports the centre of the beam. The inscriptions on them, which are of Saiva, date from A.D. 671 to 1821, and Jain from 1189 to 1752 (the 18th and 19th ones are on the Tejpal Temple, and bear date

Vikram, 1287—a.d. 1231). The original mountain worship was Lingam (*Achateswar*, the "Immovable Lord"). On which the Jain religion was engrafted in A.D. 1034, the date of the erection of the temple of Adinath.

The *Shrine of Achileswar*, one of the most renowned in the fabulous annals of Hindua, should next be visited. "The *Man-agni-coonda*," says Col Tod in his *Western India*, "is about 900 feet long by 240 in breadth, excavated in the solid rock, and lined with solid masonry of immensely hard blocks. An insulated mass of rock has been left in the centre of the *coond*, on which are the ruins of a shrine to Mata, the universal mother. On the crest of the northern face of the *coond* is a group of small temples dedicated to the Pandu brothers, but, like the former, a mass of ruins. On the western side is the shrine of *The Temple of Achileswar*, the tutelary deity of Aboo. There is nothing striking as to magnitude, and still less as to decoration, in this; but it possesses a massive simplicity, which guarantees its antiquity. It occupies the centre of a quadrangle, surrounded by smaller fane, alike primitive in form, and built of blocks of blue slate. But it is the object of worship which confers celebrity, being nothing less than the *great foe* of the devil, for so we must translate *padal-éwar*, the *LORD OF HELL*;" though at first sight the statue of Méra, his wife, seems to be the object of adoration. "In front of the temple is a brass bull of colossal size, bearing the marks of violence on his flanks, the hammer of the barbarian having penetrated them in search of treasure." To Mahmood Begarra, Sultan of Ahmedabad, is attributed this act of sacrilege; and the legend says that he was suitably punished for it. "On the outside of one of the smaller shrines which surround the chief temple lies a statue (Narayana), floating on Schea-nag, the thousand-headed hydra, on the waters of chaos. There was no inscription on the temple of Achileswar."

On the same side as this temple, and close to the Agni-coonda, is the mausoleum of *Rao Maun of Sarohi*, who was poisoned in one of the Jain temples. It is a simple cupola on columns. The effigies of his five queens, who were burnt with his body, are carved on a small altar in the centre. "On the east side of the fire-fountain the remains of a temple, sacred to the founder of his race, the first of the Pramara, srewed the ground. The statue, however, of *Adipala* is firm on its pedestal and intact, and was to me an object of far greater interest than anything I had previously viewed. It is of white marble, about five feet in height, and, with the exception of the sculptured figures on the column of Baroli, is the finest piece of sculpture I met with in India. He is in the act of slaying with an arrow the Hindu Bucentaur (Bhynassara), a buffalo-headed monster, who used to drink during the night the sacred waters of the fountain, to guard which the Pramara was created."

Achigurh is a little above the lake, near a village of the same name. "I entered this once regal abode through the Hanuman portal, composed of two noble towers built with huge blocks of granite, black with the gusts of some thousand winters. The towers had been connected at the top by a guard-room, and

the gate served as the entrance to the lower fort, whose dilapidated walls were discoverable up the irregular ascent. Another portal called the Champa-pol, from a champa tree growing by it, conducted to the inner fortress. The first object that strikes the view on passing this latter gate is the Jam temple to Purawanat'h, erected by a banker of Mandoo, and at this time under repair. The upper fortress is attributed to Rana Koombo, when driven from the 'eighty-four castles' of Mewar; but he merely restored this, the donjon of Achilgurh, which, with the interior works, is of the most remote antiquity." There are remains of a granary. On the left is the mahil or palace of Oka Rance, his queen, with a small pond in the keep. On an elevated point to the east is a ruined watch-tower, commanding a view of Dailwarra, W. by S. six miles, and of the temple of Arbudha Mata, one mile from it; Gura Sikra, N. by E four miles; with many other pinnacles.

Nuki-Talao Lake is about 400 yards long. "Those who have seen the lake three miles above Ander-nach, on the Rhine, have beheld its counterpart. It is surrounded by rocks, wooded to the margin. Its waters are said to be fathomless; but I observed no traces of volcanic scoriae." Many devotees inhabit the caves round this tank, and pilgrims assemble to bathe in it in August, to wash away their sins.

The Lawrence Military Orphan Asylum, was founded by the late lamented Sir Henry Lawrence, Bart., for training and educating the children of European soldiers. He endowed it with £50, and an annual subscription of £200. Since his demise it has been sufficiently endowed to receive 20 children, and to erect a handsome edifice, on which £5,000 was expended, which was opened in 1857. It possesses a revenue of £3,000, and the boys are, when sufficiently proficient, placed in the Survey and Telegraph Department.

The general appearance of the country in this vicinity (as described in Forbes's *Ras Mala*, and by Col. Tod), when approached from the Amba Bhawan Shrine, is extremely romantic, lonely, wild, and grand. The sky is cloudless, the air resounds with the notes of the cuckoo and woodpeckers, the crowing of jungle fowl and the rustling of grey partridges and ring doves nestling in the dense foliage of variegated trees. Fruits and flowers of all kinds grow here almost spontaneously, and luxuriantly; bees swarm around and sip the delicious fragrance from the white and yellow jasmine, the purple and white lilac, and the willow (*ricinus*), &c. The lonely solitude of this charmingly-secluded spot is occasionally broken by the sound of the hoofs of an aristocratic Rajpoot's house, who armed cap-à-pied, wends his path amidst a long narrow gorge, or else a number of grain carriers passing along a defile. The hills slope away in the distance into a level village, interspersed with fertile spots dotted with hamlets, and intersected by small streams flowing from the gigantic mountains standing both in front and rear. Soon the mountain monarch, Aboo (Abu), with its precipitous face and dark recesses densely shrouded with forests and underwood, and streaked with rippling streams, becomes visible, with its arms clad in variegated dark hues, and, if seen when the sun rises towards his meridian, with

gorgeous tints of brilliant gold, it is a lovely sight. Far across one of the spurs is seen the path which winds along the mountain's side from the village of Girwar (Route 32), as it rises, sinks, and leads through a thick dense forest to a level spot beneath a perpendicular scarp, close to which stands, amidst a complete bower of luxuriant and beautiful foliage, the Shrine of Vasishth Muni, in a lovely garden, the air of which is impregnated with the delicious but yet powerful perfumes of the flowering indigenous exotics, but especially that of the *Kewara* (yellow), and the solitude broken by the melodious rippling of the pearly stream flowing through the sculptured cow's mouth in the rock into an artificial basin beneath. Here the traveller should rest a while and reconnoitre this lovely haunt of beauteous nature. The Temple of Muni, though small, contains the black marble figure of the Sage, "who called from the Fire Fountain of Achaleshwar the ancestors of the Rajput Tribes;" close at hand stands the five brass figures of A'bugah, "The Terror of Danu," and Dhadrwarah, the Farmer. Thence ascend a long flight of steps cut in the rock to the Level of the Plains of A'bu (Abou), which table land is walled on all sides, by abrupt lofty cliffs, contains a complete area of hamlets, ornamented by a lake, several rivulets, mountain peaks, the highest of which is called the Saint's Pinnacle, and the whole is crowned with the renowned unshaken fortress of Achalgarh. The district between Dahliwara and the Shrine of Vasishth is well-cultivated, densely populated, redolent with luxuriant foliage, intersected by numerous streams, and interspersed with hundreds of artificial and natural wonders. The entire country is covered with verdant fields, bounded with prickly cactus, intermingled with the white dog-rose and scots, and abundantly irrigated by means of Arets (Egyptian wheels) studded on the margin of every brook. Here pomegranates, apricots, nectarines, grapes, mangoes, beautiful parasites called *Ambatri* (from Amba, mango, with the lovely blue and white flowers like the *lobelia*), jasmine, balsams, the golden *champa*, which resembles the aloe, all flourish most luxuriantly, and in the plains, the latter, which in other countries only blossoms once in a century, is annually seen in flower, and impregnates the air with its delicious and fragrant perfume.

ROUTE 32 (A.)

DISTANCE 123 MILES 3½ FURLONGS.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Girwar, via Route 33 ..	115	3½
Nukee Tullow (Nakhi Talso)	8	0
	123	3½

Proceed from *Ahmadabad* to *Girwar*, via *Route 32*; thence through the Pass, which is rather difficult, to the base of the hill, 3 miles; then along a rugged road for 5 miles to the Lake of Nukee Tullow (Nakhi Talso), *Route 32*, near here Major Rains, during the Sepoy rebellion of 1857-58-59, captured a stronghold held by the mutineers.

ROUTE 33.

Proceed S.E. by S.

AHMADABAD TO BARODA, DIRECT.

DISTANCE ABOUT 69½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Butwa	6	6
Mehmoodabad	13	3
Neriad	13	7
Anundmogree	11	5
Fazilpoor	11	1
Baroda	12	7
	69	5

Leaving *Ahmadabad*, via the Delhi Gate, proceed along a good road, pass **Butwa*, 6½ miles; Civil Authority, Collector at *Ahmadabad*; cross the Khareb, 2 miles; *Meyawa*, and *Watruk* rivers, the latter of which joins the *Seyree S.* of *Kaira*, but here a rivulet with a rapid stream, with muddy bed and difficult passage, to

MEHMOODABAD, 11½; Civil Authority, Collector at *Kaira*, standing on the *Seyree* river, 9½ miles, a small stream with sandy bed and good ford; cross it, and proceed along a heavy road, through an open country, then over a long hollow way on the S. side; thence it narrows to *Neriad*, 4½ miles; travellers' bungalow; then pass on direct to *Anundmogree*, encamping ground; travellers' bungalow, 11½; *Fazilpoor*, 11½ miles; Civil Authority, Resident at *Baroda*, standing on the W. bank of the *Myhee* river (*Route 4*); here the ford is good, banks steep and rugged, bed sandy and pebbly, and at the springs the tide flows into the village; thence along a ravine, across the bridge over the *Moenee* river, whose banks are rugged and steep, and which falls into the *Myhee* river near *Fazilpoor*; thence along a broad heavy road through a confined district for 12½ miles, to the town of *Baroda* (*Route 3*).

ROUTE 34.

Proceed W. by N.

AHMADABAD TO BHOJ, VIA DURANGDRA, HULWUD, AND MALLIA FORD.

DISTANCE ABOUT 200½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Sanund	13	0½
Dundooka	13	6
Shapur	11	2
Bhoj, via <i>Route 16</i>	162	3
	200	3½

Leave *Ahmadabad* (*Route 4*), and proceed along a very heavy, sandy, but good cart-road, pass *Sautree*, 2; *Futehpoor*, 2; *Wausna*, 2; *Mut-doompoora*, 2; *Sirkei*, 2½ miles; here are some beautiful Mahomedan tombs; thence the road become firmer. Pass *S Tehae*, 4½; *Samund*, 3½ miles; encamping ground, and we then enter

THE DUNDOKA TERRITORY.—Thence proceed along a good road, pass § *Boruj*, 3½; § *Kowar*, 2½; § *Heera-poor*, 1; § *Mwuhow*, 2; § *Mehlaama*, 1½; § *Dundooka*, 3½ miles; thence over a good road through an open cultivated country; pass § *Jeetapoor*, 3½; § *Ahulgaon* (Usulgaon), 2½; § *Shapoor*, 5½ miles, situated on the N.E. of the Null Bowlee or Run; encamping ground; here water is obtainable from pits dug in the bed of the tank, that from the wells being brackish. The country about this place frequently becomes so flooded in November that it is necessary to proceed further north from the Head of the Little Run, via the villages of Muchyow and Jeyra; thence proceed, via Route 16, to § *Bhoof* (Route 15).

ROUTE 35.

Proceed N. by E. ½ E.

AHMADABAD TO BEEJAPPOOR.

DISTANCE ABOUT 40½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Maunsa, via Route 33 ..	29	4
Beejapoor in Guzerat	11	3
	40	7

Leaving *Ahmadabad*, via the Delhi Gate, proceed via Route 33, to § *Maunsa*, 29½ miles; thence along a good road, pass § *Veiole*, § *Wajole*, § *Veera*; then through a dense jungle to § *Katree*, and soon after we enter

THE CHOWAUL DISTRICT OF GUZERAT.

And reach the town of

BEEJAPPOOR (Bejapore) 11½ miles.

Territory, The Chowaul District of Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

ROUTE 36.

Proceed S. E. by E.

AHMADABAD TO CHAMPANEER, VIA MEHMOODABAD, MOONDA, DAKORE, AND HULLOLE.

DISTANCE 84½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad, via the Astoria Gate to Ramolee ..	8	5½
Riza (½ mile to the left) ..	5	0½
Mehmoodabad ..	10	1
Moonda ..	12	4
Allena ..	7	4½
Deysur ..	10	1
Aunklia ..	9	5
Hullole ..	12	0
Champaneer (The Godra Gate) ..	5	3
	84	2

Leaving *Ahmadabad* (Route 4), we proceed through the Astoria Gate, pass along a good cart road across

a cultivated district, to § *Kokree-Mehmoodabad*, 2½; § *Ramolee*, ½; pass a dry tank to § *Yach*, 3½; cross the Kharee river, ½ mile, here 30 yards broad, with easy banks, to § *Heera-poor*; pass a tank, 1; proceed to § *Rosakah*, 1½; cross the Meyawa river, ½ mile, here 116 yards broad, with easy bank, but no boat plying; pass near § *Rozza*, ½, which stands ½ mile to the left, then enter

THE COLLECTORATE OF KAIRA (Route 4). Pass § *Peerwara*; a well, ½; a tank 1½; thence through thin jungle to § *Sunaolee*, 1½; cross the Watruk river, ½ mile, here 205 yards broad, sandy bed, easy bank, and no boat plying, to § *Mehmoodabad*; pass two dry tanks, 1½; § *Khatra*, ½; also a tank, ½; § *Arraree*, ½; § *Wahalee*, 1½; then a small tank, ½; § *Kaera*, 1½; proceed another tank, ½, to § *Soonj*, 1 mile; also two tanks to § *Bhoonuz*, 1½; pass another tank, 1½ to § *Moonda*, 1½; thence proceed to § *Khurrel* (small) 2½; § *Khurrel* (large), ½; cross the Mosur river, ½ mile, here 13½ yards broad, with easy bank, no boat plying, and proceed to § *Sajdapoor*, ½; thence pass two tanks, ½ and ½, to § *Allena*; also three tanks, ½, ½, and ½, to § *Botee*, ½ mile; then proceed along thin jungle to another tank, ½, to § *Soot*, 2½ miles; here water falls for two months in the year; pass a tank, 1 mile, to the

§ *DAKORE*, 2 miles.—Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collector at Kaira. Bazaar.

Then cross the Sharee river, ½, to § *Reykeval*, ½; pass a tank, ½; § *Mergakooee*, 2½; thence the road is raving on both sides; pass one at 1½; and proceed to § *Deupoor*, ½; § *Oomboo*, ½; then cross the Myheeriver, ½ mile, here 650 yards broad, with stony, sandy, gravelly bed, easy banks, unfordable in the monsoon, and no boat plying; thence through deep ravines, pass § *Iwad*, ½; standing ½ mile to the right; thence through a cultivated country to § *Deysur*, 2; pass two tanks ½ and ½; cross the § *Kharwa Nullah*, ½; to § *Kuddasia*, 1½ mile, situated on the Meysee river, 1 mile; here there is water for six months, after which pits must be dug in the bed, which is stony, gravelly, and 220 yards broad, with easy banks; cross it to § *Waukmeer*, ½; pass a tank, ½, to § *Rajoopoor*, 2; standing on the § *Keoch* river, ½ mile, here 65 yards broad, muddy bed, and easy banks; cross it to § *Durgah*, ½; pass § *Pandoo*, situated ½ mile to the left; thence along a good road across a cultivated district, pass a tank, ½; § *Pandoo Moora*, ½ mile.

JUNTRAL, 1½ mile, standing on the Goma river, here 102 yards broad, with sandy bed and easy bank. Civil Authority, Resident at Gwalior; cross it to § *Aunklia* 1½ mile. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda; pass on to

§ *GOKULPOORA*, ½ mile.—Civil Authority, Resident at Gwalior. Pass a tank, ½, to § *Rutumpoor*, 1½ mile, situated on the Kud river, which contains water for six months, and after that pits must be dug in its bed, here 88 yards broad, with N. bank high and S. easy; cross it 1 to § *Necoria*, ½ mile, standing ½ mile to the right, thence proceed to

§ *KAKRIA*, 3½ miles.—Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda; thence through a flat and jungly country, pass

§ *KUNJEEREE*, 3, situated ½ mile to the right.—Civil Authority, Resident at Gwalior; and 2½ miles further brings us to the town of

§ HULLOLE.

Territory, Guzerat (the Gaikad's Dominions). Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Bazaar.

Near this place is a large tank, with a handsome mausoleum, consisting of two large domes and four smaller ones, under which are the marble tombs of the Moslem founders; the carved work on all is in excellent style. Hullole stands on the N.W. side of Powangurh mountain. Thence proceed for 5½ miles and we enter the Godra gate of the decayed town of

CHAMPANEER (Champaner, Champanir).

250 miles from Bombay.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Gwallor. Population, 2,000. Bazaar.

Champaneer, formerly the Hindoo capital of Guzerat or Gujerat, and a seat of Chohan race of Rajpoots, was taken in 1484 by Sultan Mahmood of Ahmedabad, after a twelve months' siege, and was thenceforth called Mahmoodabad. From the capture of the two fortresses of Girnar and Champaneer, this Sultan derived, it is said, his surname of Begurra. It is 1½ mile round the extent of the walls, and contains a great number of remains of houses, temples, mosques, tanks, and other buildings, now overrun by jungle, and haunted by tigers and wild animals.

From this old town there is an ascent of about four miles up the slope of

Powangurh or Powaghurr, as Forbes calls it; a stupendous work, standing by itself on the eastern plain of Guzerat, above which it rises to the height of more than 2,000 feet, forming a conspicuous object over a vast extent of country. In some directions it presents nothing but perpendicular cliffs to the observer. It is, or was, fortified at convenient places, along the ascent, up to the top. Here, what appears to be an artificial fortification is found to be a vast natural fortress, about three quarters of a mile long by three eighths of a mile broad, strengthened by a scarped rock to a formidable depth. Within this area are two forts, an upper and lower one. The upper fort contains a temple of the goddess Kali; and there are other Hindoo temples in this and the lower fort; besides a mausoleum to the memory of a Mohammedan saint.

It was at one time proposed to place a Sanitarium on this elevated rock, which has a climate about 20° cooler than the plain below; but another more convenient spot was chosen.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1472. Mahmood, King of Guzerat, besieged it, and in 1484, Captured it, the Rajpoot Rajah having only 60,000 men.

Mahmood also took Fort Joonagurh of Bigarra (so called from Bi "two" and Garra "Forta.")

1534. Humayon, Emperor of Delhi, ascended the rock himself by means of spiked irons, opened the gate, stormed and took it.

1700. The Mahrattas captured it.

Scindia held and neglected it.

1802. Col. Woodington took it, and in

1803, it was restored to Scindia by the treaty of Serjee Angenjam.

ROUTE 38.

Proceeding N. by W. during September.

AHMADABAD TO DEESA (DISA), VIA
LANGRAJ AND SIDPOOR.

DISTANCE 97½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Adaulj	9	5
Panshar	12	2
Langraj (Langrai)	9	3½
Mysana (Meysana, Malsana)	12	6½
Oonja (Unja)	14	0
Sidpoor (Sidhpur)	7	4
Mehta (Meta)	9	2
Gud (Gad)	8	0
The Camp, near Deesa (Disa)	11	2
Town of Deesa (Disa)	3	0
	97	1

Leave *Ahmadabad* (Route 4), and proceed along a road cut up with cart ruts, over a sandy, flat, open, and cultivated country; cross the Saburmuttee river, by a ford, at which in the noonson, a ferry boat plies. Pass *§ Gamree* (small), *§ Toondul* (small), 2½ miles; thence to *§ Adaulj*, 24. Good encamping ground close to the Bowree, and 200 yds. N. hackeries are procurable.

ATTRACTIONS.—The magnificent well, similar to that of Dādā Hari's, erected by Rāni Rādhābāi, consort of Rājā Virsani, one of the nobles belonging to Mahmūd Shāh's court.

SPORTING.—Excellent water-fowl shooting, with which the whole route abounds.

Thence along a good cart road, through a flat and partially cultivated district; pass *§ Seerta* (small), 3½ miles; *§ Syee* (small), 2½; *§ Kallote*, (large), 2½; travellers' bangle; *§ Gla* (small), 1½; *§ Eesund* (small), 1½, situated ½ mile to the left; *§ Panshar*, 1½. Encamping ground ½ mile N.W., and under a large tree E.; and we then enter

THE KURREE DISTRICT,

And proceed along an undulating, enclosed country, interspersed with thin jungle; pass *§ Wurroo*, 3 miles; *§ Kurjeesun*, 1½; *§ Wurmsa*, 1½; *§ Langraj* (Langrai), 2½ miles. Encamping ground through the village, under a large tree, N.W., and for troops, ½ mile farther, near the tank; *§ Akhuj*, 3½; *§ Sungunpoor*, 2; *§ Kairwa*, 2½; *§ Kurwasun*, 1; *§ Rampoor*, ½; *§ Kookur*, 1; and 3½ miles beyond, we then enter the town of

§ MEYSANA (Malsana, Mysana).

Territory, Guzerat (Kurree District). Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Encamping ground for travellers, near the Meera Gate, and for troops, ½ mile N. Travellers' bangle. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 2,000. Population, 25,000, chiefly Borahs and Banians.

Thence pass on to *§ Turraittee*, 1½ mile; *§ Dow*, 3½; *§ Jalalwāna*, 3½; *§ Uttohr* (Attahr), 1½; then cross the Roopain (Rupen) nullah, here narrow and shallow, and enter

THE PUTTANWARRA DISTRICT,

and we soon reach the small town of

§ OONJA (Unja)—3½ Miles.

Territory, Puttanwarra District (Guzerat). Encamping ground among trees, N.E., and close to the tank. Bazaar. Houses, 1,000. Population, 20,000.

Then cross the *Suraswatee* (Suraswati) river, which is a tributary of the Banas, a large stream of Rajpootana, rising in the W. of Mewar, at the summit of a cluster of the Aravulli Range, about 5 miles from Sainur encamping ground. It is so called from the Sanscrit word Banas, "Hope of the Forest," an appellation bestowed upon a native shepherdess, who, whilst bathing, beheld a *Peeping Tom* of *Coveney* feasting his eyes upon her natural charms. The native legend states "that she prayed to the God of the place for assistance, who immediately changed her into this stream." It leaves the Aravulli Range at Nathdwara, where it is as clear as crystal, deep, with low verdant banks, skirted with wood, amidst most enchanting scenery, and the native legend further adds "that previous to the infidel Tartar desecrating these beautiful vallies, the genius of the river often appeared upon its waters with outstretched arms, to receive *cocoa nuts* offered by his votaries, but an unhallowed hand cast a stone at the extended palm, when it was withdrawn, and has never been seen since." It then flows E. through the Mewar territory for 120 miles, where it is joined by the *Beris* (Berach) on the right, a stream of equal magnitude, which rises in the lake of Oodeypoor, 2,046 feet above the sea. A few miles beyond, the *Botascri* falls into it on the left; thence it flows N.E. and receives the *Ajmeer* on its left, as also several mountain torrents in the moonsoon from the Jeypore Territory. At the town of Touk, after a course of 235 miles, where its bed is 1 mile wide and very sandy, the stream narrows in the dry season; and here it was that Gen. Monson crossed with his army on the 22nd August, 1804, when retreating before Holkar, although the river was then so swollen from the flood as to detain the troops two days ere such could be effected; thence it flows S. E., passes the stronghold of *Rintambar*, and falls into the *Chumbul* (Route 9) on the right, in lat. 25° 54', long. 76° 50', after a course of 320 miles), here narrow and shallow on the S.; pass *§ Kamlee*, 3½; *§ Bheelia*, 2½; and 1½ miles beyond stands the town of

§ SIDPOOR (Sidhpr, Sidhpur, Sidipur).

Territory, Puttanwarra (Guzerat). Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Encamping ground 1 mile N. W. on rising ground, left of the road. Dhurm-salla to the S. Population, 40,000, chiefly employed in weaving and commerce, of which the *Borahs* hold the principal traffic. Houses, 3,500.

Attractions.—The river considered as a sacred stream. Residences of the rich Brahmans and Gos-saens. Sacred College (*Math*), where disciples are instructed, and hospitality afforded to travellers of the Brahman caste.

Thence along a good road through an undulating country pass *§ Sujjanpoor*, 2½ miles, and we then enter

The PAHLUNPORE (PAHLANPUR) STATE.—(Route 32), and proceed to *§ Doongree Wasna*, 3½ miles; then cross the *Umnerdeysee* river, situated S. of *Meyla*, with a shallow stream, sandy bed, sloping banks, but always fordable; *§ Meyla*, 1½ miles. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Pahlun-pore. *§ Bussoo*, 1½; *§ Puttosun*, 3½ miles. Encamp-ing ground on both sides of the river. *§ Gud* (Gad), 3 miles. Encamping ground, N. or S. Travellers' Bungalow. Thence through a flat country for 4 miles: after which, across dense jungle, pass *§ Sandee*, 34; *§ Dhooa*, 3½ miles; enter

THE DESSAWAL DISTRICT OF GUZERAT.—And 4½ miles brings us to the *Cantonment of Deesa* (Disa); and 3 miles farther we enter the town of

§† DEESA (Disa).

Territory, Desawul District (Guzerat). Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Pahlunpore. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station. Bazaar, well supplied. Post-office. Can-tonments, 3 miles N.E. on the left bank of the *Banas* river.

DAWKES, see Table of Distances, Bombay Presi-dency.

Sanatorium, Mount Abu (Aboo), Nakhi Taláo, 50 miles.

Attractions.—The Palace of the Nawab of Deesa (Disa), a Mussulman prince and Chief of Pahlun-pore. Tiger and leopard shooting along the river's edge and thickets.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857-58-59. The Sepoys rebelled here, but were soon put down.

This large town stands on the W. bank of the *Bunnas* River (which rises in the Aravulli Mountains, on the confines of Oodeypoor and Gidwar in the Joudpore, 49 miles N.W. of the town of Oodeypoor. It flows S W. for 180 miles and is lost in *Runn of Cutch*), and though extremely hot, is a pleasant station.

ROUTE 39.

AHMADABAD TO DHOLERA (KHOON BAN-DAR), VIA DHOLKA, KOTE AND AMLEE.

DISTANCE 78½ MILES.

ROUTES.

	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad Cantonments to Kymore...	10	7
Surora	8	2½
Dholka	8	0
Kote	11	2½
Huddalla	15	0
Puchum	8	2
Dholera	12	4
Khoon	2	0
The Bandar	2	3
	78	5

Leave *Ahmadabad* Cantonments (Route 4), proceed along a good cart-road through a cultivated

country, pass §*Syndpoor*, 8½ miles; Tank with water for four months after the rains; cross a nullah (near the *Saburmuttee* river (Route 38), to §*Kumore*, 2½ miles; good encamping ground, but confined early in the season on account of the crops; pass §*Paulree*, 2½; §*Nowapoor*, 3½; cross the *Saburmuttee* river, ½ mile; to §*Surora*, 1½; then pass *Wells*, 1½ and ¾; *Dry Tank*, 1½; also *Wells*, ¾ and 1; to *Mufleypoor*, ½; and 1½ mile beyond stands the town of

§ DHOLKA (Route 16).

This journey should not be attempted farther on, unless the season is *advanced*; thence pass *Wells*, 2 and 1; a *small Tank*, 1½; *Wells*, 1½ and ¾; to §*Kote*, 4½; good encamping ground; §*Urney*, 4½; §*Goondee*, 4½; then cross the *Gogawa* river, 2½; also the *Onear*, 3½ miles; soon after which we enter the *Bhaal District*; then pass on to

§*HUDDALLA*, 1½ mile.—Civil Authority, Political Agent in Kattywar.

§*PHEDRA*, 4 miles.—Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadabad.

§*RUTTUNPOOR*, 2½ miles.—Civil Authority, Political Agent in Kattywar. §*Puchun*, 1½ miles; encamping ground; thence the country becomes flat and partially cultivated, pass §*Bhaleeda*, 3½; §*Amlee*, 2½ miles, situated ½ mile to the left; then cross the *Bhadur* river 2½ miles to *Limra*. Water brackish all the way from Dholka to this place; pass a *Tank* 1 mile, and 2½ miles brings us to

= § DHOLERA.

Territory, Kattywar. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadabad, nearly 75 miles. Good encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Tram road to the *Bandar*, 4½ miles, constructed by a native company, and a most *profitable* concern.

This town is badly situated on a swamp, part of which borders the W. side of the Gulf of Cambay (Khambayat); thence pass on to §*Khoon*, 2 miles. Good encamping ground, tank, wells, and the *Sugia Tullow*, a fine tank ¾ mile N.E.; all the water on this portion of the route is brackish; then cross the *Bhader Creek*, and 2½ miles brings us to the *Bandar*; or, if the traveller prefer it, he can proceed via the Tram-road from Dholera.

ROUTE 40.

Proceed N.E. by N. ½ N. during November.

AHMADABAD TO EEDUR, VIA SADRA AND AHMEDNUGGUR.

DISTANCE, 68½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad (Delhi Gate) to Waland ..	10	2½
Sadra	15	1
Purantij	10	5½
Ahmednuggur	14	0½
Dhurmule	11	4½
Ahmednuggur Gate	18	1
	68	3

Leave *Ahmadabad* (Route 4), proceeding along a good cart-road, the latter part of which is intersected by deep ravines, pass *Waland* (Waland) 10½ miles, situated on the left bank of the *Saburmuttee* river (Route 38).

§*SADRA*, 15½ miles.—Civil Authority, Head Quarters of the Political Agent of the Myhee Kaunta District. Good encamping ground, N. Bazaar, well supplied. Thence along an open cultivated country pass §*Bhoga* (Bhoga), 3½ miles; then cross *Hauhmutee* river, 3½ miles, with sandy bed, 100 yds. broad, with excellent water, to §*Warraica*. 3½ miles, and we enter

THE PURANTIJ PURGUNNA, and 3½ miles further brings us to the town of

§ PURANTIJ.

Civil Authority, Resident Assistant Collector. Collector at Ahmadabad. Large encamping ground in a plain. Small Fort stands in the centre. Bangla of the Assistant Collector. Travellers' Bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 4,000. Pop. 25,000.

Pass on to §*Russoolpoora*, 3½; §*Dulpoor*, 3½; §*Ajee*, 2½; §*Peepree*, 1½ mile, and we enter

THE AHMEDNUGGUR DISTRICT.

Which is connected with the Bombay Presidency, has a revenue of £7,000 per annum, pays £-95 tribute to the Guicowar of Guzerat, but collected by the British authorities.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1790. The Chief of Edur founded it, and placed his son, Sugram Sing, on the throne, who died in

1835. When a *Suttee* took place, the British troops were fired upon, and Lieut. Lewis was killed.

The Rajah of Joudpore governed it, and died in

1841. When Tukht Sing was elected Rajah, but the Rajah of Edur claimed all that prince's possessions in Myhee Caunta, hence this district was united to that of Edur.

And 2½ miles farther brings us to the large walled but dilapidated town of

† § AHMEDNUGGUR.

Territory, Ahmednuggur District. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Ahmadabad. Assistant Collector at Purantij (Parantij). Military Authority. Military Station. Encamping Ground on the S. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal Station. Citadel, small. Population, 9,000.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

This place stands on the banks of the *Hauhmutee* river, which flows from E.N.E. to W.S.W., is ½ mile wide, with pebbly bed, narrow stream two feet deep, with S. bank ten feet high, and N. three feet, which cross at 3 miles, and proceed along a good cart-road through a jungly country, with *bea*

bushes; pass the *coolie* hamlets of **Beerpooora*, situated $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the left; then cross two *dry nullahs*, 1 mile; proceed through dense jungle, interspersed with large blocks of stone and masses of rock; pass *Hasilpoor* $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and we soon afterwards enter

THE EDUR (Eedur) DISTRICT.

The principal state of Myhee Caunta, in Guzerat, which has a revenue of £23,434, pays a tribute of £3,295, and the cost of government, leaving the Rajah a net income of £15,000 per annum, and maintains a military force of 921 men employed as police.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1724. Founded by Amund and Raee Sing, the sons of Ajeet Sing, Rajah of Joudpore.

Then cross a *dry nullah*, 1 mile, situated to the S. Pass through jungle to **Wuktapoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a *dry nullah* to **Lolasun*, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass on to **Hingley*, 2, a *Bhat* village; thence through an open country cross a *narrow nullah*, 1; to *Dhurumlee*, $\frac{1}{2}$, situated $\frac{1}{2}$ from the road; then cross a *nullah*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; pass through thin jungle, interspersed with cultivation, to **Neturumlee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Happa*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, situated $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the road; pass a *Well*, 1; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther brings us to the Ahmednuggur Gate of the town of

EDUR (Eedur, Idar).

Territory, Edur Warra. Civil Authority, Political Commissioner of Guzerat, at Ahmadabad. Military Authority, Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 10,000. Houses, 1,200. Tappal Station.

This flourishing town, the capital of the district, stands close on a ravine, which encloses it on almost every side, and is commanded by a small fort, 400 feet high, with four gateways erected on the highest part of the three hills by which it is encircled on the N., and is reached by a steep, stony, circuitous path. It also contains a few Jain temples and the ruins of a palace, erected by the former Rajah, which stands under the hill. The country, to the W. and S., is level, but rugged and wild on the N. and E.

ROUTE 41.

Proceed S. by W.

AHMADABAD TO GOGO, VIA BHOW-NUGGUR.

DISTANCE 137 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Kote, via Route 39....	38	4
Huddala, via Route 39.....	15	0
Dundooka.....	13	1
Rojeed.....	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mool Durrye.....	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wulla.....	9	2
Bhownuggur (Wurtalaj Gate).....	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gogo.....	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	137	0

Leave Ahmadabad, (Route 4); proceed via Route 39 to **Huddala*, (Route 39); thence along a good road, pass

**Dholee*, 6 miles.—Civil Authority, Political Agent in Kattywar; **Raeka*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

DUNDOOKA,

Encamping ground on the banks of the *Bhadur* river, under trees. Travellers' bangle.

This large town stands on the right bank of the *Bhadur* river, which rises in the Kattywar Peninsula, flows S.E. for 135 miles, and falls into the Indian Ocean, near Poorbunder; thence pass **Trugree*, $6\frac{1}{2}$; **Bheemnaut*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; **Polapoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Rojeed*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Encamping ground near wells in a tamarrind grove, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

*BURWALA (Burwalla).

Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadabad. Military Authority, Officer in command at Ahmadabad. Bazaar, well supplied.

This place stands on the left bank of the *Ootowles* river; thence pass **Panneermee*, $5\frac{1}{2}$; **Patna*, 1; **Mool Durrye*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; situated on the left bank of the *Parleea* river; encamping ground, S.E., near a *pukka* well. Civil Authority, Political Agent in Kattywar. Then proceed along a good road, rather heavy in the rains, pass **Kaunpoor*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Wulla*, $6\frac{1}{2}$; **Gangley*, $9\frac{1}{2}$; **Kumley*, $7\frac{1}{2}$; and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther brings us to the town of

*BHOWNAGGUR.

Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadabad. Bazaar, well supplied. Harbour good and safe for shipping of moderate tonnage.

This place stands near the W. coast of the Gulf of Cambay, on a small stream, which at a short distance from it falls into the gulf, and, as the tide comes close to the town, the harbour is excellent. The Rana of Gohilwar, also styled the Thakoor of Bhow-naggur, resides here; thence pass the *Roopoor Gate*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Akora*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther brings us to the town of

*GOGO.

Two travellers' banglas. Bazaar, well supplied. Firewood scarce. Boats ply for hire. Ship yard. Vessels from 50 to 300 tons are built here.

DAWKA.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

This large town is situated on the Peninsula of Kattywar, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Cambay, and almost surrounded by a creek, which admits large boats at high water. There is good anchorage $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from it, sheltered by the Island of Perim, which stands to the E. It is a very safe place for vessels during the S.W. monsoon, but especially for ships to run into should they lose their anchors in the Surat Roads. It has a bed of mud $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the shore, with smooth water, and, as the land is low, it is inundated at low water, consequently fresh water has to be brought from a distance of four or five miles inland. The traveller can, if he prefer it, after leaving **Mool Durrye*, proceed along a good road via **Dharroka*, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles; **Wurtalaj*, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles; encamping ground; and thence $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Gogo.

ROUTE 42.

Proceed N.E. by E. in January.

AHMADABAD TO HURSOLE, VIA DEHGAUM.

DISTANCE, 38½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Dehgaum	17	2
Boria	10	6
Hursole	10	5
	38	5

Leave *Ahmadabad*, (Route 4); proceed through the *Kolapoor Gate*, thence along a good road across a cultivated country, pass *Syndpoor*, 3½; encamping ground; *Nurwura*, 1½; *Unnasen*, 3½; *Racepoor*, 1½ mile; encamping ground beyond the *Kharee* river, on which it stands

§ *SOUHAURA*, 2½ miles. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Sadra (*Sudra*). § *Gullondum*, ½ mile; and 4½ miles farther bring us to the town of

§ *DEHGAUM*.—Encamping ground near a large tank. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 8,000. Shops, 50. Thence pass *Paulea*, 1; § *Jaula*, 4½ miles; then the road leads through low jungle; proceed to § *Pargalk*, 3½; § *Boria*, 1½ mile; Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadabad. The country in this vicinity is cultivated. Pass § *Ojairia*, 2½ miles; then some *ravines* to § *Nowapoor*, ½; *See-hotee*, ½ mile; thence across a cultivated district to § *Sullatpoor*, 1½ mile; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Sadra; § *Rampoor*, 1½ mile; Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadabad, and 3 miles further brings us to the town of

§ *HURSOLE* (Route 29 B).

ROUTE 43.

Proceeding W. by S.

AHMADABAD TO JORIA BANDAR, VIA CHOORVEERA.

DISTANCE, 159½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Shapoor, via Route 34	38	0½
Tulsana	9	3
Wudwan (Wadwan)	16	1
Moolee (Mull)	13	3
Chorvedda (Choorveera, Chorvira)	9	3
Tahn	9	0
Sudaurka	10	6
Joria Bandar (Bunder) via Route 28	53	2
	159	2½

Leave *Ahmadabad* (Route 4), proceed, via Route 34, to § *Shapoor*, 38 miles; thence over a good cart-road to the *Runn*, 2 miles, (Route 15); which here extends 2 miles, and across which no carts can pass between June and December, without making a great circuit; pass § *Kuddelee*, ½; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote; § *Osachund*, 2½; § *Tulsana*, 3½; § *Wursura*, 6½; § *Jophodun*, 2½; and 7½ miles brings us to the town of *Wudwan*, (Wadwan, Route 15); thence

proceed to § *Kheraloo*, 5 miles; § *Zimblee*, 1½; § *Jaspoor*, 4; and 3 miles beyond stands the town of *MOOLEE* (Mull).—Territory, Kattywar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Military Officer, Commanding at Rajkote. Encamping ground opposite the town. Bazaar, well supplied. Thence pass on to § *Gurradd*, 2½; § *Dedham*, 1; § *Omrad* (Umrad, Amorda), 3; § *Chorvedda* (Choorveera, Chorvira), 3 miles; confined encamping ground; then proceed along a good road, through an open cultivated country, for 9 miles, to the town of

§ *TAURN*.—Described Route 18.

Then pass § *Mortuna*, 5; § *Sudaurka*, 5½ miles; and thence proceed, via Route 28, to § *Joria Bandar* (Bunder) 5½ miles (Route 28).

ROUTE 44.

Proceeding E. by N. & E.

AHMADABAD TO LOONAWARRA, VIA VEERPOOR, AND KUPPERWUNJ.

DISTANCE, 75 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Kooa	13	2½
Kurrole	10	0½
Kupperwunj	8	5½
Doomaree	14	3½
Satumba	10	0
Veerpoor (Beerpoor)	10	5½
Loonawarra	7	6½
	75	0

Leave *Ahmadabad* (Route 4), proceed along an open and slightly cultivated country; pass § *Rajpoor*, 1; § *Gomteeoor*, 1-16th; § *Kumbao*, 7½; § *Kojoar*, 1; cross the *Meyswa* river to § *Bhuddapoor*, 5½; § *Chasda*, 2½; cross the *Watruk* river's sandy bed to § *Kurrole*, 2½; § *Antroly*, 4½; then cross the *Mohar* river to § *Jallasir*, 4½ miles; and 4½ miles farther brings us to the town of

KUPPERWUNJ.

Described Route No. 30. Encamping ground, S.W. and S.E. Bazaar, well supplied. Manufactories of coarse cloth. Population, 13,000.

This large, well fortified town, stands on the *Mohar* river, a tributary of the *Saburmuttee* river, and carries on a most lucrative trade; thence proceed over a good road, through dense jungle, interspersed with cultivation; pass § *Wuddowlee*, 5½; § *Dauntole*, 1½; § *Khawud*, 2½; § *Kooet*, 2; *Doomaree*, 2½; encamping ground, S.W.; § *Burdeea*, 2½; § *Sowla*, 3½; § *Satumba*, 4½; large encamping ground; § *Wansia* (Wausia), 5½; *Undee*, 2½ miles; a *Bhat* village; and 3 miles farther brings us to the town of

§ *VEERPOOR* (Beerpoor):

Encamping ground, S.E. Bazaar, well supplied. This place belongs to the Nawab of Balasinore, a descendant of Osman Khan, to whom it was given by Shahjehan, Padshah of Delhi; thence proceed to § *Surdeea*, 2½; § *Powapoor*, 2½; and 2½ miles brings us to the large fortified town of

LOONAWARRA.

Good Encamping ground, N.E. Bazaar, well supplied.

This place is situated on the river *Pannum*.

ROUTE 45.

Proceeding E. by S.

AHMADABAD TO MHOW, VIA GODRA, DOHUL, AND BHOPAWUR.

DISTANCE, 241½ MILES.

ROUTE.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Hunniow	11	4
Wunslee	13	6
Ulleena	10	2
Tausra	11	1
Palee	9	5
Kahunpoor	8	4
Godra	9	2
Oodwara	10	5
Peepode	11	7
Baloondee	13	7
Dohul	11	2
Gallea	14	0
Jabooa	12	0
Mhow	93	7
	241	4

Leave *Ahmadabad* (Route 4), proceed along a good road; pass § *Hunniow*, 11½; § *Wunslee*, 13½; § *Moonda*, 2½; encamping ground; § *Ulleena*, 7½ miles; then cross the *Goonana* river to § *Tausra*, 11½; water brackish; pass § *Palee*, 9½ miles, situated on the right bank of the *Myhee* river (Route 4), which cross to § *Kahunpoor*, 8½; and 9½ miles brings us to the large town of § *Godra* (Route 10), and thence proceed, *via* Route 21, to *Mhow* (Route 8).

ROUTE 46.

Proceed N.W. by W.

AHMADABAD TO NUGGUR PARKUR, VIA ADAULIJ.

DISTANCE 166 MILES, 6½ FURLONGS.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Adaulij (Adalij)	9	0½
Sye (Syij)	7	6
Kurree	11	4
Roduttul	15	4
Bychera	10	6
Moonjpoor	13	4
Summee	8	6
Radhunpoor (Radhanpoor)	15	6
Dyair	9	4
Moorwara	9	3
Soosgaum	2	3
Nura Bate	13	1½
Burrana	17	6½
Nuggur Parkur	15	0
	166	6½

Leave *Ahmadabad* (Route 4), proceed *via* Route 38) to § *Adaulij*, 9 miles, (Route 38); thence along a road full of deep cart ruts, through an open, flat, uncultivated country; pass § *Seerta* (Sirta), 7½; § *Sye* (Syij); § *Kutloe* (Kalo); good encamping ground, N.E.; travellers' bangle; § *Chaitroul*, § *Andra*; § *Boodur* (Boodur); thence over an overgrown bush country, along a road narrowed by thick hedges, to the town of

§ KURREE.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at the Guicowar's Court (Baroda). Encamping ground, S. Bazaar, well supplied. Population 25,000, chiefly good artisans. The handsome Palace of the Guicowar (Gaikad).

This fortified place is most picturesquely situated in a well-wooded district of Guzerat; thence proceed along a good hard road, pass § *Anoondoo*; § *Nugrasum*; § *Chabisera*; § *Dundulpoor*; § *Dangagaum*; § *Ful-lapoor*; § *Roduttul*, 15½ miles; encamping ground, W.; then pass § *Rahboor*; § *Kutlojee*; § *Gondalla*; § *Arkoo* to § *Burriapoora* 4½; *Datree*, 1½; and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

BYCHERA.—Encamping ground, S. Bazaar, well supplied. Fort, well walled, and constructed of bricks, having towers; thence pass § *Pencherrea*, 2 miles; cross the *Roopen River* (Rupen, Roopyn), 4 miles, with shallow pools in its bed, and which rises in lat. 23° 31', long. 72° 2', flows 42 miles, and then falls into the *Runn of Cutch* (Route 15), in lat. 23° 28', long. 71° 28', pass on to § *Tohur*, 2 miles; we enter *The Moonjpoor Pergunnah*; and 5½ miles brings us to the town of

§ **MOONJPOOR.**—Territory, Guzerat (Moonjpoor District). Encamping ground, E., and near a dry tank. Bazaar, well supplied; thence pass § *Latee*; § *Khatie*; we then enter the *SUMMEE PERGUNNAH*, and soon reach the large fortified town of

§ SUMMEE, 8½ miles.

Territory, Guzerat (Summee Pergunnah). Encamping ground, W. Bazaar, well supplied.

This place is situated on the left bank of *Saraswati River* (Route 38), and governed by a Mussulman chief, belonging to the Babi family, who holds it from the Guicowar, by virtue of presenting that prince annually with a horse and clothes. He also rules Radunpoor, and bears the title of Nawab of both places; his net income is about £15,000 per annum—then cross a § *shallow nullah*, 2½; pass § *Wurrana*, 1½; cross the *Bunnass river*, 6½ miles, here fordable, with sloping banks; proceed to § *Mus-sallee*, ½ mile; pass § *Kata Kow*, situated on the right, and § *Hummerpoor* on the left, 2 miles; and we then enter

THE RADHUNPOOR STATE (Radhanpur),

Which is situated in the N.W. of Guzerat, includes the Moorpoor and Summee Pergunnahs, and is bounded on the N. by Therwarra, S. by Mundall and Jurjoowarra, E. by Puttun, and W. by Warya. It has an area of 850 square miles, is about 40 miles long, and 20 broad, well watered by the Bunnass, Surruswutti (Saraswati), Roopan (Roopen, Roopyn, Rupen) rivers. The great road from Hindostan and Palee, to the Mundavie Bandar in

Cutch, passes through this state. It has a population of 45,000, chiefly Hindús; military force of 20 artillery, 235 cavalry, and 197 infantry, and a revenue of £16,500. The soil, which is saline, black, and sandy, produces cotton, wheat, and the usual Indian grains. Salt is manufactured, and the Pans of *Unverpoora* are rented by the Indian government from the Nawab, for £1,104 per annum. The hot season is from April to July. August and September are the most agreeable, when it rains. October and November are very hot, but from December to April the climate is delightful.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.
1663. Sheer Khan Babee (Thamadar of Chowal) became the first Nawab.

1715. Mahomed Khan Jehan, his grandson, succeeded him.

Kumaboodun, his eldest son, appointed ruler of Summee and Moorpoor, by Moobarigal Moolk, Soubadah of Guzerat, and named Mahomed Unwar; his youngest son, Foujdar of this state.

1765. Kumaboodun died, and his son, Guzeeoddeen, governed those Pergunnahs, and his second son ruled this state, and died without issue, in

1787. When Guzeeoddeen governed all three districts.

1813. Sheer Khan, his son, governed this state, and Kumalooddeen (his second son) the Pergunnahs.

The British government assisted to expel the Kosas and plunderers from it. After his death,

1814. Sheer Khan governed them all.

1819. The British expelled the plunderers from this state by force.

1825. Sheer Khan died, and was succeeded by the present Nawab Zoorawar Khan, during whose minority the Sirdar Bebee, his father's second wife, administered the government, and in

1837. The Nawab became of age, and took upon himself the government.

We next enter the large fortified town of

§ RADHUNPOOR (Radhanpoor), 4½ miles.

Territory, Radhunpoor State, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 15,000, chiefly engaged in commerce and manufactures. Exports, coarse cotton cloths (the staple commodity), grain, hides, &c.

The palace of the Nawab, who resides here, is a plain edifice—thence pass through the W. gate to the Ruins of Futtigurh, 1½; *Beelote, 3¼; Mamsira, 1½ mile; then pass a Tank to Dysir, 1½ mile; and we enter

THE PARKUR TERRITORY.

Civil Authority. Political Assistant at Pahlunpoore. Thence cross a shallow nullah, 2½ miles, to Loodurra, ½ mile; *Moorwarra, 6 miles; *Limbonee, 6½; and 2½ miles farther brings us to

THE SOORGAUM DISTRICT,

Which is situated on the N.W. of Guzerat, and bounded on the W. by the Runn of Cutch, E. by Banbeer (Baubeir), N. by Mow (Mhow), and S. by Churchat. It is 10 miles long, and 10 broad; has an area of 64 square miles; population of 4,500. The country is level, open, with sandy and saline soil, which only produces four crops of the most common grain. Immense quantities of salt is procured. Water is not only brackish but very scarce. The monsoon begins in July, and ends in September. The cold season from November to February; the hot from April to June. This territory is governed by five of the Chooan Rajpoot caste, who pay no tribute to the British government, which has ever since 1819 taken it under its protection, and we soon reach the town of

§ SOOEGAUM (Soorgaum).

Territory, Pakur. Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Pahlunpoor. Encamping ground near the *Runn*. Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence along a good sandy road to the *Runn*, 6½ miles, which is here hard and dry; pass **Kijora Bate*, 3¼ miles, a small grass island; thence proceed to *Nurra Bate*, 2 miles, a large uninhabited island covered with grass, with the surface nearly level, interspersed with a few bushes; pass the *Water Pits of Dhora Keera* (Veera), ½ mile, the best on Bate Island, to the Encamping ground, on the W., close to the *Ragoo Veera* (water pits). If the travellers are numerous, or troops are marching along this Route, care should be taken to carry as much water as possible from the town of *Soeegaum*, and a party should be dispatched over night to clear and draw some water from the *Pits*; but all is brackish. Caution is necessary that the grass be not fired; we soon reach **Nurra Bate*, ½ mile; re-enter *The Runn*, 5 miles; pass **Boordia Bate*, 3¼ miles, situated on the left. In the beginning of November the last 3 miles of the *Runn* is muddy, but not difficult to cross; leave the *Runn* and enter *Parkur*, 4½ miles; thence the country becomes low, slightly undulating, and covered with grass, interspersed with a few bushes; pass **Burkooa*, 2½ miles; here is a good tank, containing a supply of water longer than other in this vicinity, also a well, and good halting ground; pass *Ramsirra Tank*, near *Burrana*, 2½ miles; then proceed along a good hard road, and we enter

THE PROVINCE OF SINDE (Sindh),

So named from the Sanskrit word *Sindah*, "ocean, or an immense body of water;" or, according to Native tradition, from *Sindh* (the brother of *Hindh*, a son of Noah's, whose descendants appear to have governed this country); or else from the river *Indus* (called by the natives, *Sinde*, *Sindhah*, or *Daryá*). It is bounded on the N. by Beloochistan, Afghanistan, and Bhawalpoor; E. by Jessulmair and Marwar; S. by Cutch and the Indian Ocean, and W. by Beloochistan. It is 380 miles long from N. to S., 300 broad from E. to W.; has an area of 60,000 square miles; revenue of £70,000, derived from the custom duties. Population of 1,087,762 (chiefly composed of *Juts*, the aboriginal *Indians*, adepts at every

kind of commercial deception and tergiversation; *Belooches*, (Biluchis) who settled here, are dauntless, brave, bold, fine-looking people, but boastful and self-conceited; *Hindus*, of dark complexion, muscular, short and stout; their females are *strikingly* beautiful both in face and figure. Their characteristics are avarice, cruelty, deceit, abominable lying, treachery, gross ignorance, bigoted, acute, deceitful, and over-reaching in commercial transactions. They are sub-divided into *Bhattias* and *Lohannas*, with their priests, *Potarnas* and *Sursats*; *Brahmans*, *Muslims*, principally converted *Hindus*, who are the agriculturists of the province; *Affghans*, *Muslims* of the Sunnis creed, who acknowledge the succession of the three 1st Khalifs, and also of the *Saiyids*, who, being the descendants of Mahomet, are the *richest* class, owing to grants of land having been given them by the *Amiers* on that account. There are not any *Gipsies* in this district, although both modern and ancient authors affirm that those wanderers were the *aborigines* of this country, and were driven out of India by the cruel Tamerlane. It possesses a sea coast of 150 miles N.W. from *Korree*, the largest, but now deserted mouth of the *Indus*, the whole of which is so low that as it is approached it is scarcely discernible 7 miles off, except that portion between *Kurrachee* (Karachi) and Cape *Monze* (15 miles), which is principally sandhills thrown up from the sea beach, and even that is so shallow that vessels of 1,000 tons cannot approach the *Sindian* coast without danger, which arises from the immense quantity of mud there deposited by the *Indus*. There are two banks, one of which stretches from Kurachi to Cutch, and the other called the *Great Munjeah*. The tides, although irregular, are felt 75 miles from the ocean, and 25 from *Tatta* (Thatta). Navigation is very dangerous along this coast after February, when the S.W. monsoon prevails; but in November, December, and January it is perfectly safe and easy. The climate is *extremely* sultry and arid. The N.W. monsoon begins in February and ends in June. It waters the country to the west, and does not extend beyond *Kurrachee* (Karachi), where its fall seldom exceeds 8 inches, which almost impedes all navigation, and produces every disease prevalent in this province. The S.W. monsoon only extends to *Lucpul Bandar*. In the summer the temperature, during the day, in the six hottest months, averages 98° 5' in the *shade* at Hyderabad (Haidarâbâd). The water of the *Indus* at that period averages 93°. At Khyerpoor, in N. Sindh, it is 96° in the beginning of April. Frost is unknown, but ice has been seen in February. In January the difference between day and night is frequently 40°. In Lower Sindh the temperature is so *high* that winter is unknown; but the climate is very insalubrious. The intense heat in the summer produces pestilential diseases, and the winds drive up clouds of dust in which such quantities of *salt* and *nitre* are mixed that the lungs and eyes of Europeans are much injured by them. It is absolutely necessary that all individuals should wear their beards and moustache; shaving must be abandoned, as they afford great protection to the face. The *bad* quality of the water produces diseases of the bowels, liver, bladder, violent catarrh, fevers, and ague, the

latter of which is very prevalent at *Tatta*. Autumn is the *most* unhealthy season. The climate of *Kurrachee* is the finest. The soil is too dry for agriculture, except where it is irrigated by the *Indus*, and then it is so rich that it produces two and often three crops annually without being manured, and contains such quantities of saltpetre that such forms an article of considerable exportation. The general aspect is that of an *alluvial plain*, shut in by the Hâid Hills on the W., and by Deserts on the E., consequently it resembles Egypt, hence its Anglicised *soubriquet*, New Egypt. The fall of rain annually is 6 inches at *Kurrachee*, 2½ at Haidarabad, and at Larkhana in the N. it only falls at intervals of three years. The highest range of hills is the *Lukkee*, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. The mangrove, tamarisk (Lye), the fuel, carpentry, boat building, mat and basket-wood, babool, jal, neem, popul, bir, Jerusalem thorn of the West Indies, jowassi, talsee (the most valuable), kurrell, kundrees, date, wild palms, wild rue, saltwort (from the ashes of which *soda* is extracted), and toolse trees. Egg plant, *cana* (a grass) stands from 12 to 20 feet high, resembling the *capine* of the Brazils, from which mats, baskets, thatch, and ropes are manufactured, flourishes here luxuriantly. The camels, or dromedary of the *one-humped* variety, beasts of burden, whose milk and flesh is good for use, wild ass, tigers, hyænas, wolves, jackals, badgers, foxes, otters, wild hogs, deer, hog-deer, porcupines, hares, porpoises (*Bolus*) in the *Indus*, gurgul (pointed-snout alligators), and common alligators in the pit-pools near *Kurrachee* are abundant. Snakes, scorpions, centipedes, leeches, water-fowls, flamingoes, pelicans, bustards, partridges, quails, jungle fowls, parrots, paroquets, bee-eaters (*Merops*), vultures and falcons abound. The *Shikargahs* (hunting grounds) made by the Amiers, who depopulated whole villages to form them, are occasionally to be met with. There are two harvest seasons, viz.—In spring (*Rubbee*) reaped from seed sown in autumn; in autumn, from seed sown in spring. The crops consist of wheat, barley, oil seeds, millet, bajree, opium, hemp, tobacco, rice (the staple commodity), sugar cane, cotton, indigo, maize, pulse, pumpkins, cucumbers, melons, vegetables, dates, mangoes, plantain, pomegranates, limes, citrons, figs, apricots, apples, plums, tamarinds, mulberries, pistachio nuts, melons, grapes (small and acid), date palms (from the fruit of which a strong intoxicating liquor is distilled), &c.

Camels, hides, sheep and goats abound in Upper Sindh (whose wool is manufactured into bags, ropes, and strong coarse cloth); horses (small, but hardy, and able to endure much fatigue); mules (quick, large, handsome and strong) are also abundant. The manufactures consist of coarse cloths, felt, mats, swords, spears, fire-arms, (most exquisitely finished at Haidarabad), weaving, gold embroidery, paper (at *Roree*, *Shikarpoor*, and *Larkhana*); tanning, shoes, sword belts, leather water bags (*Larkhana*); pottery (*Halla*) which are strong, well-shaped and coloured; *Belooches'* caps (in cotton, silk and wool); woollens, gunpowder, silks (*Tatta*, *Roree*, *Khyerpoor* and *Shikarpoor*), loonges, narrow cloths of silk and cotton, intermixed with gold thread and embroidered, also coarse ones at *Raneepoor* and *Khyer-*

por; coarse cottons (*Tatta*, *Khyerpoor*, *Muttaree*, *Larkhana*, and *Shikarpoor*, dyeing by means of indigo, madder, and *Lakur Kirmis* (a crimson colour). The exports are, rice, grain, ghee, hides, fish, wood, *salted rats* (to China), saltpetre, oil, oilseed, nuts, bark for tanning, vegetables, alkalis, firewood, gum, drugs, dyes, stuffs, sulphur, camels, horses, cotton, silk, opium, tobacco, sugar (inferior in quality), &c. The imports consist of cotton, silk and woollen piece goods, raw silk, drugs, madder, groceries, hardware, metals, turquoises, precious stones, glass, China ware, leathern shields, timber, cordage, bamboos, dried fruits, and almost every article of British manufacture. The transit trade develops itself through *Kurrachee*, *Schwan*, *Larkhana*, *Shikarpoor*, the *Bolan Pass*, and *Derajet*, and should the Indian and Euphrates Valley Railway be carried out, Kurrachee will become the port, and this province the great transit between all Europe; the greatest barrier, however, is the *bar* at the mouth of that place, which must be removed ere it can supplant Bombay as a harbour. The submarine telegraph to Aden and Jubal Island is still in progress.

The languages are:—

The *Scindian* belonging to the Sanscrit or Indo-Germanic, and differing but slightly from the *pure Hindi*.

Beloochee of the same class, and spoken in the hilly districts.

Persian, the dialect of the Princes and higher ranks of the *Sindians*.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

According to native writers, *Scind*, or *Sinde*, was so-called from *Sindh*, the brother of *Hindh*, the son of *Noah*, whose descendants reigned here for many generations.

B.C.

326. It was visited by the Greeks, under Alexander, who descended the Indus to its mouth, constructed a fleet there, and coasted along the country on the westward, as far as the Euphrates, in the Persian Gulf.

A.D.

640. Invaded by the Persians, who defeated and killed the *Rajah* in a pitched battle, and carried away great booty, including many thousands of beautiful women. The country is still famous for the beauty of its females.
750. The *Rajah* attacks the troops of the Caliph, *Aboul Malik*, while carrying slave girls to *Bagdad*; is defeated, and the country is transferred to the *Mahomedans*.
1025. Becomes tributary to *Mahmood's* empire of *Guaznee*. After various attempts at independence, it
1590. Yields to *Akbar*, the *Mogul* Emperor.
1739. Ravaged by *Nadir Shah*, but again subjected to the *Delhi* emperors.

1756. Annexed to *Afghanistan*, as part of the dowry of *Timur*, son of *Ahmed Khan*.

1758. Factories established by the Company at *Tatta*, &c., but abolished 1775.

1779. The *Tulpooree* tribe of *Beloochees* rise against the reigning *Nawab*, who, having fled, is reinstated by the *Afghans*.

1786. *Meer Futteh Ali*, the leader of the *Beloochee* insurgents, having expelled the *Kalora* family, places the whole country under the nine *Ameers*, or independent chiefs, allied to himself.

- 1794, 1809. The *Afghan* Sultans endeavour to extract tribute, with little success.

1809. A treaty concluded with the Company to keep the French out of *Sind*.

1831. *Sir A. Burnes* visits the country.

1832. A treaty with the Company for opening the *Indus*, &c., to commercial enterprise.

1834. *Ameers* oppose the march of *Shah Soojah* in his attempts to recover *Cabool*.

1836. *Runjeet Singh* meditates the conquest of *Sind*.

1838. A new treaty with the company, who undertake to protect the *Ameers* from *Runjeet Singh*, but support the claims of *Shah Soojah*. A resident is settled at *Hyderabad*.

1839. *Kurrachee* occupied by the English, in pursuance of the policy determined upon, with relation to *Afghanistan*.

1841. *Sind* unsettled at the news of the disasters in *Afghanistan*.

1843. *Sir C. Napier* instructed to negotiate new treaties, much to the dislike of the *Ameers*. *Hyderabad* Residency attacked. Battle of *Meanees* fought, 17th Feb.—3,000 English and native troops against 22,000 *Beloochees*. *Ameers* again defeated at *Dappa*, 24th March, and *Sinde* finally annexed. Stipends are granted to the *Ameers*, and the country divided into three *Collectorates*.

"The *Scindian*," says *Captain Burton*, in his *Scinde, or the Unhappy Valley*, "is probably the descendant of the ancient *Hindoo* race that possessed the country, with a slight admixture of Arab, *Beloch*, *Brahm*, and *Afghan* blood in its veins. To this circumstance, doubtless, he owes his more muscular frame and robust general appearance. The connection with the superior sub-family has, however, possibly from local causes, failed to produce a strictly-speaking improved development. His complexion varies from a deep chocolate colour—the sign of the lower orders—to the darkest olive of Southern Europe in the higher classes. His features are not unfrequently regular and well cut; the forehead, unlike the feeble brow of *India*, is high and arched; the aspect of the head is good; and nothing can be finer than the eyes, the hair, and the beard.

"The social position of the *Scindian* in his own country has for years been exactly parallel with that

of the Saxon in England, during the age that immediately followed the Norman invasion. Hence it is that, contrary to what might be expected from his physical superiority, his *morale* has sunk even below the average of Western India. His is emphatically a conquered race. Inhabiting a valley with a hot, damp climate, the most unfavourable to manliness—exposed to the incursions of the hardy natives of the arid mountains that look down upon it—he had the bodily strength, perhaps, but he had not the strong will, and he had not the vigour of mind to resist invasion—to emancipate himself from thralldom. Now, the contempt to which he has subjected himself, by his self-conviction of inferiority, and the absence of any object which might infuse energy into his actions, have formed and fixed him a very slave."

Their principal occupations are agriculture and manual labour. Generally speaking they are miserably poor, and entirely in the power of their creditors. The peasant having paid one-third or one-half of the produce as rent in kind, to his ruler, Amcer, &c., has to subsist and sow his fields out of the remainder; but he is incapable of saving for this object, and therefore borrows on mortgage, at cent. per cent., of the money lender. In due time everything he has is distrained by the creditor and sold off. Under the rule of the Ameers torture was usually resorted to, to extract the last farthing, the alternative being "pay or die."

"One great cause of their degeneracy is drunkenness, the vice of all ranks and creeds, sexes and ages, except a few religious persons. The nobles, and those who can afford to pay for luxuries, like wines and opium, especially sweet wines, as curaçoa and noyeau. The common people must content themselves with the many preparations of the deleterious bhang—in England called Indian hemp (now taxed by the British Government); and so habituated have they become to it, that, like drinkers of laudanum, they can scarcely exist without it. Near all the large towns there are particular places called *daira*, where regular drunkards assemble to debauch in public. The building is one large open room, generally in a garden planted with basil and other odoriferous plants. There must be a lofty wall to exclude the gaze of passers by; but spreading trees and a bubbling stream—the scene in which the Persian loves to wrestle with Bacchus—are rare luxuries in this land. About sunset, when the work of the day is happily over, the bhangis begin to congregate, each bringing with him his hemp, his pipkin, his little club or pestle, and his other necessities. Then ensues a happy half-hour of anticipation. All employ themselves in washing out the leaves with 'three waters': in pressing the mass between the palms—blessing it lustily all the while; in rubbing it with the pestle in the brass pot, full of water or milk; and in sweetening the nauseous draught with irrepressible glee, at the near prospect of their favourite occupation. After drinking or smoking the drug the revellers fasten on the hookahs placed on the floor, and between the puffs either eat little squares of sweetmeat, to increase the intoxication, or chew

parched corn to moderate its effects. In about half-an-hour the action of the drug commences. Each man is affected by it in a somewhat different way; but there is one remarkable peculiarity in the assembly. If a single individual happens to cough or to laugh, the rest—no matter how many—are sure to follow his example; and the effect of the continuous convulsions of the lungs and cacinatory muscles upon a bye-stander (not drunk) is exceedingly curious."

Continuing our journey we enter

THE HAIDARABAD DISTRICT.

Which has an area of 26,760 square miles, and a population of 703,296, composed of *Biluchis* (Beloochees, a mountain tribe, chiefly from the Haidā range), who claim to be Arabs, and came to this country (Sindh) when Kasin conquered it in the eighth century. They are superior to the Sindhi, fairer, tall, powerfully made, hardy, vigorous, courageous (as demonstrated in their noble bearing during the rebellion of 1857-58-59, when they attached themselves to the British), temperate, and long-lived, many attaining 100 years. They ride boldly amidst the scorching rays of an Indian sun, with their heads but slightly protected. Their women are chaste, very faithful (infidelity was, until the British prohibited it, punished by *Death*, and which lenity of *condonation* they cannot understand), valiant, fighting side by side with their husbands in battle. The are by religion *Hunifah* Muslims; but those who inhabit the borders of Persia are *Shiaks*. Their tribes speak various dialects, quite unintelligible to the Sindians, Sindhis, *Jats*, Sindhis, Sindians (the descendants of converted Hindus during the rule of the Hummayyah Khalifs), who are taller than the generality of Indians, but shorter than the Beloochees, strong, muscular, apathetic, cowardly, dishonourable, drunkards, dirty and immoral. The are chiefly of the *Hunifah* sect and a few *Shiaks*, and divided into upwards of two hundred tribes, of whom the *Sammas* and *Sumras* formerly governed this district. They speak a dialect compounded of Arabic and Sanskrit, and *Hindus*, who are composed of two orders of Brahmans, viz., the *Pokarna*, who never eat any animal food, do not intermarry with the other sect (*Sarsudi*), wear red turbans, pray little, and worship Shiva and Bhawani. The *Sarsudi* wear the white turbans, worship *Vishnu*, partake of all animal food, except that of tame fowls and the cow, and buy their meat from another sect, as Hindus never slay animals. *Kshatriyas* (Wanis, Banyans) are followers of Nanak, and only partake of animal food when it has been slain with a single blow, dealt whilst the name of Sikh Guru is pronounced. The *Vaishyas* partake of flesh, fish, fowl, and onions, pray little, worship the *Indus* as *Jenda Pir*, and drink spirituous liquors without scruple. The net revenue is £99,603, and charges of collection, £21,469.

We soon reach the town of

†NUGGUR PARKUR.

Territory, Parkur district of the Haidarabad Province. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhooj. Encamping ground. Travellers' Bangle. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal Station.

ROUTE 47.

Proceed N.N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.

AHMADABAD TO PUTTUM, VIA KURREE.

DISTANCE, 71 MILES $5\frac{1}{2}$ FURLONGS.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Kurree, via Route 46 ..	28	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jeytana	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kamb (Gaumboo)	12	4
Chandsumma	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Puttum	10	0
	71	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave *Ahmadabad* (Route 4), and proceed, via Route 46, to $\S$ *Kurree* (Karri) (Route 46), 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence pass along a good road through an enclosed and cultivated country. Pass $\S$ *Makusun*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda; $\S$ *Sooruj*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Jakusun*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; thence through a jungly district; pass $\S$ *Jeytana*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Bullole*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; through low jungle, to $\S$ *Paluj*, 2; *Oodeyta* (Oojaul), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Jeytpoor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Gaumboo* (Kamb), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Wud-doollee*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Kurroora*, 2; and 3 miles farther brings us to the walled town of

CHANDSUMMA.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Bazaar, well supplied. Thence proceed along a good cart-road, but in some parts sandy and heavy; pass *Rooppoor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence through low dense jungle to $\S$ *Woorree*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Subboosun*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and 4 miles farther brings us to the large walled town of

$\S$ PUTTUN (Patan, Anhalwar Pattan),

The *ancient* Nehrwala. Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Ahmadabad. Encamping ground N. and E. Travellers' bangle S. Population, 30,000, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of pottery, spears, and swords, all of which are exquisitely finished. Weaving, both silk and cotton. Bazaar, well supplied. Dhurmsalla.

ATTRACTIONS.—The ruins of the city of Anhalwa, which stood on its site, traces of which are visible for 5 miles, with the remains of palaces, fountains, temples, &c.—The suburbs, which are extremely picturesque and romantic.

This place stands on the river *Saraswati* (Route 38), a tributary of the *Banas*, and is enclosed by a stone wall, erected from the ruins of the city of Anhalwa.

ROUTE 48.

Proceeding W. by N. in April.

AHMADABAD TO PATREE, VIA SIRKEJ

AND VEERUMGAUM.

DISTANCE, ABOUT 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Sanund	13	0
Chor Baroda	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Veerumgaum (Viranganw)	11	6
Goria	8	8
Patree	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	53	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave *Ahmadabad* (Route 4); pass through the *Kaupoor Gate*, thence along a heavy, sandy road, through a cultivated district; pass $\S$ *Mukdoompoora*, 3; cross a *broad nullah*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther brings us to the town of

$\S$ SIRKEJ.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadabad. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 3,000. Population, 30,000.

ATTRACTIONS.—The ruins of Mahomedan Tombs and Temples (several of great magnificence), which lie scattered over many surrounding acres.

Thence proceed through low jungle, pass $\S$ *Jellar*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; and after 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles reach the town of

$\S$ SANUND.

Encamping ground $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the W. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 2,000. Population, 23,000.

This place stands close to low jungle, interspersed with cultivated spots. Thence along a good road, across a cultivated country, pass a *Dheree*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; then through low jungle to $\S$ *Wasna*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Yawa*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Nanpoora*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Woodhur*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond stands the town of

$\S$ CHOR BARODA.

Encamping Ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. Bazaar, well supplied. Thence along a good road, amidst dense jungle, pass $\S$ *Suchana*, 4; $\S$ *Jukcarra*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Sakulye*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther brings us to the town of

$\S$ VEERUMGAUM (Viranganw).

Territory, Guzerat. Encamping Ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E. Bazaar, well supplied. Dhurmsalla. Houses, 5,500. Population, 35,000.

This thriving place is situated near the S.E. angle of the *Runn* (Route 15), surrounded by a brick wall about 16 feet high, and kept in excellent repair. Thence proceed through the town from the E. to the W. gate, along a good road, pass a *Dhurmsalla*, $\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Devunna*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Goria*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; encamping ground, N.E.; $\S$ *Ooferunna*, 3 miles; then cross a *nullah* $1\frac{1}{2}$; and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther brings us to the town of

$\S$ PATREE.

Bazaar, well supplied. Encamping ground, S.E. Salt works (very extensive).

This once important but now dilapidated place is situated about 5 miles from the S.E. angle of the *Runn*, and surrounded by three walls, the innermost of which has a deep ditch. Here resides the Chief

(Dessaye), who has a revenue of £1,800, out of which he pays £566 tribute to the British Government.

ROUTE 49.

Proceeding W.S.W.

AHMADABAD TO RAJKOTE (RAJKOT)

DISTANCE 128½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad, via Route 43, to Tauhn....	85	2½
Myka (Mykow).....	12	5
Sunasra (Sunnasra)	12	0
Rajkote (Rajkot).....	9	0
	128	7½

Leave *Ahmadabad* (Route 4), proceed via Route 43, to *§Tauhn*, 85½ miles (Route 43); thence along a good road, through an open, cultivated country, pass *§Lakamachee* (Lakamachi), 3½ miles. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote; *§Sarori* (Suroree), 4; *§Myka* (Mykow), 5½ miles; encamping ground between it and the river *Muchyow* on which it stands; then proceed to *§Ghiawar* (Ghiawar) 7; *§Wanjari* (Wanjaree), 1; *§Kheirwa* (Khairwa), 1; *§Sunasra* (Sunnasra), 3; and 3 miles farther brings us to the large post town of *§Rajkote* (Route 17).

ROUTE 50.

Proceeding S.

AHMADABAD TO TANKARIA BANDAR,
VIA PITLAUD AND DEHWAN.

DISTANCE ABOUT 91½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Kaira, via Route 4....	22	3
Dehwa	11	2
Pitlaud	11	3
Dehwan	15	2½
Peeloodra	8	6
Jumboosier	9	4½
Tankaria Bandar	13	0
	91	5½

Leave *Ahmadabad* (Route 4), thence proceed, via Route 4, to *§Kaira* (Kheda), 22½ miles (Route 4); then cross the bridge over the *Seyree* river to the *Kaira Camp*, 1½ miles; thence along narrow lanes across a sandy, enclosed country, then enter

THE CAMBAY (Khambayat) TERRITORY,

(Route 4), pass *§Ruttunpoor*, 1½; *§Wunsar*, ½; *§Ondera*, 2; *§Atindra*, 1½; *§Inalutji*, ½ mile; encamping ground when the crops are gathered in; *§Dehwa*, 3 miles; encamping ground S.E. in an open country; *§Mullyatur*, 2½; *§Kasir*, 2½; *§Peemplyow*, 1½; *§Pahy*, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of *§Pitlaud* (Route 4); Civil Authority, Collector at Kaira; thence, along a good cart-road, pass *§Veersam*, 2½; *§Sonderna*, 1½; *§Gorell*, 2; *§Ooneylee*, 1½; *§Rass*, 3½; and 5 miles further brings us to the town of *§Dehwan* (Route 6); thence the road is excellent and dry, but impassable in wet weather; pass on to *§Karoolie*, 6½ miles;

Civil Authority, Collector at Broach; *§Peeloocha*, 2½; *§Boruj*, 2½; *§Dauha*, 3½; *§Banketer*, 2½; and 1½ mile beyond stands the large town of *§Jumboosier* (Route 88); thence proceed to *§Kulluk*, 4 miles; good encamping ground; *§Jaspoor*, 3½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of *§Tankaria* (Route 25); and thence proceed, per *Tram* or high road, to the *Bandar*, 2½ miles (Route 25).

ROUTE 51.

Proceeding S.

AHMADABAD TO TANKARIA BANDAR,
VIA NERIAD AND OMETA.

DISTANCE 106 MILES, 4½ FURLONGS.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadabad to Anundmogree, via Route 11	45	5
Omata	16	0
Padra	8	0
Goasud	10	7
Jumboosier	13	0
Tankaria Bandar, via Route 50	13	0
	106	4½

Leave *Ahmadabad* (Route 4), proceed, via Route 11, to *§Anundmogree*, 45½ miles; thence pass *§Omata*, 16 miles (Route 11); Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda; thence along a good road pass *§Sundrode*, 1½ mile, and eight miles farther brings us to the town of *§Padra* (Route 4); thence along an open country, interspersed with fine trees, pass *§Luttepoora*, 1½; *§Runnoo*, 2½; *§Bhoji*, 1½; *§Mowla* (Mohul), 3½; *§Goasud* 1½ mile; encamping ground on the E. and S. E. near the travellers' bungalow; *§Koorul* (Kooral), 2; *§Kunjur*, 2½; *§Oochud* (Kochut), 1½; *§Bourree*, 1½ mile; and 4½ miles farther brings us to the town of *§Jumboosier*, and thence proceed, via Route 50, to *§Tankaria Bandar* (Route 50).

ROUTE 52.

Proceeding N. E. by N.

AHMADNAGAR (AHMEDNUGUR) TO AS-
SEERGURH (ASSEERGURH, ASIRGARH).

DISTANCE 212 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar (Nagar) to Imampoor	11	3
Rustapoor.....	15	0
Toka	16	4
Dehgaum	14	0
Aurangabad (Aurangabad)	14	0
Phodmurry (Phoolmurry)	16	2
Palode	16	1
N. Gate of Ajunta (Adjunta, Ajayuntsee)	13	6
Jambool	9	1
Samrode	10	0
Bodur	14	2
Edulabad	15	1
Echapoore	10	2
Wudawallee river	15	2
Asseergurh (Asseergurh, Asirgarh).....	10	7
	212	0

Leave *Ahmadnagar* (Nagar) (Route 40), proceed through the *Mungul Gate* along a good made road, with all the minor *dips* and nullahs bridged, leave the Cantonment a little to the left, and we then enter

THE DEKKAN (Dakkan, Deccan),

(Route 5), and also

THE AHMADNAGAR COLLECTORATE,

(Route 5), pass on to a *Bourree* and *nullah*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; then cross a nullah to another *nullah*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, proceed to the *Sheendee* river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, here 100 yards wide, fordable except after heavy rains; pass $\frac{1}{2}$ *Sheendee* on the right, and $\frac{1}{2}$ *Pakoordee* on the left, situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the road; thence to a *Khind*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, proceed on to $\frac{1}{2}$ *Dungurcarree*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; cross the *Seena* river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, whose banks are broken and muddy, stream impassable after heavy rains. It rises in lat. $18^{\circ} 8'$, long. $74^{\circ} 57'$, flows S. E. through this Collectorate, and also that of Sholapore, and falls into the *Beemah* river, in lat. $17^{\circ} 22'$, long. $75^{\circ} 58'$; pass $\frac{1}{2}$ *Joor*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the right; thence the road passes through a cultivated district; cross several nullahs to $\frac{1}{2}$ *Imampoor*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, then along an indifferent road, descend the *Joor Ghat*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, but easily passed over by carts, thence nullahs intersect the road to $\frac{1}{2}$ *Kospooree*; thence it becomes better, but very heavy in the rains; to $\frac{1}{2}$ *Singwa*, 3; $\frac{1}{2}$ *Mandegaum*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, situated on the *Barboodee* river, $\frac{1}{2}$ *Chanda*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, situated on a nullah, extremely difficult to cross in the monsoon; $\frac{1}{2}$ *Kustapoor*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; travellers' bangle, $\frac{1}{2}$ *Kurdukwarree*, $\frac{1}{2}$ *Kharka*, and we soon reach the town of

HEWRA, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Territory, the Dakkan (Deccan). Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadnagar. Bazaar, well supplied. Encamping ground. Market on Saturdays.

Thence proceed along a better road, and we soon afterwards enter

THE HYDERABAD

(So named from *Haidar*, "Lion;" and *Abad*, "Town,")

PROVINCE AND NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

Which is situated in Southern India, forms a trapezium, with a base or S. side 420 miles from N.E. to S.E. (from Hampasagar in lat. $15^{\circ} 10'$, long. 76° on the extreme W.), to Mulcaugherry (Malkalgadi), in lat. $17^{\circ} 49'$, long. $81^{\circ} 30'$ on the E., its N.E. side extends 390 miles (from Malkalgadi to Mall Ghat in lat. $21^{\circ} 40'$, long. $77^{\circ} 15'$; the N.W. side, 220 miles from Mell (Mall) Ghat to Phultamba, in lat. $18^{\circ} 47'$, long. $74^{\circ} 40'$), and its S.W. side 330 miles from Phultamba to Hampasagar. The entire territory is 475 miles long, and surrounded on all sides by British territory, viz.:—E. by Nagpur, N. by Sagar, W. by districts belonging to the Bombay Presidency, and S. by the Ceded districts, parts of Guntur and the N. Sarkars. It has an area of 95,337 square miles; revenue of £1,550,000; military force of 41,377, viz.:—British Subsidiary, 10,623 strong; Irregulars, 6,000; and miscellaneous troops, 14,759.

Is subdivided into the four large Provinces of Haidarabad, Aurangabad, Ellichpur, and Bihar, and has a population of 10,666,080, composed of Telingas, who inhabit the S. part and speak the Teelooogo language, and, although not generally civilised, are far from being barbarous, live in straggling villages, in mud houses having pyramidal roofs of Palmyra leaves, and a few brick and tiled dwellings—in some parts they reside in sheds roofed with the above leaves, also in bamboo huts plastered together with wattles. Each village has generally a detached masonry fort, 50 yards square, in which the Zamindar and his dependents reside. A great many Brahmans are located among them, who subsist on rice, wheat, vegetables, curry, cakes flavoured with garlic or assafetida, and fried in Ghee, "butter," and although this caste generally abstain from animal food, nevertheless the Zamindars will partake of mutton, game, and poultry. Tobacco and *bang* (an intoxicating liquor made from hemp and opium) are much used by them. A general mixture of castes in the N.E., who speak the Gond language, *Marathas* in the W. The most numerous are Muslims, who reside in the capital (Haidarabad), and are employed in the Civil and Military Services, and the *Gonds*, who are a wild savage race, living in the hilly ranges and fastnesses, easily rendered obedient by kind treatment, adopt nature's garb, dwell in the hollows of trees and caves, and subsist upon all kinds of roots, wild game, and reptiles. As also the *Bedars* (a warlike aboriginal tribe, to which the Raja of Sorapur belongs), Pathans (*Afghans*), *Turks*, *Tádar*, *Mughuls*, Persians (numerous) Muhammadans, Mahdi, and the beautiful *Nach* girls, some of whom have attained regal rank (Aminah, the consort of Burhán Nizám Shah) at different epochs.

Its greatest elevation is from 700 to 800 feet; the aspect of the country is that of extensive table-land, interspersed with hills chiefly composed of dark-coloured granite, some of whose ranges reach an altitude of 2,500 feet. Its drainage, with the exception of the Valley of the Taptée (Tapti), which river flows W. to the Gulf of Cambay, is W. to E., or N.W. to S.E. and falling into the Bay of Bengal, with the Godavari river, bisecting the Province of Haidarabad and the Wurda (Varada) bounding it on the N.E. and separating it from the Nagpore District.

The geological formation on the N. is volcanic; trap, and basalt; S.W., granite, gneiss, syenite, and quartz; N.E., sandstone and carboniferous. It is well watered by the Godavary (Godavári), Wurda (Varada), Kristina (Krishna), Toongabudra (Tunga Bhadra) rivers. The soil is fertile, with *chika* (a red and gritty mould), *labrumen* (formed from the remains of broken down ant-hills, which are here abundant), between the granite hills, which renders those parts so productive that when irrigated rich crops of grain are grown, and when manured will produce any crops, regardless of the season. If, however, the land remain for a year without being cultivated, it will become covered with dense low jungle. The productions are toddy palms, cocoa-nuts, mango and tamarind trees, betel vine.

rice, jowra, bajra, raggy oil plants, mustard, castor oil plant, melons, cucumbers, gourds, onions, garlic, carrots, radishes, potatoes, sweet potatoes, coriander seeds, turmeric, ginger, amaranth, potherbs, tobacco, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, chay-root, valuable dyes, wool (manufactured into blankets and coarse woollen fabrics), cotton (manufactured into coarse fabrics), silk (the produce of wild worms), hides (raw and tanned), wax, honey, lac, mullugious gums, resin gums (especially the *Bonellia Thurifera*, the *olkhanum* of the ancients), *Decumallum* (much used by the natives in their pharmacopoeia), sun plant (used for cordage), casouhouc, teak (stunted and inferior in quality), diospyros, melanoxylon and Slau. The principal trees are butea frondosa, bombax heptaphyllum, erythrina Indica, hyperanthera maringa, cassia fistula,annon reticulata, melia azadirachta, banhimia parviflora, capparis trifoliata, ficus Indica, ficus religiosa, bombax gossipinum, feronia elephantum, and several species of acacia. There are numerous artificial pieces of water and large tanks, one especially at Pakhal, which is no less than 30 miles in circuit, and these are formed by throwing up an embankment over the lower end of a valley which makes a stoppage and accumulation of the water of the various streams that may flow into it. This territory is within the influence of the S.W. monsoon, which begins in June and ends in October, bringing with it very heavy rain, and the average fall is about 32 inches, at the close of which variable weather follows for a few weeks, and then the N.E. monsoon commences. The variation of temperature in the N. is great. The mornings are cold, and there is ice, but days are hot and the thermometer reaches 80° in the shade. The closing of the rains is the most unhealthy period there; fevers, agues, spleen affections, cholera, occasionally ophthalmia prevails in the sandy districts. The water in the wells is very impure, and produces guinea worm, but that in the streams and tanks is good and palatable. The climate upon an average may be called good, and the hot winds are not much felt or prevalent. The annual mean temperature is 81½°. Tigers, large leopards, chetas, nyglaus, antelopes, and wild buffaloes abound in all parts. The horned cattle, both for draught and burthen, are remarkably fine, large, strong, and hardy. The principal towns are Hyderabad (Hyderabad), the capital; Secunderabad, Jaulna, Janfarabad, Bedar (Bidar, Beeder), Jumur (Junir, Chinur), Ellichpoor (Ellichpur), Doulatabad (Daulatabad), Golconda (Golkonda), Nirmal (Nurnala), Naudar (Naudar), Paleusha, Warangal, &c. The chief roads are generally good, especially in the granite districts. The principal routes are, viz:—

N. to S., Nagpore (Nagpur), via Hyderabad to Bangalore; S.E. to N.E., Madras and Masulipatam, via Hyderabad, Poona, and Bombay; S.E. to N.W., Hyderabad to Aurangabad.

The following is taken from the official report on the ASSIGNED DISTRICTS in the Nizam's Dominions, for 1859-60, addressed by the late Col. C. Davidson, Resident at Hyderabad, to the Governor General. These districts are, West Berar, East Berar, Dharaseo, and Raichore Doab, covering a total area of 25,624 square miles, and were assigned in 1853-4 by the Nizam to the British Government, for the maintenance of the military force, called the Nizam's Contingent.

It is a subject of congratulation that the prosperity and internal improvements which have hitherto marked the administration of these districts under the superintendence of British officers, have been fully maintained down to the date of the report. The evidences of this were found in the safety to life and property, decrease of crime, and an annually

increasing revenue, unaccompanied by excessive taxation.

Civil Justice.—The courts exercising original jurisdiction are under four Deputy Commissioners, whose jurisdiction is unlimited; fifteen Assistant and extra Assistant Commissioners, where the claims do not exceed Rs. 1,000; and thirty six Tehseeldars, in the Small Cause Courts, for claims up to Rs. 300, in which the judges are natives. Two important measures affecting the administration of Civil Justice have been introduced by Government, for putting a check on the excessive litigiousness of the natives. Appeals are now prohibited when a Deputy Commissioner has confirmed the decision of a lower court, and an act has been passed regulating the period within which claims must be preferred, the effect of which will be to exclude from the civil courts many old and fictitious claims. At the close of the year previous to the report, 1,296 original suits were pending; and during 1859, 4,666 were filed; making a total of 5,952 for disposal: of these, 2,828 were decreed, 2,268 in favour of plaintiffs, and 540 in favour of defendants; 1,827 were settled by razeenamah, i. e., were amicably adjusted—all, with the exception of two, in favour of plaintiffs; 885 were withdrawn, and 445 dismissed for default. The whole number disposed of was 5,445, leaving 495 pending at the close of the year, or less than half the number on the files at the end of the preceding year.

The value of the property litigated was Rs. 485,748, and the cost Rs. 20,230, or Rs. 4 3 per cent. Average value of each suit, Rs. 73 10 6; average cost, Rs. 3 11 7. Average duration of suits, 83 days, against 99 days in 1858. Of 3,134 witnesses summoned, only 395 were detained for more than one day. During the early part of the year under report, the Assistant Commissioners in the two Berars and in the Raichore Doab, under some misapprehension of the orders issued by Government, continued to exercise appellate jurisdiction, and decided 29 cases. The suits remaining on their files were, however, transferred to the Courts of the Deputy Commissioners, who, from that time have heard all appeals from the decisions of subordinate officers. Appeals have somewhat increased in spite of the restrictive order referred to above. Had the former system remained in force, the number would have been much greater; and it is quite clear that a check on litigiousness was much required.

Criminal Justice.—There has been a marked decrease in the more heinous crimes during 1859. Thirty cases of murder were reported, but in several instances it was found that accidental deaths and suicides were suspected at first to have been cases of murder, and were reported as such. There was a decrease also in the number of dacoities, or highway robberies, which are the only species of organised crime existing in the country, and afford the best test of the security afforded to life and property. Two of the worst cases were attacks in broad daylight upon large towns by strong marauding bands of the Rohillas and other freebooters. Ghoolah Khan, one of the most noted of their leaders in the Dharaseo District, was captured and brought to trial. East Berar is the only district in which it can be said to be still prevalent, but even there it is much on the decrease. Next to burglary and common thefts, cattle stealing is the most frequent crime in the list.

Of 3,725 cases in all the Assigned Districts in which apprehensions were made, 2,362 convictions were obtained, and of the whole number of crimes reported to have been committed, 20 per cent. were uncovered.

Police.—The strength of the Police Force as settled

1st January, 1859, is 2,067 policemen, and 410 superior officers, costing Rs. 163,798 a year, and 63 mounted police, costing Rs. 19,998. There are besides a company of hill rangers in the Berars, who cost Rs. 13,368. A native system of village police has long existed, so that no village is without a watchman, and the large villages have two or three each. The total number is 13,343, whose cost in rent free land and money is calculated at Rs. 306,525. In 107 towns in Berar and Raichore Doab, there was a town force of 1,047, who cost Rs. 47,421, paid from the municipal funds. The daily average of all the prisoners confined in all the gaols is 1,238, and the yearly average cost is Rs. 42 7 1. In the central gaol they make their own clothing, and are employed in various manufactures. Those in the district gaols are employed chiefly in road-making.

Land Revenue.—In 1858-59, the number of beegahs of land under cultivation was 6,161,911; in 1859-60 it amounted to 6,189,193. The size of the beegah varies in each district; but this fact is established that, during the last three years, the area of cultivated land has increased by 671,188 beegahs, a strong proof of the prosperity of the people under British rule. The land revenue in the last year was fixed at Rs. 3,965,451, being a slight increase on the preceding year. In the Raichore Doab, the land survey has proved that the assessment, though very unequal, is not, in the whole, too high; and that it is on the increase. In this respect, the Raichore may be taken as a guide for the other district; but the main source of future increase is said to be in the arable waste lands. For example, half of West Berar (which has an area of 7,360 square miles), and much more than half of East Berar (area, 7,000 square miles), are still uncultivated. The total quantity of waste land is 4,251,593 beegahs, representing an estimated addition to the revenue of 14 lacs, or £140,000 when brought under the plough. In general the crops have been tolerably good; but parts of West Berar suffered greatly from the want of rain. Here the average fall was only 25 71 inches, a very scanty supply.

Other sources of revenue come from licenses for akkaree, opium, and drugs; from salt wells, saltpetre pans, sayer, stamps in the civil courts, fines, intestate and unclaimed property, and miscellaneous items; amounting to a total of Rs. 540,152, being an increase of 25 per cent. over the past year.

Local Funds.—Besides the government revenue, local funds are raised and expended solely on internal improvements. Thus, of a sum which amounted to Rs. 162,732, the greater part was expended on the police, in making roads, the construction of resting places for travellers, planting groves of trees, building boats for ferries, and improving towns generally.

Jagers and Pensions.—The Inam Commissioner, Capt. Campbell, has, during the year decided 291 claims to money allowances; of which, however, 245 were disallowed. The titles to 21 jagher villages have been reported on; of which eight grants are continued in perpetuity, and 9 villages for the lives of the present holders. There are 520 jagher villages in the Assigned Districts, with a revenue of Rs. 141,271; 275,481 beegahs are held as service inams, and 351,895 rent-free on other grounds; and Rs. 53,422 have been disbursed in yeomials or charitable money allowances. In discharging this duty it is held as rule that even too great liberality in Inam inquiry, at the expense of the state, is preferable, than that this sore should remain open between the Government and the people.

Education.—In this matter little advance has been made, on account of restrictions on the expenditure.

Public Works.—Great progress has been made in a

magnificent central gaol, at Dharaseo, which by this time is completed. The Deputy Commissioner's new cutcherries at Oomraotee and Dharaseo are now occupied by the district officers. The travellers' bungalows at Dalhin and Muldroog, on the Hyderabad and Sholapore road, are erected, completing the series on this important route, which is now finished by the Engineer department. Several repairs of tanks and canals have also been effected. Total expenditure on public works, Rs. 373,087.

The Mooseri River channel, communicating with the large Hoosain Sanger Tank, near Secunderabad, constructed by the Nizam's government, was formally opened by the minister on 15th November, 1859 when water flowed through its length into the tank; but though the work had been approved of, it was discovered to be faulty in respect of its hydraulic capacity for supplying the main tank. The river, like all mountain torrents in this part of India, is liable to freshes; but this sudden supply seldom lasts for more than five days consecutively; and what with evaporation and the claim made by the villages at the intermediate tanks along its course, most of the supply was absorbed before it could reach the great tank. To correct this, as many of these tanks were turned as was possible. Embankments of masonry were constructed to dam up the mountain streams which fed the river; and calingulabs of masonry were built to regulate the supply, by which means a continuous flow into the main tank will be obtained, and the smaller tanks will get their share.

A road is to be opened towards Kurnool, to meet the Madras Irrigation Company's Canal near Paugator. Bullock transit is supplied on the Sholapore, Masulipatam, and Kurnool roads. The mail contractor proposes to run a phaeton and horses on the first, which is the route taken by officers from Hyderabad, on their way to England, via Bombay.

Railway.—The line opened from Bombay to Sholapore for a considerable distance skirts the western border of the Dharaseo District.

With respect to the Berars, there is the immediate prospect of their valuable cotton-fields being thrown open by the Bombay Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The line has been surveyed, and the contractors have commenced operations.

Finance.—The actual income of the Assigned Districts during the year, amounts to Rs. 4,559,061; and of this Rs. 3,904,195 are from land revenue.

The civil charges of all descriptions, exclusive of public works, amount to Rs. 1,235,958; being a percentage of above Rs. 27 on the total revenue.

The total receipts from the year of session 1853-54, to the close of 1859-60, is Rs. 29,81,765. The disbursements during the same period, inclusive of charges under the treaty, amount to Rs. 31,02,650, leaving a balance against the Districts of Rs. 1,344,834.

In mitigation of this, it must be observed that Company's Rs. 1,376,653 (equal to Hyderabad, Rs. 1,665,750) were paid off in the first year of our administration as arrears to the Hyderabad Contingent. Since 1854-55, transit duties, to the amount of Rs. 337,379 annually have been remitted. The expenditure of the last three years has been increased by the extraordinary and unforeseen cost for war charges, during the Central India Campaign. Commissariat and ordnance charges, batta to troops, and extra payments on various accounts; but all the while it is satisfactory to perceive that the revenues have, year by year, steadily increased. Expenditure has been diminished; there are signs of contentment and prosperity all around; while improved means of internal communication will be sure to yield the full benefits of increased trade. And as already observed,

a large development may be ultimately expected in the land revenue, as well as in the revenue from the waste land, yet to be brought into cultivation.

Political.—The Nizam's government has made strenuous exertions to repress commotions in the Deccan, by adopting vigorous measures against the Rohillas and other freebooters, whose excesses will be effectually checked. Offenders are now transported to the Andaman Islands. It was urged that no Mahomedan government, could, according to the laws of the Prophet, sentence a Mahomedan to transportation or imprisonment in a country where the Moslem religion was not in existence, and where there were no mosques; but this piece of legal Mahomedanism has not been deemed conclusive by the highest criminal court in Hyderabad, which has sentenced several Rohillas to transportation for life in these islands.

Agriculture.—Experiments have been made with the view of introducing exotic cotton, but hitherto without success. Several of the Chinese *oryza sucre* plant were distributed to all the districts, but the seed, which had been received from Madras, was bad, and did not germinate.

Measures have been taken to preserve the teak forests in the two Berars. Seedlings have been distributed in the Dharaseo and the Raichore Doab, which are without forests and very destitute of trees of any kind. Extensive nursery gardens for this object are established at the head quarters of each District, and to a smaller extent in the talooks; by which means the want of trees will be in a great measure remedied.

Survey.—This has been but a short time in operation, and is conducted on the Bombay system, the principle of which is simple. After measuring a holding, and examining the quality of the land, a moderate rent is fixed upon it, the payment of which secures to the tenant unmolested possession. He may sow what he pleases, and is exempt from the visits of the revenue officials. Any profits which accrue from improvements are his own. He is, in fact, rather a proprietor than a tenant, his title being subject to the one condition only of payment of his rent; which is fixed at so moderate a figure that his farm has a marketable value. Capt. Anderson is superintendent of survey and assessment. The cost is computed at 12 anna per acre.

We then enter the town of

§ TOKA, 10½ Miles.

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Aurungabad. Travellers' bangle on the S. bank of the Godavary (Godavari) river, below the junction of that stream with the Paira. Bazaar, well supplied. Ferry boats ply. Ford excellent across the Godavari river. Tanks and streams contain good water, but that in all the wells on this route should not be tasted, as it produces disease.

This town stands in the Nizam's territory, on the Godavary (Godavari, so called from *Go*, "water," and *A*, "that gives") river (Route 5).

Then cross the above river to *Katgaum*, also the Sew river to *Soleygauum*, 8½ miles; pass on to *Dehgaum* (Duheegaum), 5½ miles; travellers' bangle; then over a heavy road, proceed to *Julgaum*, 3½; *Watoji*, 3½, close to the Gunda nullah; cross a nullah, quite impassable in the rains, to *Wulthugauum*, 3 miles; cross by bridge the Gunda nullah, and 4½ miles brings us to the S. gate of the large town of

§ AURANGABAD (Aurungabad, Owrungabad.)

Territory, Aurangabad Province (Nizam's dominions). Civil Authority, Resident Political Agent. Military Station. Cantonment S. of the fort. Travellers' bangle, 2 miles S.W. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances from Madras.

ATTRactions.—The ruined edifices, the lofty mausoleum erected by Aurungzebe, as the burial place of his favourite daughter, which rears its lofty dome and beautiful minarets above all the other structures. It resembles the celebrated Taj Mahal of Agra, but is greatly inferior to it in every respect. The Palace, a small edifice, built by Aurungzebe, is in such a dilapidated state, that it is unsafe to pass through it.

Population, 60,000.

This town, which has a low wall round it, is surrounded with towers, derives its name from *Aurung*, "throne," and *Abad*, "town," stands on the N.W. frontier on the Doodna river, a tributary of the Godavari, and, as approached from the E., its appearance is extremely pleasing and picturesque, owing to handsome trees being interspersed among the houses. It was formerly the capital of a large province (*Subah*, *Soobah*). Thence along a good road, pass through the *Delhi Gate*, 1½ mile, to *Sangre*, 4½, and 3½ farther brings us to the *Chokk Ghaut* with jungle on both sides; proceed to *Chokk*, 2; *Phoolmurry*, 5; here is a beautiful top of fine trees. Cross the Girjole river, 5; to *Naygaum*, 5½; then cross the Bowun river, to *Bowengauum*, 9½; standing on the S. bank of that stream, and 2½ brings us to the town of *Shailade*. Bazaar well supplied. Then pass on to *Palade*, 4½; situated on the Calena river *Goleghaum*; *Balapor*, and at the end of the 13th mile we enter the S. gate of the small town of

§ AJUNTA (Ajayunttee, Ajayunti, Adjunta),

55 miles from Hurungabad, 222 miles from Bombay.

Good encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Seral (the ruined citadel). Population, 5,000.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances from Madras.

This town stands on the Wagor river, is situated on the S. declivity of a pass over the Ghats, forms the S. boundary of Khandesh (Candeish), or Tapti Valley, was originally extremely well fortified, and still has a massive gateway, defended by two ruinous towers. It is in the form of a polygon, 1 mile in circuit, surrounded by a high embattled (after the European style) stone wall, here and there ornamented with several fortified towers in the Indian manner, within which are a great number of deserted and ruinous houses, tenanted by most abject and indigent families. A dilapidated citadel, tumbling to ruins, is used as a serral, some small mosques, and near the gateway is an extremely steep tank, lined with stone, always filled with water in seasons of the greatest drought. There is also an old mosque, remarkable as having been tenanted by the *Iron Duke*, after the celebrated battle of Assaye. Three miles beyond, on the N. slope of the Pass, in a deep glen, excavated in the profoundest recesses of the mountain, are the extensive group of cavern temples, which although not so curious or as large as those at Ellora, nevertheless afford the traveller an excellent idea of the talent of the ancient Hindú sculptors. This glen terminates in a good or cascade of seven falls, about

20 feet high, close to which the ravine turns off in which the caves are found; making a bend from N. round to E. and S. E. The face of the steep cliff in which they are cut is about 300 feet high, and their entrances extend along it for about 500 yards; not at the same height above the torrent, but so as to form something like a broad irregular V of pigeon holes. The most ancient are at the bottom of the V, only 30 to 40 feet above the stream: from these the rest slant one way, towards the N., to a point 80 feet high, and another way, towards the South, 150 feet high. Beyond this point the ledge of rock, by which the caves are approached, has fallen away. In the following description, condensed from the chief authority

Fergusson's Rock-cut Temples of India), the caves are indicated not by names, but by numbers—1 to 27—as they run in succession, from N. to S., as far as they are accessible. The first five from the N. and the last even at the south are the latest in point of date—about the eighth and ninth centuries. All the caves are flat-roofed Viharas or monasteries, except four, viz., Nos. 9, 10, 19, 26, which are Chaityas, or vaulted temples.

No. 1. A handsome Vihara (a good deal filled with mud), with a hall 64 feet square, in which are twenty richly-carved pillars three feet diameter. Verandah 98 feet long, with chapels at the ends. Some of the paintings are tolerably entire.

No. 2. A twelve-pillar cave, nearly 50 feet square, in good preservation, and in the arrangement of its parts one of the most regular caves of the whole series. It is adorned with paintings; a verandah, with two cells at each end, is in front; and it is surrounded with cells, a sanctuary, contains a statue of Buddha, and two chapels, with two figures in each.

No. 3. A fine bold cave, 91 feet square, but unfinished, and infested with bats; twenty-eight pillars in the centre, in four ranges, generally octagonal, 11 feet round; two aisles, and a verandah 12 feet wide.

No. 4. This is higher up the face of the rock, and having no path to it has not been examined.

No. 5. A square cave of no great size, choked with mud.

No. 6. The only cave of two storeys, each 53 feet square, besides the dismal and ruinous aisles. There are sixteen pillars in the lower storey, plain octagons, changing to sixteen sides; some of them have been worn down by the trickling of the water. In the upper storey, twelve pillars, octagons, changing to squares at top and bottom, with capitals sculptured with figures of Buddha. The pillars in front of the sanctuary are like those at Elephanta.

No. 7. A large verandah 63 feet by 134, with cells at the back, and two porches in front resting on pillars similar to those at Elephanta. A chapel has two pillars at each end. To the right and left of the sanctuary are seven cross-legged and seven standing figures, with the lotus; on the step sixteen cross-legged figures of disciples; within are five figures, two having chowries.

No. 8. A natural cave, for the most part, without anything of interest, and comparatively modern, like those which precede it.

No. 9. A Chaitya, or Dagbop cave, 45 feet by 23; twenty pillars round the nave, eight of which are broken; four at the entrance differ in form, and are richer in character. The façade of both this and No. 10 has fallen away. Paintings on the inner wall, tolerably entire. Two sitting figures in chairs, and three inscriptions painted in stucco, one of which is supposed to be of the second or third century.

No. 10. A Chaitya cave 94½ feet by 41, and the oldest of the series. In size and age it is next to Karli. Twenty plain octagon pillars, without capital or base

(of which thirteen are fallen), support a belt or space ornamented with paintings. The vault was of stone, and wood ribs, but the wood has disappeared, leaving the fastenings behind. The smooth, solid Dagbop has no ornament except the square tee or finial on the top, and was crowned by three umbrellas. The whole of this cave was painted on stucco with figures of Buddha and his disciples, rosettes, &c., many of which remain, though defaced by wet. An inscription in the pure Lath character is supposed to fix the earliest date at 100 or 200 B.C.

No. 11. A four-pillar cave, 38 feet by 22½, supposed to be the most ancient cave with pillars here. Window on each side of the door, divided into three lights by two small pillars on the cills. Antelopes, lions, and praying boys, are carved on the sanctuary wall in the "very best style of art." Stucco paintings, hardly to be distinguished.

No. 12. The plainest and oldest cave, 36½ feet square, having neither image, sanctuary, or pillars. The only ornaments are seven horse-shoe canopies on each side, similar to those at Cuttack. The only inscription is one on the inner wall, written early in the Christian era, but not sufficient to fix the date of construction.

No. 13. A small cave with two cells.

No. 14. A large unfinished cave below 13, like an under storey to it. The verandah pillars are square, with plain heads; but those of the interior are in a rough state, and only the first line are hewn at all.

No. 15. A plain square cave, filled with sand and rubbish nearly to the roof.

No. 16. One of the two finest Viharas of the series, and of the same date as 19, the best Chaitya cave here; these and 20 are the best four of the whole group. A long inscription on the outside, supposed to be of the fourth or fifth century. It is a nearly square cave, 67½ feet by 65; twenty octagonal, painted pillars in the centre hall, which is surrounded by eighteen cells. In the sanctuary a figure with his feet down. Some of the paintings in good condition, and the style of the architecture is the best of the whole series of caves.

No. 17. Another fine Vihara, called the Zodiac cave, 64 feet long by 73, resting on twenty octagonal pillars, like No. 16, but not so lofty nor so well shaped. Some are plain at top and bottom, but carved and ornamented in the middle, about one-third of their length; others are richly cut in the upper part, and plain at the bottom. They vary in this respect from one couple to another—the most elaborate pair being opposite the altar. The colouring, however, is better seen. A procession of elephants, with chattras, flags, and armed men, is seen near the entrance. On the back wall is a hunting scene, in which a lion, deer, dogs, and men figure. In the verandah is a circular painting, which Mr. Fergusson at first took for a representation of the Zodiac. It is divided into several compartments, and is full of small figures. Over the door are eight cross-legged figures—four black, the rest fair—one of them having a crown on. Though there are more black figures in this cave than in any other, yet, generally, the men are of all shades—from black to European, and the women fair. The roof is in various patterns, not unlike that of the Baths of Titus, though inferior. On the whole, the style of painting is like the Chinese in flatness and want of shadow, but much superior to Chinese in finish, and even to European of the date when they were executed. It is doubtful whether they were frescoes, or water colours laid on a dry surface.

No. 18. A porch only, with two pillars, apparently begun as an entrance to 19.

No. 19. A Chaitya cave, the best of the class, and of

about the same as the best Viharas, 16 and 17. It is small, only 4½ feet by 2½ feet, but remarkable for the beauty of its details, and having a ribbed stone roof. Round the nave are 17 richly ornamented pillars; and above them is a band, with niched figures of Buddha cross-legged and standing, alternately. A sitting figure of Buddha fronts the daghori, which is surmounted by three stone umbrellas. The exterior is as rich as the interior, and if the rubbish were cleared away it would display, says Mr. Ferguson, "one of the most perfect specimens of Buddhist art in India;" but without drawings it is impossible to convey a correct impression of its beauties or details.

No. 20. A small Vihara of singular plan, 28 ft. by 25½ ft., with two cells on each side. The hall has no internal colonnade, but is supported by advancing the sanctuary by several feet. A verandah is in front. The paintings of fretwork and flowers are still seen on the roof, but elsewhere they are almost obliterated.

No. 21. A large Vihara, nearly square, 52½ feet by 51½ feet; and similar in plan and style to No. 2, but unfinished. On the left is a painting of a black Buddha with red hair, attended by black slaves and women of fair complexion. There are some chapels along the aisles. The verandah has fallen down. The execution of the details is inferior in style to that of older caves.

No. 22. A small cave, 17 feet square, with only two rough-hewn pillars in front of the sanctuary, in which is a sitting Buddha.

No. 23. A 12-pillar Vihara, similar to Nos. 2 and 21, but unfinished, nearly square, 51 feet by 51½ feet. No image and no paintings to be seen.

No. 24. A fine cave, though unfinished and half filled with mud, but particularly interesting, as showing the process of excavation in every stage. The soft course rock (*amygdaloid trap*) was first hollowed out with the pick-axe, which did the rough work, and then the details were finished by the sculptor. It was meant for a pillar cave, 74 feet square, with a hall 43 feet square, but only one pillar has been finished, and one side of the colonnade is a mere wall with slits in it. The style of the details is good as far as they go. The verandah on six columns is completed, but the columns are battered.

No. 25. A small Vihara, in a rough state, with a 10-pillar verandah in front.

No. 26. The most modern of the Chaityas at this end, similar to 19 but larger; 66 feet long by 36 wide. The sculpture more elaborate than any other cave, but so inferior in design as to form it to be one of the latest caves in the series. Among the numerous figures of Buddha on the walls is one 23 feet long, lying at full length, in a state of airvana or beatitude, with an immense host of angels waiting to carry him off to heaven. Some fat figures in judges' wigs, with four arms each, do duty as brackets. The two inscriptions on the outside are of the 9th and 10th century.

No. 27. A small square Vihara, without pillars about 40 feet wide, and unfinished.

Two caves beyond these are quite inaccessible.

Then pass through the N. Gate, 1½ mile, ascend the *Ajanta Ghat* (which is very easy, though rather difficult from the foot, with the summit commanding a most extensive and superb panorama) and we

THE KHANDESH (Candeish) COLLECTORATE (Route 5),

Which swarms with a tribe of the Bheels (Bhils) so named from *Bhil* (to separate, or outcasts) whom the Native legend states spring from the union of the Deity Mahadeo with a handsome woman, with whom he fell in love in a forest, and one of whose offspring (exceedingly ugly and wicked) killed that God's favourite bull, and was banished to the Desert of Jbhihar. His descendants proceeded S., and located themselves in the W. boundary of Malwah, and this territory amidst the towering summits of the Vindhya and Satpura Ranges, and the wooded banks of the Mahi (Myhee), Narmada (Nerbuddah) and Tapti (Taptee) rivers. Some have settled in the plains and pursue agriculture, others (the Bhats "their minstrels") reside in Rajpootana, but visit the head rendezvous of the tribe once annually, but the greater portion are robbers and plunderers, and occupy nearly the whole territory along the Vindhya Range from Jam to the W. of Mandu; thence proceed to the deserted village of *Tanna; pass the fortified one of *Pardapur, situated on the Wagor river; good encamping ground; and excellent mango plantations; proceed through dense jungle, pass *Jamool, 5½; cross the Karak river, 1½ mile, with stony bottom, and good encamping ground on its banks; to *Singola, 2½; cross the Wagor river to *Tullypau, 4½, old Seral, and good encamping ground; thence along a good road to *Samrode, 2½ miles; situated on the Kong river, with good encamping ground; *Bryakkhaira, 4½ miles, small fort, and good encamping ground; *Deulasgum, 1½ mile, standing on the Soor river, good encamping ground on an extensive plain; *Betawad Chota, 2½; *Eutte, 1½; *Bodar, 4½ miles, old Seral, good encamping ground; *Oojence, 4 miles, a deserted village with good encamping ground; *Joonona, 2½ miles, situated on the river Bhog, with good encamping ground; *Singurkaira, 1½ mile, a deserted place; thence through thin jungle to *Urtulla (Hurtulla), 3½ miles, and we re-enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (Route 52);

Pass on to *Edulabad, 3½ miles, with good encamping ground, on the Poorna river, 1 mile, on which it stands, and whose banks are steep, bottom sandy, and in which there is always water; then cross three nullahs, 6½; to *Echapor, 3 miles, having good mango plantations; cross the Damneer river, 1½, whose bottom is sandy, and which is never dry; to *Shapor, 2½ miles, encamping ground; proceed, pass *Dhapoor, 1½, encamping ground, and fine mango plantations; *Shakapoor, 2½; then pass through the S. Gate, 4½, and cross the Tapti river, 2 (Route 3), which is here ½ mile wide, with sandy bottom, and on its right side we enter

THE NEEMAUR (Nimawar) DISTRICT

Of Western India, and so designated after the name of a large town. It contains part of the valley of the Nerbudda, and the Vindhya, and Satpura ranges. It is 130 miles long from E. to W., 40 broad, but 70 in the centre, has an area of 2,225 square miles; population 250,000 (only 35 to the square mile, which is attributed to the deadly malaria which prevails throughout it, but it is conjectured, that if the jungle were cleared and the country drained, that the disease would decrease and the population increase), chiefly composed of Hindús (agriculturists),

Mahomedans, Bheels (Bhils), supposed to be a remnant of the aborigines, who are a wild race, subsisting chiefly on fruit, roots, wild game, which they kill with arrows, being adepts at archery, and are generally armed with those weapons; Monks set of Brahmaes, who perform the rites of their religion under the shelter of trees; Barwars (a caste who pretend to be soothsayers, but who are notorious plunderers; some, however, have been trained up as policemen, but they are still to be found in great bodies amidst the fastnesses of this almost impenetrable jungle), &c. The exports are about £23,000, chiefly consisting of native manufactured cotton, inferior grain, oil, seeds, tobacco, kine, and timber. The imports are nearly £35,000, and principally consist of European cotton piece goods, Indian country cotton cloths, wheat, spices, and opium. It has a most considerable transit trade, in spite of the difficult mountain passes which have to be traversed; of Malwa opium to Bombay, silks (from Guzerat), shawls (from Northern India), salt (from Rajpootana), British commodities to the N., and Arabian horses. Its elevation in the valley of the Nerbudda is 700 feet. The greatest eminence is a peak 2,500 feet above the sea. The geological formation is basaltic; and the outlines of the mountains rugged, picturesque, broken, and very romantic in shape and form. It is watered by the Nerbudda (Route 4) and the Balda, which rises near the Satpura range, flows N.E. for 50 miles, falls into the Nerbudda two miles E. of Mundlesir. The thermometer ranges from 60° to 94° in the shade, and at the close of the rainy season malaria prevails to an alarming extent, and the valleys and jungle tracts are then considered most unhealthy. The climate is sultry, and hot winds prevail in the spring. The extreme aridity causes the binding of books to curl up, the haudles of fire-arms to shrink, and the iron-work extends, which considerably deteriorates them; paper is even hot, and the general sensation experienced by mankind is that of passing near a *red hot furnace*. The author has experienced the same sensation when riding on the sands at Back Bay, at Bombay, a few months previous to the commencement of the monsoon, when so arid was the atmosphere, that just ere the rain fell, and when the lightning was flashing, and the thunder pealing terrifically over the island of Elephanta, he was obliged to set spurs into his horse in order that by sending him on at full speed, a current of air might be produced, which greatly relieved the *fiery furnace* feeling of the atmosphere, then heated almost to suffocation, as streams of lightning resembling liquid fire serpented down the towering Ghâts, and most vividly reminded the beholder of an eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Tigers, leopards, bears, hyenas, lynxes, porcupines, foxes, monkeys, nygauts, jackals, snakes, boa constrictors, and alligators are numerous. The Nerbudda swarms with fish of delicious flavour. Teak, rice, wheat, gram, joar (the staple diet among the natives), and which grows as high as 12 feet; bajra, millet, oilseeds, pulse, esculent vegetables; European ones will thrive in the cold season; oranges (excellent), limes, guavas, mangoes, custard apples, tamarinds, plantains, and pomegranates abound. Cotton of the *finest* quality, tobacco, red pepper, and several other condiments are assiduously and profitably cultivated. The breed of horned cattle, whose colour is red, with short but large head, and middle size, are much valued; buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry, are numerous. This district is divided among several princes, whose territories are so intermingled, that it is almost impossible to dissect

them accurately, and describe them separately within the limits of this work. The Indian Government, Scindia, Holkar, and Raja of Dhar possess portions of it, but mostly all the native governments are under the management of the Indian Government, whose Political Agent resides at Mundlesir, but is subordinate to the Resident at Indore (Indur).

We then pass on to the town of

§ BOORHANPOOR.

(From *Burhan*, "Prince," and *Pur*, "town.")

Territory, Neemaaur. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Mundlesir, and Resident at Indore. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Indur. Travellers' banga (a mosque) is in the town, and at Lodeepoor, 1 mile, N.W. Bazaar, well supplied. Manufactures—Muslims, flowered silks, and broadcloths. Ferry boats ply here to cross the Taptee river. Revenue, £4,500.

This large walled town, which derives its name as above stated, and so called by Malik Naser, King of Candesh, in honour of a Muslim saint of Dowlatabad, named Sheikh Burhanuddin, is situated in the territory of Scindia, on the right side of the Taptee river (Route 3), whose banks are here bold, rising 70 feet higher than the stream, which is fordable at all times, except immediately after heavy rains, when the current is strong and rapid. It is surrounded by a very heavy brick rampart, erected along the lofty banks of the river, with ruinous curtains and towers. It is semicircular in shape, with the diameter extending along the river bank. This place, when viewed from the S. bank of the river, has a very pretty appearance; but its general aspect is wretched in the extreme, as most of the old buildings are in a very decayed state, constructed of stone, wood, and mud, the greater portion of which are uninhabited.

ATTRACTIONS.—Between its extremities stands the Palace of Lal Kilah, "Red Fort," (so named from its colour, and being built of red bricks, a whim of the Emperor Akbar's, who erected it), placed on an eminence 75 feet higher than the river, and protected by a strong wall, down the face of which are a flight of steps leading to the Taptee. It is in a very dilapidated state, and contains a ruinous mosque, halls, beautifully ornamented with pure white marble, gardens, which seem to have been exquisitely laid out; fountains and spacious pleasure grounds, all fully demonstrating the once imperial magnificence of this regal abode. It is separated from the town by a rampart, which gives it the appearance of a fortified city.

The Great Mosque, called Jamamassit is another edifice worthy of notice. It contains a large hall divided by longitudinal rows, each containing 14 columns, with a cupola, flat-roofed, with two minarets, each 100 feet high. Its architecture is not particularly striking.

The other mosques, although numerous, are small and badly built. There are, however, a few well-built large teak houses, decorated with elaborate carvings, which belong to the opulent resident merchants, who are principally Borahs (Route 26), and descended from the Hassanee, a Mahomedan tribe (so dreaded in the times of the Crusades) about 3,00 of whom live in a separate quarter of this place, from which *locale* all strangers are excluded, and frequent a peculiar mosque.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1559. Governed by the uncle, brother, and son of the Mughul Emperor.

It was the capital of the Candesh Kings, who then bore the title of Sultans of Boorham-poor.

Conquered by Akbar, the Mughul Emperor.

1655. An extensive export trade carried on in muslins, flowered silks and brocades, to Persia, Egypt, Russia, and Poland.

1611. Sir Thomas Roe (when en route as Ambassador to the Great Mughul) passed through it.

1685. Bumbhajee (the Mahratta leader) plundered it.

1720. Azaf-Jah (Nizam-ul-Mulk) captured it from the Mughul Empire, defeated the Padahab's army.

Maddajee Scindia subjugated it.

1803. Colonel Stevens occupied it, but by virtue of the treaty of Sirri Anjungaum, it was restored to Scindia, who still holds it.

1849. A dreadful conflict took place between the Mahomedan and Hindus here, on the celebration of one of the religious fêtes of the latter caste.

Thence proceed for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the Wudawullee river, here 80 yards wide, with sandy bed, and good encamping ground on its banks, cross it (in effecting which some delay takes place during the rains) to *Rypoor, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Nimble, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; here stands the tomb of Colonel Fraser; *Jeerce, dhurmasalla and tappal station; and five miles farther, along a rocky road, practicable for carts, brings us to the town of

§ ASSEERGURH (Asirgarh).

Military Authority, Officer in Command. Military Station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances from Bombay.

Thence proceed for half a mile, cross 4 nullahs, and pass through a jungly, uneven, rocky road, which winds about for the last mile, and we soon reach

THE PETA OF ASSEERGURH.—Described Route 13.

The traveller can also proceed along another most interesting route, viz.:—Leave Ahmadnagar, and pass over a good road for 8 miles to the large town of

§ DOWLATABAD (Dowlatabad, Daulatabad, Deoghur),

"City of Prosperity," so-called from *Daulat*, "prosperity," and *abad*, "dwelling," the ancient *Tagara*.

Military Authority, Officer commanding at Sikan-darabad. Military station of the Nizam's Army. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied.

This town owes its name, derived as above stated, to the Emperor Mohammed (the son of Toghluik Shah), who wished to make it the imperial capital, and endeavoured but unsuccessfully to compel the inhabitants of Delhi to remove thither. Its present appearance is very mean, and there are not any indications of its having been a prosperous city.

ATTRactions.—The celebrated fortress stands on a huge conical hill of granite rock, scarped round to a perpendicular, 150 feet high from its base, at which lies the native town, isolated, 500 feet above the plain and 3,000 yards from the nearest hills. It is defended by a loop-holed bastioned wall, which on

the E. side joins its scarp: at the bottom of which is a ditch crossed only in one place by a narrow stone causeway, close to a minaret, 120 feet high, erected by the Muhamadans to commemorate the capture of the place, and just beyond a tower on which is mounted a heavy gun capable of casting a ball of 60lbs. weight. The only ascent up the rock is along a very narrow passage, 12 feet in length and breadth (lighted with torches), hewn in the solid stone, which leads to a gallery interspersed with small apertures and having flights of steps leading to the outer ditch, gradually sloping upwards, cut out in a singular manner, and winding round the interior. At the top is an opening in the rock 19 feet square; after passing which, the road proceeds by the *Kildars*, or "Governor's" house, called *Duwazzah*, or "Twelve Doors," a very fine edifice, surrounded by a twelve-arched verandah—hence its name. Then the path becomes extremely steep, and the summit is studded with stunted brushwood, having on it a platform 20 feet square, on which is mounted a brass 24-pounder, set up by a European artilleryman in the service of the then reigning Mughul Emperor. There is also a flag-staff on which the Nizam's banner formerly floated, and where now the British ensign may be seen unfurled and waving in the refreshing breeze. The excavated recesses in the winding of the subterranean passage are used as storehouses, and the bend also contains a reservoir or cistern, holding no less than 40 hogheads of water. The outer wall of this formidable stronghold is 5,000 yards in circumference, 15 feet thick at its base, and 48 feet high. The space within contains nine separate fortifications, each divided from the other by strong walls overtopping each other towards the centre, so that the interior one commands the whole. The view from the top is magnificent, and the tomb of Aurangzib (at Rawzah, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles), forms a striking object in the panorama.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1293. Allahu'd-din, the Mughul Emperor, captured the town but not the fortress. He afterwards raised the siege upon receiving 15,000 lbs. of pure gold, 175 lbs. of pearls, 50 lbs. of diamonds, and 25,000 lbs. of silver, besides other valuables, as a ransom for the place.

1338. Muhammad Shah Tughlak attempted to remove the inhabitants of Delhi to this place, the name of which he then changed from Deogarh to Daulatabad, dug the ditch round the rock, and strengthened the fortifications. The people who had migrated from Delhi fled back to that city.

1343. Bilal Dev, Rajah of the Karnatak, attempted to take possession of it.

1347. Zafur Khan (Allahu'd-din Hasan Shah Gangu Bahmani, first Muhammadan king of the Dakkan), assumes the title of king of Daulatabad.

Thence proceed along the Peta Wall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and we soon reach **Gampunchesa* (Pipalghat), $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; the Ghat above Daulatabad, paved with elaborately carved stones, by one of the courtiers attached to Aurangzib's retinue, whose name is inscribed on two pillars half-way up. Reaching the summit we behold a table land densely studded with large Muhammadan tombs, extending far away to the right towards Ellora. Proceed for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the Descent of the Ghat, and 1 mile further brings us to the foot; then pass on to Kaghuzpur, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile: and $2\frac{1}{2}$ mil beyond stands

RAUZH, "Garden, or Paradise," the chief attraction of which is the Tomb of the Emperor Aurangzeb, enclosed in a plain sarcophagus, covered with green cloth. That monarch being a strict follower of the precepts of Islam carried them out by not having any ostentatious display made with his body, which was removed hither in conformity with his injunctions after his demise at Ahmadnagar in the 94th year of his age.—The Tomb of Burhan'd-din, a most holy man, the reputed founder of the city of Burhanpur. The doors of the outer wall of his mausoleum are covered with plated silver, and the tomb with a green velvet pall, which shows his descent from Mahomet.

Here reside a brotherhood of holy men, who perform the religious services. Thence proceed along a wall for three-quarters of a mile, and the same distance brings us to the summit of a ghat; thence for half a mile to its foot; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond stands the decayed town of

§ ELLORA (Elura, Verrool, Ellore).

Territory, the Nizam's dominions. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Mundlairsir. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Aurangabad, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Travellers' bungalow at Roza, half a mile from the caves. Bazaar, well supplied.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances from Madras.

This pretty rural place, which is surrounded by trees, is situated about one mile from the foot of the hill, formerly of considerable importance, was ceded by Holkar in 1818 to the Indian government, who in 1822 transferred it to the Nizam.

ATTRACTIVEONS.—The Cave Temples, situated on a crescent-shaped hill, with the concavity towards the west, and the horns towering above the approximate ridge. It has an easy slope, interspersed with stratified rock, having a perpendicular face of from 20 to 100 feet. The Jaghut Caves, about 200 yards up it, form the north horn, and the Dhar Wara the most southerly cave. There are thirty caves, of which ten are Buddhist, fourteen are Brahminical, and six are half Jaina, including examples of almost every kind, except the most ancient. They are cut in a soft amygdaloid, or greenstone rock (not granite), and extend about one mile and a half along the amphitheatre of a rocky hill, like windows in a house front. It is usual to visit them going from north to south, but the true way, says Ferguson, in his *Rock-cut Temples of India*, is to begin at the south end, where the Buddhist or earliest examples are found, followed by the Brahminical, in the full splendour of the Keylas (or Kylas) and Doomar Leyna, round to the half Jaina group of Jaghut Subha. In the following description, condensed from Sir Charles Mallet's, in the 6th vol. of the *Asiatic Researches*, they are taken from north to south:—

Jaghut Subha (*i. e.* the Court of Jugnath or Jugernath). This cave has on the left the Adnaut Subha, and on the right some other small excavations, almost choked up, which is the case with the lower story of this cave, only the tops of the pillars being visible. The ascent to the upper story is by a flight of steps in the right corner. Its front is adorned with colossal elephants, with a row of sitting figures above, and various other figures on a level with the elephants. Opposite the front is a large figure, sitting cross-legged, of Jugnath, with his two attendants, Jay and Bidjee. On each side are two standing figures of Sudh and Budh. The interior is in good preservation; many parts of the ceiling, pillars, &c., have the coat of lime with which the marks of the chisel were concealed, and which has been

painted upon, still adhering to the stone. The whole room, except the front room, contains figures similar to those in the recess, but of smaller size. They appear to be naked, with curled hair. There is a legend that they were fabricated by Biskuma (*i. e.* Visva or Wisma Kurma, creator or maker of the world), the carpenter of Ramchunder, who in a night of six months' length, undertook to connect these caves with the hill of Dowlatabad, about 4 coss distant, but the cock crowing, he left his work unfinished, and took the avatar of Budh or Buddha. A niche on the left hand opens into the Adnaut Subha below. This cave consists of two oblong squares, the inner one formed by 12 pillars, four of which at each end differ from those in the centre. The ceiling has been painted in circles, many parts of which, and of the border, consisting of figures of men and women, are entire. The men are generally bare-headed, the women with only the lower parts covered. There are groups of dancers and singers, with instruments like those now in use. Some of the painted figures have highly ornamented head-dresses like tiaras. There is no inscription in the cave, but it is clear that the paintings are of a later date, as much of the sculpture and fluting of the pillars is covered with them. This cave is 57 feet long, by $47\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

Adnaut Subha.—On the left of Jugnath Subha. Above the entrance, which is left unfinished, are figures of Luchmee Narrain, with two attendants, much worn by the weather. At the upper end of the cave is a sitting figure of Adnaut, and from the left there is an opening to another but smaller cave, handsomely carved, but so choked up as to have only the tops of the pillars visible. Length of Adnaut, 45 feet (to the back of the recess), breadth, 24, height, 9, feet.

Indur Subha (*i. e.* Court of Indur or Indra).—This magnificent assemblage of caves is entered by a handsome gateway in the rock, on which are two couchant lions. You enter an area in which stands a pyramidal pagoda, with a square altar supported by figures, the whole elaborately carved. On the left hand is a handsome column, fluted and ornamented with good taste, and having on the top a group of sitting figures. On the right hand is an elephant. On both sides, behind these figures, are excavations, painted and sculptured, and more or less in a finished state. Passing this temple, you come to the lower story of the cave, in an unfinished state, with a recessed figure at the farther end. From the lower storey, ascend to the upper by steps on the right, fronting which is a gigantic figure of Indur, with a tiara and a Brahmin string, sitting on a couched elephant. Opposite him, his consort, Indrane, on a lion, under a mango. At the farther end, a recessed figure, as before. This room is formed into two nearly square divisions by 12 pillars, with an altar in the inner square. This fine cave is remarkable for the beauty and redundancy of its carved figures. It is 78 to 79 feet long, in both storeys, 67 feet broad in the upper, 38, in the lower storey; height of each, 14 feet. The area at the entrance is 39 feet by 54. "The Indra Subha group, consisting of four principal caves and several smaller ones, differ in their architecture very considerably from those already described, being generally more ornate, the pillars shorter and more massive, and a species of leaf falling over a vase being here introduced, which does not occur in any of the earlier examples. Yet something of the kind is seen in the Ravana ka-Kaile and in the Lauka. Indeed, the style of the last-mentioned cave so completely resembles that of the Indra Subha, that I have

no hesitation in placing them in nearly the same age, though it would be difficult to say which is the more modern. The sculptures in this group have hitherto formed a stumbling-block to antiquarians, and no fixed opinion seems to have been arrived at regarding them. Buddhist they certainly are not, or, at all events, of so degenerate a type as scarce to deserve that name; nor are they Brahminical; and though they certainly resemble Jaina sculpture more than any other, I do not think they can be correctly ascribed to that sect either at least, as we now know it. In no place in these caves do the 24 thirthankars appear; nor have the cross-legged figures the symbols which almost invariably accompany these worthies, and are the only means of distinguishing one from another.

I have little doubt that they are the last caves executed here, and I do not think that their date can be carried higher than the eleventh or twelfth century of our era. Indeed from a similarity in some of the details, I would almost feel inclined to ascribe them to Rajah Indra Dymana, who plays so important a part here and in the building of the famous Jagannath's *pasoda*, in Orissa.

There is one singularity in these caves that I am unable to explain, which is the form of the pseudo-structural temple in the court-yard, in front of the Indra Subha. Like the *Keylas* it seems to have come from the south, while the details all around it belong to the northern type.—(*Fergusson*.)

Purasm Subha.—Entered on the left hand of Indur ubba; and there is a passage from it into Jugnath Subha. It is the smallest of the three, being 36 feet long by 25½ broad. The sitting figure in the recess is 3½ feet high.

Doomar Leyna (or Dhumar Lena, or Nuptial Chamber).—About ½ mile W. by S. of the last-mentioned cave. The entrance to it is through a cut or lane in the solid rock, 100 feet long and 8 broad; on the left of which is a cave 66 feet long, nearly choked with earth. The cave ends in a doorway and area, 51 feet by 26, on the right of which is the entrance to the great cave, with two lions couchant. You pass a sort of verandah, having on the left a gigantic figure of Durma Rajah, with a club and string. On the right hand is Wisweyashwur Mahdew dancing, with the bull Nurdas and other figures around. The cave widens considerably inside the verandah, and still more so, after passing the next section of pillars, as far as the centre of the fourth section. On the left of this is the door of a fine temple, about 31 feet square, having four doors, with a figure of Mun and Bownanee on one side, and Ponan and Luchme on the other. There are also groups of Chund and Luckabyke, faced by Prichund and Govinda. The same groups re-appear under other names. This temple is occupied by the altar of Mahdew. Beyond it are two sections of pillars, decreasing, as in the four sections by which it is reached. These pillars are squat, square at the bottom, circular and fluted at top. Opposite to the temple, on the right as you enter it, is a way to another temple, with groups of Mahdew (or Mahadeo) and Purwuttee, with their attendants. Veer Budder, on the left side, has eight hands, all employed. One holds the slain rajah Datz, another holds a sword striking the elephant Eravuttee, two others hold a canopy, one transfixes Dytaaser with a spear, while another holds a basin for the blood, another holds a snake, and another, broken off, held the bottom of the spear. Luchme is sitting below him. At the further or south end of the cave is an avenue, 18½ by 55 feet, leading down by 39 steps towards a deep pool, supplied by a cascade falling

120 feet from the hill above, and which afterwards runs to the village of Ellora. A gallery, 29 feet long, overlooks the steps. A group of a standing woman and seven smaller figures, is on the right of this avenue of pillars. In the first section are the nuptials of Mahdew and Parwuttee, with a great number of figures above; Rajah Datz and Alia, Parwuttee's father and mother, on one side and Brihma, in a sitting posture, performing the ceremony, with Vishnu behind. In front of this group are the circles cut on the floor for the nuptial sacrifices. On the left hand are Mahdew and Parwuttee, with the bull Nuncea. Nearly all the figures in this cave have highly decorated tiaras, and there are remains of painting on the ceilings. Total length of cave inside the verandah, 136 feet, width from 5½ to 135 feet. No. of pillars 44. "The Doomar Lena is the largest and finest Brahminical cave here. From its plans and details there can be no doubt that it was as purely Brahminical as the *Keylas*. The plan exactly resembles the Chabri, or Nuptial Hall, such as those in front of the great temple at Baroli, and also the one in the fort of Kamulmalair; and if I am correct in translating Chabri as nuptial hall, as Tod does, the appellation Doomar Lena here given is the correct one, and not merely a trivial name, derived from one of the sculptured groups, as usually supposed.

Though the architecture of this cave is finished, the sculpture does not seem so complete as at Elephanta, a cave which this one singularly resembles, in every respect, of size, plan, and detail. This, however, is the larger, but the details of the other are somewhat better finished, though the pillars are so much alike that it requires drawings made on the spot to detect the difference between them. The sculptures, too, seem intended to have been nearly the same; and, on the side of the entrance, we find the same figures of Buddha, or as the people call him here, Jam Dhurm, the Dharm Rajah, which puzzles the antiquarian at Elephanta. I can only ascribe his presence to the same system of conciliation which induced the Brahmins to go out of their way to dig these graves at all. This temple, with the one at Elephanta, if I am correct in the view I stated above, must have been excavated in the 10th century of our era, a date which I do not think can possibly be far from the truth.—(*Fergusson*.)

Junwassa (or Janwasa, i. e. a Place of Nuptials) lies across the chasm, between it and Doomar Leyna, and is inferior to that cave, with a verandah and windows, but no figures of any note. On the right of the door are Mahdew, Vishnu, and Brihma; on the right, Bhullel, Luchme, and Narrain. Further in is the Bharra Outar, with the bear carrying Pritwa (the world) on his tooth; also Koom Kurn asleep, with a woman rubbing his stomach. Size of Verandah, 64 feet by 8 feet; of cave, 67 feet by 19½; of recess containing the temple, 22½ feet by 12. A short distance to the right is another part of Junwassa, with a front of four pillars 13 feet high, and two pilasters. The hall contracts near the recess, at the further end, where is a Temple of Mahdew, 21 feet square, flanked by gigantic figures of Chund and Prichund. The front of the recess is formed by two pillars and two pilasters, supported by a female and child on each side, in a good style of carving. Length of hall, 111 feet by 22 broad.

Comar Warra (or Kumbhar Wara, i. e. Potter's Place) near the last cave, but choked by stones and earth. It comprises four sections, divided by four pillars, and decreasing in breadth towards an empty recess, with handsome, gigantic figures on each side. Extent, 31 feet by 57.

Ghana (or the Oil Shop), a group of small rooms with little worth notice, except a figure of Ganes, and a lingam of Mahdew. Near there is another angular group.

Nelkunt Mahdew.—At the entrance is a figure of Nundee, the bull, much worn. Thence up a few steps, between two figures, to the cave, with a recess and the lingam of Mahdew at the end of it, approached by 15 pillars, in sections. Swammy Kartick, on one side, stands opposite Ganes, deprived of his trunk. Near the latter is a figure of Sursuttee, and figures of Luchmee flank the door of the recess. Length, 69 feet.

Rameshwur (or Rameshwar, i.e. Lord of Rama) is marked by a figure of Nundee and a cistern of water in front. The entrance is supported by four pillars and two pilasters of some beauty. In the recess is a temple of Mahdew. There is a profusion of figures in this cave, all wearing ornate head-dresses, while in former caves they have curled hair. On the right of the recess is a group of skeletons said to be a miser and his family praying for food, while the thieves carry off his money. Near the recess are groups of Mahdew, playing at Chourur; of Bouannee Mysaer; Swammy Kartick and his peacock; the Nuptials of Jeenuck Rajah, &c. Many of the pillars are elaborately carved. Length, 104 feet. There are three or four caves between this and Keylas. "The Rameswarra is the most complete, and the sculpture the best, of any temple here, though much in the same style as those surrounding the Keylas."—*Ferguson*.

Keylas (or Kylas, i.e. Paradise).—This wonderful cave has a fine front in an area 138 feet by 18, cut through the rock, with a cistern on one side. On each side of the handsome gateway is a projection reaching to the first storey, much sculptured, and adorned with battlements. Over the gate is a balcony. The passage through the gateway is richly carved, and has Bouannee, Ustlorga, and Guinees, on the right and left. You now enter a vast area, 247 feet by 100, cut down through the solid rock (100 feet in some parts) to make room for an immense temple of the complex pyramidal form, about 90 feet high, the style of which, and the variety, profusion, and minuteness of ornament beggar all description. This temple is connected with a gateway by a bridge cleft out of the rock in the course of excavating it. Beneath this bridge, at the end opposite the entrance, is a figure of Bouannee on a lotus, with two elephants joining their trunks over her head. On each side of the passage, under the bridge, is an elephant larger than life, one having lost his head, the other his trunk. There are ranges of apartments behind them, decorated with figures. Beyond the elephants are two square obelisks, 38 feet high, tapering towards their summits. It is not easy to give a clear account of the details of this complicated building without a plan, but the following description may help the reader. Exterior of centre building below.—Passing through the gateway already mentioned, you enter the wide area which surrounds the whole, bordered by a colonnade; and, proceeding under a small bridge, pass a solid square mass, which supports the bull Nurdew, stationed above, with the sides profusely sculptured with pillars and figures. You then come to a passage and another small bridge, between gigantic figures of Rajah Bhoj, and of Guttorhuj with his ten hands. At the end of this passage is the grand temple, which is ascended in the upper storey by means of flights of steps, which we pass for the present. The sides of

the temple below project here and there, and are adorned with sculptures of the battles of Ram and Roun, with Hunoona on the right and Kero Pando on the left; the heads of the elephants, lions, horses, &c., looking as though they supported the temple. The low is the principal weapon in these battles, but maces and straight swords appear. Its eastern extremity is composed of three distinct chapels, adorned with sculpture. Centre above, or interior.—The gateway consists of three narrow rooms, and one on each side. From the centre room, crossing the bridge, you ascend by steps to a square room, containing Nundee, the bull. A window on each side faces the obelisk in the area below. Then cross the second bridge and ascend by steps to a handsome portico supported by two pillars and two pilasters joining it to the body of the grand temple, which you enter by four steps between two gigantic figures. The temple, which is 104 feet by 61, is supported by four rows of pillars, besides pilasters on each side, from which recesses project. That on the right was connected with a three storied cave, called Lunka, by a bridge which fell 150 years ago. The painted ceiling is in good preservation. At the upper end is a recess and a temple of Mahdew. The doors on each side of this recess lead to platforms giving access to the series of five chapels, at the eastern extremity, all elaborately ornamented. The right hand of the large area, or colonnade, surrounding the grand temple, offers little worthy of notice, except the Lunka cave, above-mentioned, which is now inaccessible, except by a ladder. On the left hand of the area, you ascend to an upper storey, called Pur Lunka, to a fine temple of Mahdew, with Nundee at the entrance. The whole of this is in excellent preservation, supported by masonry pillars, and ornamented with well sculptured figures. The ceiling was painted, but is darkened by the smoke of fires, which they say were lit by Arungzeb to efface some of the figures. Descending from Pur Lunka, you pass through a curved passage to a verandah, in open compartments, ornamented with a complete pantheon of the personages of the Hindoo mythology; including Mahdew, Goura Parwuttee, Vishnu, Luchmee, Brhama, Krishna, &c., forming a series of 43 groups, accompanied by subordinate and other symbolical figures. "After the successful attempt at a small rock-cut model of one of their own temples, it is not wonderful that the Brahmins should attempt something of the same class on a larger scale; though some powerful motive must have existed to induce them to attempt anything so splendid as the Keylas. In it there is no trace of the forms or ordinances of the caves I have just been describing (the Teen Tal, &c.). Everything is Brahminical, everything is copied from structural buildings; and had it been cut out of a rock on a plain (its proper situation), no stranger would have suspected that it was a monolith, without at least a most careful examination of its structure. If, as I suppose, was the case, it was undertaken to mark the triumph of the divites over the Buddhist faith, it was a noble idea; and whatever faults may be inherent in the design, we owe to it not only the most splendid excavation in India, but we are also fortunate in possessing a record of the architecture of its date in so imperishable a form as may hereafter help us to make important historical deductions. The greatest fault inherent in the design is the situation in which the Keylas stands—being literally, as at Dhunnar—a temple standing in a pit. From this circumstance the gateway (or *jopura*) and screen in front, entirely hide the temple

from view outside; and, when in the interior court, the space is so confined that the spectator can never get to a sufficient distance to get a good general view; and, look which way he will, he has always the perpendicular scarp of the pit higher than the temple itself.

"It would perhaps be going too far to assert that the builders of the great pagoda at Tanjore were the excavators of the Kailas; and it would certainly take up more time and space than I can afford here, to attempt to prove it; but so strong is the evidence, not only from the similarity of styles, but also from history, (I should rather say, tradition), that I have no doubt in my own mind that the Chola, or at least some of the Karnata Rajahs, were the excavators of this temple, and the restorers of Sivite worship in the Deccan. My own impression is, that we must ascribe this to either Rajah Rajendra or Keri Kala Cholan; and that, consequently, the date given by Meer Ali Khan to Sir Charles Mallet is very near the truth, if applied to this excavation, at least; and that it was in the first half of the ninth century of our era. The external gateway is exactly one of the gopuras which adorn all the temples of the south, and are unknown in the north. Whether it had ever the pyramidal top with which all these are adorned it is not very easy now to determine. The colonnade which surrounds the area in which the temple stands is of course more modern than the temple itself, probably considerably so, as the style is different, and resembles more the northern style than anything in the temple. Of a still more modern date is the beautiful temple of Lanka (or Lunka) in the northern scarp of the rock. I should also mention that the Vimana itself is the only thing here of a purely southern type; its adjuncts are less so; and the caves, both on the north and south sides, have much more affinity with the northern styles than with those found on the south of the Krishna. Lanka, situated above the colonnade in the northern scarp of the Kailas, was, from its position evidently executed subsequently to the great temple, and, from its design, I should think it was not less than one or two centuries later. Its details all belong to the northern styles and are bold and good. Indeed, as a specimen of cave architecture, I consider it the finest and best designed in the whole series. The pillars, which would be clumsy and heavy in a structural building, are elegant and appropriate when viewed in conjunction with the mass of rock they support. There are very few sculptures, and these are not remarkable either for execution or design."—*Fergusson*.

Dus Outar, or *Dus Avatar* (i. e. Ten Incarnations), is a short distance from Kailas, and rather difficult of approach, from being blocked up with earth and falling stones. A shrine of Nundi, the bull, stands in the court-yard. The middle of the area floor is occupied by what was once a handsome square apartment, approached by a verandah, and supported by massy square pillars; but the whole is much worn by the weather. In the temple of Mahadev above are eight rows of pillars, all plain, except the front row. The walls are adorned with figures, among which the *Dus Outar*, or ten incarnations, are conspicuous. Length 93½, breadth, 102 feet.

Ten Tal (or Three Storeys), to the southward of *Dus Outar*. It is entered through a good gate, 11 feet high, left as the rock was hewn, leading to an open area with a cistern in it. The front has eight square pillars and two pilasters, in each storey, all plain. At the end of the pillars in the lower storey is a gigantic figure of *Siva* in a raised recess. There are other

figures of *Sukur Achary*, *Adnant*, etc. Ascending some fine stairs you enter the noble verandah of the second storey, with a figure of *Jum* seated opposite the entrance, and at the extremity a large figure of *Luchmon*. The pillars are square and plain. Ascending to the third storey, the entrance of which is surrounded by niched figures of *Sey Dew*, *Luk-kool*, *Bheem*, *Arjun*, and *Dhurm Rajah*, the five sons of *Pandoo*. Opposite them are *Oodo*, *Mado*, *Penda*, and *Sudan*. Farther on are 14 sitting figures with curled hair; then a vestibule with standing and sitting figures; and then a gigantic figure of *Ram* on an altar, with his attendants. These rooms are from 110½ to 117½ feet long.

Bhurtt Chuttherghun (or *Dookya Ghur-Dakhya Ghari*), a cave of two storeys, with the staircase choked up, taking its name from the two brothers of *Ram-chunder*, whose figures are its principal ornaments. Length, 1½ feet. The last three caves are "particularly interesting to the antiquarian as pointing out the successive steps by which the *Bhuddist* caves merged into *Brahminical*."—*Fergusson*.

Biskurma or *Viswakurma ka Joompre*, (i. e. the Carpenter's Hovel).—According to the legend already referred to, *Biskurma*, the artificer of *Ram*, or the creator of the world, being disturbed while employed upon building these caves, cut his finger in his hurry, and then retired to this cave, where there is a figure of him holding his finger. The form of this beautiful structure is unique and elegant, with a light and elegantly carved portico of six round pillars, approached by an area cut out of the rock between arcades resting on square pillars. Above the portico is a balcony or gallery, leading to the temple within, which has an arched roof, in the style of *Kanara* in *Salsette*, and *Elkera*, at the top of the *Bhore Ghat*. This roof rests on slender pillars, and on the corbels over them are rows of sitting figures, men and women alternately. At the upper end is the figure of *Biskurma* (or *Bhudda*) with two attendants; behind whom is the *daghopa*, or altar, 24 feet high. Length and breadth, 83 feet by 43½; height to centre of arch, 35 feet. Area in front, 49 feet square.

"Of the *Bhuddist* group the principal cave is the so-called *Viswakarma*, the only chaitya cave of the series. It is neither so large as those at *Krell* and *Salsette*, nor is it so rich in its details as the two chaityas at *Ajunta*. Still it has beauties of its own which render it highly interesting. Its exterior courtyard, or area, and the simple lines of the front form, to my eye, a more pleasing exterior than that of any of the others, at least at present; though it is impossible now to judge of what their effect may have been when their galleries and wooden decorations were complete. It differs from all others in having what we should call a triple, or Venetian window in the centre; which, externally, is more pleasing than the great arch in the others. Internally the design of the temple is marked with considerable elegance and simplicity. The two pillars that support the gallery over the entrance are rich and handsome; the 28 others are simple octagons, changing in one part to 16 sides, and of great elegance."—*Fergusson*. It appears to have been erected between the 6th and 9th centuries.

Dehr Warra (or the Outcasts' Quarter).—The large cave of this group is a fine one. It commands a fine prospect of the tank, town, and valley of *Ellora*. Over the front a cascade rushes down in the rainy season to the plain below. Two seats of stone run parallel to each other along the floor, down the whole depth of the cave, at the end of which are recessed figures

as usual. The dimensions are 110 feet by 70, but it is very low.

Then continuing our journey we proceed for 17 miles to *\$Phoolmurry*, and thence per Route 51, for 12½ miles to *\$Asseerghur*, Route 13.

ROUTE 53.

Proceed W. by N.

AHMADNAGAR TO BHEWNDY, VIA JOON-EER, MALSEIJ GHAT, AND CALLIAN (KALYAN).

DISTANCE, 87½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar to Soopa	16	1
Wurjura	11	1
Bhela	12	7
Peempulwundee	9	2
Jooneer	11	5
Mhur (Murra)	11	4
Kalyan (Callian, Calian)	8	7
Bhewndy (Bhewndee, Bhiwadi)	6	4
	87	7

Leave *Ahmadnagar* (Route 5), proceed along a made road, cross the *Seena* river, ½ mile, which rises in the *Ahmadnagar* Collectorate, flows S.E. through it, as well as that of *Sholara* (Sholapur), and falls into the *Beema* river in lat. 71° 22', long. 93° 10', then pass on to *\$Kurgaum*, 1½; *\$Tass*, 4½ miles; thence proceed up an ascent, cross the *Wulumbee* river to *\$Kamburgaum*, 4½ miles; and also six nullahs, then down a descent to *\$Soopa*, 4½; *\$Hunga*, 2½; and 1½ farther brings us to the town of

\$ PARNAIR (Parner).

Territory, *Ahmadnagar* Collectorate, Civil Authority, Collector at *Ahmadnagar*. Encamping ground on the banks of the *Purasee* river, on which this place is situated. Bazaar, well supplied. Market on Sundays.

Thence proceed over an indifferent road, cross a nullah, also the *Hunga* river to *\$Pona Waree*, 2½ miles; then descend the *Gunnesh Khind*, 2½ miles, the road across which is impassable for carts; and 1½ miles brings us to *\$Wurjura*; thence the country appears rugged and undulating, and the road practicable for laden cattle; pass on to *\$Lonee*, 3½; *\$Aikoo-see*, 3½; *\$Padlee*, 1½ mile; then cross a nullah to *\$Bhela*, 3½ miles; proceed on to *\$Rajoorree*, 3½; cross the *Krishnawunttee* river to *\$Peempulwundee*, 5½; *\$Kawarree*, 2½; *\$Oomrus*, 1½; *\$Wuzur*, 2½; situated on the *Knookee* river; then pass on to *\$Tewarree*, 1½; *\$erolee* (Boozoorgh), ½ mile; and we then enter the

POONAH (Poona, Punah) COLLECTORATE,

Which is bounded on the N. by *Ahmadnagar* Collectorate, E. by that Collectorate and *Sholapur*, S. and S.W. by *Sattara*, and W. by the *Tanna* (Thánah) Collectorate, has an area of 43,816 square miles, lies between lat. 17° 53' and 19° 26', and long. 75° 10', is 300 miles long from N. to S., has a very irregular breadth, is subdivided into 8 Talookas, viz., *Bhimathadi* (Beimthurree), *Hawel*, *Indapur*, *Khel* (Kheir), *Mawal*, *Pabal*, *Purander* (Poorundhar), and *Shiwner*

(Sewner), extending from N. to S., which contain 1174 villages, 900 of which belong to the British Government, has a population of 686,006, chiefly composed of Christians, Guzeraters, Hindus, Jews, Jains, Lingayats, Mus'ims (many of the *Borah* tribe, chiefly agriculturists), and *Mahrattas*.

The great bulk of the population of this Collectorate is agricultural, a needy and unthrifty class in general; the villages being in the hands of a banyan or merchant who furnishes capital to pay the land revenue, and monopolises the products of the soil. But British rule has a tendency to break up this system by opening a direct access to government officials, and encouraging personal independence. This, with the revision of the assessment, and the exemptions allowed on behalf of irrigation, has worked beneficially to the people at large; though it will take generations to raise them from the abject condition into which they have sunk. "To understand (says Mrs. Postane, in her *Western India*) the social character and position of those who are really the *Hindoo people*, it is necessary to live much in the tested field, to travel in unfrequented portions of the country, and associate freely with their unsophisticated inhabitants. The sufferings of the very poorest are almost incredible; and were they not a patient and enduring and an ignorant people, they would find abundant incentive to seek the amelioration their condition so much requires. Habitual degradation has created an apathy of mind in the *Hindoo* which may pass for contentment; but the fact seems rather to suggest fresh reason for commiseration, when it is remembered that the same circumstances which have disabled him from taking an interest in the world he lives in, are those which have degraded him to his present state, and rendered his privations unrivalled by those of any other people of the same class, to be found probably in the world. All that he has of this world's goods is a hut or covering of leaves, erected in the midst of a desert waste, a bamboo jungle, or a mountain strath. Here he raises a little grain of the coarsest kind, which in its undressed state satisfies the hunger of his craving family. He has neither clothes nor bed; and were the ground beneath his feet less sterile than it is, it would be taken from him and taxed."

There are few towns of importance in this part of India; small villages are sprinkled over the country, inhabited chiefly by husbandmen, whose earnings are very small. The implements are of the rudest sort. Field labourers receive about 3 pice, or 1½ d. a day. Their usual food is a handful of grain, coarse vegetables, and a little ghee; to which a dish of milk or some curds, called *dhye*, may be added by those who own a few goats. The huts are built of mud, about four feet in height, before which their owners, when the day's work is over, crouch on the ground smoking the *calium* or small bubble-bubble, made of a cocoa-nut shell. If a house of a better description is seen it belongs to the *patele* (magistrate) or *thakoor* (head man) of the village, and perhaps to the landed proprietor. But these are uncommon. The women attend to the flocks; but there are also shepherds by profession in every village.

"Another, and a remarkable class of villagers are the *Wagheries*. These men, as mighty hunters, are considered outcasts from society. The better caste *Hindoo*s, who live on pulse and grain, regard their flesh-devouring propensities with horror, and the *Mohammadans*, however poor, loath the men who tract the wild boar to his den and devour his unclean carcass." Their countenances are so peculiar that they are easily distinguishable among the rest of the

population. They are generally attached, as shikaries or hunters, to the establishment of European sportsmen. "The Wagherie has a bright restless eye, and a wild and independent bearing, and his features evidence the existence of more powerful passions than is common to the general character of the Hindoos. The facility with which habit has enabled these Wagheries to trace, not only the wild boar, but chevahs, tigers, bears, and every description, is really wonderful. The information they give is correct, and their endurance of fatigue in the pursuit of sport unrivalled. For days together, over rocky hills and steep ravines, across mountain torrents, and through all most impervious jungle, these men patiently track the footmarks of their prey; and no good shikarie will ever allow an animal to escape him, whom he has once seen in its lair, or received Rubba, or news of, from a neighbouring village." He wears nothing but a roll of coloured cloth round his head under the most scorching sun, omits to shave his hair, and is fond of liquors. The Beels of Guzerat, and of the Nerbudda, the Rammooses tribes of the Deccan, the Kolies, in the glens of the Concan, and the Kossains in the deserts round Cutch, are all varieties of the Wagheries, with a strong resemblance in their lawless and unsettled habits, and their excellence as hunters of wild animals.

But indigent as the people of the villages are, there is a class still lower. "It is not uncommon to observe on a sandy and sterile plain, bounded by hills, fit covert only for the tiger and the jackal, grass tufts, so small that they resemble art hills, rather than the abode of a human family. From this shelter a few denuded creatures emerge, gazing in stupid wonder on the passing stranger. An aged man, a tottering crone, and a group of urchins, usually appear; the mother of these last, probably engaged in cultivating a plot of ground, or in bringing water, in a broken vessel, from the neighbouring pool. On this spot these children have been born; and there they will probably yield up their miserable existence. A handful of coarse red grain supplies their food, and a spring of brackish water their simple beverage. Beyond this humble state, wants, interests, and sympathies are unknown to them; and thus they vegetate like the grasses of the plain, without knowledge and without hope. Their language is a rude patois, distinct from that of the district, and quite unintelligible to the traveller; while they regard a stranger with the alarm one might be supposed to feel if undefended, and in the power of a wild and dangerous animal, and fly shrieking to their hut on his approach."—*Mrs. Postans*.

The only manufactures are coarse cotton cloths, paper, and leather (of which the boots and harness sold in Bombay are made), &c. The country is intersected by mountainous ridges from the Western Ghâts, which extend S.E., gradually lessening until they disappear in the plains of the Nizam's territory. It is well watered by the Moola Moota, Goor, and Yeil, all of which rise near Punan from the Bhema, into which the Neera, which rises in the Collectorate of Sattara, N. of Mahabuleswar, flows 80 miles S.E., and forms the boundary between the Collectorate of Sattara and Punah, falls about 160 miles from the source of the Goor. The climate is remarkably healthy for Europeans, the annual fall of rain averages 13 inches in June, when the country about here has the appearance of a parched waste; then E. winds and great aridity prevail, the body becomes excessively dry, and windows, doors, &c., all shrink. The chief productions are Cercule grains, potatoes, cotton at

Indapore only, Mauritius sugar cane, paper, coarse cloths, leather, &c. The principal roads are viz.:

1. From Poona to Bombay, Solapoor, Ahmadnagar, Nasick, and Sattara, via the Neera Bridge.
2. The metalled road with side drains in the Gusha Ghora of the Kheir Pergunnah, along which vast quantities of wool is brought down to the coast.
3. The road which intersects the Indapoor and Bheemthurry Pergunnahs.

The educational establishments comprise the English and Sanscrit College, at the town of Poona, several Government Schools, but the Poorbunder ones have been closed. Trees are scarce in this district, and principally consist of the Melia Azadirachta, Cactus, and Euphorbia. *Railways*, see *Bradshaw's Overland Guide*. *Telegraphs* to all parts of India and Ceylon.

At Dapoorie, are the Botanical Gardens, organised in 1829, and attached to the government premises. The Hewra District Garden was planted by Dr. Gibson in 1837, for the purpose of raising indigenous products for the use of public departments, and the introduction of exotic articles of culture, which might be taken up by the ryots with a view to their own profit, and prove of ultimate advantage to the country generally. It is, in short, a dépôt for the supply of medical stores, and a nursery for the propagation of useful medicinal plants and trees. The following is a list of articles sold at this dépôt: Nepal pepper; there is a long yellow podded pepper produced in Guzerat and Scinde, but it has by no means the flavour of that raised in the Deccan; Mauritius sugar and implee, Senna; Taraxacum, a very important medicine now in Indian practice; and Hyosciamus. Among the exotic trees are the Divi divi, first sent here by Dr. Wallich, and excellent for tanning, as it contains more of the tanning principle than any other tree known. Sappan wood, another tree important in the arts. Brazil wood trees, sent by Dr. Royle. Mahogany trees, raised from Calcutta seed ten years ago. Olive trees. Logwood trees, now extensively spread, and old enough to furnish plenty of colouring matter.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1604. The Sultan of Ahmadnagar granted this district as Jaghire to Mallojee (grandfather of Sevaji), the Maratha chief.
1637. Shaljee (the father of that celebrated chief, the founder of the Mahratta kingdom, succeeds him.
1663. Shaista Khan captures it for the emperor Aurungzib, but is surprised at Poona, and his son and forces cut to pieces; but a reinforcement from Delhi restores him.
1667. Aurungzib restores it to Sevaji, who had succeeded his father. Sambajee then rules it. Khan Jehan (Aurangzib's general captures it, and puts Sambajee to death. Sevajee (Sho) governs it, a combat ensues for the succession, and Sambajee (his cousin) has Kolapoor given to him. Balajee Biswanat (a Brahmin) the 1st Peishwa, acts as his minister, adroitly manages the government, and concludes a treaty with the Moghul Emperor, by which all Sevaji's territories are secured to his master, and at his death the consummate, restless, and insatiable Bajee Rao, his son, succeeds him.
- Prithi Nithi, who concluded the compromise with Saho and Sambajee, unsuccessfully endeavours to supplant him.

- Bajee Rao obtains several valuable acquisitions of territory, nominally for Saho, but virtually for himself.
- Nadir Shah invades it, but soon withdraws, and then Bajee Rao pursues his course of aggrandisement.
1730. The celebrated Chief of the Ramosis, *Dhumaji*, seized the Peishwa Balaji and the Chief of Purandar, the latter of whom he most cruelly tortured; they were rescued from his hands by Palaji Jatu (afterwards Sir Naik of the Ramosis), whose descendants reside near Sasur, supported by a pension of £500 per annum, allowed them by the British government.
1739. Bajee Rao dispossesses the Portuguese of Bassein and Salsette.
- Saho gives that minister these acquisitions. The British government in India become alarmed at Bajee Rao's attempt to form a maritime force, and enter into a treaty with his brother.
- The Peishwa dies, leaves three sons, the eldest Balaje (Balaji) Rao succeeds him as minister, after a severe contest with Priti Nidi, who is supported by the Rajah of Berar and the Guicowar.
- Saho becomes childish, transfers his power (at the instigation of his consort, Sawatri Bai) to the Peishwa, on condition that the royal title must be retained by the descendant of Savaji, and dies in.
- 1749, when Ram Rajah (the posthumous son of Sevaji 2nd) succeeds, he having been kept concealed by his grandfather, the Tara Bai.
- The Peishwa Balaji now becomes Chief of the Marathas, removes the seat of government to Poona (henceforth considered the capital), and pursues his intrigues successfully until the celebrated battle of Paneeput (fought between the Marathas and Afghans), at which he was killed in.
1761. Then Madhoo Rao (a minor) succeeded him; his uncle, Ragoda, administered the government, but on his arriving at maturity, refused to give it up; a contest ensued, when Ragoda was made captive.
1772. Madhoo Rao sends for Ragoda and Narain Rao (his own brother and successor), entreats them to carry on the government in unison, and then dies.
- Narain Rao soon afterwards places Ragoda under restraint, but, being murdered, the latter prince (strongly suspected of being privy to that deed) succeeds him as Peishwa; after which
- The consort of Narain Rao is delivered of a son, asserted by Ragoda to be *spurious*. A strong party supports the infant's claim, and Ragoda applies to the Indian government, pending which negotiation the Portuguese prepare to take possession of Bassein and Salsette; but, as a precautionary measure, the Indian government seize upon those territories, which in
1773. By the treaty of Surat, are formally ceded to them in perpetuity, on condition that a military force shall join the Peishwa's army at Cambay (Kambayat), which is de-patched by the Bombay government, under the command of Colonel Keating, but which the Bengal government order to be withdrawn, and send Colonel Upton to Poona to conclude another treaty, the stipulations of which were never carried into effect.
1773. Two parties now contest for the administration of this district, the Morabates and Furnaveses. The former desire to name Ragoda regent, the latter to call in French intervention.
- The Bengal government now order the Bombay government to support Ragoda. 5,000 troops are de-patched for that purpose, and a new treaty concluded, which secures to that prince the regency until the rival claimant becomes of age, and also the Peishwaship, if it is clearly proved that his birth was *spurious*; but if, on the other hand, he is shown to be the son of the deceased Peishwa, then Ragoda should share the government with him.
- A British force under Colonel Goddard, accompanied Ragoda within a few miles of Poona, but retreated, became surrounded by the Marathas, and entered into a convention, which was never ratified, and Colonel Goddard returned to Surat in.
- 1779, when the Poona Durbar insisted on the surrender of Salsette, which being refused, hostilities recommenced.
- Colonel Goddard captured Ahmadabad and Bassein, and a treaty was concluded between the Indian government and Scindia.
1780. Dadji, one of the chiefs of the Ramosis tribe, rendered himself noted for having committed 1110 burglaries (the most lucrative of which was that in a banker's house at Chamaragonda, from which he carried £20,000, or 2 lakhs of Rupees). He was captured by stratagem, owing to the Peishwa's Consort declaring that she would not taste food until he was killed. The natives state that "he wore a *falsetta* which rendered his whole body invulnerable, and that the executioner was unable to decapitate him;" upon which orders were given to saw off his hands and feet, upon which the chief asked for a knife, made an incision with it in his left arm, extracted a valuable stone therefrom, and then ordered the executioners (three in number) to decapitate him at a blow, or he would rush at their throats and tear them to pieces.
1791. Omiah (Umaji), son of Dadji Naik, the Ramosis "*Rob Roy*," another celebrated Ramosis plunderer, born at Ehiwadi (Bhewndy).
1795. Madero Narain died, and Bajee Rao (Ragoda's son) was placed upon this *Musnud* by Scindia, who thenceforth ruled him. The Mahrattas and the Nizam waged war, but the Convention of Kurdish put a stop to those hostilities.
1802. Dadji Naik died at the Hill Fort of Purandar. The Peishwa, being routed in a battle fought at Poona against Scindia and Holkar, proceeds to Bassein, and there enters into a defensive alliance with the Indian government.
- 1803, The Ramosis en masse seized the Fort of Purandar and defended it against the Peishwa, Baji Rao, for upwards of seven months, and only evacuated when the British had agreed to assist the Peishwa, who seized all their property and expatriated them.
1804. Two treaties entered into between the Peishwa and the Indian governments, but the former pursues a policy well calculated to overthrow and subvert the British power in India.
- 1812-13. The Indian government become arbitrators between the Peishwa, the chiefs of Colapore, Sawunt Warree, and the S. Mahratta Jaghiredars, but his claim to the sovereignty of Cola-

pore is disallowed, and his enmity towards the British increases.

816. The Peishwa desires to arrange his dispute with the Guicowar, suggests that *Gungadhar Shastri* (that prince's minister) should repair to his court to assist at the settlement; but that acute diplomatist, well knowing the despicable character of the Peishwa, felt considerable reluctance to undertake the mission; but the Indian government having *guaranteed* his safety, he proceeded to the Court of Poona, where he was *most treacherously* received with cordial marks of friendship, and being *pressingly* invited, after having declined the honour *several times*, as if he had a *presentiment* of his fate, accompanied that sovereign and his rascally minion Trimbeejee on a pilgrimage to visit the celebrated temple at Punderpoor, and on his return from his devotions was *basely murdered* by some of Trimbeejee's attendants. The British Resident demanded the person of that minion, who, after much delay, was handed over to them, confined in the Fort of Tannah, from which he escaped and raised the entire Maratha power up in arms against the Indian government, which demanded from him certain terms to secure the peace and security of Hindustan, to which he most reluctantly assented.

The Indian Government then withdrew some of their troops and marched them against the Pindarees, who now had become extremely troublesome.

Bajee Rao then concentrated a large army at Poona, and the British troops withdrew to Kirkee, and in

- 1818, he yielded up his pretensions to sovereign power, and accepted a princely pension, adopted Nana Sahib as his son, died at Benares, and left all his wealth, &c., to that miscreant, who assumed the title of Peishwa, in which capacity the Indian Government refused to recognise him, hence his antipathy to the British, and the reason why he joined the rebels in 1857-58-59, and endeavoured to stir the district into rebellion.

1827. Omiah (Umaji), another of their chiefs, who was born in 1791, A.D., at Bhiwadi (two miles N.E. of the Purandar Hill, and 16 from Poonah, Poonah), was actively engaged as a marauder, he attacked the Nizam's cavalry, and was wounded and taken prisoner. He then committed a daring robbery about 18 miles from Panwell, was imprisoned for twelve months, and there learned to write and read. He was addicted to drinking until he received a blow when intoxicated, and then became a water drinker. After the expiration of his incarceration he commenced his old career, was captured, entered the British service, left it, became a plunderer, but was eventually captured and executed by the Indian government.

1859. Nana Sahib is now wandering in the fastnesses of the forests of Nepal, hotly pressed by the British troops.

And $\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther brings us to the town of

JOONER (Junnar. Junir).

Territory, the Deccan. Civil Authority, Collector at Poonah. Good encamping ground in the Nagohra Bakh, where there are some beautiful shady trees, a tank, and a well, with excellent water, Bazaar, well supplied.

This is a walled town and fort, on the Kukri (or Kookree) river, near the Ahmednugger Hills, and is remarkable for its cave temples. Since 1841 the town has been improved, out of a grant made by the government of Bombay. Its fortress was built in 1436.

The Caves are in the hills to the south and north of the town, at the distance of one to two miles. Those on the south side are nothing but small cells, each of which has a bench at one end. They are arranged in sets, with a temple to each set. One of the temples, the westernmost, has a highly ornamented but unfinished front, in which the lotus flower and the elephant are figured. Its roof is supported by octagonal pillars.

On the north side of the town the principal temple is in a more perfect state than the one just mentioned. It presents a circular porch, resting on four pillars, in the capitals of which are lions, elephants, and rhinoceroses, carved in pairs. The body of the temple is about sixty feet square, and has a sort of semicircular aisle on one side. All the columns which support the roof are in the style of those in the entrance, except six at the further end, which are quite plain. Small cells are placed along the sides.

These temples, both north and south, are now disused, and are of very early date. Two inscriptions, given by Dr. Bird (*Caves of Western India*), state that they are dedicated as pious acts of faith by Kalata and by his son, supposed to be of the Shalivahana era.

At the distance of eight miles from Jooner, is the *Harichandragurh hill fort*, situated on a peak, which commands a view of some of the most magnificent scenery of the western ghats. The precipice at one part falls sheer down, at a very slight inclination, to the depth of 3,000 feet at least, to the Concan below, which is seen spread out before the eye like a map, with the sea just visible in the distance.

From Jooner proceed to

§ *Bulawaree*, 3½ miles. Next comes

§ *Dingora*, 2 miles, standing at the confluence of the Wurra and Amba rivers. The Wurra rises on the eastern declivity of the western ghats, in lat. 17° 18', long. 73° 46', flowing south-east for 80 miles, dividing the Sattara territory from that of Kolapore, and falls into the Krishna, in lat. 16° 50'; long. 74° 36'. The Amba river also rises in the western ghats, in lat. 18° 40', long. 73° 23'; and after flowing south-west for 20 miles, and then north-west for 30 miles, falls into the Indian Ocean in lat. 18° 50'; long. 73°.

Our road now proceeds through a narrow valley, and at the end of two miles we reach

§ *Peempulgaum*. Thence pass on to § *Pangra*, 2½ miles; and 1½ mile beyond stands the town of

§ MHUR (Murra).

Territory, the Deccan. Civil Authority, Collector of Poona. Military Authority, Officer Commanding at Poona. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Coolies can be hired.

Then proceed for 4½ miles, through a valley formed by two high mountain ranges, to the summit of the Malsei, or Malsij ghāt, in the western ghats; a pass which is practicable for unladen elephants and camels, and for laden bullocks and coolies. It is rather steep in some parts, the track being made, but broken, with a deep precipice on one side. Going down a steep descent, we enter

THE NORTHERN CONCAN (Route 1) and the COLLECTORATE OF TANNAH. Cross a nullah, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; after which pass along an ascending and descending winding road, through lofty mountain ranges, for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, to $\S$ *Teulce*, situated at the foot of the ghât. Then cross the Kaloo river, to *Koombulpara*, 1 mile. Next, to $\S$ *Niharee*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; good encamping ground among trees, on the high ground above the river. Then cross a broad, deep, and rocky nullah, at four different places, to $\S$ *Pagnee*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; then $\S$ *Wysakra*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, situated on the Kunakera river. Thence pass along a level road, winding among hills, but free from jungle, to $\S$ *Takowra*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; $\S$ *Keelkeelakapara*, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; $\S$ *Oomrolee* (Bulgaum), $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Thence parallel to the ghats, past $\S$ *Ambolla*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; $\S$ *Neewulpara*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Oomburpara*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Seola*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Murhay*, $\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Murkeekapara*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Moorbar*, $1\frac{1}{2}$. From this, through a thick, jungly, hilly road, practicable for carts, to $\S$ *Wanglee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; $\S$ *Kessoor*, $\frac{3}{4}$; $\S$ *Potgaum*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Keelnee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Bapsee*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Geelce*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Rahata*, 1. Then cross the Ooasari river, here broad, deep, and rapid, at times, but with little water in the dry season. Pass $\S$ *Kambo*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; $\S$ *Worpa*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Mahul*, $\frac{1}{2}$; $\S$ *Shehur*, 1; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther is

- $\S$ **CALLIAN (Kalyan, Callianee, Callian).**

One of the chief towns of the Tannah Collectorate, and a station on the Great Indian Peninsula line. It is a place of great antiquity, with many remains of buildings in its neighbourhood.

Thence travellers can proceed to Bombay per rail or boat; then along a good road across an open country, for $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to $\S$ *Bheundy* (Bhiwadi); the Ramoos (the Indian Rob Roy), was a native (Route 2). The traveller can proceed by another Route, via *Pooma*, but the above is much shorter and better, as the thick jungle and water-courses (nullahs) from the Ghât to *Goelce*, render it very difficult from June 1st to December 15th inclusive.

ROUTE 54.

Proceeding N.W. by W., in the Mouth of May from the Rowra Ghât.

AHMADNAGGAR TO DEMAUN, VIA THE ROWRA GHAT.

DISTANCE ABOUT 191 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar to <i>Katee Para</i> , beyond the Rowra Ghât, via Route 5, reversed }	136	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Myse Kudduk</i>	2	3
<i>Hummunt Mal-ka-Para</i>	12	1
<i>Dhurmpoor</i>	12	5
<i>Kuchegaum</i>	9	2
<i>Baldee Para</i>	8	5
<i>D-maun Chota</i>	10	6
	191	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave *Ahmadnagar* (Route 40) and proceed, via Route 5, to $\S$ *Katee Para*, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond the foot of the *Rowra Ghât* (Route 5); pass on to $\S$ *Myse Kudduk*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; then enter the

TERRITORY OF ATTAWERE AND COLLECTORATE OF TANNAH (Route 1); pass $\S$ *Moodargaum*, *Peepulpara*, *Gurree* (standing on the Kotela river, in which water is obtained from pools 4 and 5 feet deep, with

encamping ground on its banks); thence ascend the *Mamara Buree*, which is 200 yards, with a descent of 230 yards, over which light carts can proceed; pass on to $\S$ *Gunwakee*; cross three nullahs, and the *Kanjuneer river*; thence through dense jungle to $\S$ *Hummunt Mal-ka-Para*, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles, situated close to the *Kanjuneer river*, which crosses, and thence over a stony road, through an undulating open country, pass $\S$ *Rajpooree*; $\S$ *Howda*; $\S$ *Sedee*; $\S$ *Oombur*; $\S$ *Bhel-poodce*; and then cross two small nullahs, and we enter the

GUZERAT TERRITORY (Route 61), and the COLLECTORATE OF SURAT (Route 1); and at the end of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles we reach

THE DHURMPOOR (Dharampur) STATE,

Situated within the jurisdiction of the Collectorate of Surat, bounded on the N. by Banasda, E. by Daung, S. by Penth, and W. by Surat; has an area of 225 square miles; population of 16,650; revenue of £9,100; pays a tribute of £900 to the Indian government, by whom it is protected, and to whom it is tributary; a military force of 105 men, and is governed by a *Râjâ*, who, in 1831, was so embarrassed in circumstances that he was obliged to mortgage the revenues of some of his villages to his creditors, but which arrangement, proving injurious to the welfare of his principality, the Indian government ordered him to rescind, and resume the administration of them. He was formerly tributary to the *Peishwa*, but, by the treaty of *Bassein* (1832), the *chowk* (£900 per annum) was transferred to the Indian government; then proceed to the large and populous town of

$\S$ **DHURMPOOR (Dharampur).**

Territory, Dharampur, Collectorate of Surat (within its jurisdiction). Civil Authority, Collector at Surat. Civil Station at Surat. Military Station at Surat. Encamping Ground, Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence pass $\S$ *Karout*; $\S$ *Wagla*; cross the small *Panjra* river, whose stream is here $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot deep, 5 yards broad, with pebbly bed, to $\S$ *Goobee*; thence proceed through an open country, pass $\S$ *Kuchegaum*, which stands at the end of the $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; then on to $\S$ *Purwasa*; $\S$ *Soondulwara*; $\S$ *Balud*; cross the *Par* river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, here a fine stream, $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot deep, with pebbly bed, and which rises in lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$, long. $73^{\circ} 43'$, on the W. slope of the *Syadree* range, then flows W. through the *Daung* *Râjâ's* territory in Guzerat, and separates

THE STATE OF DHURRUMPOOR from that of

PEINT (Penth),

Situated within the jurisdiction of the Collectorate of Ahmadnagar, in lat. $20^{\circ} 1'$ and $20^{\circ} 27'$, long. $72^{\circ} 58'$ and $73^{\circ} 40'$, is bounded on the N. by Dhurmpoor and the *Daung* *Râjâ's* territory, E. by Ahmadnagar, S. by Tannah Collectorate, and on the W. by that Collectorate and Surat. It contains an area of 75 square miles; population of 55,000; revenue of £2,972, pays a tribute to the Indian government of £336, by whom it is protected, is 46 miles long from E. to W., and 28 broad, and possesses a military force of 100 men.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1842. The *Rajah* died without male heir.

His daughter claimed the sovereignty, but such was untenable according to Mahomedan law, but the Indian government consented

to transfer the state to the husband she might select, provided such alliance had their sanction, and the issue of that marriage would succeed to the Rájáship, which he did on attaining his majority.

1858. The Rájásh joined the Rebels in 1857-58, was captured by the British and executed. The Bhels in this district also revolted, but were put down.

Thence the stream crosses the COLLECTORATE OF BROACH (Route 3), and falls into the Arabian Sea in lat. 20° 32', long. 72° 55'; then continuing our journey for 8½ miles, through an open country interspersed with jungle, we soon reach the large town of

§ BALDEE PAREE.

Territory. Guzerat. Good encamping ground, N.E. Bazaar, well supplied. Tank. There is an immense one full of excellent water to the E.; then cross the Kolke river, 2½ miles, here a stream 6 feet wide and 2 deep; pass on to *Kulul; cross the *Patlera Kar e*, here a creek 200 yards wide, and unfordable at high water; pass *Dulwara, and we enter

THE PORTUGUESE TERRITORY OF

DEMAUN (Route 1),

And at the end of the 8½ miles, we enter the town of §Demaun (Route 1).

ROUTE 55.

Proceeding N.

AHMADNAGAR TO DHOOLIA, VIA PHOOLTAMBA (PHULTAMBA) AND KASSAREE GHAT.

DISTANCE, 115 MILES ½ FURLONG.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar to Rahoree, via Route 5.....	22	7½
Belapur	12	5
Phooltamba (Puultamba)	14	7
Byzapur	14	2
Syeetum	18	2
Bookoond	17	4
Dhoolia (Dhulen)	14	5
	115	0½

Leave Ahmadnagar (Route 40), proceed via Route 5 to Rahoree (Route 5); thence along a good road through a cultivated country, pass §Devnala, 6½; cross the Paira river (Route 5), to §Belapur, 12; dhurmsalla; then proceed to §Goondownee, 5½; *Neemgaum, 3½; §Kurree, 1; §Goondagaum, 3½ miles; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ PHOOLTAMBA

(Phultamba, Pluthana, Pultanah).

Territory. Ahmadnagar. Collectorate of Ahmadnagar. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadnagar. Military Authority, Officer Commanding at Ahmadnagar. Bazaar, well supplied. Dhurmsalla. The great emporium of the Greek trade in ancient times. Lat. 18° 47', long. 74° 40'.

Then cross the Godavary river (Route 5) on which this place stands, here ½ mile wide, with gravelly bed, thick babool jungle on the left bank, and having

an excellent ford for carts in dry weather; thence the road is bad, leads through dense jungle, and in many places quite impracticable for carts, to *Bubtera, 1; then cross a nullah to §Dotra, 5½; §Soorala, 2½ miles; then cross the Saringe river, and at the end of 5½ miles stands the town of

§ BYZAPPOOR.

Territory. Haiderabad (Dakkán). Collectorate of Haiderabad (Dakkán). Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadnagar. Bazaar, well supplied.

This place belongs to the Nizam. Then recross the Saringe river to *Rotagaum, 2; *Bygaum, 3½; *Beelownee, 2½; cross two nullahs to *Narál, 2½; *Paola, 4; *Chigurgaum, 2½; then descend to the *Kassa Ba ee Ghat*, 3½, gradually, by several pathways which are stony and narrow, having thin jungle on each side, but quite impassable for carts, pass *Kassaree, 3; we then enter

THE COLLECTORATE OF CANDEISH (Route 5); then cross the Munnar river (Munnada), which rises in lat. 18° 40', long. 76° 45'; flows E. for 95 miles, and falls into the left bank of the Manjara, in lat. 18° 40', long. 77° 47'; to *Manikpooj, 2½; then cross the Banganga river (Route 5), 2½; and 4 miles beyond stands the town of

§ NAUDGAUM.

Territory. Candesh (but a sequestered portion of the Nizam's territory). Collectorate of Candesh. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia. Military Authority, Officer Commanding at Dhoolia (Dhulen). Bazaar, well supplied. Dhurmsalla.

Thence proceed along a better road through an open country to §Amadree, 7½; then over an easy descent, pass Yehigaum, 5½; then cross the *Mat Durra Pass*, 3, leading over a low hilly range, pass §Syrgaum, 2½; cross the Girna river (Route 2); to §Nandoora, 1; §Pakoora, (Sakora), 2½; thence the country is both jungle and hilly to §Dymagul, 2½; §Iswal, 3½; cross a nullah and the Boree river, which rises in lat. 20° 47', long. 74° 13', flows E. for 50 miles, then N. for 40, and falls into the Taptee (Tapti), opposite the town of *Thalmar*, in lat. 21° 14', long. 75° 4'; to §Nundall, 1½; §Bookoond, 1½; §Joonana, 3½; §Nurwood, 4½; §Wurje, 3; and 3½ miles further brings us to the town of

§DHOOLIA (Dhulen). Route 7. The traveller also can proceed via Malligaum (Routes 59 and 236), which are preferable, and not so long.

ROUTE 56.

Proceed N.N.E.

AHMADNAGAR TO DHURMGAUM, VIA
ADJUNTA (Ajayadit, Ajunta).

DISTANCE, 152½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar to Adjunta (Ajayunt).....	127	1
Adjunta, via Route 52		
Pait Kusba and Poar	14	0
Bamrood	16	0
Girna River	6	0
Erundole	12	0
Dhurmgau	7	0
	152	1

Leave **Ahmadnagar** (Route 40), proceed via Route 53 to § **Adfuna** (*Ajant, Ajunai*); thence the road proceeds down a very stony, steep Ghat, to § **Furda-poor**, 4; then along a bad road, pass § **Patt**; § **Kusba Poor**, 10, situated on the Wujoor river, on which there is confined encamping ground; thence along a good road, which towards the end becomes hilly and very rocky, to § **Gadeenau**, 2; pass § **Tekootie**, 4; § **Lahora**, 4; § **Bamrood**, 6; encamping ground under some tamarind trees; then cross the Girna river (Route 22), to § **Kusgaum**, 2; thence the road becomes good to **Myce**, 12; encamping ground under some trees near the river, and also 1 mile beyond, and 12 miles further brings us to the large walled town of

§ BRUNDOLÉ.

Territory, Candelaish. Collectorate of Candelaish. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia. Encamping ground $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town, on good hard ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Thence pass § **Bambooree**, and at the end of the 7th mile we arrive at the town of

§ DHURUNGAUM.

Territory, Candelaish. Encamping ground on every side. Bazaar, well supplied.

This place does not contain anything remarkable.

ROUTE 57.

Proceeding N.E. by E.

AHMADNAGAR TO JAULNA DIRECT.

DISTANCE 91½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar to Jeoor, via Route 52 ..	9	0
Meersee	8	4½
Karascegaum	17	1
Paectun (Moonjee Paectun)	13	5½
Kailda	9	0
Heera Jankair	12	0
Kajulla	13	1
Jaulna	8	6
	91	2

Leave **Ahmadnagar** (Route 23), proceed via Route 52, to § **Jeoor** (Route 52); thence along a good road, pass § **Mampoor**, 2½ miles; travellers' bangle close at hand; then descend the Jeoor Ghat, which is 3½ furlongs long, and easy for carts; thence along a road intersected by nullahs, pass § **Kospooree**, 2½; § **Meersee**, 3½; § **Dhornagaum**, 2½; § **Wurrool Makal**, 2½; then cross the Palk river to § **Limb**, 2½; § **Mulgum**, 3½; § **Karascegaum**, 2½; § **Gohun**, 2½; § **Tullance**, 2; § **Taklee**, 4½; then cross the Godavery river (Route 6), to § **Paectun** (Moonjee Paectun), 3½, and enter the

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.—(Route 52); pass on to § **Huku war**, 3½; § **Solenapoor**, 1½; § **Kailda**, 4; § **Gokuwaree**, 2; § **Songaum**, 1½; § **Burace Rao**, 2½; § **Limgaum**, 3; § **Heera Jankair**, 2½; § **Rajungum**, 1½th; § **Karjalgaum**, 1½; § **Peepulgaum**, 2½; § **Kengaum**, 2½; § **Limgaum**, 3½; § **Kajulla**, 3½; § **Koombafal**, 2½; § **Hindiswarree**, 2½; and 3½ miles beyond stands the large old town of

§ JAULNA (Jalnah, Jainapur),

A cantonment in the Hyderabad assigned district, 240 mil-s from Hyderabad; 210 from Bombay. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad. Assistant-Commissioner, Capt. J. Stubbs. Military Authority, Officer Commanding at S. Candarabad. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Population of town, 10,000, of whom four-fifths are Hindoos.

A church and Roman Catholic chapel.

DAWES.—See Table of Distances, Madras Presidency.

This cantonment is on the road to Aurungabad, near the town of Jaulna, in a rugged and dreary but healthy spot, among ravines and hills of trap rock. The barracks, built in 1827, including hospitals and stores, stand on a gentle slope, in front of an amphitheatre of hills, 1 to 2 miles distant; they stretch S. E. and N. W.; the infantry being in the middle, the cavalry at the S. E., the artillery at the N. W. The officers' compounds are behind. There is accommodation for one troop of horse artillery, one regiment of native cavalry, three of native infantry.

Good English vegetables are reared, such as potatoes, peas, beans, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, celery, cauliflower; besides native produce. Figs, grapes, peaches, and large strawberries are also grown.

The town of Jaulna, 2 miles distant, on the Kundulka, was formerly an important manufacturing town, noted for its silks, of which some are still made. The houses are of stone and it is protected by a strong fort. Opposite is Khaderabad, a town of 7,000 inhabitants, surrounded by a stone wall.

ROUTE 58.

Proceeding S. by E.

AHMADNAGAR TO KALUDGHEE, VIA PUNDERPOOR AND BEEJA.

DISTANCE ABOUT 253½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar to Sakut	10	1½
Bun Peepree	11	1½
Meerulgaon	12	3
Neemgaum	14	2
Kurmulla	12	3
Salsee (Salais)	11	1½
Barlonsee	12	2
Mahara (Madhoo, Murra)	11	3½
Arun	14	0
Bhosa	11	4
Punderpoor	11	0
Mungulwerri	13	5
Hooljuttee	13	5
Boree Burgee	15	5½
Bobud	11	0½
Beejapoor	11	7½
Moolwar	17	3
Kolar	11	7
Burgandee	9	4
Bowluttee	9	0
Kaludgee Cantonment	8	6
	253	1½

Leave *Ahmadnagar* (Route 22), proceed through the Gate of the Fort, cross the *Seena* river, here a fine stream, 1½ feet deep, to *Seera Dhon*, 7½; encamping ground, N.W.; then pass near *Durwaree*, situated two miles on the left; thence the road becomes extremely muddy in several parts, and very heavy after a fall of rain, yet practicable for carts; pass *§Dhygaum*, 1½; the walled (as they nearly all are on this route) village of *§Sakul*, ½; proceed to *§Wataphol*, 2½ (situated two miles from the *Seena* river (Route: 87); *§Roar*, 2½; *§Mutpeepree*, 2½; *§Bun-Peepree*, 4½; encamping ground, S. E. close to the road; *§Goojurgauum*, 1½; thence the road is good, although stony; *§Mandlee*, 2½; *§Kokungauum*, 5½; and 2½ miles beyond stands the large walled town of

MEERUJGAUM (Meerujgaon).

Territory, *Ahmadnagar* (but the property of the *Nimbalkur* family). Collectorate of *Ahmadnagar*. Civil Authority, Collector at *Ahmadnagar*. Encamping ground, S. E., on the opposite bank of the *Durkree* river, on which this place stands. *Bazaar*, well supplied. Houses, 915. Population, 18,301.

Then proceed along a good road, pass **Babool gaum*, 3 1-16th; *§Wahce Julgaum*, 4½; then cross the *Kokra* river (*Kokree*), which rises in lat. 19° 22', long. 73° 57', at a short distance E. of the *Mulsej* chāt, and flows S.E. for 50 miles through the Collectorate of *Poonā* and *Ahmadnagar*, and falls into the *Goor* river, in lat. 18° 55', long. 74° 20' to *§Pateegaum* (*Pateewarree*). 1½; then cross two muddy nullahs to *§Neemgaum*, 5½; a *Sirdar*'s *Jageer*, and where there is good encamping ground and *Bazaar*, well supplied; *§Chapergaum*, 1½; *§Jatargaum*, 2½; *§Mungee*, 3½ miles; then cross a nullah, and we enter

THE SOUTHERN MILITARY DIVISION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (Route 63).

We also enter

THE COLLECTORATE OF SHOLAPOOR (Sholapore, Sholapur, Solapur),

Which is bounded on the N. by *Ahmadnagar* and the *Nizam*'s Territories; S. by *Sattara* and *Belgaum*; E. by the *Nizam*'s Dominions; and W. by *Ahmadnagar*, *Poonā*, and *Sattara*. It comprises three separate divisions, subdivided into the nine talooks of *Barsi*, *Indi*, *Hirpargi* (*Heerpurgel*), *Karmale* (*Kur-mulla*), *Mangoli*, *Marhe* (*Mahara*), *Mohol*, *Mud-bihati* (*Moodbhali*), and *Sholapur*. Has a population of 675,115 and revenue of £119,978; is 170 miles long from N.W. to S.E., and 50 miles broad from E. to W. The general appearance of the country is undulating, with a variety of upland and valley, and entirely treeless, except in the talooks (districts) of *Barsi*, *Mangoli* and *Moodbhali*, where a few mango trees and tamarind plantations are to be seen. It is watered by the *Kristna* (which forms its S. boundary), *Beema*, and *Seena* rivers. The climate arid, but healthy, and the average fall of rain 22 inches. The productions are cotton (the staple commodity), and nearly all the ordinary Indian grains. It is not traversed by any metalled or made road, the internal communications being carried on by hardened tracks, which in the dry season answer all the purposes of the best cross roads. From *Sholapore* there is a cleared road, *via* *Wyrang*, *Barsee*, *Kurmulla*, *Tata*, to *Poonah*, and to which place a railway is

being rapidly constructed. The traffic through this district is very extensive, as the whole of the produce from the W. territories of the *Nizam* are brought to *Barsee* for transmission to *Bombay*, consequently the railway will prove very remunerative.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1818. The E.I.C. obtained this territory on the overthrow of the *Peshwa*.

1838. Formed into a separate Collectorate, having previously formed a part of that of *Poonā*.

Thence proceed along a good but rather muddy and rocky road; pass *Salsee*.

§ PANDAI (Bandai), 3½ miles.

Territory, *Sholapore* (Southern Military Division of *Bombay*). Collectorate of *Sholapore*. Civil Authority, Collector at *Sholapore*. Encamping ground, S.E., near the *Amind* garden. *Bazaar*, well supplied.

ATTRactions.—The beautiful Palace of the *Nimbalkur* family, with gardens most tastefully arranged. The large Temples dedicated to *Bhoanee*.

Thence proceed to *§Peera* (*Hisra*), 3½ miles; *§Salsee* (*Salsai*), 4½; encamping ground, E.; then cross a nullah to *§Wurkoee*, 5; then along a good road, where but little water is obtainable, intersected by muddy nullahs; pass *§Ropla* (*Roopla*), 3½; which belongs to the *Nimbalkur*; *§Kawar*, 2½; then cross a nullah, 1, to *§Barloonee*, 2½ (but in the numerous a detour of 2 miles must be made between *Ropla* and *Barloonee*, *via* *Bitturgauum*, to avoid the muddy nullahs); *Tudowla*, 6; then cross a nullah to the *Warree* of *Mahara*, 2½; and 2½ miles beyond stands the town of

§MAHARA (Madhoo, Murra).

Territory. Encamping ground, S. *Bazaar*, well supplied. Population, 25,000. Houses, 1,000.

This place belongs to the *Nimbalkur*'s family. Thence along a good road; cross a nullah to *§Saptoona*, 4½ miles; then over two nullahs to *§Asha*, 2½; thence along broad, rugged ground to *§Pursulla*, 3½; pass *§Arum*, 2½; *§Karkoon*, 7½; *§Bhosa* 4½; *§Gonsala*, 1; then cross the *Bheema* river, which rises in lat. 19° 57', long. 73° 33', in the table land near *Poonah* at an elevation of 3,090 feet. It then flows S.E. through the Collectorate of *Ahmadnagar*, *Poonah*, *Sholapore*, and *Sattara*, and the *Nizam*'s Territories, and after a course of 380 miles, falls into the *Kist-nah* river, and is here 300 yds. wide, gravelly bed, and fordable for carts from December to June, with boats plying; and at the close of the fourth mile we enter

THE PUNAH MILITARY DIVISION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and also

THE COLLECTORATE OF SATTARA (Route 62), which is subdivided into the eleven talooks of *Jawali*, *Karkad* (*Kurar*), *Koreganu*, *Khanapur* (*Khanpoor*) *Khatuw*, *Pandarpur* (*Punderpoor*), *Sattara*, *Taraganu*, *Vijapur* (*Bijapur*, *Beejapoore*), *Wat* (*Wye*), and *Walwe* (*Walwa*); and then enter the large walled town of

§PUNDERPOOR (Pandarpur).

Territory, *Poonā* Military Division (*Sattara* District). Collectorate of *Sattara*. Civil Authority,

Commissioner at Sattara. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Sattara. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied.

Population, 20,000.

This large town is situated on the edge of the Collectorate of Sattara and Sholapur, on the high road from Poona to Bijapur; and from Sattara to Sholapur, and is considered one of the most sacred places in Western India, as *Withoba*, a subordinate incarnation of Vishnu, is supposed to have resided in it, and here the *Pujaris* (Brahmans and priests) swarm.

ATTRACTIVE.—The temple, much revered by the Brahmans, is dedicated to an incarnation of Vishnu (who together with Brahma and Siva, form the Trinity of the Indian mythology, and are neither more nor less than the personifications of the Almighty's power). The Brahminical form of religion consists in a veneration of nature, and the acknowledgment of a Supreme Being, whom they term *Brahma*; they honour the sun, under the name of *Brahman*, to whom they believe that God revealed his intention of creating the universe; that Vishnu should cause its existence, and that Siva should destroy all created works. Vishnu is supposed to take upon himself the human form for ten times, in order to infuse virtue into the hearts of mortals. Praying, purification, sacrifices of different kinds, rejoicings, religious festivals, severe penances, ascetic mortifications in old age constitute their religious observance. The black basalt life size (4 feet high) image of *Withoba*, with arms akimbo, stands in a dark cell 12 feet square, entered only by a very small doorway. Here the *Pujaris* stand behind the Deity to receive the offerings.

It is celebrated as having been the place to which the treacherous *Peishwa* (Baji Rao) lured the *Shastri* (the envoy of Fath Singh, the Guicowar of Guzerat, on the 14th July, 1818), who after leaving which was cut to pieces by assassins hired by the minion of that deceitful prince, (Trimbalji Dangia), which dastardly event caused the rupture between the *Peishwa* and the British, which ended in his downfall, and of whom Nana Sahib (his adopted son), is a true representative.

Thence proceed along a heavy road, pass § *Anwellee*, 4 miles; after which it becomes dry, hard, and open; § *Eklapoor*, 2½; § *Sudawaree*, 2½ miles; situated on the river *Manganga*, which is here 170 yds. wide, and fordable in dry weather; cross it and also 5 nullahs, which in the rains cause the traveller some delay; then through an open cultivated country to § *Mullawaree*, ½, and ½ miles beyond stands the large walled town of

§ MUNGULWEERA (Mungulvera).

Territory, Southern Mahratta, Jaghire (Feudal Chief's possession), of Sanglee, in the Dekkan. Civil Authority, the Commissioner at Sattara. Encamping Ground. Then pursuing our journey through

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA JAGHIRE (Jagir) OF SANGLEE (Sangli),

Which comprises several detached districts, the central one being situated in lat. 17° 28', long. 75° 30', has

a revenue of £46,800, and was, in 1816, admirably governed by Chintaman Row, to whom the E. I. C. presented a valuable sword, as a testimony of their esteem of his noble character, steady fidelity and attachment to their government during the Kolapore rebellion. He died in 1840, and the government of the Jagir is now administered by the Bombay Government until the young chief obtains his majority. The whole of the S. Mahratta Jagirs comprise the nine districts of *Habli*, *Jhankandi*, *Aunacur*, *Muraj* chieftains, *Mudhol*, *Nargund*, *Sangli* (Sanglee), *Satenur*, and *Shedhal*, having an area of 3,700 square miles; population of 410,700; revenue of £151,058, and paying tribute £6,172 in lieu of furnishing the Indian Government with any military contingent. We pass along a level plain, through a cultivated country, cross 3 nullahs, amidst mill ground to § *Muroora* (Marowlee), 7½; § *Hoolgutte*, 6½ miles; situated on the N. bank of a nullah, where there is good encamping ground. Then cross 5 nullahs, some of which are rather difficult in the rains, and proceed along a good but undulating road to § *Chota-Oomree*, 7½ miles, situated on the N. bank of a nullah; pass on to § *Balgum*, 4½; then through a jungle country, to § *Borre Burger*, 5½ miles. Cross ten nullahs to § *Jahhal*, 5½ miles. Thence the road leads across an undulating, barren country, intersected by numerous nullahs, the hollows of which are very difficult in the rains. Pass § *Bobhud*, 5½ miles; § *Erkerree*, 6½ miles; and 5½ miles further we enter the

SATTARA Collectorate, and proceed to the *Shapoor* suburb, north of the large old walled city of

§ BEEJAPPOOR (Bijapur, Vijapur).

245 miles from Bombay, 130 miles from Sattara; 140 miles from Poona. Territory, Poona Military Division of Bombay; Collectorate of Sattara. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Sattara. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Poona. Travellers' Bungalow, N. W., near the Shapoor gate, a small mosque. Encamping ground in the Nan Bagh, a well sheltered spot, with plenty of water. Post Office.

Population, very small, residing in a row of houses between the Old Makkah to the Allahpore Gate.

This ruined capital of the extinct kingdom of Beejapoor, in the Dekkan, is one of the most remarkable places in India. It has all the appearance of a flourishing walled city, but is in reality solitary and deserted, being a collection of vast and striking ruins, exceeding, it is said, anything of the kind in Europe. At all events, its remains of tombs, mosques, serais and edifices of various descriptions, plainly show that it was formerly one of the greatest cities in India. It was founded by Yusuf Khan, first King of Beejapoor, who died in 1510. It was divided into several quarters, and contained about 100,000 houses, in the height of its prosperity, in the 15th and 16th centuries. Lofty walls of heavy stone six miles and a quarter in circuit still enclose the remains of the city; and, above them, rise the cupolas and monuments of its deserted palaces and public buildings.

Although, says Fergusson's *Handbook of Architecture*, it neither possesses anything so elegant as the white marble buildings of Agra and Delhi, nor so

elaborate as the mosques of Ahmedabad, it is unsurpassed from the scale of some of its edifices, and remarkable for the largeness and grandeur of design which characterise all of them."

One of the oldest buildings is the Fort, erected by Yusuf. It lies within the walls, and is surrounded by a rampart flanked by 109 towers of different sizes, with a ditch and covered way, and a citadel inside these works; the whole strongly built of hewn stone, and nearly circular in shape. The stone parapets are nine feet high and three feet thick. Each tower is a semicircle on the plan of about 36 feet radius; and the curtains are 30 to 40 feet high, and 24 feet thick. The ditch, excavated out of the rock, is 40 to 50 feet broad, and 18 feet deep. There are remains of a reveted counterscarp and covered way.

The Citadel, in the midst, is constructed also of stone, with great solidity and regularity, and defended by a rampart and fausse-braye, flanked by towers. The wet ditch is 12 feet broad. It is five eighths of a mile in circuit. Within the citadel, among other buildings, is an ancient Hindoo temple, constructed by a race which ruled here anterior to the Mussulman conquest; it is the only memorial of their former occupation of this site. There are seven Mahals or palaces in the citadel. One called the Aahur Moorbaruk, just outside the ditch, is a large and remarkable pile. The ruined and desolate city lies stretched out to the westward of the Fort; and is full of deserted residences of the nobles and courtiers. That "called, from a whimsical legend, the Methur's or Sweeper's dwelling, is, though small, as rich a specimen of elaborate Hindoo workmanship as is to be found anywhere in India." (*Fergusson*.)

But the Mausoleum of Mohammed Adil Shah (who died in 1680) with its vast dome is the chief object of notice from every point of view; and as a remnant of past times, is full of melancholy grandeur. It is plain in its style, but of unusual dimensions; being, according to Fergusson, "not only the largest tomb ever built by a Saracenic architect, but perhaps the very boldest and largest domical edifice now known to exist anywhere."

It forms a square hall of 135 feet each way, enclosing an area larger by one-ninth than the Pantheon. At the height of 57 feet, the hall contracts by a series of ingenious pendentives, to a circular opening 97 feet in diameter, serving as the platform of the dome, which rises over it, 124 feet in diameter, 262 feet radius; thus leaving a gallery about 12 feet wide round the interior. Internally, the dome is 175 feet high from the floor, and externally, 198 feet; the average thickness being 10 feet. "The most ingenious and novel part of the construction of this dome (says Fergusson) is the mode in which its lateral or outward thrust is counteracted. This was accomplished by forming the pendentives so that they not only cut off the angles, but, as shown in the plan, their arches intersect one another, forming a very considerable mass of masonry, perfectly stable in itself, and, by its weight acting inwards, counteracting any thrust that can possibly be brought to bear upon it, by the pressure of the dome. If the whole edifice, thus balanced, has any tendency to move, it is to fall inwards, which, from its circular form, is impossible; but the action of the weight of the pendentive being in the opposite direction to that of the dome, it acts like a tie and keeps the whole in equilibrium, and that, without interfering at all with the outline of the dome. . . .

Notwithstanding that this expedient gives the dome a perfectly stable basis to stand upon, which no thrust can move, still, looking at its section, its form is such that it appears almost paradoxical that such a building could stand. If the section represented an arch or a vault, it is such as would not stand one hour; but the dome is in itself so perfect as a constructive expedient, that is almost as difficult to build a dome that will fall as it is to build a vault that will stand."

Tall, slender, octangular turrets are placed at the four corners of the square; each eight storeys high, surmounted with a dome of the usual Moorish shape. Down the face of the building hangs a chain, with an aerolite suspended from it, which is believed to be a safeguard against lightning.

The great Mosque or Jama Masjid is a grand and beautiful edifice, 258 feet wide, by 144 feet in depth; and divided into five aisles, over which is a dome 75 feet in diameter. It lies on one side of a quadrangle about 190 feet square. It was built in the reign of Ali Adil Shah, who died 1579, and was the builder of the city walls, the aqueducts, and several other great works here.

The tomb of Ibrahim II., of the Adil Shah line, who died in 1626, is an elegant and graceful structure, 116 feet square and 114 feet in height. Though of smaller dimensions than the tomb of Mohammed, it makes up for this by the very superior beauty of its details. Externally, it is surrounded by a double verandah, "every inch of which is covered with the most elaborate carvings, either of architectural details or ornamental writing; so extensive indeed, that it is said the whole Koran is sculptured on its walls." (*Fergusson*.)

There are remains also of the tomb of Secunder Ali Shah, the last king of this race, who succeeded to the crown in 1672. His design in this building was to outdo everything accomplished by his predecessors, but it was carried up only to the first tier of arches, and is now a handsome ruin."

A great curiosity here is a gun, called the Malik-i-Maidan, or King of the plain, one of the largest pieces of brass ordnance in the world. The diameter at the muzzle is 4 feet 3 inches; its calibre is 2 feet 4 inches, its length is 15 feet, and it weighs forty tons. It was cast by one of the sovereigns of Ahmednugur, where the mould used on the occasion may still be seen. Here it was captured by Mohammed, king of Beejapoor, some time between 1636 and 1660, according to an inscription placed upon it to that effect. This was erased by Aurungzebe for the present one, stating that he conquered Beejapoor in 1658. A proposal was made some years back to send this famous gun to England, but the estimated cost of its transmission, £3,000, was found to be an obstacle to any further consideration of the matter. As Elphinstone observes, it gives a great idea of the power and wealth of these Mussulman sovereigns, that in the campaign against Beejapoor, the king of Ahmednugur lost upwards of six hundred guns, including this brass gun, many of which, however, must have been mere swivels.

* The woodcuts and dimensions given in Fergusson's work, above quoted, are taken from a set of drawings deposited by Captain Hart, of the Bombay Engineers, in the India House, and now to be seen at Whitehall.

There are many good wells in this deserted city, but the tanks and aqueducts in the suburbs were injured or destroyed in the final siege by Aurungzebe. Since the escheat of the territory to the crown, upon the death of the rajah of Sattara in 1848, suitable measures have been adopted by the Bombay government for the preservation of the remains of this deserted city, and for the collection of relics, manuscripts, &c.

The Kingdom of Bejapoor, of which this was the capital, was formerly part of the territories of the Brahmuni Kings of the Deccan, and was founded by Yusuf Adil, originally a Mamluk slave, who claimed, however, to be a son of Sultan Amurath, brother to the conqueror of Constantinople. Having risen into notice and been appointed viceroy of Bejapoor, he there asserted his independence, and took the title of king in 1489, as Yusuf Adil Shah. His possessions extended as far as the Bima and Krishna, on the east; the Tumbadra, on the south; the sea between Goa and Bombay, on the west; and the Nidra on the north. He involved himself in trouble with a majority of his subjects by professing the Shah or Persian creed of the Mussulman faith, which, in order to conciliate them, he was afterwards obliged to renounce. His son, Ismael, also became a Shah; he affected foreign manners, employed foreign troops, and used the Persian and Turkish languages in preference to the Deccanese, a dialect of Hindoostanee. Ibrahim, the fourth king of the race, was a Sunni in his creed. He discharged all the foreigners in his service, and ordered accounts and proceedings of a public and local character throughout the country, to be kept in the Mahratta or native language, instead of the Persian. The Mahrattas also began to rise into notice under his encouragement, being employed as a light infantry, for which their habits peculiarly qualified them, in defence of the kingdom. In 1565, in the reign of Ali, the fifth king, a general league was formed between him and his Mussulman neighbours against Rani Rajah, the old sovereign of the Hindoo kingdom of Bijayanagar, which comprehended nearly all the south of India. Rani Rajah was killed in the battle of Talikota, his head was cut off, and kept at Bejapoor for many years afterwards as a trophy. A descendant of his, residing at Chandragiri, near Madras, was the first to grant a settlement to the English, in 1640.

In 1643, Sivaje, the wily Mahratta leader, began to revolt against his sovereign, the king of Bejapoor, and to make himself master of the Concan. He was, however, stripped of great part of his newly acquired possessions in 1661, except of a small portion between Callian and Goa.

The kingdom of Bejapoor lasted till 1686, when it was finally subverted by the emperor Aurungzebe, the Great Mogul, out of whose dominions it had been originally carved by the first founder of the family. "Having," says Elphinstone, "effectually crippled the king of Golconda, Aurungzebe granted him peace for a great pecuniary payment, and turned his whole forces to the reduction of Bejapoor. The army of that monarchy appears at this time to have melted away, for, although the walls of the city are six miles in circumference, Aurungzebe was able to invest it completely, while he employed a portion of his army on a regular attack and breach. So well was the blockade kept up, that by the time the breach was practicable, the town was distressed for provisions, and as the garrison, though small,

was composed of Patans, it was thought prudent to give them favourable terms. Aurungzebe entered the place on a portable throne, through the breach, the young king was made prisoner, and Bejapoor, ceasing to be a capital, was soon reduced to the deserted condition in which it now stands." (*History of India*). "But" he adds, "true is it at a loss, on seeing these ruins, to conjecture how so small a state could have maintained such a capital."

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The state of which this city was the capital was founded by Murad II., the son of the Osmanli Sultan.

Muhammad II. succeeded him, and put all his brothers to death, except Yusup, who escaped and entered into the service of Bieder, Ruler of Ahmadnagar, who died, and then

That prince (Yusup) went to Bijapur and declared himself king.

He captured Goa from the Portuguese, built the citadel of Bijapur, and died in

1510, when his son, Ismael, succeeded him, who, after a glorious reign, died in

1534, when Mulu Adil Shah (his son) reigned. He was blinded and deposed by his prodigal brother (Ibrahim) who in

1557, succeeded him, and soon after died, leaving his son,

All Adul Shah, to ascend the throne, who in

1664, united his arms with those of the kings of Golkonda and Ahmadnagar, against the ruler of Bijayanagar (Rajah Ram, one of the greatest of Indian sovereigns, with the exception of the Padshah of Delhi), whom they defeated at Talikot, on the Krishna river, put him most cruelly to death, and plundered his capital. The Jama Masjid (Great Mosque), walls, and aqueducts were now erected.

1579, Ibrahim Adil II. (his nephew) succeeded him, but being an infant the celebrated Chaud Bibi (his aunt) administered the government with the greatest wisdom.

1626, He died, and was succeeded by Muhammad Adil Shah, contemporary with the celebrated Maratha Prince Sivaji, whose father, Shahjee, had formerly held a high military appointment under Ibrahim Adil II. of Bijapur.

1646, Sivaji divested this kingdom of several forts, and took nearly the whole of the Konkan.

Shah Jehan, of Delhi, sends Aurangzib (his son) to besiege Bijapur. Muhammad Adil Shah proceeds to Delhi, intrigues, weakens his power, and dies in

1660, when his son, Ali Adil II., succeeds, and in

1672, when on his death bed, he leaves the kingdom to the last of his race, his son, Secunder Adil Shah.

1686, Aurangzib makes it a province of Delhi, and in the

18th century, the Mahratta chief takes possession of it.

1818. The British hold it on the overthrow of the Peishwa, and assign it to the Rajah of Sattara, who repaired the ruins &c., and at his demise it again reverted, in

1848, to the Indian government.

Leaving Beejapoor by the ruined streets to the south or Furtih Gate, 1½ miles, we proceed along a good road through a rocky, barren, and slightly cultivated country, to *Joomnal* 4 miles. Good encamping ground. Then we enter

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA JAGHIRE (Route 58). The first place came to is *Woonakan Hulle*, 5½ miles. Then cross a deep and rather difficult nullah to *Moolwar*, 6½; encamping ground east, and half mile south: *Roncal*, 6½; encamping ground. The country becomes cultivated as we approach *Gurunghee* (Chota), ½. Then cross a nullah to *Gurunghee Barra*, ½, and 3½ miles further is the town of

§ KOLAR,

On the Krishna, 27 miles south of Beejapoor.

Territory, Southern Mahratta Jaghires. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Sattara. Encamping ground on the river Krishna. Bazaar, well supplied.

Cross the Krishna by the basket boat to *Keratte*, 1½ mile, or by a ford, which is bad and stony, interspersed with small islands in the river. It is ½ mile broad, and about 2½ feet deep in December, and 3 in April. There is also another ford higher up from the village of Sakulgee, which is 5 feet deep in December, or by ford to *Bullotte*, 4 miles. Thence to *Burgundee*, 5½ miles; encamping ground. Along a good road, through a hilly country, interspersed with low jungle. Pass *Hoosain Sahib's Durgah*, a Mahomedan tomb, 1 mile; *Sonaga*, 3½, in the Collectorate of Dharwar. *Bowluttee*, ½, situated on the Gulparba river, which rises in lat. 15° 20', long. 74° 3' east of the Ghaun; flows north-east for 160 miles, passes through Belgaum and the Southern Mahratta Jaghires, and falls into the Krishna, in lat. 16° 20', long. 75° 52'. There is a wire rope bridge erected across this stream, at *Sootguttee*, which was brought out from England at the expense of Sirdar Sakum Gowrah Wunkmoonka, a native private gentleman. Pass on to *Koondraee*, 2½ miles, to the right of which are several hills. Thence along the banks of the Gutpurba river, just mentioned, here 2 feet deep in December, and 120 yards wide, which is crossed by a wood ford, in a basket boat, and at the end of 6½ miles, we enter the large town of

§ KALUDGHEE (Kaladgi),

A military station on the Gatturba.

Territory, Southern Mahratta Jaghires, Civil Authority, Collector at Dharwar, Military Authority, Officer in command. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Telegraph station at Dharwar. Cantonment, on the banks of the river.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

Here is generally stationed a regiment of native infantry, who rebelled in 1857-59, and the place was handed over to the tender mercies of the Seikhs. A British force, however, soon recaptured, and held possession of it.

ROUTE 59.

Proceed N. by W during January.

AHMADNAGAR to MALLIGAUM, VIA YEWLA.

DISTANCE, ABOUT 101½ MILES.

ROUTES.

	Distances of Stages	
	Miles	Fath.
Ahmadnagar to Kol-r, via Route 54.....	36	2½
Rahota (Rahata)	13	5
Kopergaum	11	7
Sawurgaum	16	3
Julgaum	11	6
Malligaum	11	6
	101	5½

Leave Ahmadnagar (Route 5), and proceed via Route 54 to *Kolar*, 36½; then e along a good cart-road through a cultivated country; pass *Baboolair*, ½; *Nirvel Peepree*, 3½; *Astgaum*, 2½, and *Rahata*, 3½, travellers' bungalow and encamping ground; then on to *Sirdar*, 3½, and 8½ miles beyond stands the town of

§ KOPERGAUM (Kopurgaum),

On the river Godavery. Territory, the Deccan. Collectorate of Ahmednugur. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmednugur. Travellers' bungalow at the Old Palace. Bazaar, well supplied. Boats ply across the river. From this proceed to *Yeegaum*, 4½; *Peepulgaum*, 2½; and 4 miles farther is the town of

§ YEWLA,

In the same Territory and Collectorate as before. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 16,000, chiefly engaged in silk weaving. Houses, 1,000. From this town cross a river to *Babulgaum*, 1½; pass *Danora*, 1; to *Sawurgaum*, 2½, travellers' bungalow; thence proceed between two hills along the *Unky Pass*, which is quite level, to the neighbourhood of the ruined forts of *Unky Tunky* (Route 5), and the caves of *Allud* and *Palluk*, all of which are situated to the right, about half a mile off the road. At the end of the sixth mile proceed along a very stony road to *Anakonda*, 1½; then cross the river *Swutey*, 1½; and we enter the

COLLECTORATE OF CANDEISH (Route 5); pass on to *Munnor*, 1½, travellers' bungalow; thence along a good road to *Dupeggaum*, 1½; and *Koondgaum*, 2½; then cross a nullah, ½; proceed along a descent about half a mile long to *Choondar*, 3½; pass *Jalgaum*, 2½, travellers' bungalow; then past *Wurana*, ½; and *Kowlana*, 2½, travellers' bungalow; then cross a nullah, 2, by a flying bridge, but fordable in the dry season, to the Girna river 1½. (Route 22); and 1½ beyond stands the town of

§ MALLIGAUM (Malleigaum, Malegaum).

154 miles from Bombay.

Territory, the Poona Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Candesh. Civil Authority, Collector at Doolia. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Cantonment. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post office. Church, a neat building lately erected. Cemetery, near the camp.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

This is the head quarters of the troops in the Candesh District, Presidency of Bombay, and stands

on the river Pursul on the trunk road to Agra. The Pursul joins the Gira about 1½ mile further. A large native fort, now used as a prison, stands opposite the town. It is square shaped, and strengthened by a double line of works.

The cantonment is about 1½ mile N.W. It has been proposed to remove the seat of the collectorate for the district to this town.

ROUTE 60.

Proceed N.W. during the month of April.

AHMEDNAGAR TO NASIK (NASSICK, NASSUCK), VIA RAHOREE AND KOLAR.
DISTANCE, 95½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar to Kolar via Route 54	36	2½
Kusaura	13	7
Murul (Khoord)	15	3½
Sindur (Sinnur) the Eloo Gate	13	0½
Salda	8	3
Nassik (Sinnur Gate)	8	1½
	95	7

Leaving Ahmednagar (Route 5) proceed via Route 58 to Kolar, 36½, (Route 58) : thence along a good cart road, pass § Leonee (Khoord), 5½; cross a nullah, 2½; then to § Gokulgaum, ½; § Lohara; to § Sudara, 3½, good encamping ground to the south-east; next, to § Kusaura, 2½; § Wurjree (Khoord), 3½; § Tullatgaum, 2½, good encamping ground on the south-west; § Kulewauree (Keekurgaum), 1½; § Potrgaum, 2½; § Murul (Nerul) 3½; § Murul (Khoord) 2½; § Murul (Bocchorre), ½; § Kumbha, 4; § Moosulgaum, 5½; § Khopree (Koondwarree), 1½; Deo river, ½; and 1½ mile beyond we enter the Eloo Gate of

SINNUR (Sindur).

Territory, the Poonah Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Ahmadnagar. Civil Authority, Sub-collector at Nashik. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Ahmadnagar. Bazaar well supplied. Dhurmsallah.

A large town, standing on the banks of the Suruswatee river, in the midst of a well cultivated district. In 1857, the Bheel tribes of this vicinity having revolted, they were attacked and repulsed by Lieut. Henry, aid-de-camp to Lord Falkland, governor of Bombay, and Lieut. Henry was killed. From thence proceed along a good road, through an undulating country, across the Suruswatee river, 1½ mile; ascend and then descend the Sinnur Ghāt, 2½; then pass § Salda, 4½; § Pulsu (Pulsa), 1½, a quarter of a mile to the left. Then three quarters of a mile further, cross the Dharma river, here ½-mile broad, with a sandy bed, and boats capable of transporting 70 men; to § Chipoorree (Chadergaum), ½, on the opposite bank; thence along a made road across an open level plain, having a gentle slope towards the Godavery river (Route f); cross the Nasurdee (Nassuree) river, 5½; and ½ mile farther stands the ancient town of

† § NASSICK (Nashik, Nassuck).

Territory, the Poonah Military Division of Bombay Sub-collectorate of Nashik. Civil Authority, the Sub-collector resident. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Dhoola (Dhulen). Travellers' bungalow, near the English cemetery. Bazaar well supplied. Post Office.

Population, 25,000.

DAWES.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

The railway to Bombay is rapidly progressing. Even now the traveller should proceed to Wassind, via Egatpura; thence per railway (49½ miles) to Bombay.

NASSICK, or Nassik, is on the Bombay and Agra trunk road, near the source of the Godavery, at the junction with the river Punchwattee. It is a place of great celebrity with the Hindoos, having been from an early time the seat of piety and learning; first among the Bhuddists, and then of their Brahminical successors. It contains many Brahminical temples on the banks of the Sacred River, and is reckoned to be more holy than even Benares. It was formerly called Gulshanabad. The famous Nassick (or Nassuck) diamond was captured during the Mahratta war, in the Peishwa's baggage, by the combined armies under the Marquis of Hastings; and, after changing hands several times, was purchased about 23 years ago, by the Marquis of Westminster. It was afterwards partly re-cut by Hunt and Roskell, and is now a beautiful, colourless stone, of a triangular or pear shape, weighing 78½ carats. About five miles from the town are many Bhuddist caves, usually called Dhermrarajena, after the Hindoo Pluto, the Just King, from *dharma*, just, and *raj*, king. They are excavated round a conical hill, about 100 yards from its base. They possess every mark of Bhuddist origin, without any mixture of Hindoo traces, such as the "long vaulted cave and dagop, or daghop: the huge figure of the meditative, curly-headed Buddh; the inscriptions in unknown characters; the umbrella and snake-headed canopies; the benched halls, and numerous cells."

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

B. C.

1000. The seat of Bhuddism, the Reformer of which system was

Gautamas (surnamed Buddhas, or Wise), the son of the King of Magodha. He denied the system of *caste*, prohibited human sacrifices, the burning of widows, allowed them to remarry, compelled the priests to follow a life of chastity, self denial, celibacy, and to renounce all worldly possessions.

4th Century. This system of religion spread itself all over the East Indian Islands.

200. It extended to China, Korea, Japan, Tibet, Mongolia, and Java, in which there are some beautiful Bhuddist Temples, described in *Bradshaw's Overland Guide to India*—(see page 252), all in a good state of preservation.

1840. Formed into a Sub-Collectorate, composed of the subdivisions which formerly belonged to the Ahmadnagar Collectorate.

1858. The Bheels rebelled close to here (Tonnour); and killed Capt. Henry, late Aide-de-Camp to Lord Falkland, when Governor of Bombay.

THE FORDS ON THE RIVER GODAVERI.—Should the traveller have occasion to proceed from thence to Kair, he will find no less than 57 fords (16 on the right and 11 on the left bank) and ferries on the Godavery river. Those of Baboolgaum, Combarree, Copergaum, Dhakachee, Naudoor, Nygaum, Phooltumba, Peepulgaum, Rokuntan, Seynye, Sykair, Sunudgaum, will admit of wheel carriages passing across them in the dry season, and boats ply at those of Copergaum, Combarree, Gunga Kair, Naudoor, Nassick, Moony, Moonypetum, Rokuntan, and Toka. There are also ferries in the dry season at Boregaum, Gunga Musla, Hedrudpooria, Panchulair, Rampooree, Shaukur, and Tulcarra.

ROUTE 61.

Proceed N. E. by E.

From the 1st June to October 15th, laden cattle can scarcely traverse it.

AHMADNAGAR TO NAGPORE (NÁGPUR),
VIA AURANGABAD, JAULNA, & KURINJA.

DISTANCE, 360 OR 340 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar to Aurangabad, via Route 52	70	7
Ludgaum	13	6
Budna	15	1½
Jaulna Cantonment (the Post Office at)	12	4
Sindhkeir	16	6½
Bydee	11	0½
Urjunnee (Khord)	14	5½
Urjunnee (Boozoorg)	13	4
Chandool	16	0
Malligaum	8	6
Keenkee	14	6
Pargaum	12	1
Kurinja	12	1½
Wurrowna	13	3½
Mungrool	11	3½
Yewtee	8	2
Tullegaum (W. side)	12	0½
Borgaum	12	2½
Wae-phul	12	7½
Pillee	11	3½
Kaibur (Kaibzee Halet)	14	0
Takulhat	11	6½
Goongaum	7	6½
The Residency at Nagpur (Nagpore)	11	2½
OR,	360	0½
Ahmadnagar to Jaulna, via Route 57	91	2
Nagpur, as per above	243	6½
	340	0½

Leave Ahmadnagar (Route 5), proceed via Route 52 to Aurangabad (Route 52), 70½ miles, which city the traveller should not enter, unless he so desires it, but pass about two miles from that Post Office, then along a level road, considerably below the country, and liable to be flooded in the monsoon, cross four bridged nullahs to Chikuitana, 7½; standing on the Sookna river, which cross by a ford, 120 yards wide; then over heavy ground for 4½ miles; thence the road becomes good, pass § Shendra on the left, § Koombajul on the right; cross seven bridged nullahs to Ludgaum, 6½; then over 3½ miles of excellent road, after which it becomes heavy, rutty, and broken, pass § Kurmar; § Sultana; cross 14 nullahs (three of which are bridged), and we soon reach the Bowkee river, which flows to the left of the road for three miles, opposite to § Shaikta, 7½, standing on the N. bank, where it is 90 yards wide; then cross over to the left bank of that stream, 1 mile; and proceed along a heavy road, which is very bad in the rains; proceed through an open, undulating, barren, plain district, to the walled village of § Budnapoor, 8½, which stands on the Doodna river, which rises in lat.

20° 2', long. 77° 5', flows S. E. through Hyderabad State (Nizam's dominions), and falls into the Poorna, a large branch of the Godavery, after a course of 120 miles, in lat. 19° 16', long. 76° 58', and which is here 60 yards, fills and subsides rapidly in the monsoon; cross it to § Shergaum, 2½; thence the road is heavy, and leads across a cultivated plain, for ¼ mile, then becomes good, but rather stony; pass down two rugged declivities to § Nagewarree, 4½; then along a good road through a barren plain, for 3½ miles, to the old town of § Jaulna (Route 57); then cross the Koondlee river, 1½, which is here 120 yards wide, and crossed by a raft ford (in dry weather the old town should be left to the right, and by crossing three rivers to the camp, five miles are saved), and one mile beyond stands the Cantonment of § Jaulna (Route 57); thence along a stony rugged road, for about 6½ miles, thence it becomes good, passes through thin jungle, which in the rains is extremely heavy; cross Bokheeree, Kurrouchee, and Wanarhee rivers, and eight nullahs, nearly all bridged, and we soon reach § Nowtia, 10½; thence along a good road, across hard, undulating ground, cross by a suspension bridge, the Nowha river, 2½; thence up an easy ascent, and down a descent, at the foot of which stands a beautiful tank, and soon afterwards we reach § Sindhkeir, 4½ (Sindhkaid); thence along jungle, cross two bridges, and seven other nullahs, to § Puluskeir, 8½, and we soon reach Kingaum (Rajaka), which stands on the Pulul Gunga river; thence over a road which is heavy and often becomes flooded in the rains with the Kingaum river, flowing to the left to Bydee, 2½, which stands on the junction of the Kingaum and Poorna rivers, the latter of which rises in lat. 20° 22', long. 75° 16', flows S. E. for 190 miles, and falls into the Godavery river, in lat. 19° 6', long. 77° 5'; thence we proceed along a very heavy, and in the monsoon, frequently flooded road; then cross by a platform bridge, the Poorna river, here 150 yards wide, to § Dosulbeer, 1½; cross the Dosulbeer river, here 25 yards wide, then ascend a short but steep ascent, 1½, up which there is a made road; pass § Chor Pangra, 1½; thence it becomes bad, heavy, and jungly; to § Beebee (Aitojee), 2½; § Peepee; § Bramin Chikna; § Kapurkheir; cross three nullahs, two of which are bridged; then through some cultivated land to § Urjunnee (Khord), 7½; proceed along an open cultivated country to § Sooltanpoor, 3; then cross by a platform bridge, the Pan Gunga river (Payne Gunga), which rises in lat. 20° 32', long. 76° 4', close to the E. boundary of the Candesh Collectorate, serpentine in an E. direction for 320 miles, and in lat. 19° 50', long. 79° 15', falls into the Wurda on the right, and is here 90 yards wide, with banks sometimes flooded in the monsoon; thence along a good hard road, which, after four miles, becomes very heavy; then ascend a stony path to some table land, pass § Maikur, 1, situated on the left, and standing on the banks of that stream, also § Kundalla, 2½; then cross a bridged nullah to § Urjunnee (Boozoorg), 2½; thence pass along a very heavy road intersected by five nullahs, two of which are bridged, have several broad trees near them, and are quite impracticable in the rains, and 4½ miles brings us to § Dongaum, Bazar, well supplied. Houses, 200. The ground about

here is neither more nor less than a *quagmire*: then cross four *nullahs* to § *Pempree*, 2½; thence along a very heavy road, especially across the *nullahs*, pass through an undulating country, densely studded with thick *date* and *movra* tree jungle, but which becomes much lighter on the ridges, cross six *nullahs* (two of which are bridged), pass § *Kooksur*; § *Kerror*; § *Kulunguncan*; * *Chandool*, 8½; thence the road is strewn with loose stones, afterwards it becomes swampy near the *nullahs*, thence through an undulating country, the road winding amidst trees, cross 11 *nullahs* (three of which are bridged) to § *Keenee*; pass § *Pangree*; § *Malligaum*, 8½; thence over a very heavy, bad, rugged and stony road, cross the rivers *Nagurtus*, *Kalee* and *Poorua*; also over five *nullahs*, whose banks are jungly, high, and stony, and proceed, pass § *Nagurtus*; § *Kheda*; § *Jowilkee*, 7; thence along a good road for one mile, then up a stony ascent and table-land for 3½ miles, through an open country, destitute of villages, thence over a stony, jungly road, literally infested with tigers; to § *Keenee*, 7½; then along a light soil road, scattered with loose stones, across a jungly country, which swarms with tigers, and becomes densely thick at the close of this stage, then cross four *nullahs* to the *Sheloo* river, which flows close to the right of the last three torrents (Nálás); pass § *Lathee*; § *Sheloo*; § *Ech-nagee*; 7½, which is divided by the *Sheloo* river; pass along a bad road, alternately light, heavy, and stony; cross four *nullahs*, then through a cultivated country to § *Tupoun*; § *Turala*; § *Puigaum*, 5; cross six *nullahs*, three of which are bridged, and proceed along a rather better road to § *Seewutee* and * *Chukwa*, ½; cross eight *nullahs*, pass § *Sheloo*; § *Kolee*, 8;

§ KURRINJA.

Bazaar, well supplied Post Office. Thence Post Roads branch off to *Ellichpoor*, *Hingolee*, and *Oomrawutee*; then along a very wild country, as far as the *Wurda* river, over a bad, heavy, jungly road, interspersed with thick patches, especially after having passed the nine *nullahs*, four of which are bridged, pass § *Karlee*, the *Chokee* of *Dhunora*; then across an open plain to § *Wurrowna*, 4½; proceed to § *Pempulgaum Nimpinee*, 4½; then also over a heavy road, interspersed with ascents and descents, cross seven *nullahs*, pass § *Saloor*, 3; over much stony ground, through a partially-cultivated country, pass § *Mungrook*, 4; thence the road proceeds along the W. bank of the *Saklee* river, 1 mile, which cross by a stony ford; then over five *nullahs*; pass § *Peepree*, 4½; *Yewutee*, 2½; cross the *Beemla*, *Mohar*, *Manjeeree* rivers; also seven *nullahs*, four of which are bridged, thence through heavy jungle, pass § *Dhamuk*; § *Yeroor*; § *Borkheir*, 7½; standing on the *Manjeeree* river (Mangera), which rises in lat. 18° 44', long. 75° 30', flows S. E. for 170 miles, separates one of the sequestered districts from the other dominions of the Nizam, after which it flows through the Hyderabad Territory, and falls into the *Godavery* river, in lat. 18° 48', long. 77° 55', on the right hand side, near the town of *Sunguin*; then cross three *nullahs* along a jungle road, to the *Molekool* river, which cross, and at the close of 6½ miles we arrive at the W. side of the large town of

§ TULLEGAUM.

Territory, The Nizam's Dominions. District of Aurangabad. Civil Authority, Collector at Aurangabad. Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence over a good road for ¼ mile through the town, cross two *nullahs*, then along a jungly country, pass § *Deegaum* (Dugaum Nagpoor), 4 miles; thence the road, which is light, soon becomes heavy; cross the *Bhakolee* river, and five *nullahs*, to § *Borgaum*, 8½ miles, standing on the *Wurda* river, which rises in the Nerbudda and Saugor Territory, close to the town of *Mooltee*; thence it flows S. for a few miles, leaves that district, and forms the boundary of the Nagpur (Nagpore) and Nizam's Territory, N.W. to S.E., at about 180 miles from its source, in lat. 19° 57', long. 79° 15', receives the *Payne Gunga* river, equal to it in magnitude; contains fine pools in the warm season, and is fordable at all periods, except in the middle of the monsoon, when boats of moderate burthen can proceed up it 100 miles from its mouth, and after a total course of 250 miles, falls into the *Wein Gunga*, in lat. 19° 37', and long. 79° 51'; here it is 220 yds. wide; cross it, and thence proceed along a better defined road, and cleared, having good approaches to most of the rivers and *nullahs*, and at the end of 3½ miles; pass § *Nachinpoor*, 4½, which stands on the right; thence proceed up an easy stony ascent to § *Kowla*, 4½; cross four *nullahs*; pass § *Kooljaree*, 2½ miles; after which we enter

THE BERAR STATE.

Which is a valley, and forms one of the four great provinces of the Nizam's Dominions (Route 46); is bounded on the N. by the Sautpoora Hills, which separates it from the Nerbudda Province and Scindia Territory; S. by the Maikar, Bassein, and Mahur Districts, all belonging to the Nizam; E. by the Nagpur Territory; and W. by Candesh. It has an area of 9,000 square miles, is well-watered by the Poornah (*Poorua*) river. Its chief districts, (*taluks*), are *Baitabari* (Ajayanti), *Gúldgarh* (Gawelghur), *Kalam* (Kullum), *Nernala*, *Maikar* (Maikher), *Mahvar* (Mahore), *Nernala* and *Wusein* (Wausim), and the principal towns *Ellichpoor* (Elachpur), *Bassein*, *Fort Gowel* and *Nernala*, *Kalam*, *Mahur*, *Maikur*, *Songaon*, and *Oomrawutee*, the *raw cotton Depot* of this part of India. It is the great cotton field of India, to which the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, now opened at Bombay, is to extend, and which will enable the Indian cotton-growers to compete in the British market with the American importers. This district has been of late years assigned to the British Government by the Nizam, for the maintenance of the Nizam's military contingent.

Thence proceed to § *Waephul*, 3 miles; then proceed along a very heavy jungly and partially-cultivated country; cross eleven *nullahs* (four of which are bridged); pass *Daegaum Miskeen*, 2½; § *Teegaum*, 3 miles; cross the *Damun* river, which is here 150 yds. wide, to § *Ellee*, 5½; thence proceed along a very heavy winding road through

fields, which are almost impassable after rain to § *Soorjagum*, 4½, standing on the *Karkaree* river; § *Ratke*, 1½; § *Saloo*, 1½, on the *Bor* (Boree) river, which rises in lat. 20° 47', long. 74° 18', flows E. for 50 miles, then for 40 N., and falls into the *Taptee* (Tapti) river, opposite the town of Thalnair; then pass over 18 *ni'als* to § *Kaltur* (Kaltzee Hulet), 7; proceed to § *Sherda*, 3½; § *Asoola*, 4½; cross 22 *ni'als*, all flowing from a hilly range; pass through a slightly undulating country, generally cultivated and interspersed with bushes; pass § *Taku'ghat*, 4½ miles, standing on the *Krishna* (Kistnah, Kestna, Kishna) river, which rises in the Dakkan, at Mahabuleshwar, on the Eastern brow of the Western Ghâts, at an elevation of 450 feet, and takes its source only 40 miles E. of the W. coast of the shore of the Arabian Sea. It flows S.E. for 145 miles through Sattara, which it separates from the Southern Maratha Jagirs, receives the *Warna*, which flows from the W. on the right side, thence S.E. for 158 miles, through the Southern Maratha Jagirs and Belgaum; and on the right receives the *Gutpurba* river; then flows 35 miles, separates the Collectorate of Sholapoor and Belgaum, enters the Nizam's Territory, and 22 miles farther is joined by the *Mulpurba*, as well as by several small torrents; thence continues 60 miles to Lekur; then flows S.E. for 25 miles, and receives the *Beema* on the left, from the N.W.; 80 miles beyond, it is joined by the *Tumboodra*, which flows from the S.W., then serpentine N.E. for 140 miles, during which it receives the *Pedaway*, *Hullea*, *Mase* (Musi), *Palair*, and *Moonyair* streams; passes through the rocky defiles of the Eastern Ghâts to Revelahol, from whence it flows S.E., and 10 miles lower down, at Chintapilly, leaves the Ghâts, enters the plain, and flows for 70 miles S.E., to Boburlanka, where it separates into two arms, one flowing 30 miles S.E., and falling into the Bay of Bengal, at Point Divy; and the other, after a course of 25 miles, empties itself into the same bay, having between them a delta, through which flows a third branch from the S. arm. Its total course is 800 miles; the country through which it passes is a long plain, from S.E. to N.W., with low hilly ridges on the N. and S., but scarcely discernible at a distance. Its banks, which are deep and shelving, composed of black earth, mixed with sand, vary in height from 30 to 50 feet, and are so steep in places, that they may be termed almost *perpendicular* (so that its waters are not applicable to agriculture), and higher than the adjoining country. It has two annual inundations—the first is caused by the S.W. monsoon, and the other, which occurs in October, by the local rains. The rapid declivity of its waters, and its rocky channel, render it *un navigable*, and the ferries are obliged to be crossed in large, wide, circular bamboo basket boats, made air-tight by sewing hides outside the framework (*India-rubber* boats would be far more preferable), and well overlaid with resin. No less than £15,000 is being expended upon the improvement of this stream. An embankment (*Annicut*) has been erected across it at the Delta, which causes the Masulipatam and Gautnoor districts to be well irrigated.

Thence proceed across a *Ghât*, the easy ascent of

which is practicable for carts; further on pass a *Rhind*, then another ascent and descent to § *Saldoba*, 3½; cross the *Krishna* river, here 50 yds. wide; also pass over 9 *ni'als* to § *Goomgaum*, 4½; § *Bace Daeeagaum*, 2½ miles; then a large *tank*, and we enter

THE NAGPORE (NAGPUR) TERRITORY.

So called from the Sanskrit *Nag*, "a snake," and *Pur*, "town." It is situated in Southern India, comprises the district of Goudwana, is bounded on the N. by Saugor, Nerbudda and Korea, E. by Sirgooja, Sumbulpore, Odeypoor, Ryghur, Nowagudda, Calahandy, and Jeypoor, and S.W. by Hyderabad (Nizam's dominions), Saugor, and Nerbudda. It is situated in lat. 17° 15', and 23° 5', lon. 78° 3' and 83° 10', is 368 miles long from N. to S., 278 broad from E. to W., has an area of 76,432 square miles, is shaped like a triangle; its highest elevation (Mahadeo mountain) is 2,500 feet; and the general plain 1,050 feet, is divided into the five districts of Sindhavara (Deogarh above the Ghâts), Nagpur (below the Ghâts), Bhandura (Waingunja), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), and Chanda. Population, 4,650,000, chiefly composed of Brahmimists, Mussulmans, and Gonds, (the *aborigines* of the wild parts of the district), and the remnant of an extensive population conquered by the Hindûs. They have broad flat noses, thick lips, curly hair, and when reclaimed from their wild and savage state, are faithful, sincere, intelligent, and not quite such *begging* suppliants as the Mussulmans. They speak a peculiar language, similar to the Dravidian stock, are a prey to horrid superstitions, worship *Phurseepeen* (an Iron spear-head), to whom they offer sacrifices of swine, sheep, goats, fowls, and *coverly*, human beings. It yields under the Native Government a revenue of £490,856, has a military force of 8,000, police corps 2,000, and the amount of subsidy about £8,000 per annum. The country slopes from N.W. to S.E. In the N. stands a portion of the Vindhya range (Mahadeo Mountain). The S. is an extensive plain; in the E. stand the Lanjee Hills, which are 2,300 feet. The geological formation of the N.W. and W. part is volcanic, in the E. and S.E. granite and gneiss. It is well watered by the Wyne, Gunga, Mahanuddee, Wurda, Kauhau and Sew; it also contains two remarkable *bands*, viz., that of Mawagaon, which is 24 miles in circuit, and constructed of two small embankments which dam up, and the Seoni, which is 6 miles long, and also several others of smaller size. Its productions are, rice, wheat, chana (gram), bajra (maize), kudri, oil seeds, linseed, mustard, sesame, castor oil plant, sugar, cotton, tobacco, opium, ginger, chillies, cumin, coriander, turmeric; esculent vegetables, viz., peas, beans, cabbages, cauliflowers, broccoli, spinage, carrots, parsnips, radishes, asparagus, artichokes, lettuces, beetroot, potatoes; all of which grow in the *cold* season: oranges, lemons, limes, shaddock, plantains, peaches, apples, and strawberries are produced in abundance. Its manufactures are, coarse cottons, silks, mixed silk and cotton fabrics, gold and silver brocades, coarse woollens, hempen cloths, pottery, copper and brass utensils; gold, silver, and mixed metal trinkets, &c. Its exports consist of cotton cloths, silks, raw

cotton, lac, wax, honey, gaur (goor), molasses, and sugar. Its imports comprise every description of European and Chinese ware, especially fine and coarse cottons, silk fabrics, hardware, trinkets (Indian and European), salt, cocoa nuts, indigo, dyestuffs, drugs, sandal wood, spices, &c. It abounds, with tigers, leopards, buffaloes, panthers, bears, *Vyænas*, jackals, foxes, wild dogs, swine, antelopes, elks, deer of different kinds, bustards, partridges, quails, snipes, kine, sheep, goats, pigs, asses; ponies, *good*; and horses, *most miserable creatures*. The principal trees are, teak (the finest and largest description), and Sal (*Shorea Robur-ta*), which are floated down to the sea in the S.W. monsoon. The chief languages spoken are the Gond, generally used, which has no written character, is rude and uncouth. The Cole Dialect. In the N. a mixture of Hindi, Marathi, and Gondee. In the E. the Ooriga, in the S. the Telingee. The principal towns are Bustar, Bundara, Chanda, Hingunghat, Konkeir, Ryepoor, Ramteak, Sindwara, Wairagah, &c. It is intersected by the following routes, viz.:—E. to W. From Calcutta, *via* Ryepoor and Kamptee to Nagpore (Nagpur); Cuttack to Ryepoor, where it joins the above; Kamptee to Ellichpore, *via* Nagpur, then S.W. to Bombay, *via* Aurangabad. S. to N., Kamptee to Saugor, *via* Nagpur. N.E. to S.W., Huzareebagh, *via* Ruttanpore and Kamptee to Nagpur. N. to S., Kamptee and Nagpur to Secunderabad and Hyderabad. It also contains gold and iron ore; in the E. part lead and manganese have been found. Diamond mines were formerly worked at Wyragurh, but being found unprofitable were discontinued. Onyxes are found in the gravely beds of several rivers, marble near the city of Nagpur, also a fine magnesian kind, much used for building, as likewise limestone and tale of good quality. The climate is generally considered as very *unhealthy*, especially near Nagpur. There are three annual seasons, viz.:—

The Hot.—In the months of March, April, May, and part of June, when the heated winds prevail throughout the two latter months, and the thermometer stands at 90°.

The Cold, during November, December, January, and February. In the latter months hail storms are frequent, and the stones so large (7 to 8 inches) that considerable damage is done to the crops. The thermometer stands at 72°, and on the table land of Nagpur (2,000 feet above the sea), ice is formed in the city; the thermometer is below freezing point, and the grass is covered with hoar-frost.

The Rainy, in June (the former part of which is very sultry), July, August, and September, when the air is cool and the thermometer at 70°, but after the rains the climate becomes sultry, close, and *hostile* debilitating. The diseases which prevail are dysentery, fevers, ague (from which both Europeans and Natives suffer, after the S.W. monsoon, and often for two months afterwards, especially in the dense jungle, where such frequently assumes a dangerous character). The *Black Loam Districts* are very sickly, and the city of Nagpur and its vicinity is so unhealthy that the military force has been *withdrawn* from that place to Kamptee (10 miles N.E.), where

there are good cantonments erected on open ground in a salubrious spot.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

The *Nag* race (thought by some authors to have been Scythians) occupied it, and so called from having a snake represented on their standard.

1433. Narsurgh Ral, Raja of the Gonds.

1513. The Gond chiefs confederate against the king of Malwah.

18th Century. Founded by *Parsojee*, a private horse dealer, who was raised to that great power by Raja Saho, the son of Savji.

1734. Ragojee, his cousin, succeeded him, and on the ruin of the Goond Rajas, obtained large additions to his territory. He invaded Bengal.

Entered into an alliance with Peishwa Balajil.

1740. Invaded the Karnatak.

1755. Janojee (Janoji), his son, succeeded him.

1772. Ragojee, his nephew, succeeded him, but being a minor, the government was administered by the *Widow of Janojee*, assisted by his nephew, Sebajee. The father (Madajee) of the infant Raja, disliked this arrangement, took up arms, and shot Sebajee in battle, assumed the government, which he administered wisely, and allowed a British force sent against the Peishwa to march through this territory.

1788. He died, and the Raja Ragojee then ruled, who, in

1808, joined Scindia against the British government.

1804. He entered into a treaty with the British government, and gave up Cuttack and other territory to them, but a portion of which was restored to him in

1806, when he died, and was succeeded by his cousin, the celebrated Appa Sahib, Who entered into a treaty with the British, but kept intriguing with the Peishwa, and strangled Ragojee's son.

1817. He attacked the British forces, when Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., the Resident, and Mr. Sotheby, the Assistant Resident (his nephew), took the field against and defeated him on the Seetabuldee (Sitabaldi) hill, where the latter was killed gallantly heading the troops.

Another treaty was signed, immediately after which he commenced intriguing. His treacherous designs were discovered; he was arrested, escaped when *en route* to Allahabad, and, although never re-captured, lived until 1840, when he died at Joudpore.

A young descendant of Ragojee's ascended the throne, and during his minority British officers administered the government. He was installed in

1826, on condition of observing the treaty of 1816.

1843. The impostor Ragobartee Gossain personated Appa Sahib, and appeared in Berar with a considerable force, but was repulsed and captured.

1853. The Rajah died without issue, and it now forms part of the British dominions.

1857-58-59. The Nagpur troops disarmed, owing to a display of insubordination.

Then passing the *Raja's Cantonments 4*, we proceed for 4½ miles, and soon enter the large town of

†‡ NAGPORE (Nagpur).

Territory, Nagpore. Collectorate, District of Gondwana. Civil Authority, the Resident at Seetabuldee Hill, so celebrated for the engagement fought between Appa Sahib and the British. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Kamptee, 10 miles S.E. Military Station formerly here, but, on account of the climate, removed to Kamptee, 10 miles S.E. Travellers' bungalow; Elevation, 930 feet above the sea. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office.

DAWKAS.—See Table of Distances, Madras Presidency.

The thermometer averages 80° in the shade. The fall of rain is 72 inches, although the city is 420 miles distant from the sea. Circumference, 7 miles. Population, 115,231, principally occupied in manufactures and banking. Houses, 27,149, chiefly constructed of mud, thatched and tiled, but those inhabited by the bankers and ministers of the late Raja are built of brick and mortar, and commodiously erected, with flat terraced roofs.

COMMERCE.—Banking trade extremely profitable; rate of interest, 24 to 25 per cent. per annum, obtainable. Extensive manufacturing trade, averaging £32,000 annually.

MANUFACTURES.—Coarse and fine cotton cloths, coarse blankets, chintzes, turbans, silk brocades, woollens, cotton tent cloths, tent cloths and hempen sacks, copper and brass culinary utensils, shawls, muslins, and piece goods.

This large town, the capital of Gondwana (the Nagpur territory), is situated in a low swampy hollow, which, although improved of late, is exceedingly damp and muddy in the rains, and excessively *fétid*. It is very straggling, and irregularly built, having only one good street, almost all the others being dirty lanes, and totally impassable either for man or beast in the rainy season. It is washed on its S. side by the *Nag* river, which falls into the *Kankana*.

ATTRACTIONS.—The *Palace*, a large pile of stone masonry, part of which still remains unfinished, without any pretensions to architectural beauty, is almost entirely hemmed in with dirty, mean, mud huts, huddled together close to its walls. The grand entrance, situated on the N. side, is also choked up by a pile of stables and workshops. The portico and principal courts are supported by some finely-carved black wooden pillars, 30 feet high, and close to it is an *offensive* sewer, over which stepping stones are placed. The *Fort* is a small, compact, but not very strong structure, close to the W. gate (*Jamā Darwazah*). General Doveton, on the 23rd December, 1817, made an unsuccessful attempt for 8 days to storm it. The *Tanks*, three small ones,

are situated in the suburb N. of the fort. The *Imāmbārah*, &c. stands on the S. bank of the *Nag* river, near the suburb of *Narayan Rao Vakil Ka Pā*, and ½ mile beyond, are the *Sukhi Darab garden*; close to which General Doveton, in 1818, defeated Appa Sahib, king of Nagpur. The *Siabādh Hills*, so celebrated for one of the most glorious victories recorded in the annals of Anglo-Indian history, fought on the 27th and 28th of November, 1817, between the British and the Raja of Nagpur (Appa Sahib), consist of two eminences, N. and S. of each other, and due E. of the Residency, and united together by a broad saddle-land 300 yards long. That on the N. is conical, and the S., being flat at the summit, has been converted into a Muhammadan cemetery. In 1857, during the rebellion, the Sepoys held possession of these eminences, but were soon dislodged by the British troops.

ROUTE 62.

Proceed S.S.W.

AHMADNAGAR TO SATTARA, VIA NEERA (NIRA) BRIDGE.

DISTANCE ABOUT 119½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar to Kirkee	10	3½
Kolgaum	12	7
Wurgaum	13	2
Limgaum	10	2
Kurkumb	6	3
Soopta	11	6
Moorwa	11	2
Neera Bridge (Nira)	10	6
Salpa	10	6
Deor	7	6
Sattara Cantonment.....	14	0
	119	3½

Leaving *Ahmadnagar* (Route 5), proceed along a good road, practicable for wheel carriages, pass through the *Fort Gate* to the *E. side of the Patta*, ½; thence proceed to the *W. side*, ½; cross the *Seena* river, 1½, quite impassable in the rains, for many hours after such have fallen; proceed to § Arungaum, 3½; and 2½ miles beyond, stands the beautiful village of

— §‡ KUNDALLA (Khandalla).

Territory. Collectorate of Ahmadnagar. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadnagar. Military Authority. Military Station at Kirkee, 2½ miles. Travellers' bungalows, one of which is 1,800 feet above the sea, situated on the left of the road, overlooking a tremendous ravine, the great depth of which is concealed by beautiful trees—a stream flows at the bottom—wild animals inhabit the thick borders, who often venture to take a peep at the traveller ensconced in the bangle, at night, who should here be prepared to encounter tigers. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Railways to Bom-

Bay and Poona, see Railway Time Table. Cemetery: The European ground is thickly studded with tombs; here lie interred the remains of Mr. Graham, the founder of the Botanical Gardens at Bombay. Dhurmsalla, situate at the upper end of a steep ascent, several miles long, 1,500 feet from its foot, was erected by the late philanthropic Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart. *Sporting*—tiger shooting.

ATTRACTIONS.—The *Bungalow* of Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Bart., on the right of the tank near the traveller's bungalow. The *Duke's Nose*, to the east, so called from its resemblance in shape to the nasal organ of the Iron Duke, commands a most magnificent view. The *Waterfall*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond the traveller's bungalow, opposite the ravine, is well worth inspection, as the appearance of this cascade, which consists of two cataracts, divided by a small space in a Upper, with a fall of 300 feet, and Lower when viewed from the summit of the Ghat in the monsoon is exceeding grand; and close at hand are the ruins of a bungalow, the residence of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, when Governor of Bombay. The *Tank*, close to Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee's (Bart.) bungalow.

THE BHOIR GHAT (from Ghât, a steep or pass), in the North Concan, is a pass in the Western Ghats, on the splendid road from Bombay to Poona, and about 40 miles from each. It is the key to the Deccan on this side of India. The road was constructed under the direction of Sir John Malcolm, when Governor of Bombay. It ascends by a series of zigzags, four miles long, to the height of 2,170 feet. Good bungalows are placed at every 10 miles of this road between Panwell and Poona. Formerly, it could be done only by horse or dawk; then a fast carriage succeeded, was put on; and now, it is traversed by the S.E. branch of the Great Indian Peninsula railway, commenced in 1852. The incline of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles length between Padusdharree, where it commences the ascent to Campoolie, crosses the summit of the Ghat at an elevation of 2,027 feet, a little below the road. Its average gradient is 1 in 48; and the steepest, 1 in 37. The sharpest curve is one in 15. There are 12 tunnels, of a total length of 2,535 yards, one being 437 yards long. There are also eight viaducts, from 45 feet to 139 feet high; eighteen bridges of various spans; and 58 culverts. The greatest depth of cutting is 80 feet. Maximum height of embankment, 74 feet. Estimated cost, £41,188 per mile.

This important portion of the line was opened in 1853. Thirty thousand workmen were employed on this great work.

From Kandala (or Khandala) bungalow, on the top of the pass, there is, says Mrs. Postans (*Western India*) "a superb view of the Ghâts; mountain above mountain, their bare and rugged summits towering above the fleecy clouds; while half way down, thick woods of brightest green are garlanded with creepers of every hue; with, here and there masses of dark rock jutting from among the brilliant verdure." The temples of Carlee or Karl, are a short distance from this spot. The road is nearly impassable when the June rains come on.

Thence proceed to

† KIRKEE (Khirk).

Military Authority. Officer in command. *Military Station*, a regiment of cavalry belonging to Her Majesty's Forces. Bazaar, well supplied. *Post Office*, Church (Protestant) a most wretched edifice, the floor of which being constructed of the foulest kind of mud and atoms of pulverized earth, the odour emanating therefrom is most filthy and unhealthy.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1817. Col. Burr, with 2,800 troops, defeated the Peishwa's army of 30,000 strong. In this action General Lodwick, Col. Sykes, Major Ford, and Capt. Thew eminently distinguished themselves.

1857-58. Here the rebels Narain Rao and Madho Rao surrendered to General Whitelock.

Thence pass on to § *Nerra*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; § *Chicklee*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; then proceed down a declivity, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, to the foot of the *Chicklee Khind*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; which is not a difficult pass; *Pandra-che-Warree*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; § *Holgaum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; § *Gargaum*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; here the road becomes good, although rocky; § *Lonee*, (Looney), 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; § *Wargaum*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; § *Kaste*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; standing on the *Goor* river, which rises in lat. 19° 5', long. 73° 36', E. of the Western Ghats, flows S.E. for 50 miles and passes through the Collectorate of Poona and *Amanagar*, and then falls into the *Bema* river, in lat. 18° 30' and long. 74° 36', on which stands § *Linggaum*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass through it, § *Dhowsund* (Dhoi), 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Civil Authority, Collector at Poona—private boats ply across the *Bema* river, to § *Kurkumb*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, situated on the high road from Poona to Shalapur, and about 7 miles E. of the large town of § *Palus*; then along a good but rocky road to § *Hinggaum*; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond stands the large town of

§ *SOORA*.—Territory, the Poona Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Poona. Civil Authority, Collector at Poona. Bazaar, well supplied. Thence cross the *Kurra* river, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; to § *Moreshour* (Morgaum), 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; § *Mortie*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; § *Morwa*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; § *Choudharwarra*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; § *Goolochun*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

§ *NEERA BRIDGE*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nira).—Travellers' Bungalow.

BRANCH ROADS AND DAWES.—See Table of Distances. Bombay Presidency. Encamping ground 200 yards on the north bank of the *Nerra* river (the bridge across which is the finest one ever constructed by the Marathas), which rises in the east of the Western Ghats, flows east for 130 miles, forms the boundary of the Poona and Satarra Collectorate, and the Satarra Jagirs of Bore and Phultum, and falls into the *Bema* river, in lat. 17° 58', long. 75° 12'; thence along a good road to § *Lonsund*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Civil Authority, Commissioner at Satarra; then pass the *Salpa nullah* (which flows 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the left, then to the right, and fills rapidly and very suddenly, in the monsoon) proceed to § *Thambai Salpa*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; then ascend the *Salpa* Ghat 3 miles long; and in many parts very steep, to the *Choonkee*; then cross four nullahs to § *Denor*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, situate on the *Wuma* river, on whose banks there is a travellers' bungalow; then cross that stream to § *Pempore*, 2; proceeding along a good road to § *Wurrot*, cross by bridge the *Kr shu* river, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; also by a bridge the *Tena* (Tenna) river, an offset of the *Irrawaddy* falling into the *Sitta* river, and we then enter

THE COLLECTORATE OF SATTARA

(Sattara),

So named from the Fort of that name, and which is bounded on the N. by the Collectorate of Poona, N.E. and E. by Sholapore. S. by Belgaum, the Southern Maratha Jajirs and Kolapore State, W. by the Collectorate of Rutnagerry and Tanuuh. It is 215 miles long from S.E. to N.W., and 90 broad, has an area of 10,223 square miles, population of 1,005,771, which chiefly consist of Mahrattas, as this part of India appears to have been the *head-quarters* of that race from time immemorial. Revenue under the Peishwa amounted to £137,500, but which now (1859) yields £271,304. It is subdivided into the 11 districts (Talukhs) of *Bijapur, Javalgi, Koregaon Khatao, Karhad (Kurur), Khanapur, Pundharpur, Taraganur, Walve, and Wai (Wye)*. The highest elevation is 1,800 feet. The *Siadri* mountains (Western Ghats) stretch for 90 miles along its W. frontier, and separate it from the Concan. It is well watered by the *Nera (Nira)*, *Kistna*, *Mur*, *Yena*, *Nandhur*, *Turia*, *Wurna*, *Quina*, all of which join the *Kistna*, and fall into the Bay of Bengal. The climate on the whole is healthy; in the W. it is, however, very humid, and the fall of rain averages 300 inches annually. In the E. the rains are light, very uncertain, barely sufficient for agriculture, and when they fail distress prevails. In the less elevated parts the annual fall does not exceed 23½ inches. The temperature in the upper parts of the Ghats is about -6°, and the monsoon violent; 74° in April (the hottest month), and the maximum 90°. Where the elevation is 1,800 feet, the maximum is 94° and the minimum 37°. The principal roads are from Kurur via Koomburlee Ghât to the Konkan; across the Pusurnee Ghât to Mahabuleswar hills, Sattara to Mahabuleswar and Maharashtra.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- 1st cent. Salivahana ruled the Dakkan and governed the Marathas.
- 13th cent. The Muslims from Delhi invaded it.
1614. Under Sivaji they were a warlike race. Sivaji formed the Maratta confederacy, and took possession of the Hill Fort of Torna.
1643. He threw off all allegiance to the king of Bijapur.
1659. He assassinated the King of Bijapur's general, and routed his forces.
1662. He held possession of the territory N. of Goa, 950 miles long and 100 broad, and kept a standing army of 57,000 men.
1664. Plundered Surat.
1665. Formed a fleet, and plundered the ships carrying Mussulmen from India to the Red Sea. He accepted office under Aurangzib, who soon confined him in prison, from which he escaped, and returned to his fortress at Raegurh.
- Aurangzib soon afterwards acknowledged him as *Jaghirdar*, and again attempted to obtain possession of his person.

Sivaji declares war against Aurangzib, exacts *Cleuth* (black mail), loots a considerable portion of the Delhi territory, and defeats him at the head of an army of 20,000 men.

1675. He was crowned at Raegurh with great solemnity and magnificence, and then He scoured the Coromandel coast, parsed Madras, took the Fort of Jinji, and soon afterwards died, aged 53.
- Sambajee (his son) succeeded him, who was captured by the Mughuls in 1668-69, and cruelly put to death.
1670. Aurangzib was completely harassed by the Marathas until his death in 1707, which happened at Ahmadnagar.
1710. The Marathas entered into a treaty with the Mughul Emperor, and gave up the *chout*.
1719. The Mahratta power now became firmly established.
1749. Balaji Rao was chosen Peishwa, and the descendants of Sivaji became pensioned captives.
1819. The Titular Raja of Sattara, Pratap Singh, the eldest son of Sapu II., was relieved from this position by the battle of Ashti, in which the British defeated the Peishwa, after his family had endured that painful degradation for 70 years.
- The Sattara Territory and Jaghires of several other possessions were assigned to him, producing collectively an annual revenue of £200,000.
1822. The government of Sattara administered by the Raja, who attained his majority, but acting contrary to the treaty entered into with the British, he was deposed (after having held the government 21 years) in 1839, and sent to Benares, a handsome revenue being allowed him, where he died in 1847, when his brother, Appa Sahib, succeeded him, conducted the government efficiently, and died without issue in 1848, having previously adopted an heir, who, according to the law and custom of India, could not govern without the sanction of the paramount power; such was withheld by the British government, and consequently it was annexed to the British territory.
1853. A warm discussion took place in the House of commons relative to the claim of this heir, who was then in England, and in which the

late Joseph Hume, Esq., the member for Montrose, advocated his cause.

1857. The Ex-Ranee and Rajah joined the rebels, and were captured by the British.

They proceed to Wara, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond stands the town of

† SATTARA (Satara),

85 miles from Poonah, 115 miles from Bombay.

Territory, Poona, Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Sattara. G. Inverarity, Esq., the Resident Commissioner, being the Civil Authority. Military Authority, Officer in command at the Cantonment. Traveller's bungalow. Post Office. Bazaar, well supplied.

Church, built by the English government.

DAWKES.—See table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

Sattara is the capital of the province of the same name, in the Presidency of Bombay, to which it was finally annexed in 1848. It is among the highlands of the Deccan, in one of the healthiest quarters of that elevated district, on the eastern slope of the Ghâts or Syadré mountains, and about 30 miles from the Mahabuleshwar Sanitarium. A good road was made to this station by the late Rajah; and another to Poona.

The town lies in a deep basin under the fort nicknamed "Sleepy Hollow." It is surrounded by hills on three sides, from one of which an aqueduct, 4 miles long, runs to the town. It is otherwise protected in a military point of view by the rivers Krishna, Yena, and Oozmooree. The first two unite at Sungum Maolce, a spot surrounded by temples and banyan trees, full of large, wild, grey-bearded monkeys. One temple dedicated to Ramishur, was built a few years ago by Pureshrum, a rich banker, who began life as a mendicant. There are also tombs to widows who have performed Suttee.

The Residency is near the town. The old Fort occupies the summit of a very steep-sided hill, which forms a tolerably level area of 1,100 yards in length, by 560 yards in breadth. About 40 feet of almost perpendicular black rock must be ascended to reach this Fort; a circumstance which made it extremely difficult of attack, in the native wars of former times. At the N.E. corner, the rock on which the fortress is based takes the shape of a tower, which stands 67 feet high, including 43 feet of rock, and 25 feet of stonework for the bastion, which was added to it by its former masters. This Fort surrendered almost without a blow, to the British forces in 1818, at the close of the war with the Peishwa.

The Peishwa was the *de facto* ruler of the Mahratta confederacy, though styled only Vizier (as the word Peishwa signifies) to his nominal master, the Rajah of Sattara, its titular sovereign, who for some years had been kept in the fortress, in a kind of honourable captivity. When the ascendancy of the Peishwa

was broken by the English, the country was made over to the Rajah, who continued to reside here under British protection, till the death of the last Rajah in 1848, without legal heirs, when the territory lapsed to the government.

The old Palace of the Rajah, and its temples, are near the fortress. The Palace contains some old pictures about two centuries old, by native artists; also Sivajee's sword, a fine blade of Genoese manufacture, with the sword of Afzul Khap, and the wagnuk or "tiger's claws," with which Sivajee accomplished his death. The Little Palace is a summer house, near a tank. Among the 16 family temples, are five dedicated to Bowanee and four to Siva. Formerly it was customary to dedicate them with human sacrifices.

One of the widows of the last Rajah, Buyah Sahib, third Rank, died at Sattara, a few years back, and Lady Falkland (in *Chow-Chow*) describes at length the ceremonies following this event. The body was burnt, as usual, and the ashes thrown into the holy Krishna; then, shrudhas or rites for the repose of the soul, were performed for thirteen successive days; the next heir throwing into the stream a number of balls of rice, corresponding to the number of days, which are supposed to restore to the deceased, one after another, the different parts of the body which had been lost, and prepare her for her second birth and entrance into heaven. These are accompanied by ample gifts to the officiating Brahmans; which gifts carry ill luck with them, unless the receiver is careful to avert it by penance and other rites. When the last Rajah died, some difficulty was found in persuading a Brahmin to accept his elephant, though accompanied by a bag of money, worth nearly £100.

Sattara is the undoubted head-quarters of the Mahrattas, as recognised in all past traditions and records; a race in general, always intriguing, restless, and fond of rapine. The Cave Temples made by them are the sole monuments of their earlier existence. Till the rise of Sivajee they make no figure in history, nor "were they ever distinguished in literature or civilisation." (Elphinstone's *India*).

Under the reign of the last Rajah, assisted by the British Government, many substantial improvements were effected in this country. Roads were opened, vaccination was encouraged, suttee abolished, and the slave trade suppressed, while the antiquities at Beelapoor, a former capital, were carefully preserved.

At Sattara the appointments of judicial assistant and of collector and magistrate are peculiar. The collector and magistrate conduct all the revenue, judicial, magisterial, and political duties of the province; but whether the commissioner of revenue, south division, and the government, or only the government, can interfere, is not shown. It is stated that the collector and magistrate is the highest judicial authority, under government, in the province. His authority is supreme, except in cases of capital punishment, which are submitted for the final orders of the government. He exercises, in fact, far higher authority than the commissioners of any of the other non-regulation provinces; nor does it appear, when

this was written (*Despatch relating to the Civil Service*, 1859), that the Bombay Government was disposed to interfere with the exercise of any of his functions.

ROUTE 63.

Proceed S. E. by S. during November, and the best route for Officers with troops.

AHMADNAGAR to SHOLAPOOR, VIA KURMUTTA AND THE RIGHT BANK OF THE SEENA RIVER.

DISTANCE 135½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar to Mohara (Madhoo), <i>via</i> Route 58	94	3
Angur	11	0½
Mohara	8	7½
Sawuleshwar	8	7½
Sholapur (Sholapore) Camp	12	3
	135	4½

Leave *Ahmadnagar* (Route 5), proceed, *via* Route 58, to § *Mahara* (Madhoo), 94½ (Route 58); thence over a good road, badly supplied with water, and intersected by muddy nullahs, pass the walled villages (surrounded by trees) of § *Ooplacee*, 3½; § *Ajunungum*, 4½; *Angur* (Anjur), 3½; encamping ground W. of the road, which now becomes good, although sandy, and interspersed with uplands, over which the ground is hard and dry; § *Yacole*, 4½; and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§ **MOHUL.**—Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Sholapur (Sholapur). Encamping ground W., near the road. Bazaar, well supplied. We then enter

THE SOUTHERN MILITARY DIVISION OF BOMBAY.

Which is situated between lat. 14° 16' and 18° 34', and long. 73° 40' and 76° 23'; has an area of 27,615 square miles; population of 4,183,407, which chiefly consists of aboriginal races, upwards of 50 different wandering tribes, the Garkaris and Pataks, both excellent soldiers, brave and independent, and Jains, who burn their dead, worship a *nude* image of Shiva, abstain from animal food and spirituous liquors, but despise the Hindus (the *great bulk* of the population), with whom they neither intermarry or partake of food; net revenue of £10,227,685 14s.; and is, from N. to S. 230 miles long, and 196 miles broad. It is bounded on the N. by Jinjrah, the Collectorates of Ahmadnagar, Tanjah, and Sattara, and the Nizam's territory; E. by the Nizam's dominions; W. by the sea; and S. by Goa, N. Kanara, Mysore, and Balari

(Bellary). The general appearance of the country is that of an undulating plain, except the Kolhapur district, which is rough and hilly. The climate is dry and healthy, but subject to cholera, although its elevation is 1,790 feet. The average fall of rain is 22 inches, except in Kolhapur, where it is 30, and in the hilly districts, 46 to 294 inches.

It contains the five provinces of

RATNAGIRI (Ratnagerry), with its 5 Talooks of Anjanwel, Mulwan, Ratnagiri, Suwarnadurg, and Vijayadurg (Viziadroog).

SHOLAPUR (Sholapore), with its 9 Talooks of Barsi, Hirpagi (Heepurgee), Indi, Karmale (Kurmulla), Mangoli, Mudebhal (Moodbhall).

KOLHAPUR, with its 11 Talooks of Alte, Buora, (Bowrah), Budurgurh (Boodurgur), Garh, Ingla, Inchalhartuji, Kolhapur, Kagal Pambala, Sherul, Toregal, and Vishalgarh; also, the 14 small Jagirs of Amirul Umara, Bhim Bahadur, Hindu Rao, Himmat Bahadur, Jagat Gura, Josi Rao, Jabtan Mulk, Kapsi, Narajan, Rao Ghatke, Raoji Maharaj, Sankeahwarwami, Sirlushkar, Tatia Maharaj, and Walwa.

BELGAUM (Belgawn, Belgau), with its 11 Talooks of Athni (Hutnee), Bugukot, Budami, Bidi, Chikori, Gokak, Hungund, Padashahpur, Paragad, Sampganw, and Taganw (Tazganw).

DHARWAD (Dharwar), with its 8 Talooks of Bankapur, Dharwad, Dambal (Dummul), Hubli (Hooblee), Hangal (Hungut), Kod (Koda), and Nawalgund (Nowigoond).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—See each Collectorate, under its respective head.

Thence proceed along a rocky road, through a bare, bleak and undulating country, practicable for carts; pass § *Kolatgaum*, 3½; then cross the Seena river, by a flying bridge in the monsoon, but which is 100 yds. wide, and fordable in the dry season, and enter

THE SHOLAPUR COLLECTORATE (Route ; § *Lamotee* (Lambotee), 1½; § *Sawuleshwar*, 3½; encamping ground S. Then cross a nullah, 1, to § *Konda* (Koondee), 4; § *Kotgaum*, 2½; § *Balla*, 2½. The traveller should visit the stupendous Temple at this place; thence the road becomes good, and passes through an undulating country, intersected with nullahs, with hedges on both sides, and 3 miles beyond brings us to the large town of

= § **SHOLAPUR** (Solapur, Sholapore, Sholanore). Territory, Southern Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Sholapur. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, Officer commanding at the camp. Military Station, Cantonment 1½ mile E., and which the rebels burnt down in 1857. Civil

station. Encamping ground S.E. of the Cantonment, close to a tank. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Climate, dry and healthy. Fall of rain averages 22 inches.

Fort.—Well built, with large round masonry towers.

Tank, surrounded by a mound, is situated to the S., and communicates with the ditch.

Church.—A mere bungalow, with a gong suspended beneath a rude piece of masonry is its external sign, with a good interior. *Divine Service* once on Sundays, at 11 a.m., when a native seats himself down on the top of a ladder and strikes the metal above his head.

Railway to Bombay, Poonah, &c., will be opened at the end of the year 1859.

This populous and considerable oblong-sized town, with narrow irregular streets, stands on a level at the E. end of the collectorate, having a wall, *fausse braie*, and large round masonry towers. It is surrounded by a wet ditch, the E. and S. sides of which are protected by a large *Petta* (exterior town).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1478. It was the stronghold of the Bahmani kings.

1635. The Sultans of Beejapoor and Ahmadnagar contended for its possession.

1818. The Peishwa held it, and the fort formed his breastwork, when the British Sepoys attacked, escalated, breached, and captured it in four days, although it was defended with 37 pieces of ordnance, 1,000 strong in garrison, 5,500 infantry, and 850 cavalry in the town.

1857. The rebel Sepoys burnt the Cantonment.

ROUTE 64.

AHMADNAGAR TO SHOLAPOOR, VIA PURRINDA AND THE LEFT BANK OF THE SEENA RIVER.

DISTANCE ABOUT 132½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar to Mandwa	9	5
Pondee	12	2
Hunwuntgaum	11	3
Hurugaum	9	1
Sowla (Jowla)	11	2
Para Warree	12	1
Purrinda	11	1
Saindree	10	2
Maloondee	11	1
Kulman	12	6
Kamba (Kurumba)	13	7
Sholapur	7	6
	132	5

Leave *Ahmadnagar* (Route 5), proceed through the Fort gate, along a good cart-road to **Duwarree*, 2½; cross a *nullah*, 1; pass § *Narraindo*, 2½; § *Ookungum*, 2½; § *Mandwa*, 1½; thence the road becomes very rough and stony; we now enter

THE DAKKAN (Route 5), and proceed through THE NIZAM'S TERRITORIES (Route 52), to § *Loonee* (Synd Meera), 2½ miles; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Aurangabad; § *Peepree*, (Pemppla Gonta), 4; § *Chota Sholapoor*, 3½, standing on the Maikere river; the road now passes through ravines in the valley; § *Pondee*, 2½; § *Peepulgaum*, 2½; * *Suratee Wurgum*, 1½; § *Roce*, 1½; § *Saralla*, 3½, standing on the Kurree river; § *Huntwuntgaum*, 2½; then along a good cart-road; cross * *Bokree* (Poptee) river, 1; § *Takulsing*, 1½; § *Pargaum*, 2½; § *Hurngaum*, 3½; § *Peepar Kair*, 4½; § *Hulgaum* (Nulgaum), 2½; § *Jowla* (Sowla), 4½; * *Padlee* (Pandla), 2½; § *Kursacurree*, 2; § *Tandol Warree*, 3; then cross the *Kyree* river, ½; to * *Sugdoolwarree*, 1; cross the *Lulling nullah*, 2½; to § *Para Warree*, ¾; thence proceed along a good level cart-road, through a rich country; cross a *nullah*, 2½; to § *Sonaree*; pass on to § *Koomej* (Koomarjee), 2½; then cross a *nullah*, 2½; and 2 miles beyond, we enter the town of

§ PURRINDA (Perainda).

Territory, The Nizam's Dominions. District of Aurangabad. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Aurangabad. Bazaar, well supplied.

Fort, a fine structure, with a wet ditch. *Pettas*, two, close to the walls. After leaving this place, which does not contain anything remarkable, we cross the *Oolpa* river, 3½ miles, and enter

THE COLLECTORATE OF SHOLAPUR (Route 59); pass on to § *Peepree*, 2½, standing on the *Chandnee* river; thence along an open, but stony road; pass § *Lonee*, 2½; § *Saindree*, 1½; cross a *nullah*, 2; to § *Bhowja*, 2½; then the * *Korda* river, ½; to § *Ujungaum*, 2½; § *Maloondee*, 3½; * *Dhanera*, 4½; § *Waloj*, 3½, standing on the *Bhagavuttee* river, at its junction with the *Nagjuree*; pass § *Kulman*, 4½; cross a *nullah*, 3½; thence over an open road, but interspersed with stones, to § *Wudur* (Wurnul), 1½; *Namur*, 3½; *Kamba* (Kurumba), 3½; and 6½ miles brings us to the town of § *Sholapur* (Route 63); and 1½ mile farther stands the *Cantonments* (Route 63).

ROUTE 65.

Proceed N.E.

AHMADNAGAR TO SURAT, VIA ROWRA GHAT.

DISTANCE, 230 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ahmadnagar to Soorunganna Fort, <i>via</i> Route 54	135	0½
Omurtana	12	0
Eewur	8	5
Baunsda (Wansala)	14	0
Phoorwell	15	2
Gundavee	14	6
Kalliawarree	10	7½
Ellachpoor	8	0½
Surat Cantonment	11	3
	230	0½

Leave *Ahmadnagar* (Route 5), proceed *via* Route 54, to *Soorungana Fort*, 135 miles (Route 54); thence along a good road, interspersed with loose stones and sheets of rock in the beds of the nullahs, but which might easily be made into a very excellent road; pass through an undulating country, interspersed with dense jungle. Enter

THE ALLAWESSEE TERRITORY.

Civil Authority, Collector at Tannah; and proceed to **Bohunduggur*, 34; **Ambulla* (Ambhatta), 34; **Kotela*, 14; **Katree Para* (Katee Para), 14 mile. Good halting ground, on the bank of the river, 1; which cross to **Omurtana*, 1; about 1½ mile from which, ascend a narrow rugged *Ghat* (Bares), ½ mile long, which might easily be improved for the passage of carts; thence along a difficult, but level road, intersected by nullahs, and practicable for carts in the dry season. Pass through a jungle to **Kurunjool*, 14; *Jamun Para*, 4½; **Ewar*, 1; **Neerpun*, 2½; thence the road is intersected by numerous nullahs, which are muddy in the monsoon, and interspersed with ascents and descents; pass **Chooroonia*, 14; **Man-koona*, 2½; then cross the *Gae Mookh* river, to *Rybor*, 14; pass **Jooz*, 2; **Bausda*, (Wansala), 3½; § *Phooruel*, 15½; § *Gundavee*, 14½; § *Kalliasvaree*, 104; § *Ellachpoor*, 8; and 11 miles beyond, stands the

CANTONMENT OF SURAT (Route 1).

ROUTE 66.

Proceed E. by N.

ASSEERGURH TO BAITOOL (BAITUL).

DISTANCE, 120 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Assergurh to Bheelkairree	10	0
Hunoomanke Pandree	12	0
Botes Furtee	12	0
Balta	10	0
Borkond	8	0
Borkha (Mohla)	10	0
Boree	15	0
Jambo	14	0
Choonna Lohna	11	0
Kairree	10	0
Baitool (Baitul)	8	0
	120	0

Leave *Assergurh* (Asirgarh Route 13), proceed through a wild, hilly country, along a good level road, intersected by *stony nullahs*, which renders it very bad for carts; and we soon enter

THE SCINDIA TERRITORY (Route 8). Civil Authority, at Mundlalisir; pass on to **Bheelkairree*, 10; encamping ground; thence the road improves to **Boorhampoor* (but if *via Seewul*, 18 miles); pass **Hunoomanke Pandree*, 12; encamping ground, and provisions procurable at *Peepode*; then cross a river and 2 nullahs to **Botes Furtee*, 12; extensive encamping ground; thence proceed along a good, level, but sandy road, practicable for carts; cross a river and 5 nullahs to **Balta*; encamping ground;

(if provisions are required, previous notice must be given to the Political Agent at Sehore, the nearest Civil Station); then cross 4 nullahs to **Borkond*, 8; encamping ground, and provisions obtainable from *Sooba*, at *Hurda*; thence along an undulating stony road, very bad for carts; cross the *Taptee* (Tapti) river (Route 5), and 4 nullahs **Mohla* (Mohla) 10; encamping ground; provisions obtainable from *Kanapoor*, *Chandoo* and *Chichowlee*; we then enter

THE BRITISH TERRITORIES.

Civil Authority, Assistant Commissioner at Baitool.

Then cross 5 nullahs to **Boree*, 15; small encamping ground, bordered by jungle; thence cross 4 nullahs to **Jambo*, 14; good encamping ground; also pass over 5 nullahs, and through dense jungle, to **Choonna Lohna*, 11; encamping ground; supplies obtainable from *Chichowlee*; then ford the *Taptee* river, cross 4 nullahs, and 3 or 4 *Ghats*, to **Kairree*, 10; encamping ground, and supplies procurable from *Baitool* or *Chichowlee*, according to the direction in which the traveller is proceeding; thence along a level road, which becomes covered with deep mud in the monsoon, and we soon enter

The SAUGOR ("Sea") and NERBUDDA TERRITORY.

Which is bounded on the N. by Bundelcund and the districts of Banda, Allahabad, and Mirzapore, E. by Mirzapore and Coreia, S. by Nagpore and the Nizam's dominions, W. by Gwalior and Bhopal Territories. It is 380 miles long from E. to W.; 190 broad from N. to S.; has an area of 32,114 square miles; population of 250,000, who are chiefly *Ghonds* (Gonds), the *aborigines* of these parts, the greater portion of whom live in the jungle, and subsist on roots, fruit, honey, and game. It has been asserted that they are *cannibals*, but it is most unquestionably true that they offer up human sacrifices to their idols. They rank as the second caste of the *Hindus*. Koles, Palis, and Panwas abound in the E. parts; Brahmans, Bundelas, Rajputs, Mussulmans, Patans, and Marattas constitute the remainder. They are chiefly employed as shepherds, cattle-breeders, manufacturers of woven shoes, carpenters, smiths, paper makers (made near Saugor and Jubbulpore), iron makers (worked at Bareilly, Mandla, Pannagar and Kutungi), chiefly in demand for guns, the call for which in the E. and S. E. portion of this district is very large; brass (at Mandla, where factories were first founded by an European deserter). Gold (*Rose*) chains at Saugor; coal at Ruwan, Hoshungabad, Jubbulpore, and Sohagpore. The country abounds with neat cattle, small *Gond* cows (excellent for milking), buffaloes, horses, of rather inferior quality, and sheep; as also wild animals, the most numerous and destructive of which are the *wooles*, upon whose heads a premium is set. The Rajahs of Rewah, Kotee Myhr, Ocheyra, and Sohawul govern their own territory, and the remainder of the district, comprising Saugor, Nubbulpore, Hoshungabad, Seoni, Dannoh, Nursingpoor, Baitool (Baitul), Ramghar, and Sohaj, is held by the British. It is an irregular elevated tract, containing a portion of the *Vindhya* and *Mahadeo* ranges. The

E. is a high table land, the S. E. angle of which is the *Amarantiah* Mountain, standing 3,463 feet above the sea. The W. is the low land, called the *Nerbudda* Valley. In the S. stands the Mahadeo range, 2,500 feet, whose culminating ridge forms the water head line, and separates the streams which flow N. to the Nerbudda and S. to the Godavary river. In the N. stands the irregular-surfaced *Vindhya* range (2,000 feet). The rivers, *Belra*, *Cane*, and *Tons* flow into the *Nerbudda*. The *Sone* rises E. of the *Nerbudda*, and flows in that direction. The course of the *Tapti*, which rises in the Mahadeo range is parallel to that of the *Nerbudda*, but 50 miles to the S., the lowest part (1,13 feet) of this territory is *Garrahs*, standing on the *Cane* river. The general appearance of the district is exceedingly picturesque, hills, dales, valleys, and streams, being naturally interspersed most beautifully over the undulating table land, which principally consists of rock, sand-stone, and rich soil, abounding with granite, quartz, mica and schist. The climate is more suitable for Europeans than that of Bengal. Rice produces two crops annually, with only one ploughing. There is very little timber, but *young trees* have been of late years planted about in all directions. The Routes are—

N to S. From Agra to Saugor, Hoshungabad and Asseergurh.

N. E. to S. W. from Allahabad to Bellary, Garwara and Nagpore.

E. to W. from Jubbulpore, Garwara and Mhow.

N. E. to S. W. from Kalfi, Saugor, and Mhow.

N. W. to S. E. from Nusseerabad, Saugor, and Garwara.

N. W. to S. E. from Saugor to Jubbulpore.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1599. The Gond Princes ruled it; Akbar, Emperor of Delhi, took possession of it.

1760. The Peishwa held it.

The Raja of Berar, the valorous Bhonsla (Bhonsla), captured it, and in

1818, ceded it to the British, and in the Afghan War serious disturbances broke out, but were soon put down.

We also enter

THE BAITOOL (Beitool, Baitul)

PERGUNNAH,

Which contains a population of 93,441, chiefly Hindus, who are engaged in husbandry. It contains coal veins, and was formerly under the control of the Goond Raja of Kerla, but was taken possession of by the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur, who ceded it to the British in 1818; and 8 miles brings us to the town of

§ BAITOOL

Territory, Nerbudda and Saugor. District, Baitool Pergunnah. Civil Authority, Resident Assistant Commissioner. Military Authority, Officer in command at the Cantonments. Military Station, Civil Station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Fort, small but compact.

This town, the capital of the Baitool Pergunnah, is very *picturesquely* situated on the *Machna* river, a tributary of the *Tora*, in a valley S. of the Satpore Hills. About 20 miles S. E., the *Tapti* river, (Route 3), rises, then flows W., and falls into the Indian Ocean.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1857. The troops stationed here joined the Rebels, but by Capt. Maclean's foresight, the town was saved, and the Jagedars, Shivdeen Puttail, and Ramdeen Puttail, the instigators, were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour, and all their vast wealth confiscated.

The whole of this Route is much frequented by travelling merchants and the Brinjarees (Route 216).

ROUTE 67.

Proceed W.S.W. during the month of April.

ASSEERGURH TO DHOOLIA, VIA BOORHAN-
POOR AND PALDEE.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 110½ MILES, OR 111½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Asseergurh Petta to Boorhanpoor N., or Seedapoor Gate, via Route 62	12	0
Rawair	14	4
Sowda	12	4
Borawul	12	6
Paldee	10	1
Erundole	12	1
Parola	13	1
Kunair and Nullah	11	6
Dhoolia (Dhulen) Cantonment	11	2½
	110	1½

Or proceeding, *via* Dhurungaum,

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Asseergurh to Paldee, via above Route..	61	7
Dhurungaum	12	6
Parola	13	5
Dhulen (Dhoolia) via above Route	23	0
	111	2

Leaving *Asseergurh* (Route 13), proceed along a tolerably good road, rather rocky, but practicable for carts; pass for ¼ mile through the town of *Asseer* (Asseergurh, Asirgurh) (Route 13), and enter

THE NEEMAR STATE (Route 52); thence the road becomes uneven, rocky, winding, and passes through dense jungle to **Jeeree*; **Nimbola* (here notice Colonel Fraser's tomb); *Ryppoor*; then cross the *Wudawullee* river, here 80 yds. wide, with sandy bed, and good encamping ground on its banks, but at which some delay occurs in crossing during the monsoons; pass on to § *Boorhanpoor*, 12 miles (Route 52); thence proceed along a good road; pass the *Edyah*; leave § *Mahomedpoora*, 2½; to the left a

shorter route, or the traveller can, if he feel disposed, proceed direct to *Mahomedpoora*; the road then leads under the city walls, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to

§ BAHADURPOOR (Bahadoorpoor).

Territory, Neemar (Nimar). Civil Authority, Political Assistant at Mundlaistr. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Aqueduct inside the town. Market.

This fortified place, which stands on the edge of the *Domrur*, a small but rapid stream, gradually undermining the flank of its lofty defences, and will soon bring it down, belongs to the Scindia family; thence proceed along a good road, through an open country: pass $\$$ *Lonee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the *Sooke* river, $1\frac{1}{2}$; here 50 yds. broad, in crossing which some delay takes place in the rainy season; pass the *Chotkee*, where a guard of four Sepoys is kept; then cross a * *nullah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; here 20 yds. broad to $\$$ *Kanapoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross a *nullah* to $\$$ *Kurjote*, 2; pass $\$$ *Bokur*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, standing on the steep and difficult banks of the *Bokree* river, here 80 yds. broad; cross it, but a few hours' delay occurs in the monsoon; thence cross a *nullah*, where a short delay also takes place in the rainy season, and we then enter

THE COLLECTORATE OF CANDRISH (KHANDEISH) (Route 5). And at the end of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, we arrive at the town of

§ RAWAIR (Rawah).

Territory, the Poonah Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Candesh. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 1,200. Population, 24,500.

About 8 miles to the N. of this place stand the *Satpoora* hills. Thence proceed along a good road, through an open and cultivated country, pass $\$$ *Hewra* (Sewra), 6; $\$$ *Wurgau*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the *Sooke* river, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the walled village of $\$$ *Wagoda* (Wajonda). Houses, 200. Population, 3,500; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond stands the large walled town of

§ SOWDA.

Encamping ground on all sides, in mango topes. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 1,545. Population, 40,000. Then cross the *Morre* river, $\frac{3}{4}$; here 160 yds. broad to $\$$ *Amode* (Amoda), $\frac{1}{2}$; good encamping ground in fields; $\$$ *Bamnood*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; $\$$ *Mynearee*, 2; $\$$ *Chiklee*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; $\$$ *Neemgaum*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Boravul*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; standing on the *Taptree* river (Route 3); encamping ground on the E.; thence the road descends, and proceeds about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along a rough stony bank and bed of the *Taptree* river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, here 400 yds. broad, and crossed by a ford; boats always plying from January to June; the approach in the moonsoon is by the fields; with a sudden descent, the current is very rapid and powerful after a heavy fall of rain, which frequently causes some delay; thence pass *Sailgaum*, standing above its bank, where there is encamping ground; pass $\$$ *Badlee* (Baldee), $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; encamping ground on the W. in fields; $\$$ *Assooda*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground in a mango tope; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ JULGAUM.

Encamping ground, N. Bazaar, well supplied.

This place stands near the banks of the *Girna* river, here 220 yds. broad with sandy bed; in the hot weather the stream is almost dry, but after rain it becomes so swollen that travellers are delayed considerably in crossing, and generally proceeded to *Charpacs*, where it is easily forded, with the assistance of the villagers; cross the above stream to $\$$ *Hueana*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; pass $\$$ *Paldee*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground among trees, N. W. of the road from *Dhurungau*; $\$$ *Bokree*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; $\$$ *Wurad* (Burar), $1\frac{1}{2}$; $\$$ *Pimpalkote*, 2; cross the *Ujjeere* (Anjeeeree) *nullah* at two different places; thence along a jungly road, practicable for carts in dry weather, and at the end of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles we reach the town of

§ ERUNDOLE.

Encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, on good hard ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Market Day, Saturday.

Then cross a river below a bund, proceed along a good cart-road, some parts of which is jungly, to $\$$ *Toorut-Kaira* (Maroot Kaira), $4\frac{1}{2}$; cross a *nullah* amidst jungle to $\$$ *Saurookheir* (Soukaira), $\frac{1}{2}$; $\$$ *Saka* (Sawa), $2\frac{1}{2}$, near which the road is rough and stony; then cross the *Kirkee* river, 3; to *Mussao* (Musswa), $4\frac{1}{2}$, standing on the *Chiklee* river; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

§ PAROLA.

Territory, the Poonah Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Candesh. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia. Encamping ground on the left, opposite the Fort. Bazaar, well supplied. Market on Saturday.

Fort.—An irregular stone structure, built with bastions and ditch, 18 feet wide, in excellent repair. Thence pass on to $\$$ *Eskaira* (Veejkaira), $2\frac{1}{2}$, standing on the *Borre* river; then cross the *Malua* river, 1; pass on to *Mondla*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, situated on a ridge; then cross a branch of the above to $\$$ *Dur'la* (Dulul), $1\frac{1}{2}$; $\$$ *Subgaum*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross a *nullah* 50 yards broad, in crossing which a delay of six hours takes place during the rains; then pass $\$$ *Kunair*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; $\$$ *Karsee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$, completely in ruins; thence, along a road having high ground on both sides, pass through dense jungle to $\$$ *Ajunga*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; $\$$ *Phugna*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the *Koodee* river which flows between the two villages, and is here 80 yards broad; then to $\$$ *Balapoorce*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross the *Unwar* river, $1\frac{1}{2}$, here 50 yards broad; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond stands the large town of

§ DHOOLIA (Dhulen), (Route 7)

Or the traveller may, if he feel inclined, leave *Asseergurh*, proceed via the above Route to $\$$ *Paldee*; thence along a good cart-road through jungle; pass $\$$ *Ekulgaum*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; $\$$ *Mossee*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; $\$$ *Chuchfoora*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; $\$$ *Pempree*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond stands the town of

§ DHURUNGAUM.

Territory, the Poonah Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Candesh. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Dhoolia (Dhulen). Military Station, the Head-quarters of the *Bheel* (Bhil) Corps. Bazaar, well supplied. Market, Saturday.

Thence proceed, pass §*Jamboora* 2½; §*Ragur* 2½, situated amidst much jungle; §*Parola* 8½; and thence proceed, *via* the above route, to the town of

§*DHOOlia* (Dhulen), Route 7.

ROUTE 68.

Proceeding N.E.

ASSEERGURH TO HOSHUNGABAD
(HUSHANGABAD), *VIA* BHANGURH AND
SEONEE (SEONI).

DISTANCE 164½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Asseergurh to Borgeum	12	6
Khirgaum	9	0
Bhangurh	8	0
Gungaput	11	5
Gorapuchar river	11	3
Charwa	13	3
Kemaporwa	15	0
Charkaula	14	1
Kotra	12	0
Seonee (Seoni)	10	0
Bugwarra	8	4
Dooloorra	15	4
Koilar river	9	0
Hushangabad (Hoshungabad)	14	0
	164	2

Leave *Asseergurh* (Route 13), proceed over a good but winding road between hills, intersected by *nullahs*, ravines, and thick jungle, practicable for guns but not for carts; cross the *Katree Ghaut* (Kuttee), passable for carts, at the foot of which there is a well and *Chokee*; then cross the *Sookta* river, and enter

THE NEEMAR (Neewar) TERRITORY (Route 52), and we soon reach the large town of

§*BORGAUM* (Boregaum).

Territory, Neemar. Civil Authority, Assistant Political Agent at Mundlaiser. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Market on Monday.

This place stands on the *Sookta* river; thence proceed along a very bad road, quite impracticable for either guns or carts; to §*Khirgaum*, 9; and 8 miles beyond brings us to the large town of

§*BHANGURH* (Bhangurh).

Bazaar, well supplied.

This town, which is situated at the confluence of the *Bham* and *Sookta* rivers, belongs to the Scindia family; thence proceed through an almost desolate country, pass §*Rykutal*, 5½; then through thin jungle, interspersed with long grass; pass §*Gungaput*, 6½; cross the *Unduk nullah*, 2½; *Agnee* river to *Champoer*, 3½; then cross §*Bairakola nullah*, 4½; also the *Gorapucher* river, 1½, from whence the road is practicable for wheeled carriages; thence to *Boree Seerai*, 2½; cross §*Patole* river, 3½; *Ariva nullah*, 3, near which streams stand the ruined villages of §*Charwa*, 4½; §*Bundee*, 8; *Kemaporwa*, 7; soon after which we enter

THE HURDA PERGUNNAH.

Which produces an annual revenue of £1,400. and was in 1844 placed under the protection of the British government, for the support of the Gwalior Contingent, which mutinied in 1857, and joined the rebels; and at the end of the 6th mile we arrive at the town of

§*HURDA*.

Territory, Neewar (Neemar). District, Hurda. Civil Authority, Assistant Political Agent at Mundlaiser. Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence pass §*Charkaira*, 8½; §*Kotra*, 12 miles; bazaar, well supplied, standing on the *Gunjil* river; and we enter

THE SAUGOM AND NERBUDDA TERRITORY (Route 66), and also

THE HOSHUNGABAD DISTRICT (HUSHUNGABAD, HUSANABAD),

So called from its founder, *Hoshung*, and *lael*, "city," which has an area of 1,916 square miles; population 242,641, consisting of several castes. It is so fertile that it is appropriately termed, the garden of Central India, and possesses coal, which is considerably superior to that procured from the N. of England, but as the mines are very distant from the sea-coast they have not been much worked. It is under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1433. Founded by Hoshung Shah, king of Malwa who was buried here, but his ashes have since been removed to Mandoo.

1563. Akbar took possession of it. Bestowed upon the Nawaub of Bhopal, after the fall of the empire.

1796. The Rájá of Nagpore took possession of it, But shortly afterwards the Nawaub of Bhopal recaptured it.

1807. The Raja of Nagpore regained it, and in 1818, he ceded it to the British government.

Thence along a good road, over a level, well-cultivated country; cross, by a good ford, the above stream, whose banks are steep, and at the end of 10 miles, we arrive at the town of

†§*SEONEE* (Seoni).

Territory, Under the Government of the North Western Provinces. Civil Authority, Collector at Hushungabad. Bazaar, well supplied.

Then cross 3 *nullahs*; pass §*Suttoorkaira*; §*Rajora*; both situated in open ground, amidst an undulating country; pass on to §*Bugwarra*, 8½; provisions only procurable by notice; then cross 3 *nullahs*; pass §*Sonekaira*; §*Rulwara*; §*Dooloorra* (Dooloorra), 7; Civil Authority, Collector at Hushungabad; good encamping ground; this place stands on the *Huttare* river; then pass §*Bondee Kaira*; §*Sawrukura*; §*Rohura*; cross the *Koilar* River, 9; thence pass on to §*Gowya*; §*Papuria*; then cross 4 *nullahs*, and proceed along a good road, and at the end of the fifth mile, we arrive at the large walled town of

HOSHUNGABAD (Hushungabad).

Territory, Under the Government of the North Western Provinces. Collectorate of Hushungabad. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station, small Cantonment to the E., at which the British troops of the Saugor division are generally stationed. Civil Station. Encamping ground on the banks of the Nerbudda, E. of Ballagunjee, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office.

DAWEA, see Table of Distances, Bengal Presidency.

This place, the capital of a district, stands on the left bank of the *Nerbudda* river, here 900 yds. wide, and which frequently inundates the surrounding country in the monsoon; it is not fordable opposite to the town, as at the shallowest part, when at the lowest, it is 5 to 6 feet deep, flows over an irregular, rocky bed, swarms with the long-snouted and bull-mouthed alligators, and has no less than 13 ghâts or fords over it, within 12 or 14 miles from this place, all of which are passable until spring; the nearest one to the town is 3 feet deep. It contains a quadrangular ground-planned fort, with high walls. The houses are scattered and irregularly built.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1857. Here Col. Mc. Causland defeated 5,000 rebels, took their baggage, magazine, and guns.

ROUTE 69.**ASSEERGURH TO HUSHUNGABAD, VIA KHUNDWA.**

DISTANCE 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Assaergurh to Borgaum, via Route 63 ..	12	6
Kundwa.....	14	5
Jawoor.....	10	2
Sungajee Pimplesaa ..	13	6
Hursoda.....	9	2
Charwa.....	11	5
Hushungabad, via Route 68	80	5
	152	7

Leave *Assaergurh* (Route 13); proceed, via Route 68, to *Borgaum*, (Route 68); thence along a good cart-road; pass * *Puchamba*, 4; * *Kassree*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Jamble*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the rivers *Uma* and *Wuna*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; with easy banks and stony bed, and 1 mile beyond stands *Khundwa*; Civil Authority, Assistant Political Agent at Mundlalsir; bazaar, well supplied; spring of excellent water, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.; thence through an open, partially-cultivated country; pass * *Shara*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; then along dense jungle to *Jawoor*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass * *Pimpulkote*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Mysara*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Somegaum*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the *Sookree* river, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, which rises in lat. 25° long. 73° 24', flows W. for 130 miles, through Godwar and Jodhpoor, and falls into the *Loonee* river, in lat. 25° 2', long. 71° 41', with sandy bed, and banks easily accessible for carts; thence proceed through dense jungle to * *Sungajee*; *Pimplesaa*, 4; cross the *Tawa* river; thence across a jungly country

to * *Hursoda*, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the *Machut* river, 1 with easy banks and pebbly bed; proceed along a good cart-road to * *Perplanea*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Charwa*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; and thence, via Route 64, to the town of *Hushungabad* (Hoshungabad), (Route 68).

ROUTE 70.

Proceed S. by W.

ASSEERGURH TO JAULNA, VIA ADJUNTA (AJAYANTI, AJUNTA), AND BOORHAMPOOR (BURHAMPTUR).

DISTANCE 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Assaergurh to Boorhampoor (Burhamptur), via Route 63	12	0
Echapoor	14	1
Edulabad	10	2
Bodur	15	1
Samrode	14	2
Jambool	10	0
Adjunta S. Gate	9	7
Wakree	12	1
Koodalla	10	2
Pangree or Kundulga river	13	1
Jaulna Petta, N. and	10	5
	131	6

Leave *Assaergurh* (Route 13); proceed, via Route 52, to *Boorhampoor*, 12 (Route 52); then through the town to the S. or *Sikarpur Gate*, 2; cross the *Tapti* river, here $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, sandy bottom, and soon after we enter

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

(Described fully in Hand Book to Madras, and

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (Route 52);

And at the end of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, reach the town of * *Shakapoor*; thence along an indifferent road, through low jungle, pass * *Dhapoor*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Shapoor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; both very picturesquely situated, close to mango and plantain *topes* (groves); cross the * *Damnee* river, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; with sandy bottom, and but little water; pass * *Echapoor*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross two *nullals*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; also another *nullal*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and the *Poorna* river, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; steep left bank, sandy bottom, but little water, and crossed by a ford and ferry; good encamping ground on the banks, on which also stands an old *Serai*; thence along a good road to *Edulabad*; and we soon enter

THE COLLECTORATE OF CANDEISH (KANDERESH) (Route 6); proceed through thin jungle; pass * *Urtula* (Hurtalla), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Singarkaira*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Joonoonaa*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, standing on the *Bhog* river; * *Oojanee*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Badar*, 4; * *Euttee*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Belavund Chota*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Dev-asgaum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Byrakhaira*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a river to * *Sanrode*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; also the *Kang* river, and thence proceed to * *Tullygaum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the *Wago* river to *Singola*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; then over the *Kurak*, river 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, stony bottom, and encamping ground on the banks; pass * *Jambool*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass through thin jungle to * *Pardapoor*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Tanna*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the *Foot of the Ajunta Ghât*; thence proceed to

the *Summit*, 1½; enter the N. gate of the town of *Ajunta*, 1½ (Route 52); proceed through it, and leave by the S. gate, ¾; then cross the *Wajor* river to *§ Rajinee*, ¾; cross a *nullah*, 2; to *§ Dirris*, ¾; recross the *Wajor* river, ¾; to an *ascent*, 5½; thence to a *descent*, ¾; and pass on to *§ Koda*, 4½; *§ Auwa*, 1½; *§ W. kree*, 4; then cross the *Jenge* river, ¾; and proceed to *§ Duggurwarree*, 3¾; *§ Bairree*, 2½; *§ Baboolgaum*, 2½; *§ Kooda'ee*, 1½; then cross the *K. ila* river, ¾; *§ Baranjalla*, 3½; *§ Chota Naltee*, 2½; then cross the *roorna* river to *Burra Naltee*, ¾; pass *§ Pullaskaisa*, 3½; *§ Peepulgaum*, 1½; *§ L. neegaum*, 2½; *§ Pangree*, 5, standing on the *Kun'w'a* river; *§ Mang-Devalgaum*, 2½; *§ Peepulgaum*, 1½; then recross the *Kundulga* river, 4½; and 2½ miles further brings us to the N. end of *§ Jau na Pellah* (Route 57).

ROUTE 71.

Proceed S.W. by W.

ASSEERGURH TO MALLIGAUM
(MALEGAINW).

DISTANCE 143½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Asseergurh to Muswa, via Route 67	93	3
Boree River	7	0
Babra	8	6
Borkond	9	7
Jhorega	11	1
Malligaum Cantonment	13	0
	143	1

Leave *Asseergurh* (Route 73), proceed via Route 57, to *§ Muswa*, 93½ (Route 57); thence pass along a good cart-road to **Meo* and **Teo*, 3½; cross a *nullah*, at which some delay takes place in crossing during the monsoon; pass *§ Gondeekaira*, 2½; cross the *Boree* river, 1½, here 85 yards broad, with sandy bed, and encamping ground on the bank, near a pagoda, and the hamlet of the **Pempree*, standing ½ mile to the right; then pass *§ Shawaja*, 2½; *§ Bola*, 1½; **Dolee*, 2; **Babra*, ¾; encamping ground E.; then cross the *Bokree* river, here 180 yards wide, sandy bed, and in crossing which some delay takes place in the monsoon; pass over some difficult *nullahs* to *§ Borkund* (Borkond), 9½; encamping ground, N.W.; *§ Jhorega*, 11½. Notice the Jain Temple, small, ancient, and curious, put together with mortar, and composed of stones laid together. The outside elaborately carved, and the inside very unique. *Arvi*, with a travellers' bungalow, stands 100 paces on the left of the road; thence there is a branch road to *Dhoolla* (Dhulen); cross a bridged *nullah* to *§ Chikulwa*, 3; travellers' bungalow; large tank, ½ mile S.; encamping ground, N.E.; this place stands in a valley on the high road from Bombay to Mhow; thence along a good made road proceed up the *Durragaum Ghāt*, 4½, which is steep, but rather short; pass *Durragaum Dayni*, 1½; cross the *Masun*, river, ¾, here 120 yards broad. Boats ply across it in the rains; then cross two *nullahs* to the Cantonment of *§ Malligaum* (Malegainw) (Route 57).

ROUTE 72.

Proceed N.W.

ASSEERGURH TO MANDOO, VIA
AKBURPOOR.
DISTANCE 121½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Asseergurh to Borgaum, via Route 58 ..	12	6
Punilsa	8	6
Sirball (Scrola)	12	6
Bheekgaum	11	3½
Deola (Furrabaz)	7	4½
Mooltan	10	6
Kusrode (Chota Kusarawut)	10	0
Akburpoor	11	4
Gurra	15	3
Nalcha	14	4
Mandoo	6	0
	121	3

Leave *Asseergurh* (Route 13), proceed, via Route 58, to *Borgaum*, 1½ (Route 58); and we soon enter

THE MALWA TERRITORY (Route 8);

Cross the *Sookta* river and several *nullahs*; then along a bad road, winding between hills, ravines, and deep jungle, and leaving into a well-cultivated country passable for guns, but carts experience great difficulty; pass **Balkan*, 6½; **Raiteea*, nearly 1 mile, about 1½ mile from which stands a hilly range; *§ Padana*, 1½; encamping ground, S.; cross the **Gorwa* river, 1½; to *§ Gobria*, 1½; *§ Kolatee*, 2½; **Onjaree*, 2½; *§ Sirsode*, ½; cross several *nullahs* to *Swail* (Scrola), 5, a small brick fort; encamping ground; thence the road becomes stony and bad to *§ Borka*, 3½, standing on the *Mullargattee* river; pass through an open country to *Poomasia*, 1½; thence between dense jungle and hills to **Taim'a*, 5½, both deserted hamlets; and 1½ mile be, and stands the town of

§ BHEEKUNGAUM (Bheekunghaum).

Territory, Central India. District, Malwa. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore, 60 miles. Political Agent at Mundlalsir. Encamping ground, W. Bazaar, well supplied. Telegraph station at Indore, 60 miles. The Peon's (messenger) charge for conveying the despatch is 2 Annas, (3d.) per mile from every Telegraph Office.

This large, walled, ruined town, was formerly of considerable importance, and belongs to Holkar's family. Thence proceed along a sandy, stony, and bad cart-road, through dense jungle; pass the deserted hamlets of **Kaidua*, 3½; **Padurlee*, 1½; cross the *Hawail* river, here 100 yds. broad, with stony bed, and very difficult for carts, to *§ Deola* (Furrabaz), 2½; pass on the left **Peeplye*, standing 400 yds. from the road; proceed to **Choorree*, 3½; and soon after we enter the

DHAR STATE (Route 9), and 5½ miles beyond stands the town of

§ MOOLTAN.

Encamping ground, N. Bazaar, well supplied. Telegraph station at Indore.

This place, which is now gradually falling into ruins, was formerly of considerable importance. Then proceed along an undulating road through dense jungle, interspersed with spots of cultivated land; cross the Bada river, 4, here 100 yds. broad, with rocky bed, and a stream 20 yds. wide, 4 feet deep; also several nullahs, to § *Kusrode* (Chota Kusrawut), 6; pass § *Bheelgaum*, 4½; § *Balsamund*, 3½; and 4 miles farther brings us to the large village of

† § **AKBURPOOR.**

Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow Bazaar, well supplied. Boats ply across the Nerbudda river, here 100 yds. wide, with rocky bed and steep banks, practicable for cattle and carts.

ATTRACTIONS.—Some fine buildings.

This place is situated on the S. bank of the Nerbudda river (Route 3), and 10 miles E. stands the large town of *Mhyisr* (Route 75); thence proceed along a good road, cross by ford (the best in the stream both for carts and cattle, and fordable from January to June) the Nerbudda river; pass § *Chota Khul*; § *Burra Khul*, 3; § *Damnade*, 4½; § *Goyala*, 1½; § *Gurra*, 7½, a deserted hamlet, but having a Bheel (Bhil), Chowke, and travellers' bungalow; thence through dense jungle to *Juhan-geepoor*, 2½, situated on the right bank of the Kurrun river; thence through a level country to the *Dwee Ghât*, 2½; *Samrode Ghât*, 3½; pass § *Kolapoor*, 2½; and 3½ miles beyond stands the picturesque town of

§ **NALCHA.**

Encamping ground N., on the bank of the Mulgunga Tank. Bazaar, well supplied. Telegraph Station at Indore.

ATTRACTIONS.—The ruins of several magnificent edifices erected by the King of Malwa (Mahomed Khilji), who reigned from 1435 to 1469, but especially the structure in which Sir John Malcolm resided, and from which, not long since, a tigress and her cubs were expelled, they having taken possession of one of the most beautiful apartments.

This once celebrated place stands on the S. of the rich open Malwa table land, in a most romantic locality, and extends N.; close to it flows a feeder of the Chumbul or Nerbudda; thence proceed along a rugged cart-road to a descent, 5 miles; pass up a slippery causeway to an ascent of 200 yds., and 1 mile farther brings us to the Delhi gateway, constructed in the walled fortifications of the town of

§ **MANDOO (Mandu).**

Political Agent at Mundlaisir. Bazaar, well supplied. Telegraph Station at Indore, 38 miles.

ATTRACTIONS.—The ruined edifices, some of which are most superb, lie scattered about in all directions.—The *Jama Masjid* (Jumma Masjid), or Great Mosque, whose area comprises a terrace which is ascended by a wide handsome flight of stone steps. It is roofless. has a square ground plan on each side, with a low, deep gallery, supported on ranges of lofty pillars. Its appearance is extremely beautiful, although the architecture is rather heavy and inelegant. Gateways.—On a marble slab over one of the principal entrances is an inscription recording the name of Akbar, and the date of his occupation of this place. The *Hoshung Ghori* (King of Malwa) Mausoleum, also a superb and massive white marble structure, stands in a superb court, in which is erected a lofty gallery, supported upon elaborately-sculptured columns, and in a slated roof chamber stands that sultan's sarcophagus. The *Bar Bhadur Palace*, erected by that King of Malwa, is a magnificent pile of ruins, which has rapidly decayed, owing to the roots of the *Pipal*, *Bar*, *Caper*, and other trees having rent asunder the masonry. Messrs Day and Son, lithographers to Her Majesty, published, in 1857, some well-finished and faithful views of several of these Mandoo structures. The Tanks which supplied this place with water are very numerous, and have been rapidly filled up by vegetation.

Sporting.—Tiger hunting may be enjoyed at this place with great éclat, as those animals absolutely infest every nook and corner of the neighbourhood, and have frequently been known to carry away many a trooper when riding in advance of his corps.

This town, the ancient capital of Malwa, is situated about 15 miles N. of the right bank of the Nerbudda river (Route 3), enclosed by ramparts erected on the brow of the insulated table land, having a circuit of not less than 37 miles, extending 8 miles beyond the Vindhya range, and being separated from the Malwa table land by an unequal, rugged, abrupt valley.

ROUTE 73.

Proceed N.N.W.

ASSEERGURH TO MHOW.

DISTANCE NEARLY 124½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Asseergurh to Akburpoor, via Route 72	85	4
Sirsoda	11	7½
Kurum River	10	3½
Mhow Cantonment	16	4½
	124	2½

Leave *Asseergurh* (Route 13), proceed, *via* Route 72, to *§ Akburpoor*, 8½ miles, (Route 72); then cross the *Nerbudda* river; thence along a good road over a rocky, mountainous, dense, jungly country, to *§ Damungaum*, 4½; pass *§ Sirsoda*, 7½ miles, standing on the *Kurum* river, here 160 yards broad, 9 feet deep, with stony bed and approaches; cross 16 *nul als*, and at the end of 10½ miles pass the *Bheel* (Bhil), hamlets of *§ Derea*; *§ Gogiree*; *§ Doogree*; *§ Louca Jonee*; then ascend the *Bikaneer* and *Ghara Ghats*, practicable for carts, and we soon reach *Manpoor* (Maupoor), 3½ miles; thence the road passes between jungle and mountains for 4½ miles; then along good ground, but which becomes very swampy in the monsoon; cross 13 *nul als*, all of which are shallow, and the hill torrents are soon fordable after the rains; also the *Kurum* river, here 35 yards broad and 5 feet deep, with gravelly approaches and rocky bed; then cross the *Chumbul* river, here 16 yards broad and 4½ feet deep, with stony approaches and bed, and at the end of 13 miles we arrive at the cantonments of *§ Mhow* (Route 8).

ROUTE 74.

ASSEERGURH TO MHOW, *VIA* MUNDLAISIR AND JAM GHAT.

DISTANCE 102½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Asseergurh to Deola, <i>via</i> Route 72.....	53	3
Mooltau.....	10	6
Mundlaisir.....	14	2½
Soomakaira.....	8	3
Mhow.....	15	6
	102	4½

Leave *Asseergurh* (Route 13), proceed, *via* Route 72, to *§ Deola*, 53½, (Route 72); thence along a very bad road to *§ Chondee*, 5½; then through a jungly, hilly country; pass *§ Tamta*, 3½; *§ Mirampoor*, 2½; *§ Mooltan*, ½, (Route 72); cross the *Anna* river; pass on to *Kankaira*, 2½; encamping ground amidst trees, on the banks of the above stream, here 90 yards broad, with easy banks; pass *§ Sangree*, ½; through thin jungle to *§ Dhaba*, 1½; thence the country becomes open to *Kurunda Warree*, 2½, standing on open ground; cross the *Vedra* river, here 220 yards broad, with high banks, rocky bed, and as no boats ply considerable delay takes place during the rains, to *§ Kangaum*, 4½; proceed to *§ Bakungaum*, 1½; *§ Moyawa*, ½; *§ Mukunkaira*, 2; then cross the *Nerbudda* river (Route 3), and we enter

THE INDORE TERRITORY (Route 8), and at the end of ¼ mile we arrive at the large walled town of

§ MUNDLAISIR.

Territory, Indore. Civil Authority, Resident Political Agent and Resident at Indore. Military Authority, Officer in Command at Indore. Military Station. Formerly a cantonment of British troops

was kept here on the N. bank of the river; they were withdrawn, and a body of Nimar police and cavalry were posted here, who rebelled in 1837, and the British troops have been replaced. Civil Station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Telegraph Station at Mhow, 30 miles. Boats ply across the *Nerbudda*. Population 2,000. Elevation 600 feet.

FORT.—A well constructed masonry stronghold.

This large walled town, which stands on the right bank of the *Nerbudda* river, here 500 yards wide, unfordable, ferried over during the greater part of the year, but fordable with much difficulty in the spring. Half a mile higher up there is a deep but rapid ford for *unladen* cattle in the hot weather. If an officer is proceeding with a detachment of troops, an orderly should be sent on to *secure* boats, which, although spacious, are unwieldy, but will carry cattle and baggage. The navigation of the river from this place to the sea is 80 miles, and up the stream to *Dhadree*, 53 miles. About 5 miles to the W. stands the town of *Mheysir* (Mheysir); thence pass on to *§ Jemaraja*, 2½; *§ Sangee*, 1½; *§ Wurdea*, 2½, *§ Soomakaira*; here is a pretty but small *Gurhee*; *§ Kullala* (Killora) 5½; thence proceed up an abrupt ascent, along a narrow winding road for 2 miles, which then becomes rocky and bad; ascend the *Jam Ghat*, ½, which is very difficult for guns, wheeled carriages, and laden cattle; thence through a hilly, jungly country to *§ Jam*, 2½; bazaar, well supplied; encamping ground S.W. of the Fort, a small structure, situated on the banks of the *Chorud* river, 2½; which cross at four different places, also six *nul als*, to *§ Peepul*, 2½; *§ Vasse* (Basse), ½; thence along a good road, through low jungle and ravines; pass *§ Burgoonda*, 2½; bazaar, well supplied. Encamping ground. Telegraph station at Indore, 19 miles; thence along an undulating valley, interspersed with hills, from 1 to 3 miles distant; pass *§ Asseepoora*, 2½; *§ Godrea*, 3; and 2½ miles beyond stands the town of *§ Mhow* (Route 8).

ROUTE 75.

ASSEERGURH TO MANDOO, *VIA* MUNDLAISIR AND MHEYSIR (MHEYSIR).

DISTANCE ABOUT 113½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Asseergurh to Mundlaisir, <i>via</i> Route 74.....	78	2½
Mheysir (Mheysir).....	5	0
Garra (Gurra).....	10	0
Mandoo, <i>via</i> Route 72.....	20	4
	113	6½

Leaving *Asseergurh* (Route 13), proceed, *via* Route 74, to *§ Mundlaisir*, 78½; thence along a good road through a fine, undulating country for 5 miles, to the town of

MHEYSIR (Mheysir).

Territory, Central India. District, Malwa. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Mundlaisir, Resident at Indore. Bazaar, well supplied. Telegraph Station at Indore.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Temples, which are well worth inspection.

Then pass on to § *Garra* (Gurra), 10, (Route 72); and thence, *via* Route 72, to *Mandoo*.

ROUTE 76.

The most direct and shortest Route from

ASSEERGURH TO MHOW, VIA BURWAI FERRY AND SIMROLE GHAT.

DISTANCE ABOUT 98½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances or Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Asseergurh to Borgaum, <i>via</i> Route 58	12	6
Roostunpoor	6	6
Deesgaum	13	6
Dhangaum	14	2½
Burwai	13	0
Bulwarra	11	7
Bace	8	6
Duttoda	8	6
Mhow	8	4
	98	3½

Leave *Asseergurh* (Route 13); proceed, *via* Route 58, to § *Borgaum* (Route 5-); then cross the **Sookta* river, 1½; pass along a good road, kept annually in repair, to § *Koomlee*, 2½; § *Roostunpoor*, 3½; encamping ground, N.E.; thence along thick jungle; cross the *Gorwa* river, ½, to § *Mookulgaum*, 3½; § *Charra-gaum*, 2½; § *Karea*, 2½; then cross *Bad* river, 2½, which is forded no less than 4 times in this stage, and practicable for carts; to § *Deesgaum*, ½; encamping ground, S.E.; travellers' bungalow; thence along an open country, cultivated, and interspersed with thin jungle and low hills, near the road; pass § *Dorwa* (Doorawa), 9½; § *Bhootia*, 4; § *Dhangaum*, ½; encamping ground, N.; § *Bambuda*, 1½; § *Basica*, 2½; then cross *Kuruk* river, 1; also the *Bhag*, 2½, both with stony beds and easy fords; pass § *Saindicur* (Sinawud), 1; § *Morghur*, 3½; then cross the *Nerbudda* river, 1, here 500 yds. wide, with thick jungle on its banks, ferried all the year round, with boats plying, to § *Burwai*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; § *Sairla*, 1½; § *Nandia*, 1½; § *Nae*, 2½; § *Oombria*, 1½; § *Korwad*, 3½; cross the *Sorut* river, 1½, to *Bulwarra*, ½; then ascend the stony *Burreeka* Ghat, 170 yds. long, 2½; cross by a ford the *Chorwa* river, 3½, here 80 yds. wide, small stony bottom, sloping bank, and water in it all the year round; thence ascend the *Bhootee* Ghat, 1½; by a gradual ascent of 500 yds., having hills on the right, and a steep descent on the left, the road along which is now good, but was formerly covered with ledges of rocks and loose stones, pass on to the *Koolar* river, which cross, as well as two nullahs, to § *Bace*, 1; situated below the *Simrole* Ghat, which ascend by two easy and gradual ascents; then over a very good cart-road, through a slightly-undulating, open, and partially-cultivated country, to *Simrose*, 3½; thence the road leads along the banks of the *Choura* *Khal* river, which flows between hills covered with dense jungle, and at the end of 3 miles we reach the large town of

§ DUTTODA.

Territory, Central India. District, *Malwa*. Civil Authority, Resident at *Indore*; Political Assistant at *Mundlaishir*. Bazaar, well supplied. Market, *Mondays*.

This large town, which belongs to the *Holkar* family, stands on the *Kanar* river. Thence cross by ford the *Gumber* (Gumbhir) river, which rises N. of the *Vindhya* Range, 7 miles from *Mhow*, in lat. 22° 30', long. 75° 54', flows N. for 75 miles, and falls into the *Seepra* river on the right. It is crossed 10 miles from its source by the Route from *Mhow* to *Indore*, by a good ford, with a bed 40 yds. wide, steep banks, and gravelly bottom, with water in it all the year round. About 65 miles from its source it is ferried over by the Route from *Baitool* (*Baitul*) to *Neemuch*, where its bed is 50 yds. wide, stream 15, and 1 foot deep in the dry season, with sandy and rocky bottom, steep banks cut into ravines, which flows under the walls of *Goojur* *Kaira*, and, at the end of 1½ mile, we enter the town of § *Mhow* (Route 8). Carts can travel along the whole of this Route. Servants are in attendance at all the travellers' bungalows, and good *Serai* will be found at the halting places.

ROUTE 77.

Proceed N. by W.

ASSEERGURH TO OJJEIN, VIA MHOW AND INDORE.

DISTANCE ABOUT 149 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Asseergurh to Mhow, <i>via</i> Route 73	98	3½
Indore (Indoor, Indur)	13	6
Solesunda	12	6
Peeples	12	2
Oojein, N.W. Gate	11	6
	148	7½

Leave *Asseergurh* (Route 13), proceed, *via* Route 73, to § *Mhow*, 98½ miles; thence along an excellent road, which becomes bad and soft in the monsoon, and we soon enter the

INDORE TERRITORY (Route 8), pass **Serada* (Secada), 2½; **Hirneakaree*; cross a nullah, 1, to **Peeples*, ½; **Peora*, 1½; **Raon*, 1½; thence pass over a ridge of rising ground, which stretches forth from the left to the N., interspersed with raised knobs, or mounds of earth, having another on the right, which extends to the E.; pass **Bejulpoor*, 2½, standing about ½ mile to the right of the road; then cross the *Kan* (Kand) river, 1½, which rises N. of the *Vindhya* Range, 8 miles E. of *Mhow*, in lat. 22° 30', long. 75° 51', flows N. through a very fertile country; passes the city of *Indore*, where it is joined by the *Sirsooty*, then flows N.E. for about 19 miles, passes the town of *Samer*, falls into the *Ghuty* river, after a course of 45 miles. On this route it is crossed about 12 miles from its source by a good ford, having one foot depth of water in it

in the dry season; thence along an undulating cultivated country for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and we arrive at the large town of

§† INDORE.

Territory, Holkar's District, Indore. Civil Authority, Resident at the British Residency, 1 mile distant. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station. Civil Station. Encamping ground near the British Resident's bungalow; shape, nearly a square, 1,000 yds. long, with an area of 16 acres, and having a *picturesque* appearance. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Population, 15,000. Elevation, 1,938 feet above the sea. Houses, badly built of sun-dried bricks, roofed with clumsy tiles on bamboos, in irregular winding streets.

ATTRACTIONS.—The basaltic mosques; Brahminical Temples, washed with lime; Holkar's palace, a plain structure, without any pretension to architectural beauty. The British Residency, situated at the E. end, stands in a park, surrounded with groves and gardens.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1767. Allia Bae (the widow of Mulhar Rao Holkar) erected it.
1801. Scindia plundered it.
1804. The British took possession of it, but in 1805, restored to Holkar's family.
1857. In December, Holkar's troops rebelled, but were disarmed by the British troops. Eight rebels were here blown from the guns. The Raja of Amjherra and his minister both tried here for rebellion, and condemned to be hung, which was carried into execution at Mundree, on the 19th September.
1858. The Raja of Singheera hung here for rebellion.

This large picturesque-looking town, the capital of the Holkar Territory, is situated on a plain on the left bank of the river *Kutli*. The large British Military Station of Mhow is 13 miles distant, and Old Indore (*Jemnah*) stands on the right bank of the same river.

Thence proceed through an undulating and rising country; pass § *Nurmul* (Neerwul), 4; § *Borasilla*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; § *Aliwasa*, 2½; here a low ridge intersects the road; pass § *Sotesunda*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; § *Twana*, 4 miles; soon after we enter

THE GWALIOR, OR SCINDIA TERRITORY (Route 8); § *Kujiana*, 1; § *Samar* (Sanwair), 2½ miles; good encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; bazaar, small, and well supplied. Then cross the *Kan* river, ½. Here is a good ford, with 1 foot of water in the stream in the dry season; pass § *Peeplee*, 4½ miles; thence proceed through a level country, over a good road, except near the first Ghât of the *Seepra*, but very bad for carts, to § *Dandia*, 5½; § *Goula*, 1 mile; then cross the *Seepra* river by a rocky rugged ford, 100 yds. wide. This stream rises N. of the Vindhya Range, 11 miles E. of Peepulda, in lat. $22^{\circ} 37'$, long. $76^{\circ} 12'$; flows windingly N.W., through a fertile country,

and 40 miles from its source is joined on the left by the *Kamid*, then passes the towns of Oojein and Mahldipoor, and hills into the *Chumbul* on the right, in lat. $23^{\circ} 54'$, long. $75^{\circ} 29'$, after a course of 120 miles. Twenty-six miles from its source it is crossed twice by ford from Mhow to Mahldipoor; 6 miles from Oojein, it is crossed by a rugged rocky ford, 100 yds. wide. Four miles from that city, on the route from Agra to Mhow, it is re-crossed by a ford, the bed is rocky for 100 yds. wide, with steep banks, cut into ravines at the ford (Ghât) 20 yds. wide, and 3 foot deep. At Bowlea, 20 miles from its source, it is forded on the route from Mhow to Saugor, which is 15 yds. wide, with sandy bed. It is crossed near Mahldipoor, on the route from Neemuch, by a ferry, part of which town was washed away by the overflowing of its banks in 1821. There is a popular belief that the waters of a deep *tank*, close to this stream, at Oojein, vary in flavour according to the season of the year, for example:—In summer it tastes of *sharbat* (sherbet); milk in winter; and honey in spring; but which is easily accounted for, for no devotees partake of it until it has passed through the hands of the Brahmans, who are supported by the donations of the credulous natives, who much frequent this place; thence proceed, pass § *Kanakaira*, 2½; cross the *Seepra* river; proceed through a level and partially-cultivated country for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, to the S. gate of the large town of

§ OOEJIN (Ujjen, Ujjayani, Aujin, Ujjain, Owjain, Ujain, Owjein, Ujjayana),

And the Ozoana of Ptolemy.

Territory, Gwallor (or Scindia's). Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Encamping ground W., on the left bank of the *Seepra* river. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaars: the principal one extends the entire length of a wide street, full of two-storied houses, the basements of which are converted into shops, and the upper stories into dwellings. The whole are well supplied. Telegraph Station at Indore. Post Office. Houses are built of brick and wood, roofed with tiles, have lined terraces, and are crowded together. Shape: It is built in the form of an oblong, surrounded by a stone wall, and defended with round towers. Circumference, 6 miles.

COMMERCE.—The principal trade consists in cotton fabrics, European and Chinese wares, imported from Surat; and the exports are pearls, diamonds, and opium, the staple article, and which is grown all about the district.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

ATTRACTIONS.—The ruined unfinished palaces, the materials of which are excellent, and lead to the supposition that they originally belonged to some ancient Hindû temple; the four mosques, Hindû temples; the tanks, well supplied with water, one of which is a superb structure; Scindia's palace is a very large edifice, of mean exterior, and having close to it a curious ancient gate, the remains of the Vikramaditya fort; the Observatory, erected by Jal Singh, the enlightened Rajah of Jeypoor

(Mahomed Shah), minister from 1719 to 1748, is situated at the S. end; the gardens of Dowlat Rao (Maharaj Bagh), Carpenter, Rajah Mal, Balzi Bal, &c., the finest of which appear to have been laid out and planted by Mussulmans; the ruins of the ancient *capital* of Malwa stand 1 mile N., and, according to native tradition, is believed to have been destroyed by a *shower of earth*, as a Divine punishment for the iniquity of its inhabitants, but in all probability, such arose from the inundation of the *Sepra* river, as it frequently overflows its banks. The walls of this ruined city are unimpaired, therefore its destruction could not have been effected by an earthquake.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

B.C.

325. Bindusaro, King of Patilpura (Patna) sent Piya-daso (Asoka or Dhaumasko) the grandson of the celebrated Chandragupta, as viceroy to this place, as an honourable post of banishment.

157. The Buddhist high priest (Dhammarh Kito) proceeded, with 40,000 persons of his persuasion, to lay the foundation stone of the great temple at Anuradhapura in Ceylon.

57. Vikramaditya (Kikramajit) reigned here, at which period this city was in the zenith of its glory; so celebrated a monarch was Vikramaditya, that the Samvat era dates from his rule.

His son, Chandrusen, ruled over Hindustan.

A.D.

1310. The Mussulmans took possession of it.

1387. The Dilawar Ghorl, Viceroy of the Patan Delhi Sultan, declared himself independent, and the government of Malwa was carried on at Dhar, and then at Mandoo (Mandu).

1561. Akbar held it.

18th century. The Marattas considered it as the capital of Scindia's territory.

1810. Doulut Rao removed from his seat of government to the hill fort of Gwalior.

1858. The troops under the Princess Balezza Baee of Gwalior, left that Princess, mutinied, seized the magazine and guns, and joined the rebels.

This city, considered as one of the sacred towns of the Hindus, and their *geographical meridian*, on account of its having an Observatory, stands on the right bank of the *Sepra* river, which 5 miles to the N. flows off into two channels round an oval-formed rocky eminence, on which stands an unfinished ruined palace, which island was supposed to have formerly been united to the left bank of the river by two bridges, one of which has been destroyed; the other, however, still remains unimpaired, and near which are some *singular works*, adorned by an arcade, which have been used to divert the stream into the walled enclosure, where there was originally a garden, in which fountains played. It is only open on the S. end, all the others being belted round with groves and beautiful gardens.

ROUTE 78.

Proceed N.N.W.

ASSEERGURH TO NEEMUCH, VIA MHOW, NOYLE, KACHRODE, AND MUNDISSOOR.

DISTANCE ABOUT 254½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Asseergurh to Mhow <i>via</i> Route 73.....	98	3½
Burra Baitma.....	15	0
Deypalpoor.....	12	4
Assowda.....	11	6
Byroo Puchlana.....	14	0
Khajakairee.....	11	0
Kuchrode.....	10	7
Nulla near Burrowdee.....	10	0
Jowra.....	9	4
Dodur Dodkur.....	9	6
Duttowda Burra.....	11	1
Mundissoor.....	9	6
Mulhargurh.....	16	4
Neemuch.....	15	0
	254	1½

Leave *Asseergurh* (Route 13), proceed, *via* Route 73, to \$ *Mhow*, 98½ (Route 73); thence along a good cart-road, through an undulating and partially-cultivated country, with a high ridge which stretches nearly parallel to the road; pass \$ *Sirkundee*, 1½; \$ *Tee*, 1½; pass \$ *Dhuneer*, 2½; \$ *Selotea*, ¼; \$ *Rahana*, 1½; \$ *Garola*, ¼; \$ *Machole*, 1½; thence the road leads through a break in the ridge; pass \$ *Chota Baitma*, 2; then cross the *Gumber*, river; and at the end of 2½ miles stands the large town of

\$BURRA BAITNA.

Territory, Holkar's Dominions. District, Indore. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Local Agent at Mahidpoor. Encamping ground, spacious. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 1,000. Shops, 100. Population, 20,000.

Thence the road is interspersed with fissures and holes, pass \$ *Sumowala*, 3, 100 shops; \$ *Ajunda*, 1; \$ *Alowda*, 2; \$ *Jullodea*, 3½; then cross 2 *nullahs*, to \$ *Deypalpoor* (Deypeele) 3 miles; bazaar, well supplied. Notice and visit the *superb lake*; soon after which we enter

THE SCINDIA GWALIOR TERRITORY (Route 8), and proceed to \$ *Sauile*, 6, standing on the right bank of the *Chumbul* river, ¼; which here cross by a rocky ford, extremely difficult for carts, to \$ *Assowda*, 5½; the water from the well is excellent; pass on to \$ *Omurria*, 2½; and we then enter

THE NOLYE (Nowlaye) PERGUNNAH.

Which yields a revenue of £26,500 to the Scindia family; and at the end of 3½ miles we arrive at the large town of

{NOLYE (Burnuggur).

Territory, Scindia Dominions (Gwallor). District, The Nolye Pergunnah. Civil Authority, Resident at Indoor, Local Agent at Mehidpoor. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 5,000. Elevation, 1,698 feet.

This place, which stands on the banks of the *Chumbul* river, the capital of the Pergunnah, was erected by Raja Nol, hence its name, but modernised to Burnuggur; because, according to the native tradition, "if the word *Nolye* is pronounced before breakfast it is a bad omen," but the origin of such superstition remains undeveloped. Thence along a bad road, pass **Jondla* (Jandilla), 3½, after which it becomes good; cross two nullahs to **Byroo Puchlana*, 4; cross a nullah; thence along a stony road for half a mile, close to a ridge; pass **Rowlea*, 2½; cross another nullah, to § *Kurole*, 3; then proceed through an undulating district raised into a low ridge, which stretches N. and S., intersecting the Route from thence to **Bunder Baila* (Bulla), 3½; water obtained from pits and *Kucha* wells; provisions from *Kurole*, 3½; or *Danasota*, (2 miles to the W.); then proceed to **Khajakairree* (Karakairree), 1½; pass through an undulating ridgy country, along a good road, which between the 5th and 7th mile in this stage becomes stony; cross a nullah to **Powassa*, ½; then cross another nullah, to **Nundiasa*, 1½; also cross another to **Minaree*, ½; cross another nullah, pass **Lateraa* (Lussoree), 3½; **Serola*, ½; § *Kachrode*, bazaar, well supplied, 4½; § *Goorawun*, 2; **Ginoda*, 3; we then enter

THE NAWAB OF JOWRA'S TERRITORY (Route 10); pass **Finikairree*, 2; cross a nullah, 3; close to *Burwodee*; then the *Mullenree* river flows on each side of the road, winds S., passes through ravines, and becomes narrow as we approach § *Barodea*, 2; **Rajakairree*, 1½; § *Ukkula*, ½; § *Boolera*, 2; cross the *Mullenree* river, and 3 nullahs, to the town of § *Jowra*, 3½ (Route 10); thence through a broken, undulating plain, slightly cultivated; proceed to *Aneea*, 2½; **Bagakairree*, ½; **Reetchea*, 2½; **Purwalee* (Purwurree), 1; forage procurable at all the above places; and enter

THE SCINDIA TERRITORY (Route 8), and 2½ miles beyond stands the town of § *Dodur* (Dodkur), (Route 10); then along an open, cultivated country, interspersed with a few detached hills, standing at a distance on the right and left; and pass on to **Peeptha*, 2½; **Kuchnaree-Nugree*, 2; **Akeea*, 2½; **Luknahairree*, 1½; **Dultooda-Burra*, 2½; provisions obtainable from *Dummar*, 2 miles, S.E.; then proceed along on excellent road to **Rooteeja*, 3½; (Raja) **Kulcheepoor*, 4½; then through a level open cultivated district; cross the *Subna* river to the large town of § *Mundissor*, 1½ (Route 10); **Bonakairree*, 3½; **Parleea*, 3½; **Jurrode*, 1; thence the country is interspersed with raised ridges, detached hills and mounds, and we re-enter

THE JOWRA TERRITORY (Route 10); pass **Peeptha*, 2½; **Kachakairree*, ½; **Burkaira*, 1½; **Sootode*, 2½; and 2 miles brings us to the town of *Mulharughur* (Route 10); and proceed, via Route 10, to the large town of § *Necumuch* (Route 10).

ROUTE 79.

Proceed W. by S. during the month of May.

ASSEERGURH TO TALNEIR, VIA RAWAIR, SOWDA AND YAWUL.

DISTANCE ABOUT 104½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Asseergurh to Boorhanpoor, via Route 52	17	0
Sowda, via Route 67	37	0
Yawul	12	6
Ararwad	17	5
Chopra	10	0½
Goregaum	12	6
Talneir	12	3
	104	

Leave *Asseergurh* (Route 10); proceed, via Route 52, to § *Boorhanpoor*, 12 (Route 52); thence pass on, via Route 67, to § *Sowda*, 27, (Route 67); then cross the *Moree* river, 3½, with easy banks; then proceed along a good road; pass § *Anode*, ½; § *Balode*, 4½, encamping ground in mango groves; § *Utwa*, 2½; and 2½ miles beyond stands the town of

{YAWUL.

Territory, The Poonah Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Candesh. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia (Dhulien). Encamping ground, E. Bazaar, well supplied. Market weekly.

Fort, a well-built brick structure, 70 feet high, loop-holed in all directions, standing against a large mound, close to which on two sides flows a nullah; a hilly ridge stands five miles to the N.; cross the *Bhunnuk* river, 4; thence through an open country, pass § *Saklee*, ½; bazaar, well supplied; **Wayode*, 1½; **Ghuragaum*, 1; then through thin jungle to **Kingaum*, 1½; **Cheechola*, 2; *Danora*, 1½; **Pauchuk*, 2; § *Ararwad*, 3½; **Shakupoor*, 9½; cross a nullah, ½, to

{CHOPRA, ½ mile.

Bazaar well supplied; Market weekly. Houses, 2,000. Population, 25,000; standing on the right bank of the *Tapti* river; thence pass on to § *Cholee*, 4½; the ruined hamlet of § *Morgur*, 2½; § *Uatara*, 1½; § *Goregaum*, 3½; the *Taplee* river flows two miles to the left; § *Koosoomba*, a ruined hamlet, ½; thence through thin jungle; pass § *Anund*, 1½; **Mohud*, 1½; § *Asotee*, a ruined hamlet, ½; then cross the *Annar* river, ½, here 145 yards broad, with sandy bed, low bank, and a flowing stream all the year round; then through an open and cultivated country, pass *Asode*, 1-16th; and 8½ miles beyond stands the town of

{TALNEIR (Talnere, Thalneir, Thalner).

Territory, The Poonah Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Candesh. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia. Military Authority at Dhoolia Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Telegraph Station at Dhoolia. Markets

weekly. *Boats*.—Ferry boats ply across the Taptee. Branch roads to Sindwa N. M. ligatum &c. *Ferries*.—Across the Tapi river, 10 miles E. on the made road, between Bombay and Mhow. Houses, 2,000. Population, 3,500. *Fort*.—A small compact structure.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

1818. From February to July the Killedar ("commandant") defended it against the attack of the British troops, commanded by Sir Thomas Hislop, although Holkar had ceded it to the British at the Treaty of Mundisore.

ROUTE 80.

Proceed S E.

BELGAUM (BELGÃO, BELGÁN) TO DHARWAR (DARWÁN, DHARWAD), VIA KITTOOR (KITUR).

DISTANCE 47½ MILES.

ROUTES.

	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Bagwarree	11	4
Kittoor (Kitur)	16	0
Yengera	10	7
Dharwar Fort (Main Gate)	8	7
	47	2

†† BELGAUM.

Territory, Southern Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Belgaum (Padshapur Talook). Civil Authority, Resident Collector, G. B. Seton-Karr, Esq. Military Authority, Officer in Command at the Cantonments, Brigadier F. Adams, C.B. Acting Political Agent, presiding over the Civil and Criminal Courts, H. B. Locker. Encamping ground, Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office, Antonio da Silva, Deputy Postmaster. Races take place in December.

DAWKA.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

This is the principal town in the Collectorate of the same name, on the road from Dharwar to Kolapore. It stands E. of the Gháta, on a plain, 2,500 feet above the sea.

The town occupies a position between the Cantonments and the fort. This fort is oval in shape, about 1,000 yds. long by 700 broad, and defended by a deep, wet ditch. There are some tanks near it. It was occupied by the British in 1818 upon the downfall of the Peishwa, after a siege of three weeks. The garrison, numbering 1,600, made but a feeble resistance.

It contains an arsenal, to which alterations and additions have been lately made. Two sets of quarters for ordnance subordinates have been completed. A gun shed, fire-engine shed, laboratory, and deposit room have been constructed. A permanent barrack for a company of artillery is finished; and the adaptation of one of the old barracks for a school-room and library has been commenced (*Annual Report on the Progress of India, Bombay Presidency, 1886* 60).

In 1857 the Chief Jaghirdar of the south Mahratta Country, who was confined in the prison at Belgaum, escaped and joined the mutineers.

Great improvements were effected here in 1848, by the native inhabitants, who of their own accord carried out a plan for the construction of good roads in the town and neighbourhood. In this they were

aided by a grant from government. From the official report it appears that various other improvements were in progress, under the sanction of the authorities. A church for the camp is begun, but not completed. Extensive additions have been made to the European hospital. A charitable dispensary is established here; and an augmentation has been made to the police force.

The Sirdars' College, for the education of the sons of native gentlemen and persons of the middle class, has been placed under the government educational department. It has greatly advanced in numbers and efficiency, having 96 pupils in 1880, against 63 the year before. The building was erected by the government in 1860.

An increase of 125,300 rupees in the land revenue of this Collectorate is reported. The survey is now completed, except a few villages. A map of Belgaum has been published by Capt. Lester. The Falls of the Gokak are 36 miles from Belgaum, through Tumbarundi and Padshapur, as follows:—From Belgaum to Kanbargi, 3½ miles; Muchundi, 2½; Chand Kera, 1½; Chandier, 2½; cross Ballari nullah, 1; Tumbarundi, 2½; Soldah, 3; Kunjahall, 1½; Kundaryi, 4½; Padshapur, 1½; cross Markand river (by boat in the rains), to Gurdette, 3½; Gurgiri, 2½; Kunar, or Kanar, 1½, on the Gutparba river, whence it is 5 miles to the Falls. They have been described by Capt. Newbold, in the *Bengal Asiatic Society's Journal* for 1845. According to his account the Falls of Gokak are so named from the old ruined fort, situated two miles distant. The hilly ranges of *Gokak* and *Kotabangi* form the E. flank of the Western Ghats, and close to the cataract extend from S. by E. the upper portions of which form mural precipices, with flat tabular summits and narrow crested ridges, enclosed from the east by a beautiful romantic defile, through which rushes the Gutparba river from its lofty source, down into the elevated Dakkan plains, close to the town of *Gokak*, 3½ miles east of the cataract. The approach to this picturesque cascade leads along the bottom and side of the gorge, on the right bank of the river, which is swollen in July by the freshes from the Western Ghats, here from 90 to 300 yards broad, and a rapid, muddy, and impetuous stream, unfordable from May to September, and 15 feet deep at the dry season, fordable in July, up which proceed for a mile, during which serpentine walk the roar of the Falls is distinctly heard, and even, in the dead of the night, at the town of Gokak; then turn a sudden bend of the road, and a superb mass of no less than 16,000 cubic feet of water is seen rushing down most furiously from the tabular surface of the sandstone, over a perpendicular rock, into a gorge forming the head of the defile, the bottom of which is about 178 feet below the edge or spout of the cataract. The river, which is just above it, appears about 250 yards across, contracts to 80 at the brink, which increases its density and velocity; hence it precipitates most rapidly down the shelving tables of rock with a terrific thundering noise, easily heard at 3 or 4 mile's distance. The colour of the water is very muddy, that of the thin vapour white, and the spray amber which ascends from the basin at the bottom in festooned wreaths, only rendering the basin visible at intervals, when fitful gusts of wind whirl up the glen. Spray bows of various dimensions keep constantly ascending, form arches across the river, recede as the sun sinks in, and then disappear with it. The brilliancy of the colours of this cataract rainbow is considerably influenced by the size and distance from each other of the drops composing the different portions of the spray cloud, the tints being

the brightest when the drops are of medium size. The velocity of the water is about 9 feet per second, and depth 10 feet. The water when analysed has 1-50th part of fine reddish clay; the pebbles washed down are chiefly quartz granitic, and the sands contain several grains of magnetic iron. The boiling point of water at the sandstone plateau, from which the cascade rushes, gives the elevation 2,817 feet. The mean temperature is 78° in the shade. The elliptical form of the head of the fissure, whose sides are sandstone, has been cut back 100 yards, like that of Niagara; the bed is interspersed with large, angular, worn surfaced rock, and their recession would be much more rapid if the compact structure of the sandstone had been softer. Vertical fissures, extending E.S.E. from top to base rend the cliffs which flank the right side, minor cracks cross them at right angles and insulate portions of the rock, and the traveller can descend by one of them into the bed.

The bases are frequently undermined by the water, and then heavy masses of the tottering pinnacles dash headlong into the rushing stream. The sandstone is interstratified with layers of purplish brown and yellowish brown coloured shales, incrustated with common, earthy, and impure alum similar to that cresting the copper mountains near Bellary (Belary). It is found in large quantities in the small cave at the base of the cascade, and the European ripple-mark, so common on sandstones of that continent, is seen most distinctly on the tabular surfaces of the cliffs, and in layers of the adjacent beds, 100 feet below the surface. The bottom of the fissures in the sandstone cliffs are strewn with fragments of leaves, rocks, sticks, guano formed by bats, wild pigeons, sheep, goats, and rats; the bones of goats, evidently the debris of the repasts of beasts of prey, jackals, and hyenas, and remains of animals that have fallen over into them. The upper parts are often completely heaped up with rubbish; the sides are smooth, with shallow polished grooves. Here seeds of creepers germinate most rapidly, and shade the fissures with the leaves of their flowers. On the opposite bank of the river rises a variegated, foliaged, wooded hill 100 feet above the fall, crowned with the ruins of Hindú Temples, whilst to the south stands a table land densely covered with low jungle, interspersed with the flowering *dunder*, *cassia*, *carissa spinarum*, *euphorbia antiqua*, *monardella*, whose lilac, sweet pea formed blossom has a very beautiful effect; *minima-euphorbia*, *totius rebera*, *t-trandra*, and various other plants, all of which, being in flower in July, render the scenery of this interesting locality extremely grand and picturesque.

THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE,

Which is bounded on the N. by Sattara, Southern Maratta and Sholapore Territories; E. by the Nizam's Dominions; S. by Dharwar and South Canara; W. by Goa, Sawunt Warree, and Colanore States, has an area of 8,515 miles; population 1,037,723, chiefly composed of Christians, Hindús (to a greater portion), Jains, Muslims, Parsis, wild tribes, and low castes; yields an annual revenue of £32,973; is 160 miles long from E. to W., and 89 broad; and is subdivided into the 11 Talooks of Athol (Hunne), Bagalkot, Bidami, Biddi, Chikori Gokak, Hungund, Padshapur, Paragad, Sangapur, and Tazganw (Tazganu).

The chief routes are W. to E. from the port of Vingorra (Vengorla), via Belgaum and Kuldage to Moodgul, in the Nizam's Dominions. N. W. to S.E.

from Colanore (Kolhapur), via Nepanee and Belgaum to Dharwar.

The principal language spoken by the population is the Canarese.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1817. Ceded to the British by the Peishwa at the Treaty of June, 1817, and formed part of the Dharwar Collectorate.

1836. Converted into a Collectorate.

Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorates in the Southern Mahratta country cover an area of 10,000 square miles, or one fifth of the whole. Belgaum has about 220,000 acres planted with cotton, each yielding 20 lbs. of seed cotton, of which the proportion of clean cotton fit for market is about one-fourth. Fall of rain about 40 inches a-year. Scarcely one per cent. of the revenue was expended on irrigation at the period of Mr. A. Mackay's Report on Cotton Cultivation. There are 218,000 acres in the Collectorate left at the disposal of government, mostly of a poor quality, except the koorums, or grass portions. These unoccupied tracts are scattered and outlying fields, among which it would be difficult to get a compact farm of any size.

From Belgaum proceed along a good road, over an undulating, fertile, and well cultivated country, having all the nullahs bridged, and abounding with quails and fowls, which afford excellent sport, to § *Shapur*, or *Shapur*. 1½ mile; § *Old Belgaum*, 1½ mile. Cross by bridge, the Ballari nullah, ½ mile; pass § *Aligut* (Aligut), or *Aligut*, 1½; a d § *Bostanadi*, 1. Then descend a small ghât to § *Baghwardi*, or Bagwarree, 6 miles. Bazaar well supplied. Encamping ground, S.W., on a high spot. Market on Saturdays. The next place is § *Mutuna*, or Mootoonal, 2½ miles. Travellers' bungalow, 2½ miles, close to a hard encamping ground. Pass on to *Moskul Khan Hooole*, or *Mukal Khan Huhali*, ½ mile. Travellers' bungalow. Market on Saturday. Then cross by a ford, from Dombur to June, or by a basket boat, in the rains, the Mulpurba, or Malparba river; here 90 yards wide, with a gravelly bed, and easy banks, having on the right good encamping ground. This stream rises on the east side of the Western Ghâts, flows east through the Belgaum Collectorate, and some of the South Mahratt Jaxheers, and falls into the Krishna. Pass on to § *Dasti Kopa*, or Dastee Kopa, ½ mile; § *Tinnapur*, or Tinapur, 8; and after ½ mile we are close to the town of

§ KITTOOR (Kitur),

Territory. The Southern Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Dharwar. Civil Authority, Collector at Dharwar. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Dharwar. Encamping ground about ½ mile S.E. of the Fort. Bazaar, well supplied.

Fort.—A small compact structure, formerly the stronghold of a Desai (chief), who was nominated by the Rájá of Col pore (Kolapur).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1803. The Desai (chief) co-operated most energetically with the Iron Duke (then Colonel Wellesley), when marching against Poonah.

1824. He died in September without issue, and the E.I.C. claimed the Fief. The Desai's family sent in their claim, founded chiefly on past services. Mr. Thackeray was appointed Collector pro tem., and took charge of the district. The gates of the fort being closed against him he attempted to force them; a conflict ensued, in which himself, Captain Black, and Lieutenant Dighton (Delington)

were killed. Captain Sewell wounded, and the assistant collectors, Messrs. Elliot and Stevenson, taken prisoners, and doomed to death in case an assault took place. Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon, however, effected a breach, entered it, and spared the lives of the garrison.

1832. An insurrection took place, but was suppressed through the bravery of the *Patila*, Linga Chowah and Khirishu Rao, to whom grants of land were given for their courageous and praiseworthy conduct.

This town stands on the left of the road.

From Kittoor, pass on to § *Teigur*, or *Talguor*, 5½ miles; encamping around, dry, rough, and stony, and water extremely scarce during the hot season. Market on Friday. Thence proceed for ½ mile to the travellers' bungalow. The next place is **Yenkulpur*, or *Y-nkulpur*, 1½; then *Yengara*, 3½; encamping ground; § *Hominkutte*, or *Mominkutti*, 2½; § *Sydaipoor*, or *Saidapur*, 5½; and 1 mile beyond, we enter

THE DHARWAR (Dharwad, Darwar) COLLECTORATE,

Which is bounded on the N. by the Belgaum Collectorate; E. by the Nizam's Dominions and Bellary (Ballari) Collectorate; S. by the Malsur (Myore) territory; and W. by the Madras Presidency and Belgaum Collectorate. It is 105 miles long N. to S., 77 miles E. to W., has an area of 3,837 square miles, population of 754,385, the greater portion of whom are Hindus, Muslims, Jains, Lingayats, Canarese, and a few Christians and Parsis; revenue of £289,205, and is subdivided into the 8 talooks (but formerly 18) of Bankapur (Runkapur), Damaul (Dummul), Hubli (Hoollee), Hangal (Hungut), Kod (Koda), Nawalgund (Nowligond), and Ranabennur (Bednore). The greater part of this district is an extensive plain; a small portion, however, inclines to the S.W., in which direction flows the Kali Nadi, Tumbudra, and Wurda rivers, all of which water it. The staple commodity is cotton, 25,000 acres being cultivated with that article from New Orleans seed. The chief marts are Hubli, Havery, Narragoodra, Siroy, Noolgond (Nowligond), and Balapoor, from which to Coompta (the port of Madras), a good road for wheeled carts has been constructed, and from whence the cotton is exported to Bombay. There are about 14 Government Vernacular schools in this district, attended by about 1,000 pupils, and an English one in the town of Dharwar, attended by 40 pupils.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- It composed a portion of the Brahmanical kingdom of Vijayanagar.
1506. The Mussulman confederacy defeated the Raja of Dharwad at Talikut, and it then became incorporated with the kingdom of Bijapur.
1675. Sevajee (Sivaji) conquered it. It became subject to the Raja of Sattara. The Portuguese governed it.
1770. Hyder Ally (Haider Ali) overran it, and in 1778, he captured the fort and town.
1791. The British took possession of it.
1818. The Portuguese overthrown, and it was annexed to the British dominions.
1836. Ten of its talooks were incorporated with the Collectorate of Belgaum.
- 1857-58-59 Slightly disturbed by the Sepoy mutiny, but soon reorganised.
- The first town we enter is

† § DHARWAR,

The principal town of the Collectorate, 288 miles from Bombay, 223 miles from Poona, 70 miles from Goa, and 270 miles from Hyderabad.

Civil Authority, W. A. Goldfinch, Esq., Collector. Military Authority, Officer in command of a regiment of native infantry, of which this is the head quarters. Encamping ground, 1 mile west, and 4 miles east of the fort, on high sloping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

This town in the Presidency of Bombay, stands on a plain, close to the frontier of the Collectorate of Canara, lately the Presidency of Madras, now transferred to Bombay.

It is a fortified post, defended by a mud wall once of some strength, now irregular and decayed. The outer and inner ditch are 25 to 30 feet wide, and about as many deep. On the south side is a native pettah or village, defended by a low mud wall.

In 1778, this fortress was taken from the Mahrattas by Hyder Ali; but was recaptured by the English in 1791, and handed back to its former possessors. It was finally annexed to the territories of the East India Company, upon the downfall of the Peshwa, in 1818.

Two government vernacular schools for Mahrattas and Canarese, and an English school, are established here. The English school, which had been closed in consequence of the people failing to pay their subscriptions, was reopened in January, 1859. It is now flourishing, and has 100 pupils (Annual Statement of the *Moral and Material Progress of India*—Bombay Presidency—for 1859-60).

Five wholly self-supporting schools have been opened in the Dharwar and Rhat-agherry zillahs; which is stated to be a new and interesting feature in the history of native education. They are generally thriving, in spite of the old difficulty of getting the people to pay their subscriptions regularly. The masters receive 5 rs. a month each. There is a candidate Schoolmasters' class at Dharwar, yet in its infancy.

Some miles of road have been finished, and many important tanks have been repaired and improved, in the neighbourhood of Dharwar, in 1858-59.

In 1837, Dharwar was the scene of fierce religious disputes between the Brahmmins and Lingayats, with respect to the Vrayasanthle procession. Their animosity increased to such an extent, that the government was compelled for the sake of public security, to depart from their usual policy of non interference in such matters, and to forbid the procession for the future.

There are several ancient *Cave Temples* and other remains of antiquity round Dharwar; among others, the caves of Lakhundi, Gudduk, and Hambal, may be noticed.

Several cotton plantations are in the neighbourhood. An American planter, who resided here for a few years, successfully cultivated 7,000 acres where only 600 had been grown before. There is no better short staple cotton than that of Central India, when properly cleaned. The dry gravelly soil and breezy undulating surface of this tract are well suited to the production of this important article.

Though there are some cotton fields near the town, yet the great bulk of the district lies some miles to the eastward, the land between being chiefly in grain. About 270,000 acres in the whole Collectorate are sown

with cotton, which appears to bear large a proportion as possible; no increase in the breadth is likely, but improvements in the mode of cultivation are wanted. The average yield per acre is about 250 lbs. of seed cotton, which is reduced to one-fourth only of clean cotton, fit for market. It is not pressed in bales, but packed in loose bags, and sent to port on the backs of bullocks. The "Dharwar New Orleans" was first tried here about 1832, by Dr. Lush, and again in 1840, by order of government; but both experiments came to nothing. A third trial was made more carefully in 1842, on government farms, under the eye of Mr. Shaw, the Collector. After two years the farms were given up, and its cultivation left to the ryots, among whom it appears to have taken root, to a certain extent. It is allowed to be good cotton, and likely to become an important substitute for American, if a constant supply could be ensured. In quality, it is equal to Midding Uplands, suitable for wefts.—*Mr. A. Mackay's Report.*

The average size of holdings in this Collectorate is 2½ acres, and the cost of cultivation to the ryots, 2 rs. an acre. Land is assessed on the New Settlement, begun here 1843-4, and completed in 1857; it is fixed according to the quality of the land, and remains unalterable for 50 years, the holder being at liberty to throw it up at any time. The rate is lower than under the Old Settlement; but it still presses heavily on the cultivator, and the fee simple belongs, as heretofore, to the government. But now, since the promulgation of Lord Canning's important regulation, it will be in the power of the cultivator to purchase the fee simple and become a freeholder. The land in this Collectorate remaining at the disposal of government is about 179,000 acres. There is little waste. The best kind of land is under cultivation, and few tracts of good land are now available, most of it having long since been taken up.

Mr. Brice, a cotton planter of Dharwar and Bombay, has become manager of the East India Cotton Agency, formed in London, for the purpose of collecting and buying cotton, and of cleaning, packing, and pressing it; so as to preserve its intrinsic good quality, and sell it at the port of shipment, in a condition fit for the English market.

It is asserted that the number of bales raised in India is double that of America; and that export is increasing at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

ROUTE 81.

Proceed W. ½ N.

BELGAUM TO VINGORLA (VENGURLA), VIA
THE RAM GHAT AND BANGA.

DISTANCE 76 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Koodurmunee	11	1
Patna	9	5
Summit of the Ram Ghât (Ram's Pagoda)	9	2
Got Kackeewarree	8	6
Sasollee	8	3
Tulla	10	2
Bulloora	10	6
Vingorla (Vengurla) Bandar	7	7
	76	0

Leave Belgaum (Route 60), and proceed along a good made road, constructed by pioneers, having all the dips and nullahs paved; thence through an open undulating country, cultivated in the hollows: pass **Benkunkullee*, ½ miles; then cross a large nullah, ½ mile to the east, unfordable for horses after rains; **Seroullee*, 3½ miles; encamping ground to the west, on dry ground; east of which, cross the Markand river, ½ mile (by boat in the monsoon); then cross a *nullah, ½ mile, always full, to **Koodarmunee*, 1 mile pass **Tookhwarree*, 2½ miles; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow, ½ mile; cross three nullahs; pass the hill fort of *Kala Nuddeegurh*, 1 mile to the left; thence proceed through open jungle; and at the end of 6½ miles we reach the town of

§ PATNA.

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Belgaum. Civil Authority, Collector at Belgaum. Encamping ground S of the Dhurmsalla. Travellers' bungalow, Dhurmsalla. Bazaar, well supplied. Market weekly.

Then cross two nullahs, both unfordable for several hours after the rains; pass **Mootunwarree* ½; thence through dense jungle along an undulating country for 5 miles; then ascend a small Ghât; proceed up the Ram Ghât, the ascent being 400 yds, but steep; and at the end of 3½ miles we arrive at the *Rambling Pagoda*; on the summit of the Ghât; where there is a travellers' bungalow, dhurmsalla, bazaar, well supplied; tank having an excellent spring of water, and encamping ground near the bungalow; then descend to **Molas*, 3½, situated at the foot of the Ram Ghât, the descent of which is so steep that it is necessary to take the precaution to have the bullocks yoked to every cart, which causes some delay; pass through a jungly country, cross the **Teelar* river, 3½, unfordable before November, with a rocky bed, low banks, always full of water, and a canoe plying in the monsoon; soon after which we enter the

SOUTHERN KONKAN (CONCAN) AND THE SOUTHERN MILITARY DIVISION OF BOMBAY (Route 63), and 1½ mile brings us to **Gotkackeevarree*, standing on the above river, with encamping ground, on good, but low ground, between the road and the river; then pass **Awara*, ½; *Baittee (Beise)*, 1½ travellers' bungalow; then re-cross the Teelar river to *Ko das*, 3½ yds. to the S., on dry ground; travellers' bungalow; thence through a jungly rugged country; cross the *Kalna* river, 2½; fordable until November, except in the monsoon; then cross an open country for 7½ miles to the town of

§ BANDA.

Territory, the Southern Konkan (the Southern Military Division of Bombay). District, Sawuntwarree (Sawunt Wadi). Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Sawuntwarree (Sawunt Wadi). Military Authority, Officer commanding at Sawunt Wadi-Sawuntwarree. Travellers' bungalow, Bazaar, well supplied.

Fort in ruins, standing on the Terrakole river, much affected by the tide, navigable at high water and fordable at low water, except in the monsoon. We now proceed through

THE SAWUNTWARREE (Sawunt Wadi) STATE,

Which forms the S part of the Konkan (Concan), is bounded on the N. by the Gar river; E. by the line of Ghâs; S. by the Terracole creek and the Portuguese

Territory of Goa; W. by Vingoria Mehal and Salsee Mehal of the Malwan Talooka; is 70 miles long from N. to S., and 30 broad; has an area of 800 square miles; population of 120,000, chiefly husbandmen, a very warlike people, who form a considerable portion of the recruits in the British Native army. Revenue of £20,000; expenditure, £15,000, the surplus being appropriated to the liquidation of the debt due to the British Indian Government; and a military force, called the Sawuntwarree Local Corps, which, prior to the rebellion of 1857-58-59, consisted of 520 rank and file; 80 native, and 2 European officers, kept up at an annual cost of £4,562. The police force is divided into three divisions, each superintending a certain portion of the country, and commanded by a district officer and several *peons* (policemen). The appearance of the country resembles that of the Konkan (Koncan), and is very rugged and broken, interspersed with high mountains and thick jungle, and intersected by rivers and rivulets, which are rocky and clear until they reach the level, where, being affected by the tide, they become very deep and muddy. The E. part is a strip of land, extending along the W. of the Ghâts, into the Deccan (Dakkau). The scenery is superbly magnificent and grand, has mountains of 4,600 feet high, covered with beautiful trees, and variegated foliage, intermingled with patches of huge, black, barren rock, following each other in rapid succession. The monsoon, on the hilly ridges of the Ghâts in this state is extremely heavy, and considerably greater than in any other quarter of the globe, as no less than 297 inches of rain has fallen in one year in the most elevated parts. In the fertile portions, tigers, leopards, hyænas, snakes, reptiles, &c. abound. Alligators literally swarm in the rivers (full of excellent fish), which approximate to the sea. The exports consist of rice, coconuts, jowar, wheat, gram, pulse, and esculent vegetables, which thrive well. The principal manufactures are gold and silver embroidery, worked saddle cloths, horse equipments, guns, swords, and spear heads.

The principal routes are—

The military road from Belgaum, *via* the Ram Ghât to the fort of Vingoria.

From the Dakkan, *via* Tuluk Ghât, to Banda and the Portuguese Territory of Goa.

Down the Parpoolee Ghât to Warree (Sawunt) and Vingoria; and a branch, *via* Bowlut and Banda, to Goa.

Down the Hunmunt Ghât, *via* Neroor, Warroo, Mangaon, to Vingoria and Path.

Over the Gotgha Ghât to the Port of Malwan.

The Cross Roads into the Portuguese Territory.

The Passes in the Ghâts, from the Upper to the Lower Region of the States.

It is well watered by the Gundnuddes, Karlee, Banda, Tullowra, Tillarree, Koodasser, and Kulna streams, as also by several smaller ones, which, in the rainy season become large rivers. This state is not tributary to any power, but its customs duties have been ceded to the British Government.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1659. Sawunt Bahadur (the Maratha Desmook of Warree Wadi), formed an alliance with Sivaji (the great Maratha leader).

He repudiated his treaty with that chief, and placed himself under the protection of the King of Bijapur.

1662. He was conquered by Sivaji, who restored him to his Deshmookhee rights, and to whom he became faithfully allied.

1730. Phond Sawunt, owing to the piracies of Kanhoji (Kanhoji) Angria, formed an alliance with the E.I.C.

1765. The British sent an expedition against this State, and the fort of Ewunghur (Halree, now called Augustus), and a treaty was concluded with the chief of this State, who never fulfilled the terms therein stipulated.

1786. The Raja of Kolhapur (Sivaji) invaded, and held it.

1792. The British sent a force to attack it but Sivaji offered an apology, which was accepted.

1806. Sivaji again besieged this State, but the Peshwa and chief defended it.

1812. The fort of Vingoria ceded to the British.

1819. The British sent another armed intervention, when the districts of Panti Algaum, and the line of sea coast, from the Carlee river to Vingoria, and thence to the Portuguese Territory, were ceded to them.

1820. The terms of the above treaty were modified, and the villages were restored to the ruler of Sawunt Warree.

1838. The population broke out into rebellion against Khelm Sawunt (Bappoo Sahib), a weak and incompetent ruler; British troops assisted to suppress it, and that prince, owing to his maladministration, was removed, and the country placed under British protection.

1843. The Kolapur malcontents fled into the jungles of this district, after Col. Wallace had driven them from Rangna fort.

1844. Anna Sahib (the heir apparent to this throne) joined the rebels, and, by so doing, forfeited his claim to the same. The British defeated them, and they took shelter at Goa.

1857-58-59. The Sons of Phond Nawunt escaped from Goa, joined the rebellious Sepoys, and attempted, but *ineffectually*, to cause a general rising of the South Maratha States.

Thence proceed through a fine open country; pass *§* **Malgavna**, 6½ (3 miles to the E. stands the largest town of *§* **Sawuntwarree** (Sawunt-Wadi); and 4 miles beyond, pass *§* **Tallowra**; encamping ground about 200 yds. S., then cross the Tullowra river, ½ mile, which is very difficult in the monsoon; ascend the Toolsee Ghât, 4, the ascent and descent of which are easy for carts; and 1½ mile beyond, stands the Camp, situated on the right of the road, and at the foot of the Ghât; soon after which we enter the town of

† § VINGORLA (Vengurla).

Territory, the Southern Konkan (the Southern Military Division of Bombay). District of Rutnagherry (Rutnagherry). Civil Authority, Collector at Rutnagherry. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Rutnagherry. Military Station, Cantonments, at which are stationed a detachment of Native Infantry. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

Conveyances.—Tatoos (Ponies), Bullocks, Coolies, and Boats can be hired.

Harbour—Small, and exposed to the S.W. gales. Population, 5,000.

Fort a small but well defended structure.

Sailers.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's vessels to and from Bombay and Goa, except in the monsoon. Fares, Rs. 60 (£8). 80 (£8).

The Rocks (Vingoria) are situated two miles from the mainland; some of them stand no less than 20 feet above high water mark, and are particularly remarkable when the sun shines upon their snowy

white exterior, whilst others are so level that the water washing over them conceals them from the mariner's sight, and renders the navigation of the entrance to this port *exceedingly difficult*.

BRANCH ROAD.—To the interior of the country, *via* Belgaum, thence to Kulloos, Bogulcote, Dharwar, Hoobla, and Sircy.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Formerly the retreat of desperate pirates.

1812. Ceded to the British by the Sawuntwarree (Sawunt-Wadi) Chief.

This pretty town stands at the mouth of the Vingoria river, the bay of which is sheltered from all winds except the S., and when it blows from this point, vessels then proceed to Malwan (18 miles N.); thence proceeding 2½ miles, we reach

The Bunder (Bandari), to which Native boats of 230 caddies burthen can ascend.

ROUTE 82.

Proceed S.W.S. ½ S.

BELGAUM TO GOA, VIA THE RAM GHAT.

DISTANCE, 68½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Baitsee (Betsee), <i>via</i> Route 81	41	1
Assunwara (Assanwada).....	12	2
Panjim (New Goa) Custom House.....	15	0
	68	3

Leave *Belgaum* (Route 80); proceed, *via* Route 81, to *Baitsee* (Betsee, Route 81), 41½; thence along a good cart-road, which leave at the 6th mile, and proceed through a thick jungle of high trees for about another six miles, when we enter the well-cultivated and populous

PORTUGUESE TERRITORY OF GOA,

Situated on the W. coast of the Indian Peninsula, and bounded on the N. by Sawuntwarree, E. by Belgum, and N. by Canara, and S.W. by the Indian ocean. It is 62 miles long from N. to S., and 40 broad; has an area of 1,066 square miles; population of 313,232, of which two-thirds are Roman Catholic Christians. It is divided into districts, sub-divided into parishes, the chief of which are Pangaum (Panjim or New Goa) and Old Goa. It has a military force of 3,300 strong, only 400 of whom are Europeans, produces a revenue of £71,920, which falls *very far short* of the government expenditure and is governed by a distinguished Portuguese officer, who takes the title of the Governor-General of all the India. Its chief productions are rice, pepper, cocoa-nuts, betel nuts, and salt (which is here manufactured to a great extent). It is the Roman Catholic stronghold of India, the clergy of which are very numerous. The district abounds with floriana, partridges, quails, woodcocks, buffaloes, tigers; and *chamois* and *white bears* have been seen in the forest.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1497. Vasco de Gama sailed from Lisbon, doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and landed at Callout in

1498, the first place visited by the Portuguese, had an interview with the Hindú Prince, Zamorin, and returned to Portugal.

The Portuguese re-visited this coast, obtained leave to trade with the natives, and their power gradually extended itself.

They assisted the King of Cochín against Zamorin, and obtained permission from the former prince to erect a fort within his possessions, and thus laid the ground work of their dominions in the East.

1510. They assailed Callout, were repulsed, but took Goa, which the natives re-took.

The Portuguese stormed, captured, and made it their Eastern Capital, and from thence sent, four times annually, *galcons* (vessels, almost as large as line-of-battle ships), laden with the treasures of the East, to Lisbon.

The Dutch soon afterwards drove the Portuguese from India, and Goa gradually sank into its present miserable state.

1844. The sons of Phond Nawut sought refuge here after their rebellion, and in

1857, they commenced depredations in the S. frontier and Canara district, although the Territory was free from all rebellion.

Then cross several bridged rivers, and proceed to the large village of

§ ASSUNWARA (Assanwadi).

Bander and baggage boats can be hired, of which the traveller is advised to avail himself, at half tide, and in 3 hours, after passing over 18 miles amidst as beautiful scenery as any to be found in India, studded with villages most picturesquely embedded in luxuriant groves, interspersed with elegant edifices, the lofty spires of handsome churches, and also enjoying the pleasure of excellent florican partridge, quail, snipe, and woodcock shooting, whilst en route, he lands at

§ PANJIM, or NEW GOA (Pangaum, Panji, Panjem).

Territory, the Portuguese Possessions. Civil Authority, the Governor-General of Portuguese India, whose stipend is £1,800 a year. Military Authority, the Commandant of the Portuguese Forces, numbering about 4,000, of whom 600 are Europeans. Naval station of the Portuguese Indian squadron, consisting of two schooners. Seat of the Portuguese Primate of India. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Population, 3,500, of a mixed character.

Goa, the decayed capital of the Portuguese dominions in India, is on the north side of an island of the same name, on the west coast of the peninsula, and consists of an old and new city; the new city being situated near the mouth of the harbour, in the parish of Pangaum, or Panjim; and the old city, about 3 to 5 miles further up the harbour.

The island of Goa is from 25 to 30 miles in circuit, and is divided from the mainland by a narrow channel or arm of the sea, surrounding it on the north-east and south sides. This navigable channel is the Rio de Goa, and its northern bend forms the harbour to the city, having an entrance from the sea, two miles broad, but obstructed by a bar. The white Farol, or lighthouse, and the batteries of the Castello de Agoda, occupy a bill on the north side of the entrance, while a monastery is planted on the Cabo, or Cape, on the south side. Within, the channel appears like a picturesque basin, bordered by hills, up to Panjim, which is three miles from the Cabo Convento.

"New Goa, or Panjim," says Burton, "is situated upon a narrow ledge, between a hill to the south and, on the north, the Rio de Goa, or arm of the sea, which stretches several miles from west to east. A quay of hewn stone, well built, but rather too narrow for ornament or use, lines the south bank of the stream, if we may so call it, which hereabouts is a little more than a quarter of a mile in breadth. The appearance of the town is strange to the Indian tourist. There are many respectable looking houses, usually one story high, solidly constructed of stone and mortar, with roofs of red tile, and surrounded by large courtyards, overgrown with cocoa-nut trees. Bungalows are at a discount, only the habitations of the poor consist solely of a ground floor. In general, the walls are white-washed, an operation performed regularly once a year, after the monsoon rains, and the result is a most offensive glare. Upon the eminence behind the town is a small telegraph, and, half way down the hill, the church of Igreja de Conceição, a plain and ill-built pile, but as usual, beautifully situated. The edifices along the creek which catch the eye are the *Palacio*, where the governor resides, the Archbishop's Palace, the Contador's, or Accountant's Office, and the *Alfandega*, or Custom House. All of them are more remarkable for vastness than neatness of design."—*Goa and the Blue Mountains*.

Panjim loses much by close inspection. Pigs infest the streets, which are dusty, of a dirty brick colour, and paved only here and there. Most of the houses have green doors and windows, the light being let in through oyster shells, except in some of the more wealthy ones. Most of them are sheltered by balconies. In the whole town there are not more than half a dozen vehicles. The usual mode of conveyance is a *mancheel*, or palanquin, a sort of light sofa, with green curtains round it.

The large Palace of the Governor contains a tolerable library, a private chapel, and a suite of empty but spacious saloons, remarkable only for their luminous windows, and a collection of portraits of all the Viceroys and Governors, from Albuquerque to De Gama downwards. These have been spoiled as works of art by the bungling attempts made to restore them.

The Library, so called, is mostly an ecclesiastical one, with a few books of travel, history, &c., and (at the period of Burton's visit, about 1850) only three Oriental books—"a Syriac book, printed at Oxford; a Manuscript Dictionary; and a Grammar of the Concanese Dialect of *Mahratta*."

A large irregular square pile of Barracks faces the Rio. Here Burton found a prisoner confined, one Phonde Sawunt, a *Mahratta* chief of the Robin Hood class—"an old thief," Burton calls him—who had revolted against the English government. A statue of Alfonso de Albuquerque, the famous Portuguese viceroy, stands under a small dome, on the east side of the barracks.

At the west end of the town is a public walk, close to the sea-side, with seats placed at the best points of view. "Had we expected a crowded *corso*," says Burton, "we should have been disappointed. Half a dozen *mancheels*, two native officers on horseback, one carriage, and about half a dozen promenaders, were moving lazily and listlessly up and down the lugubrious strand."

Two miles east of Panjim is the village of Ribander, approached by a long stone bridge, built by the Viceroy, Miguel de Noronha. The village of San Pedro depopulated by malaria, is near it. Here an old deserted palace of the Archbishop is seen, close

to the Casa de Polvera (so called from a powder factory in its neighbourhood), formerly the Viceroy's seat.

On the small island of Choroa, opposite Ribander, is the old Jesuits' Seminary, one of the five religious houses possessed by that order, in 1641 and 1648. In Tavernier's day, when Goa was in its decline, "Few persons reside at this unwholesome spot." The director was sick, and the rector suffering from fever. The pallid complexions of the pupils told a sad tale of malaria. The building is an immense mass of chapels, cloisters, and apartments for the professors and students. There is little remarkable in it. The walls are ornamented with abominable frescoes and a few prints, illustrating the campaigns of Napoleon and Louis Quatorze. The crucifixes appear almost shocking. They are generally speaking, wooden figures as large as life, painted with livid and unnatural complexions, streaked with indigo-coloured veins, and striped with streams of blood. In the society we were shown some tolerable heads of apostles and saints. They were not exactly original Raphaels and Guidos, as our black friends declared but still it was a pleasure to see good copies of excellent exemplars in India."—*Burton*.

Going up the creek or Mandova, are the aldeas or villages of St. Agnes and Verini, a scattered line of churches, country villas, and cottages. St. Agnes has another large rambling and disused episcopal palace, and many pretty residences in the Oriental style of the Portuguese employes and retired officers. At Verini, the Hindoo natives live.

Old Goa, or Goa Velha, is about two hours' steady rowing above Panjim. There are two old Goas. The first and most ancient stood two miles above its successor, which is nearer Panjim. It was a flourishing Hindoo port, governed by its own rajahs, by whom it was held as a fief to the princes of Berjanger, until it fell under the power of the Musulman kings of the Bhainsani race in the 13th century. It was deserted for the second old Goa before the Portuguese came to India in 1498. A few hovels round the parish church are all that remains of the old Hindoo city.

The second old Goa was founded by the Molems about nineteen years before the arrival of Vasco de Gama in Calicut; but did not remain long in their possession, being taken by Albuquerque eleven years after this event. As the capital of Portuguese India, it soon became a place of great power and wealth. Linchott, a native of Haslem, who travelled in the suite of Archbishop de Fonges about 1583, has left an account which is quoted by Burton. He describes it (in somewhat exaggerated style, no doubt) as the "finest, largest, and most magnificent city in India. Its villas almost merited the title of palaces, and seemed to be built for the purpose of displaying the wealth and magnificence of the erectors. During the prosperous times of the Portuguese in India, it was said you could not see a 'bit of iron in any merchant's house, but all gold and silver.' They coined an immense quantity of the precious metals, and used to make articles of workmanship in them for exportation. The very sultans enriched themselves by commerce. The vice-royalty of Goa was one of the most splendid appointments in the world. There were five other governments, namely, Mozambique, Malacca, Ormus, Muscat, and Ceylon; the worst of which was worth 10,000 crowns (about £2,000) per annum, a large sum in those days."

The fall of this prosperous city was, however, as rapid as its rise, through the mistaken policy, bigotry, and oppression of its new masters; the baneful in-

fluence of the Inquisition, the Jesuits, and fever, combined to hasten its decay. Such was its unhealthiness, that in 1758 the Viceroy deserted old Goa for Panjim; its convents and churches were emptied by the expulsion of the Jesuits; and the Inquisition, long after its terrors had become nominal, was finally suppressed at the desire of the British government.

About the beginning of the 18th century, Captain Hamilton, a trader, paid Goa a visit. There were then not less than eighty churches, convents, and monasteries within view of the town, peopled, he says, by "thirty thousand church vermin who lived idly and luxuriantly on the labour and sweat of the miserable laity." But the houses were poorly furnished, and the living was mean. The army was ill paid, and the soldiers were little better than common thieves and murderers. The only trade was in salt and arrack, which are the staple products of the present day. Another, the Alphonso Mango, is said to be the best in India.

Old Goa, says Burton, should be visited like other cities of the dead, by moonlight. "As we walked down the wharf, along a broad road, lined with double rows of trees, and faced with stone, opposite the sea, a more suggestive scene could not be conceived than the utter desolation which lay before us. Everything that met the eye or ear seemed teeming with melancholy associations; the very rustling of the trees and the murmur of the waves sounded like a dirge for the departed grandeur of the city."

On the right hand of the wharf, near the Arsenal, is a gateway, towering over the ruins which choke up the entrance of what was a principal thoroughfare, the *Strada Diretta*, or straight street. A statue of St. Catherine, the patron saint of Goa (on whose day it was captured by the Portuguese) fills the upper niche; and another of *Va-co de Gama* fills a lower. It was the custom for every newly appointed Viceroy to pass through this gateway to the palace.

A road leads hence from this to *Terra di Sabalo*, a square in front of the almost deserted *Se Primacial*, or cathedral; a building large enough for a first-rate city, where now only a solitary priest, or twenty or thirty native Christians are seen at their devotions. Near it is the *Casa Santa*, or Inquisition House. The seat of this merciless tribunal is reduced to a heap of ruins; but traces of its three entrance gates can be discerned. The *Aljube* (from the Arabic *Aljabr*, "the prison"), or Ecclesiastical prison, in which Dillion, the French Doctor, was confined, has been cleansed and plastered, and made habitable.

Nothing but the site of the Viceroy's Palace is left, the building itself being razed to the foundations. It filled a space of two acres now covered with cocoa and other trees, and rank grass, the haunt of the jackal. Among the churches and convents—the only edifices in existence here—the nunnery of Santa Monica, and the churches of the Franciscans, St. Caitan, Cajetan, or Gaetano, and Bom Jesus are those usually visited. Bom Jesus Church contains the magnificent tomb of *St. Francis Xavier*, with its richly ornamented altar and gilt tomb, enclosed in silver and glass and carved with reliefs of the saint's life and miracles, the work of artists at home.

St. Monica's Nunnery is peculiarly strict in its rule, and the nuns are called *ma'raes*, or mothers, by the natives, in token of respect. They are mostly country-born. St. Gaetano's Church is copied from St. Peter's at Rome. The Augustine Monastery is also a large and handsome building. There are about

thirty church buildings, still more or less habitable; some being almost in ruins or half demolished for the sake of the materials. Those in good repair are large rambling piles, surmounted by red, sloping tile roofs, with lofty belltowers, and small windows. But, except some good examples of wood work, their decorations are paltry and grotesque. "Pontius Pilate is accommodated with a huge Turkish turban; and the other saints and sinners appear in costumes equally curious in a historical and pictorial point of view. Some groups, as for instance, the Jewish martyrs upon the walls of St. Francis, are absolutely ludicrous. Boiled, roasted, grilled, and hashed missionaries, looking more like seals than men, gaze upon you with an eternal smile. A semi-decapitated individual stands bolt upright, during the painful process which is being performed by a score of grim-looking heathens; and black savages are uselessly endeavouring to stick another dart in the epidemis of some unfortunate whose body has already become 'like an Egyptian porcupine.'"—(Burton.) When these pictures require touching up, a common house decorator is called in. The sculptures are better than the pictures; wood being the material generally used for the figures which are painted to look as unlike life as possible.

There are Mathematical and Medical schools, established at Panjim. The *Imprensa Nacional*, or government printing office, issues a weekly *Gazette* or *Boletim do Governo*, containing the news of the day, in addition to its official information. One establishment here, called the *Caza de Misericordia*, contains forty or fifty young orphans of all colours and classes, who are educated by the nuns, and remain in the house till husbands are found for them.

Everything is in a stagnant and decaying condition at Goa. There is little wealth and no trade; officials are poorly paid; but living is cheap, so that a whole family may live most comfortably on £100 a year. The priesthood are still numerous and influential; and, being poor, are decorous and respected. The army numbers about 2,000 actually on duty, besides the *Mowros*, or *Moors*, acting as police, &c.

The population consists of Portuguese officials, half castes, and native Hindoos, between all of whom a political equality is now guaranteed by the new charter; but the whites, who are distinguished as *Reinols* (born in Europe) and *Castis* or (born in India) hate and despise the "blacks," as they call the half castes, or *mestiço* (i.e. mongrels),—a mixed breed of European and Indian, forming the great mass of society at Goa. This system of intermarriage and equality has always been encouraged by the Portuguese in their colonies; but it is one, which (says Burton) has lost the mother country almost everything it possessed in Africa as well as Asia. The *mestiço* are an ugly and degraded-looking race, with low foreheads, small eyes, concave chests, thin calves, and a general deficiency of muscle. They are quick at learning, up to a certain point, where they stop; and are intolerably dirty.

The Hindoo Christians, at Goa, cultivate whalers, but the beard and moustache are confined to the whites. A long beard is the mark of a Moslem, of whom there are about 1,000 resident here. The native Hindoos wear a moustache, but no beard. They are held in great esteem by all, and are eligible to every office, except of a religious character.

Serodit, about 15 miles south-east, by water, may be visited, as a specimen of a thoroughly Hindoo town, in its stone houses, pagodas, tombs, tanks,

peepul trees, banyans, and dirt. It has, also, about twenty establishments for training nautch girls.

Margao, near this, in the Portuguese province of Salsette, is the next place in importance to Panjim; and boasts of schools of physic, law, theology, &c.

ROUTE 83.

Proceed E. & S.

BELGAUM TO GUJJUNDURGURH, VIA NURGOOND.

DISTANCE 102½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Bagwarree, via Route 80 ..	11	4
Bangooles	13	5
Kurreekuttee	13	5
Heerakoomee	11	6
Nurgoond	12	2
Huties	9	2
Hooloor	10	6
Etjee	10	0
Gujjundurgurh (S. Gate)	9	5
	102	3

Leaving Belgaum (Route 80), proceed, via Route 81, to *Bagwarree*, 11½ miles. Thence along a good road, through a cultivated country, practicable for carts, except in the monsoon. Pass *Cheek Bagwarree*, three miles. *Juddie Koorvinkopa*, 1½ miles: encamping ground to the west. *Naigunhul*, 5½ miles. *Kasirkopa*. Cross a nullah (1 mile) 40 yards wide, with steep banks and sandy bed. Also the Mulpurba river, here 100 yards broad, with a sandy bed, steep muddy banks on the north, and fordable after November. A ferry boat, holding 20 men, plys in the monsoon. At the end of 2½ miles, we reach *Songolee*. Then pass *Belwarree*, 6½ miles; market on Tuesday. *Oodkairie*, 2 miles; encamping ground. *Kurreekuttee*, 5½ miles. *Yedramee*, 6½ miles; good encamping ground. *Betanor*, 1 mile; encamping ground towards the *Purugurh Hill*, which is one mile north. Thence pass on to *Heerakoomee*, 4 miles; encamping ground, east or west. *Kunkeekopa*, 6½ miles. *Goridekuttee*, 1 mile; and 5½ miles beyond we enter

THE NURGOOND (Nargund) JAGIR,

One of the Southern Maratha States, the revenues of which were mortgaged to the creditors of the late chief; who, to rid himself of his liabilities, joined the mutineers in the rebellion of 1857 and 1858, and killed Mr. C. Manson, the Political Agent in the South Maratha Country, who had proceeded to his capital, Nargund (Nurgoond), to disarm the inhabitants. Colonel Malcolm, with a detachment of the 74th Highlanders, and the 28th Bombay Native Infantry, under Captain Paget, marched to that town, captured it, and also the chief, who was hanged, and his confederate, the Raja of Dambal, was blown from the guns. Major Hughes soon afterwards captured the strong Fort of Gopal, which effectually stopped the rebellion in this locality, and this territory became a British possession; soon afterwards we reach the town of

§ NURGOOND (Nargoond).

Territory, The Southern Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Dharwar. Civil Authority, Collector at Dharwar, and Political Assistant in the S. Maratha Country. Encamping ground, south-east and west. Bazaar well supplied.

The Fort stands on a rock about 800 feet high, at the base of which lies the town, formerly a place of considerable strength, as it was several times unsuccessfully besieged by Tippon Saib.

The Ruins of the Old Shrine of *Ban Shankri* are situated at a short distance from this place, about two miles from *Tolagad*, and close at hand stands a fine masonry Tank, surrounded by a double pillar colonnade, but full of bad water; a Ruined Temple, the large modern green stone one, erected by a banker of Sattara, in 1730, A.D. is worth inspection, as also are the Ruins of a Masonry Dam, 50 feet thick, which diverts the water of a small stream for the purpose of irrigating the large gardens near *Tolagad*.

From *Nurgoond*, proceed on to *Korlee*, 2½ miles. *Kothal* (or *Kothul*), 1 mile; *Mogoolie*, 2½ miles. We then enter

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY AND THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (Route 52). Pass on to *Eggy*, 2½ miles. Civil Authority, resident at Hyderabad. *Swalee*, 2½ miles; *Rajoor*, 4½ miles; and then enter the *Gujjundurgurh Jagir*; and at the close of 2½ miles arrive at the south gate of the town of

§ GUJJUNDURGURH.

Territory, The Southern Military Division of Bombay. District, the *Gujjundurgurh Jagir* of the Southern Maratha States. Civil Authority, Collector at Dharwar.

ROUTE 84.

Proceed E.N.E.

BELGAUM TO KALUDGHEE (KALAGI), VIA MAREHAL, GUCHIN KOORPET, AND HOOLKOND.

DISTANCE ABOUT 95½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Marehal	12	7½
Muddunhaves	11	4
Wonnor	7	1
Guchin Koorpet	12	7
Hoolkond	14	4
Tonder Kuttee	8	0
Lukeesunde	9	0
Lokapoor	9	5½
Kaludghee	10	0½
	95	5½

Leave Belgaum (Route 80), from whence the Chief Jagherwar of the South Mahratta country escaped in 1858, and joined the rebel Sepoys. Proceed along a good but circuitous road, keeping close to the *Kagtee Hills*, by which means the low ground is avoided—a tract impassable in the rains and also during a great portion of the year, on account of the muddy nullahs. Thence we cross a nullah, 2½ miles, full of water for six months. *Kunburyee*, 1 mile; *Kankumba* (*Kurcumba*), 1½ mile; then cross a

nuliah, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, full of water for six months, to **Mookeloondee*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Pass on to **Ajstee*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; **Chundkaira*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; **Chota Kangamee*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; **Chandoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; encamping ground east. Cross the **Bellary nuliah*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Then pass **Yekulbarree*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; **Soolebarree*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; **Marehal*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; **Kurdeegoondee*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Then cross a **nuliah*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, full of water until February. Thence the road proceeds across the Ghata, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It becomes stony and junghy, and so continues for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Then cross a **nuliah*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, full of water for nine months, to **Amgera*. Cross another **nuliah*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, also full of water for nine months, to **Ergoodee*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond there is a road to *Moorgoor*, 26 miles distant. At $\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther, a branch road turns off to *Naisurjee* (or *Naisurjee*), 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. Continuing the route for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile we reach **Mud-dum Bawee*. Thence along a good road, across a **nuliah*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, full of water until May, on to **Mud-murdee*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Cross another **nuliah*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, full all the year round, to **Wounoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence the road becomes very stony for the last six miles; pass **Sheerutterbawee*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, standing $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the right; **Pootulwittay*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond the road from *Gokak*, so celebrated for its *Falls* (Route 80), joins this route; cross a **nuliah*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, in which there is water until May, to **Guchin Koopet*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; ten shops; Hill Fort; good encamping ground, S.W.; then cross a **nuliah*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, full of water all the year round, to **Beteekairee*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; encamping ground, W. or S.; pass **Bayunhal*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; **Munneekairee*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; cross a **nuliah*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, full of water all the year round, to **Hoolkond*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; encamping ground east, and also a fine top of trees for the travellers; then cross a **nuliah*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, full of water all the year round, to **Koonduhal*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; extensive encamping ground; cross a **nuliah*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, to **Tonderkutte*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; pass **Gooleegoolie Hoskotta*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; **Sadunhutte Hoskotta*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; good encamping ground, N.; **Kullekutay*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; **Lukeseerundee*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; thence pass on to **Lokapoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; encamping ground, E.; **Jalekopa*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; then cross a **nuliah*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, to **Kusadonee*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond we enter the large town of

**KALUDGHEE (KALADGHEE, KALADGI).* (Route 58.)

ATTRactions.—The environs should be visited.
DAWKs.—See Table of Distances from Bombay.

ROUTE 85.

Proceed E.N.E.

This is the direct and best road for cattle of all descriptions.

BELGAUM TO KALUDGEE (KALADGI), VIA MAREHAL AND NAISUNGEE.

DISTANCE, ABOUT 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.
	miles. Fur.
Belgaum to Marehal	10 5
Charohce (Sarsee)	13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yerakutte	13 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chundergee (Burra)	9 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Panchgaum	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lokapoor	9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kaludgee, via Route 84	9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	74 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave *Belgaum* (Route 80), proceed along a good made road for $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the *Bellary nuliah*, which is difficult to cross at all periods; pass **Koorchee*, 1; **Mooltee*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Sambra* (market on Frid.-ys), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Balakoonduree* (Cheeka), $\frac{1}{2}$; **Balakoonduree* (Heera), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Modger*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a **nuliah*, $\frac{1}{2}$, with sandy bed, muddy banks, and full of water all the year round, to **Marehal*, $\frac{1}{2}$; shops; encamping ground in an open plain, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west, and also near a top of trees; thence to **Kurdeegoodie*, 1; then pass a *Ghat*, $\frac{1}{2}$, which is only $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and practicable for guns; **Kunmankutte*, $\frac{1}{2}$; a *nuliah*, with nearly perpendicular banks, bed stony, and 20 feet deep; we then enter

THE KOLAPOOR (Colapore, Kolhapur State),

Which is bounded on the N. and N.E. by *Sattara*; E. and S. by *Belgaum*; W. by *Sawunt-Warree* (*Sawunt-Wadi*), and *Rutnagherie*; has an area of 3,415 square miles; is 95 miles long from S.E. to N.W., and 65 miles broad; population of 560,000, chiefly composed of *Marattas* and *Ramosis*. Military force, 12,000 men; revenue, £155,000 per annum. The highest elevation in the W., is 4,000 feet, and the lowest part (E.) 1,800 feet. It is a tract of country having a rugged surface, and well watered by the *Kistnah*, *Wurnah* river, and several mountain torrents, all of which flow E. The geological formation is volcanic, trappean, overlaid with laterite, sandstone, &c.

The chief routes are:—

N. to S. from *Sattara* to *Sawunt Wadi*, via *Kolapoor*.

S.E. to N.W., *Dharwar* to the S. *Konkan*.
N.E. to S.W., *Sholapur* to *Kolapoor*.

It contains the districts of *Alta*, *Bowda* (*Baora*, *Bowrah*), *Inchulkungee* (*Inchalkarini*), *Kagul* (*Kagal*), *Budgarh* (*Boodurgur*, *Garh Ingaj*), *Kolhapur* (*Colapore*, *Kolapoor*), the capital, *Pan-hala*, *Sherul*, *Toregal*, and *Vishalgargh*. Fall of rain averages 30 inches in the plains, and in the hilly districts, from 46 to 234 inches.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The *Rajah* of this state derives from *Sevajee*, the founder of the *Mahratta* State. *Saho*, his grandson, being kept prisoner at *Delhi*, his uncle *Raja Ram*, took the government. He died before his nephew's liberation, and was succeeded by his son, *Sevajee*, who disputed the rights of his cousin, *Saho*. Upon his death, his brother, *Sambajee*, supported his pretensions; and finally it was agreed that *Saho* was to be acknowledged paramount sovereign of the *Mahrattas*, while *Sambajee* was to remain *Rajah* of *Kolapoor*. In

1728, *Sambajee* joined his forces to the *Nizam's*, at *Poonah*, and in

1731 concluded a treaty with the *Peishwa*, by which the land north of the *Kistna* was assigned to him; all between the *Kistna*, *Warna*, and *Toombudda*, to *Sambajee*; and all the conquests south of the *Toombudda* were to be divided between the two chiefs. The country thus disposed of to the *Rajah* of *Colapoor*, was at the time occupied by the *Moguls* and the *Deys* chiefs; but at length it was brought under the power of the *Rajah*. He died without issue in

- 1760, and his widow adopted a boy, Serajee, as rajah.
1765. On account of repeated acts of piracy by his subjects, the Bombay Government sent an expedition against the coast, and took the Fort of Malwan.
1766. A treaty concluded with the British, and Malwan restored.
1772. Death of Jija Bai, the queen mother.
1804. Sir Arthur Wellesley endeavours to obtain a promise from the Rajah, for the suppression of piracy, which is given, but was evaded till its final extinction about eight years after.
- In the course of a war with the Peishwa, the latter takes all the chief towns of Kalapoor, which were held till given up at the mediation of the British authorities. By the year
- 1812, the claims due on account of plunder by the piratical subjects of the Rajah, amounted to 5 lacs. Mr. Elphinstone concludes a treaty defining the rights of the Rajah in relation to the Peishwa, and by which Malwan was to be ceded to the British, and all pecuniary claims on their side were surrendered.
1822. Rajah Abba Sing, called the Dewan, assassinated in his palace, and succeeded by his son, and then by his brother Bawa Sahib. The country fell into disorders, such as are common under rulers when inefficient or careless of their duties. Robberies and other outrages were frequent in all parts. If, after many delays, a case of robbery sometimes found its way to the rajah's ears, and he happened to be struck with its enormity, he ordered out a body of horse and foot to hunt the perpetrators. The party, after scouring the country, and probably becoming as great a nuisance as the thieves themselves, returned to the capital, and reported that it was too late to trace them. Under such misrule, the potails (who are what justices of the peace are in England) became the abettors of rogues instead of their terror, and the officers of police became thieves instead of thief-takers.
1825. The British interfere in consequence of the mal-administration which prevails, and after some useless negotiation, they take military possession of the country.
1827. The Rajah submits, concludes a treaty, and another in
- 1829, but behaves suspiciously, under the bad influence of his minister, who was at length removed. The native force was reduced to 400 horse and 800 foot.
1833. Death of Bawa Sahib, leaving two sons, minors, by different mothers. Serajee the elder, was called Baba Sahib, and his mother assumed the regency. This was wrested from her by Tarra Bai, widow of the Dewan, Abba Sing, and she was recognised by the British government.
1842. The misrule of Kolapoor grew to such a pitch that the regent was set aside, and a Resident appointed by the English.
1844. Rebellion of the Dewan's party suppressed, and the management of affairs assumed by the English in 1845, during the minority of the Rajah. Under their rule the Mamlukdars

and Sudars had a jurisdiction in small criminal cases; Munsiff courts were established for civil cases; with an ultimate appeal from both to the superior court of the Resident at the capital.

1847. A balance in the treasury enabled the political superintendent to pay all the debts due to individuals, amounting to Rs. 1,64,021. The country, as a matter of course, was prospering and its revenue increasing; though the best part of the latter was found to be alienated to a tribe of court dependants. Improvements of all kinds were steadily kept in view. Imports were lessened, transit dues abolished, good roads formed, and crime greatly reduced.
1857. The Bombay 27th native infantry mutinied and killed Lieut. Norris and Ensigns Stubbs and Heathfield. A general Mahratta rising had been planned.

The queen mother, Jija Bai mentioned above, was a ferocious devotee of Bhawani, to whom she offered an immense number of human sacrifices. With regard to these, "In the Calican Puran various oblations are commanded to be made to Durga in her form of Kali; but the pleasure the goddess derives from them is said to be of very unequal duration. It is truly horrible to peruse the code of forms commanded to be observed for the sacrifices, which are said to afford the sanguinary goddess the highest gratification. They are remarkable, however, more particularly those affecting human sacrifices, as they eminently display the cunning and personal care of their ecclesiastical framers. A woman or a Brahmin, it appears, may not be sacrificed; neither the aged, the crippled, nor the diseased; but the victims must be of good appearance, and be prepared by ablation and purifying ceremonies. On the day preceding the sacrifice, he must be adorned with flowers, anointed with oil, and smeared with red sandal wood. The sacrificer is commanded to worship his victim, and after the death blow is given, anguries are drawn of prosperity or otherwise to the sacrificer. A human sacrifice must only be made after the victim has attained his twenty-fifth year, extreme youth being unwelcome to the goddess.

"Such are a few of the horrible laws which have been allowed to govern the ceremonies of these appalling rites. Yet, fearful as they are, when the dreadful penance, starting superstitions, and authorised religious cruelties which pervaded the ancient world, are considered by the light of reason, it is scarcely subject for surprise that fanaticism should complete the catalogue of terrors by demanding human victims for the propitiation of its deities.

"The doctrine of metempsychosis deprives self-sacrifice, which is yet common among Hindoo devotees, of the most fear-inspiring and mysterious terrors attendant upon death; and the belief that the sins of a being sacrificed to the terrible Kali are forgiven, and the spirit of the victim received into the courts of heaven as the first drop of his warm blood falls at the altar's foot, remove, doubtless, from the mind of the sacrificer those dreadful and overwhelming emotions of horror which now oppress the enquirer on a mere contemplation of these dark and terrible rites.

"Happily, these blood-stained oblations have ceased in Western India; and the last of which I remember to have heard, was among the Brahmins of the Deccan, who long preserved the custom of yearly sacrifices

an aged woman, on the occasion of the Rajah of Satavara's visit to the fort of Pertabghur. —Mrs. Postans' Western India. This rajah was the recognised head of the Maharratta dynasty.

And at the close of 4½ miles we reach the town of

§ NAISURGEE (Nalsree).

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. District, Kolhapur. Civil Authority, Collector at Belgaum. Political Agent at Belgaum. Travelers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence cross a nullah, 3½, to *Charchree (Sarssee), 2½; encamping ground on high ground not far from the Rock; pass *Yerakutte, 13; travellers' bungalow; *Chundergree (Burra), 9½; two dhurmsallas; *Pauch-groom, 5½; dhurmsalla; travellers' bungalow; *Loka-groom, 9½; two dhurmsallas; and thence proceed, via Route 84, to the large town of

§ KALUDGHEE (Kalladghee), Route 58.

ROUTE 86.

Proceed N.N.W.

BELGAUM TO KOLAPOOR (KOLHAPUR),
VIA SUNKESHWAR AND NEPANEE.

DISTANCE ABOUT 65½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Belgaum to Bootramuttee.....	9	5½
Huttargee Huttee.....	10	2½
Sunkeshawur (Sunkeshwar)	9	2½
Nepanee (Fort Gate).....	12	7½
Kagul	13	2½
Kolapoor, S. Gate of	10	1
	65	5½

Leave Belgaum Fort (Route 80), by the main gate, and proceed along a made road practicable for carts, 20 feet wide, marked out and bridged over to Nepanee, 42½; pass on to Yumnapore, 3½; *Kaglee 1½, situated under some hills, then cross the Markund river ½, over which there is constructed in the moonsoon a flying bridge, here 30 yards broad, with muddy bed; pass on to *Hansee (Hongee), ½; *Benuhlee, ½; § Bootramuttee, 2; encamping ground N.W.; then cross the Guturba river, 6½, here 140 yds. broad, with stony bed, easy approaches, and having across it a wire suspension bridge; thence proceed through dense jungle then up a few ascents down some declivities, to *Benukhullee ½; pass *Huttargee Huttee, 3, standing on a hill; then down a declivity, cross four nullahs, and proceed on to *Chidulgoode, 5, standing on the Hirnkasee river, here 20½ yds. broad, with sandy bed and difficult approaches (for carts), and across which a flying bridge is erected in the moonsoon, and having a dhurmsalla on each bank; pass on to *Hebal, ½; and 3½ miles beyond stands

§ SUNKESHWAR.

On the Hirnkasee river.

Civil Authority. Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum. Encamping ground on the left bank. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 3,000. Population, 30,000. Then pass § Solapoor, 3½; encamping ground; § Kunugla ½, Bazaar, well supplied. Market on Fridays. Good encamping ground S.W. Thence

proceed along a good cart-road to Tondze, 3½, travellers' bungalow, so appropriated by the courtesy of the Raja. Then descend a stony rugged Ghat, and at the end of 1½ mile we reach the fort gate of the town of

§ NEPANEE (Nepani).

Territory the Southern Military Division of Bombay. District, Kolhapur. Civil Authority, Collector at Belgaum. Political Agent at Belgaum. Encamping ground S.W. and N.E. under trees. Travellers' bungalow at the old palace. Bazaar, well supplied. Dhurmsalla. House, 1,100. Population, 30,000. Fort, a strong structure.

Thence pass along a tolerable good cart-road across a level country, to *Yumkurnee, 4; cross the Venganga river, ½, easy of approach, and crossed by basket boat in the moonsoon; proceed to *Sundulga, 1½; Kongamlee, 5½; dhurmsalla; cross the Doodgunga river, ½, here 100 yds broad, having a bad ford and difficult approaches for carts; we then enter the

KOLAPOOR (KOLHAPUR) STATE, (Route 85), and 1½ mile beyond stands the town of

§ KAGUL (Kagal).

Encamping ground N on high ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Dhurmsalla N.

Kagul is a jaghire of the native state of Kolapoor, within the jurisdiction of the Political Superintendent. The people having been always at feud with the reigning authorities, easily came over to the British government, when the country was occupied. The revenue is 7,000*l.* and the military force numbers 700 men.

Then pass on to *Sergaum, 5½; *Morichee Warrer, 1½; pass across two large tanks and some gardens, and at the end of 2½ miles, we enter the S. gate of the large walled town of

† § KOLAPOOR (Kolhapur, Colapore).

185 miles from Bombay, 130 from Poona.

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. District of Kolapoor. Civil Authority, Resident Political Superintendent, W. H. Havelock, Esq. Military Authority, Commandant of Kolapoor Infantry Corps, Major W. B. Gray. Travellers bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office.

DAWES.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

This is the capital of the state of the same name, in a part of the country little visited. It stands in a valley protected by hills on three sides, and by two hill forts on the remaining or west side. The defences of the town are weak. It is crowded with population and unhealthy; but means have been taken to improve it, and to bring in a supply of water. The hill forts, which are at a distance of 10 or 12 miles, stand on eminences about 300 feet high, faced here and there by steep basalt cliffs, 30 to 60 feet high. They are connected together by walls and outworks. One of them, called Pen-wighur or Puna-lagur, was occupied by the English forces in 1849. It covers a space of 3½ miles in circuit, inclosing houses, gardens, tanks, &c., in short, room for a fortified town.

Jotiba's Hill, a conical peak of the Pannhala mountains, 1,000 feet high, to which pilgrimages are made, and the Pannhala caves, are within a few miles of Kolapoor.

ROUTE 87.

Proceed W. by N.

BELGAUM TO MALWAN, VIA THE
AMBOLLEE-PARPOLEE GHAT.

DISTANCE 86½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Belgaum to Toorkwarree, via Route 81.....	13	0½
Chandgurb.....	12	0½
Amboollee.....	14	4
Dowas (Devisoor).....	8	3
Mangam River.....	11	1½
Narroor (Narrool, Nurool).....	11	6
Rajkote Fort.....	13	5½
	85	3

Leaving *Belgaum* (Route 60), we proceed, via Route 87, to *Toorkwarree*, via Route 81; thence pass through an open cultivated country, interspersed with thin jungle; cross the *Arjunval* river, $\frac{1}{2}$ here 15 yards broad, with paved bed, and boat plying in the monsoon, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond, we leave the *made road* and proceed over a rugged path through an undulating, difficult country; pass **Hulkurnee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; **Ullurwarree*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a broad nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$, with high, sandy banks, to **Korregaum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass **Asgaum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the **Tambupanee nullah*, here 20 yards broad, with low banks, full of water all the year round; and at the close of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, we enter the town of

CHANDGURH.

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Ratnagiri (Ratnagherry). Civil Authority, Collectors at Belgaum and Ratnagiri. Encamping Ground, S. E. Bazaar, well supplied.

Fort.—A middle sized compact structure in good repair.

From thence the road along the remainder of the Route is impracticable for carts; pass **Kajeerna*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Bejoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross several broad nullahs to **Ohota-Kanoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a nullah to **Poondeera*, $\frac{1}{2}$; also another one to **Burra Ranoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross a broad nullah to **Amboollee-Warree*, $6\frac{1}{2}$; thence the road becomes passable for laden cattle only, and leads across an undulating, hilly, jungly country; we then enter the

SOUTHERN KONKAN (CONCAN), Route 63: pass on to a *Dhumsalla*, custom house *Chokee*, both on the banks of the *Hirukasse* river, encamping ground close to the road; pass on to *Daturbourree Well*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; we then ascend the *Ghat*, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence descend it, which declivity, though not very steep, has several sharp turns which render it difficult for heavy ordnance, and at the bottom, 3, flows a fine stream, on the banks of which there is good encamping ground; pass on to **Parpoole*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Devas* (Devisoor), $1\frac{1}{2}$; and we enter the

SAWUNTWARREE (SAWUNT WADI STATE), Route 81. Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Sawuntwarree, 9 miles. Extensive encamping ground. Then cross the *Toorquin* river, here 50

yards broad, with sandy, stony bed, easy banks, but impassable for three months in the monsoon; and on the E. bank of which, near a Temple, is the branch road to *Sawuntwarree* (8 miles). Thence the road becomes rugged and stony, interspersed with ascents and descents, then pass on to **Kulwa*, $\frac{1}{2}$, standing in a plain; then up an easy ascent, $\frac{1}{2}$, for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; then down a declivity for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; pass through dense, low jungle, along which laden cattle can travel, then cross a steep and rather difficult nullah to **Bamna-Deo-Warree*, $\frac{1}{2}$; proceed up an easy ascent $\frac{1}{2}$, for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; then down a declivity, and up another ascent to **Ambagaum*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground on the E.; thence pass along a difficult rugged road, passable for cattle, but impracticable for carts, to **Kalailee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; thence the country becomes rocky and jungly, with hills to the left, and we soon reach **Mangam* (Malgaum). Bazaar, well supplied, $1\frac{1}{2}$, situated in a cultivated plain; then pass through a hilly, jungly country, interspersed with a few rice fields, to **Nanailie*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a river, $1\frac{1}{2}$, here 100 yards broad, 10 feet deep, with pebbly bed, muddy banks, and impassable in the monsoon; a mile from which (at *Sulgaum*), a ferry boat plies; thence through an open country with fields on both sides, pass **Gorenal*, $\frac{1}{2}$, situated in a plain; **Toolsotee*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross another river, $1\frac{1}{2}$, here 25 yards broad, with sandy, pebbly bed, steep banks, and frequently impassable in the monsoon, without any boat plying to *Moolda*, all of which hamlets are scattered and surrounded with tops of cocoa-nut trees, and having good wells near them; then cross a river, $\frac{1}{2}$, here 60 yards broad; then over another stream, $1\frac{1}{2}$, here 95 yards broad, both with sandy beds, deep banks, and impassable in the monsoon; pass on to **Koodal*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, boat plying; encamping ground, S. E., in rice fields; thence proceed for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to *Narroor* (Narrool); and then pass over the *Korlee* river, $\frac{1}{2}$, here 200 yards wide, with muddy, sandy bed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, unfordable, but a boat plying; and we then enter

THE RATNAGHERRY (Ratnagiri)
COLLECTORATE.

Which is bounded on the N. by the *Hubsies'* Territory, and Collectorate of Tannah; S. by *Sawunt Warree* and the Portuguese Territory; E. by *Sattara* and *Kolapore*; and W. by the Arabian Sea. It is 167 miles long from N. to S., and 40 broad from E. to W., has an area of 3,964 square miles; population of 665,253, chiefly composed of Mussulmans (engaged as fishermen), *Ramosis*, *Koolwarrees*, who are miserably poor, ignorant, and apathetic. The country is well cultivated, shut out from the *Dakkan* by the *Syadree* Range, interspersed with mountains and jungles, and intersected by torrents which become deep and muddy near the sea. The Passes down the several Ghats to the sea-coast are in a most wretched condition for travelling. There are good bridle paths from the *Rotunda Ghat*, via *Mhar* to *Sattara*; the *Mahabuleshwar Range* and the *Koombarlee Ghat* leading from *Chiploon* to the *Dakkan S. of Sattara*; also that of the *Anus Koorra Ghat*, leading to *Rajapoor* and the *Bhowda* to *Malwan*. This district suffers much from want of roads. Its chief

products are rice, grain, and hemp; but cotton and flax have both been grown, and proved unsuccessful. It is sub-divided into five provinces (districts or taluks) of Anjanwel, Malwan, Suwarnadurg, Ratnagiri, and Vijayadurg (Vizadroog).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857-58. Several of the native regiments of Infantry were disarmed here, a few of the troops having joined the rebels, but order was soon restored.

Thence pass on to **Kalsa*, 1; hills are seen standing on the right, and a cultivated country on the left; **Damapoor*, 1½; then commence a short, stony ascent, pass through a cultivated country, interspersed with thin jungle; cross the *Jambachanullah*, 1½, which is a deep ravine, with a channel 12 yds. wide, with stony bed, and fordable to *Chouk*, 2½; then cross a *nullah*, situated at the bottom of a deep and difficult ravine, interspersed with thin jungle; pass on to **Koombarmut*, 1, situated in open fields; thence along a rocky, steep, and difficult road; proceed down a *descent*, ½, of 300 yds., by steps cut in the rock, and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ MALWAN (Melundy Island, Sindoodroog).

District of Malwan in Ratnagiri. Collectorate of Ratnagherry. Civil Authority, Collector at Ratnagherry. Encamping Ground, W. Bazaar, well supplied.

This large and populous town, which stands on open ground, considerably elevated above the sea, at a short distance from the main land, is much scattered, and almost entirely surrounded with tops of cocoa-nut trees. The landing place, for there is no regular Bandar or pier, is sandy, the harbour is encircled by rocks, and extremely difficult of access for any boats above 400 candelas. The beach and the scattered rocks form the bay, abreast of which stands that ancient stronghold of the Maratha pirates, the fort of Sindoodroog, which was ceded to the British in 1812, by the Rajah of Kolapoor (Kolhapur, Colanore). About 2 miles to the S. flows the *Kondalle* river. In the vicinity of this place excellent iron ore has been discovered; thence proceed through the town for 1½ mile, and 1½ mile beyond stands the

Fort of Rajkote, from whence a road has been constructed, *via the Akairae Pass*, to the town of *Sawuntwarree* (Sawunt Wadi).

ROUTE 88.

Proceed W. by N.
BELGAUM TO MALWAN, VIA THE RAM GHAT.

DISTANCE, 94½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Malgaum, (Mangaum), <i>vid</i> Route 87.....	64	1
Nairoor Wairoor	13	7½
Damapoor.....	5	4½
Malwan, <i>vid</i> Route 87.....	10	4
	94	1

Leave *Belgaum* (Route 60), proceed, *via* Route 87, to *Malgaum* (Mangaum), 64½ (Route 87); then after ½ mile, pass along the remains of a good made cart-road, practicable for carts, to **Neemlee*, 2½; **Neemulewarree*, 2½; **Adlee*, ½; **Wittoree* (Gatera), 2½; **Warourwarree*, 1; then cross a nullah to **Kamgolee*, 1½; here a road branches off to *Sawuntwarree*; thence proceed along a rocky difficult road, impassable for carts, to **Gondalla* 2½ (Gajallee); pass **Nairoor Wallee*, ½; then cross the *Karte* river to **Kalsa*, 3½; pass **Damapoor*, 2½; and thence proceed, *via* Route 87, to **Malwan*, 10½; (Route 87.)

ROUTE 89.

Proceed N.E. by E.

The most direct cart-road.

BELGAUM TO SHOLAPOOR (SHOLAPUR),
VIA PADSHAPOOR, ERROOR, AND MEERUJ.

DISTANCE, 156½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Toomburgoondee (Tumbar gundi).....	12	5
Padshapoor (Padahapur).....	10	1
Nagur Manowlee	9	3
Error (Errool)	15	5
Malgaum	12	7
Kurroda	11	7
Bhoj	14	2
Bunnalee	12	4
Hingurjee	6	1
Saidum Balra	11	6
Nardoor	13	4
Kundagaum	13	3
Sholapoor (Sholapur, Solapur, staff lines at the Cantonment)	12	6
	156	6

Leave *Belgaum* (Route 60); proceed along an indifferent cart-road, which, however, becomes very heavy, and totally impassable in the monsoons, to **Kumburjee*, (Kambargi), 2½; encamping ground, but little water in the hot season; **Kulkumba* (Kalbamba), 1½; to the left of which stand the Kagle Hills (in view all throughout this stage); pass **Brochoonde* (Muchundi), 1½; **Asigee* (Asigi), 1; **Chundaktra* (Chand Kern), ½; **Kungane* (Ohik Kangani), 1½; **Chundoor* (Chandur), ½; encamping ground on dry, but low land; then pass through much grass, cross the *Bellary* (Ballard) nullah, 1, deep, muddy, and difficult in the monsoon, to Toomburgoondee (Tumbargundi), 2½; grass and wood procurable at all the above places; thence along a very heavy cart-road, interspersed with stones, to **Soldpal*, 3; encamping ground on high and dry ground; **Bodahal* (Budihal), ½; **Koofunhall* (Kanjanhall), ½; **Koondurjee* (Kundargi), 4½; standing on the right bank of the Markund river, and having on its banks good encamping ground; and 1½ mile beyond stands the town of

§ PADSHAHPUR (Padshahpur),

So named from *Padsha* (king), and *Poor*, *Pur* (city).

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate, Belgaum (the Padshahpur district). Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum. Encamping ground on the left bank of the *Markand* river, here a small stream, except in the rainy season, when it becomes large, and is crossed by boats. Bazaar, well supplied.

Boats ply across the *Markand* river in the monsoon.

Fort small, but compact. The traveller should here make an excursion to the Falls of Gokak by the following Route, viz:—proceed across the *Markand* river to **Gurkhet*, 3½; pass **Golgiri*, 2½; **Kunur* (Kanar), 1½, a small hamlet, standing on the *Gulparba* (Gatparba) river; and 5 miles beyond, are situated

The superb *Falls of Gokak* (Route 80); thence proceed along a tolerably good cart-road, dry in the hot weather, but muddy in the rains; cross the *Markand* river (Markund) to **Goorakitoor*, 3½; pass **Golgiri* (Gotgere), 2½; thence a branch route leads *via Chirooke* to Erroor, but 3 miles longer; *Koonoor* (Kunur, Kanar), 1½; situated on the *Gulparba* river. The *Falls of Gokak* (5 miles E.) can be visited from this hamlet; pass on to **Mootal*, 1½; then cross the *Gulparba* river, ¼, here 80 yards wide, with black muddy banks, across which a basket boat plies from June to November, to **Kotbayee* ¼; pass *Soreepoor* (Sorapoor), 4; **Sheruttee* Burra, 1½; good encamping ground; then cross a *nullah*, 2, the banks of which are studded with huts, to **Nagur Manowlee*, 1½; good encamping ground, but low; thence proceed along a bad, rocky, and sandy road, ascend some high *stony land*, 2; pass through two *Rhinds* to **Kairoor*, 5½; encamping ground; *Karapoor*, 1½; then cross a *nullah*, ¼; pass *Seedapoor Hutee*, 1½; proceed through an open and cultivated country to **Kaloolee*, 2½; standing on the right bank of the *Kristna* river, here 600 yards wide, with sandy bed and bad banks; cross it by an excellent ford from December to June, at which a large *basket-boat* plies in the monsoon, and a small *cutter*, during the remainder of the year. If an officer is travelling this route with his regiment, precaution should be taken to send the baggage across *first*, and then the troops should traverse it the *next* day, which will occupy them about 1½ to 2 hours), to § *Erroor* (Errool), 1½; encamping ground in a tope of trees; thence proceed to **Erroor Hutee*, 2; **Sheergoopee*, 2½, standing on the left bank of the *Kristna* river; then along a good road, through an open, cultivated country; pass **Kagwar*, 6½; **Mysaul*, 3½; encamping ground; **Bolwar*, 5½; 8 miles E. stands Meeruj; to § *Malgaum* (Mangaum), 3½; encamping ground S.; branch road to Sholapoor, *via Nagur*, *Watumbar*, and *Cheecholee*, about 9½ miles longer: thence along a wild rocky country to **Goonleewarree*, 2½; **Kundee Rajaree*, 1½; *Kurrodee*, 7½; encamping ground S.; we then enter

THE DAKKAN (Deccan), (Route 5); pass on to **Dhoolgaum*, 3½. (Civil Authority, Commissioner of

Sattara.) standing on the left bank of the *Agrunee* river: *Ranjune*, 1½; § *Bhoj*, 9½; encamping ground E. and W.; thence the road, which becomes stony and rather difficult for carts, passes through an open, cultivated district to **Baqarree*, 4½; **Bhernal*, 2½; **Rynal*, 2½; **Bunnalee*, 3½, a pretty hamlet, situated among mango trees; encamping ground S. and E., near thin jungle; then pass **Hundral*, 1½; **Para*, 4½; **Hingurjee*, ½; **Baloo Goracheenwarree*, 7½; **Bhosa*, 4½; thence the road is stony to **Saidunkaira*, 5; the country now becomes level; pass **Narrawarra*, 8; **Nandoor*, 5½; encamping ground E. and W.; Civil Authority, Collector at Sholapoor; **Dussoor*, 3½, standing on the right bank of the *Bheema* river, which cross at **Tailgaum*, ½; standing on the left bank of that stream, where it is 120 yards broad, with high banks and sandy bed, with a good ford; pass **Hinchoor*, 4½; **Kundulgaum*, 4½; **Pulscheewarree*, 1½; thence cross by a good ford the gravelly bed of the *Seena* river, to **Tailgaum*, 2½; and 2½ miles brings us to **Dongaum*: then along an open, cultivated country for 5½ miles to the large town of *Sholapoor* (Sholapur, Solapur) (Route 69).

ROUTE 90.

Proceed W, by S.

BELGAUM TO RAIREE, VIA THE RAM GHAT.

DISTANCE, 78½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Malgaum (Mangaum), <i>via</i> Route 81.....	64	1
Sirowda	11	6
Rairee.....	2	4
	78	3

Leave *Belgaum* (Route 60); proceed, *via* Route 81, to § *Malgaum* (Mangaum) 64½; thence along a hilly, jungle road, interspersed with rice fields; pass **Pundoorcheewarree*, 4½; encamping ground; forage procurable; **Gorkoond*, 1½; and ½ mile brings us to the *Foot of the Pass*, from which there is a very steep, dangerous, slippery, paved ascent, about ½ mile long, extremely trying for cattle; then down a gradual descent to **Ajgaum*, 3½, situated in a small, level, sandy valley; pass **Sirowda* (Sirowda), 1, standing on the left bank of a river, 1½, which cross, and proceed along a raised road near the stream; pass between the *Salt Pans*, and at the end of 1½ mile we enter the town of

§ RAIREE (Yeswuntgurh).

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Rutnagari (Rutnagherry). Civil Authority, Collector at Rutnagari. Bazaar, well supplied. Boats ply across the river and down to the sea. Fort situated on a rocky eminence, strongly built, and commanding the sandy landing place.

This place, situated about 1 mile S. from the Fort, stands at the mouth of a small river, near its con-

fluence with the sea, up which boats of about 25 candies, can proceed a mile inland.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- A.D.
1662 Sivaji erected it, and at his demise The Rajahs of Sawuntwarree held possession of it;
And soon afterwards it became the stronghold of Pirates.
1765. The British Indian Forces captured it, but it was afterwards restored to the Sawuntwarree State, and in
1819, the British had it ceded to them in perpetuity.

ROUTE 91.

BELGAUM TO SHOLAPOOR, VIA RYBAUG (RYBAUG) AND AENAPOOR.

DISTANCE ABOUT 169½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Bomnahuttee	10	4
Wutmooree	8	5
Sooltanpoor	8	3½
Belud Bagwarree	9	3
Bodehal	9	3
Chinchlee (Muyake).....	10	3
Aenapoor	9	7
Hutnee	11	7
Gogwar	12	6½
Jut	12	3½
Karajangee	7	2
Boblad	12	2
Hooljuttee	12	0
Tailgaum	10	6
Patree	13	5
Sholapoor Cantonments.....	9	5
	169	1½

Leave *Belgaum* (Route 60); proceed along a good made road; pass * *Yunapoor*, 3½; encamping ground, S.; * *Kaglee* (Kagtee), 1½; encamping ground, S.E.; * *Masunhuttee*, 1½, standing in a cultivated plain; then cross the *Markund* river, ½, here 30 yards wide, with sloping banks, gravelly, sandy bottom, having water in it all the year round; thence proceed up an ascent, 2½, for ¼ mile; pass * *Eernabavee*, ½; * *Bomnahuttee*, ½; then down a declivity, 1½; pass * *Islampoor*, 2½; * *Turekolee*, 3½; and 1½ mile beyond stands the town of

§ WUTMOOREE.

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. District, the Southern Maratha States. Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum. Encamping ground, W. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 500. Population 3,500.

FORT.—Which is situated on the *Gutparba* river.

Thence pass * *Ramunkuttee* 2½; then cross the *Gutparba* river, ½, here 150 yds. wide, with sloping

banks and gravelly bottom, to * *Hoonoor*, ½, situated on it; then along a gravelly, sandy road to the *Himkasee* river, 4½, here 70 yds. wide, with sandy bottom, and having water in it all the year round; pass * *Sooltanpoor* ½, good encamping ground, S.W.; then cross a *nullah*, 3, which is here 40 yards wide, with sloping banks, full of water all the year round, and ½ mile beyond which there is a cross road ½, to Erroor; then pass *Kotbagree*; * *Belud Bagwarree*, 5½; cross a *nullah*, ½, here 60 yds. wide, with sloping banks, and water in it all the year round; pass * *Kuboor* 3½; encamping ground, N. and S.; * *Marleee*, 3½; * *Budehal*, 2½; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Kolapur; thence along a good road, pass * *Hooburhuttee*, 1½; * *Kybang* (Rybang) 3½; encamping ground, S.W. and E.; market on Mondays and Wednesdays; then cross the * *Hullala nullah*, ½, here 80 yards wide, with sloping banks, and full of water all the year round; pass on for ½ mile to the town of

§ CHINCHLEE (Muyake).

Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Kolapur. Encamping ground, S. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 400. Population, 10,000.

Boats ply on the *Krishnah* river.

FORT.—A small compact structure.

This place stands on the right bank of the *Krishnah* river; then pass * *Koorchee* (Bayake), ½; encamping ground, in rice fields, S.E., standing on the right bank of the *Krishnah* river; at ½ mile beyond, cross it where it is 600 yards wide, with banks 30 feet deep, and at which place a basket-boat plies until December, then cross the *Heerchul a nullah*, 2½, having water in it all the year round, and here 60 yds. wide, with sloping banks; and 1½ mile beyond stands the town of

§ AENAPOOR.

Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum. Encamping ground, S.E. in a cultivated plain. Bazaar, well supplied.

Then pass * *Kotral*, 3½; * *Tungree*, standing on the *Ugurnee* river, 2½; here 130 yds. wide, with banks 14 yds. deep; cross it to * *Seenal* ½; situated in a cultivated plain; pass the town of

§ HUTNEE (Athni), 5½ miles.

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate, Belgaum (the Hutnee district). Encamping ground, S.W., or in a tamarind grove to the E., close to a fine well and temple. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 1,000. Population, 7,000.

Streets of Buddhwar, Jain, and Ravitbar are full of shops, wide, level, with masonry drains covered at the crossings.

ATTRACTIVE.—The Hybrid Temple, erected by Ibrahim Shah Jagat Guru, of Bijapur (who was cautioned by the populace not to destroy any more Hindu Temples), a complete catholic "universal"

structure, frequented by the Brashmans, Mahars (*outcasts*), Lingayats, Hindus who worship in the Inner Temple, ornamented with a Muhamimadar *sepulchral* dome, situated in the *centre* of the court, and Muslims who exercise their rites in the court. The *Lingam* is contained in a shrine, surmounted by a crescent in front of the gateway.

Excursion to (15 miles distant) Mangsol, with its beautiful gardens, Temple, to Khandoba (1 mile W).

Pass on to **Bhagerutte*, 2½; cross a *nullah*, here 30 yds. wide, with sloping banks and full of water all the year round, to **Purtnahulle*, 3; pass **Good-surge*, 1½; **Belgerce*, 3½; then cross a *nullah*, 2½, here 18 yds. wide, with sloping banks, to **Gogwar*, ½, standing in a cultivated plain; then cross a *nullah*, 1½, very difficult for carts, to **Billoor*, 2½; cross a *nullah*, 2, here 15 yds. wide, to **Mulla*, 3½; and we enter the

POONAR MILITARY DIVISION OF BOMBAY (Route 55), and 1½ mile brings to the town of

§ JUTT (Jat, 'Jatt).

Territory, the Poonah Military Division of Bombay. District (the Jutt Jaghirc of Sattara). Civil Authority, Commissioner at Sattara. Good encamping ground, N.E. Bazaar, well supplied. Market on Mondays. Houses, 700. Population, 7,500.

Military Force.—The Jaghiredar furnishes its feudal superior (the British Indian government) with a small contingent force of cavalry, when called upon so to do.

Then cross two *nullahs*, 1, the latter of which is 12 yds. wide; also the **Dhone nullah*, 2½, here 12 yds. wide; then pass **Karjangee*, 3½; encamping ground, S.; thence ascend the *Pippur Koaree Ghat*, across a stony road; cross a *nullah*, 1, to **Chunmurree*, ½; pass **Maetal*, 1½; **Kanoor*, 1½; then a *Warree* of two houses and a *nullah*, 1½; **Boblad* 4½; encamping ground on the S.W., and N.E.; thence the road becomes difficult; cross a *nullah*, 2½, here 15 yds. wide, with gravelly bottom, to **Loungce*, 2½; situated in a cultivated plain; pass **Burra Sulgur*, 1½; then cross a sloping banked *nullah*, ½, to **Chota Sulgur*, 1; also another **nullah*, 2½, here 76 yds. wide, with sloping banks, and full of water all the year round; pass **Hooljutter*, 1½; good encamping ground S.E. and S.W.; thence along a good road to **Madagole*, 2½; cross a *nullah*, 60 yds. wide, with sloping banks, to **Katral*, ½; cross a *nullah*, ½, with sloping banks, here 25 yds. wide, and full of water nine months in the year; also another *nullah*, 5½; pass **Dussoor*, ½, situated on the *Bheema river*, here 120 yds. wide, with high banks; cross it by a sandy ford to **Tasigaum*, ½; encamping ground E.; pass **Antrolee*, 6½, situated in a cultivated plain; cross a *nullah*, 2½, here 12 yds. wide, and full of water half the year; pass on to **Goonigaum*, 2½; then cross the *Seena river*, 2½, here 180 yds. wide, with its N. bank 15 yds. deep, and S. one 22 yds., both extremely difficult for carts; proceed to **Parree*, ½; **Beluttee*, 3½; cross a *nullah*, here 110 yds. wide, with sloping banks, to **Daigaum* 2½, situated in a plain, and having salt and water; and 3 miles beyond stands the cantonments of *Sholopoor*, Route 63.

ROUTE 92

Proceed W. ½ N. The *Shortest* Route by 6 miles.

BELGAUM TO VINGORIA, VIA THE TULKUT GHAT.

DISTANCE, 70½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Patna, <i>via</i> Route 81	20	6
Jambra	8	0
Tulkut-Ghat	14	2½
Banda	8	5½
Vingoria (Bunder)	18	5
	70	3

Leave *Belgaum* (Route 60); proceed, *via* Route 81, to *Patna*, 20½ (Route 81); thence along a good made road through an open, jungly country, interspersed with cultivation; cross a difficult *nullah*, ½, to *Heera*, 2½; Civil Authority, Political Agent at *Belgaum*; bazaar, well supplied; market on Friday; then cross a broad deep *nullah*, 2½, to **Oomgaum*, 1½; **Jambra*, ½; encamping ground in a cultivated valley; cross 2 *nullahs*, and proceed along a road, impassable for carts, to the *Summit of the Tulkut Ghat*, 6½, which cannot be ascended from the Dakkan to the W., the descent is easy, road rugged, but passable for cattle, and much frequented by the salt carriers, it is occasionally broken by long levels, ascents, steep in one or two parts, and ending at 6½ miles; then proceed for ½ mile to **Tulkut Chowkee*; encamping ground; Civil Authority, Collector at *Rutnagari*; thence pass on to *Moorgaum*, 2½; through a rugged, undulating, jungly country, we soon reach the *made road*, 1½; and proceed to **Banda Road*, ½; thence for 4½ miles to **Banda*, (Route 81), and then proceed, *via* Route 81, to *Vingoria*, (Route 81).

ROUTE 93.

Proceed N. W. by W.

BELGAUM TO VIZIADROOG (VIJAYADURG), VIA NEPANEE (NEPAND).

DISTANCE ABOUT 132½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Nepani, <i>via</i> Route 86	44	2
Moorgoor (Moorgaor)	18	7½
Furrals	15	5½
Dajseepoor	12	4½
Phonda Bazaar	6	3
Pealawarree	7	3½
Funnusgaumwarree	10	4
Wagotun	11	4
Vizladroog (Vijayadroog)	10	0
	132	4½

Leave *Belgaum* (Route 60), proceed, via Route 86, to *Nepanes* (Nepani), 44½ (Route 86); thence along a good made road which extends to *Wagotun* (78½ miles distant); pass **Konanecheewarree*, 2½; **Gulguilla*, 2½, standing on the *Chikola* river, here 76 yards wide, with sandy, rocky bed, impassable during the rains; pass on to **Ahmedwarra*, 2½; then ascend the **Mussoods Khind*, 2½; descend it to **Zunga*, 2½; and during this stage cross no less than 10 nullahs, and 1½ mile beyond stands the town of

§ MOORGOAR.

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Kolapur, 22 miles. Bazaar, well supplied. Market on Tuesdays. Telegraph station at Kolapur.

Then cross by basket-boat in the rains the **Ved-gunga* river, ½ here 100 yds. wide, with high banks and sandy beds, to **Moodal*, 2½; **Oondurwarra*, 2½; **Surovra*, 1½; market on Fridays; standing on the *Doodgunga* river, here 115 yds. wide; cross it by ford, 1½, but in the rains by basket-boat; to **Mangal-warree*, 1½; **Nulowra*, ½; **Solumba*, ½; then down a descent, at the foot of which pass **Hailawarree*, 2½; then up an ascent for nearly 2 miles; then down a descent for ½ mile; and in this stage cross eight nullahs to **Furrals*; encamping ground close to the road, on rocky, confined land, and provisions obtainable at *Wullewra*, situated 2 miles to the right; bazaar, well supplied; market on Mondays; then along a fine level road, full 12 feet wide; proceed down an easy descent, and cross by bridge the *Bhogawuttee* river, which overflows its banks in the monsoon; also in this stage 3 nullahs; and at the end of 4½ miles we enter the town of

§ DAJEEPOOR.

Telegraph station at Kolapur, 30 miles. Encamping ground in an open plain on the right bank of the *Bhogawuttee* river, on which it stands, Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Dhurmsalla. Thence proceed up an easy ascent to a travellers' bungalow, which stands on the *Summit* of the *Phonda Ghaut*, ½; then proceed to its foot, ¾, at which there is a difficult nullah, and a steep descent for about 1½ mile along a cleared and level road, about 20 feet wide, and passable for carts and guns, then enter

THE SOUTH KONCAN (Concan, Route 63), and the *Kolapur State* (Route 85), and proceed to **Phonda*, 2½, a scattered village standing in a valley, and ½ mile beyond we reach the **Phonda Bazaar*; encamping ground in a plain ½ mile W. and also S.; then pass **Wagairree*, 4½, standing on a wide nullah; good encamping ground N.; **Peala*, 1; **Pealawarree*, 1½; then cross the **Deopur* river, 2½, the passage of which is difficult, here 100 yds. wide, and impassable before the end of October; to *Darun*, 2; then cross two broad nullahs to *Singachee* (*Sita Deveschewarree*) 5½; good encamping ground; *Funnugumwarree*, 1; encamping ground W. of a nullah; then over a rocky road, which is plainly marked out, cleared and practicable for carts and guns; pass *Shree Wagotun*, 9½; descend a hill, ½, and 1½ mile beyond stands the town of

§ WAGOTUN.

Collectorate of Ratnagiri. Civil Authority, Collector at Ratnagiri, 36 miles, S.E. Encamping ground bad and confined. Bazaar, well supplied. Dhurmsalla on the S. bank of the *Kunsee* river. Boats ply across the *Kunsee* (*Kareepattun*), river, Bunder boats, &c. Telegraph station at Ratnagiri.

This place stands on the bank of the *Kunsee* or *Kareepattun* river, which has never less than 2½ fathoms of water. Large boats can lie within 20 feet of the shore, where there is neither rock, bar, or any other impediment to the approach from the sea. The traveller should here hire a boat or sailing vessel, and 10 miles pleasant sailing will land him at

§ VIZIADROOG (Vizayadurg "Fort of Victory"), or GERIAH. Garhi, "fort."

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Ratnagiri. Civil Authority, Collector at Ratnagiri. Bazaar, well supplied. Boats to and from Wagotun, 10 miles. Tide, rise and fall 9 feet. High water at 11 40.

This town stands at the mouth of the *Kunsee* river, which flows W. from the Ghants, has an excellent wide land-locked and sheltered harbour, free from any bar, rock, or impediment. At the entrance there are 5 to 7 fathoms of water, and from 3 to 4 inside at low water. In moderate weather, a *line of battle* ship can approach within 600 yds. of the N.W. and N. faces of the fort, which stands on a neck of land on the S. side of the harbour, is in a good state of preservation, and considered as one of the *finest* Indian fortresses in this Presidency. Its walls are exceedingly thick and strong, one of which is double, with flanking towers, protected by ditches. It is commanded by two hills, on which there still remain ruins of batteries, called *Gheriah* (a corruption of *Garhi*, fort) by the Mussulmans and *Vizadroog*, by the Marathas. It contains a well of *sweet* water, and a large tank lined with lead. The wall on the N. side is studded with shots.

Excursions to the *large Temple*, 1 mile, picturesquely situated at the bottom of a ravine; *Angria's Dock*, 2 miles E., which is merely a masonry entrance wet dock without gates.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

- 1662. Sivaji, the Maratha leader, fortified it.
- The Angria Family (a branch of the Bosla) obtained possession of it at his demise, who was in
- 1772. retained it against the attacks of the Portuguese and British.
- 1724-26. The Dutch captured it.
- 1758. The *Great Clive*, (to whom a fine statue has been erected at Shrewsbury, his native place,) and Admiral Watson captured it, took upwards of £100,000 treasure, and also Tulaji Angria, who was put in irons and imprisoned in one of the Peishwa's hill forts, near Raigrah, when this place was handed over to that prince, at whose downfall, in
- 1818, the British took possession of it.

ROUTE 94.

TO VIZIADROOG, VIA PHONDA GHÁT AND AJRA.

DISTANCE 96½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Baikunkairee	8	4
Naisree	12	4
Ajra	9	5
Wakee	7	2
Dajeeppoor	12	4½
Viziadroog, via Route 93	45	6½
	96	2

Leave *Belgaum* (Route 60), proceed along a cleared road, passable for carts and guns, to § *Indulgee*, 3½; then cross the *Markund* river, ½, always full of water, to § *Mannoor*, 1; § *Goseeje*, 1½; § *Baikunkairee*, 1½; good, dry, open, and spacious encamping ground; § *Husoor*, 1½; § *Kujanee*, 2½; cross the *Gutpurba* river to § *Konad*, 1½, thence along a good road; pass § *Jukinhuttee*, 3, which is in ruins; then cross at two different places the *Gutpurba* river, 2½, here 120 yds. broad, with sandy bed, boat plying, and ¼ mile beyond stands the town of

§ NAISREE.

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. Civil Authority, Political Agent and Collector at Belgaum. Bazaar, well supplied.

Then pass § *Kinnaree*, 3½; § *Sirsingnee*, 1½; § *Manalee*, 3½; § *Bosegeecarree*, 1; and 1½ mile beyond stands the town of

§ AJRA.

Territory, Kolapoor State. Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Kolapoor. Encamping ground, N.E., but confined. Bazaar, well supplied. Market on Fridays. Dhurmsalla.

Boats ply across the *Hirukassie* river.

This large place, situated in the Kolapoor State, stands on the *Hirukassie* river, which is here 100 yds. broad, with banks 15 feet deep, rocky bed, strong current, and a boat plying during the monsoon. Then pass § *Sailgaum*, 2½; § *Peernoollee*, 1½; § *Harupba*, 1; cross *nullah*, 2½; and proceed up a gradual but winding ascent to the summit of the *Reddee* (Rehra) Ghát, ½; then down an easy declivity to § *Mamadapoor*, 4½, standing on the *Vedgunga* river, on the bank of which there is good encamping ground, and about 4 miles to the N.E. stands the *Hill Fort of Buddurgurh*; then pass § *Nutova*, ½; and proceed up a steep ascent of 200 yards, covered with thick jungle on each side, and along a cut road to the summit of *Raksha Deves Ghaut*, 3½; and ¾ mile brings us to § *Jalkaiwarree*; then cross a *nullah*, 1, here 40 yds. broad, and 10 feet deep, to § *Wakee*, 1½; encamping ground, S.: this road although cleared is difficult, owing to the number of ascents and descents with which it is interspersed, and gene-

rally rugged and heavy in the monsoon; then cross a branch of the *Doodgunga* river, 2½; here 100 yds. wide, with sandy muddy bed, low banks, and impassable after rain, to § *Gowlee*; then cross a *nullah* to § *Konoollee*, ½; encamping ground on the banks of the *Deerbunda* river, ½, here 60 yds. broad, with pebbly bed and sloping banks, pass § *Bamurda*, 1½; cross the *Dongur* river, ½, here 30 yds. wide, with sandy bed; then up an ascent of 11 feet, down an easy declivity; pass on to § *Nanevera*, ½; § *Naneveracarree*, 1½; then descend a hill, 2½, for about 1½ mile, and cross the *Bhogavuttee* river to § *Dajeeppoor*, 3 (Route 93); and thence, via Route 93, to *Viziadroog* (Route 93.)

ROUTE 95.

Proceed E. ½ S. during the month of April, and the best route in the hot season.

BHOJOJ TO AHMADABAD.

DISTANCE 235½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhojoj Camp to Puddur	9	7
Kunyaboy	10	6½
Doodee	9	3
Pakisir	7	4
Vond	10	5
Lakria	12	4
Chittore (Chittore)	8	4½
Palanswa	18	3½
Maradeo (Captain McMurdo's tomb) ..	7	6
Teeka	23	5
Hulwud	11	6½
Chooloe	14	2
Durangdra	7	5½
Ookiana	16	6
Patree	12	2½
Ahmadabad, via Route 48	53	3½
	235	2½

Or proceeding N.E. by E., distance 237½ miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhojoj to Rahdinpoor, via Route 46	144	7½
Ahmadabad, via Route 46	92	4½
	237	4

Leaving *Bhojoj* (Route 15), proceed along a good road over a level country; pass § *Madeopoor*; cross the *Pat* river, 2½, here dry in the hot season; pass on the left a § *Dhurmsalla*, 3½; situated close to the road, and at which there is a well, and 4½ miles beyond stands § *Puddur*; good encamping ground, S.; thence along a flat bushy country, cross a *nullah*, 5½, to § *Danetee*, ½; large tank, and 4½ miles further brings us to § *Kunyaboy*, 4½; encamping ground; thence across an indifferent road for two miles, which afterwards becomes good, to § *Chundranee*, 5½; then along a confined road, through a level, undulating

district interspersed with babool jungle; cross a river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, whose bed is sandy, and banks low and dry in the hot season; and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles further stands the town of

§ DOODYE.

Territory, Kachh (Cutch); Western India. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhoj. Encamping ground, E., but on low ground. Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence proceed along a good road through a flat, jungly, partially-cultivated country, pass two wells, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the *Sarun* river, $1\frac{1}{2}$, a foot deep of brackish water throughout the year, to the ruined walled village of **Damurka*, $\frac{1}{2}$; proceed to **Buddamora*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Amatree*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Paksir*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, E., but on low land; thence along a confined road, leading through babool jungle, to § *Koombaree*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a *dry nullah*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, to *Seekra*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; thence pass several wells, $\frac{1}{2}$, on both sides of the road, containing good water; proceed through a level grassy country, interspersed with jungle, to § *Vond*, $\frac{1}{2}$; good encamping ground; thence along a good road, which soon becomes confined and rutty, to *Girana*, $5\frac{1}{2}$; pass a *tank*, $\frac{1}{2}$, situated on the left, also a large well full of water; then through flat jungle, and 3 miles brings us to the town of

§ LAKIA.

The Sindh Military Division of Bombay. Encamping ground, S. Bazaar, well supplied.

This walled place stands on the *Lakria* river, $\frac{1}{2}$, here dry, with a sandy bed, but a large stream in the monsoon; cross it, then pass through an undulating country, along a good road, which soon becomes jungly and rocky, as we approach *Wastar*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; pass over a bad sheet of rock, worn into ruts, and 5 miles brings us to

§ CHITTRORE (Chittore).

Encamping ground S., on high land, but rather small, in front of which there is a large well. Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence along a good road, pass through the town, then wind round the hill, descend into the plain, pass a large well, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 300 yds. on the right, standing on the site of the razed hamlet of *Gagodar*; then through much babool jungle; cross the *Gagodar* river, here only a dry sandy bed, with low banks, but which in the monsoon becomes a large stream, to *Ganeta*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a *dry nullah*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and also another *nullah*, 3 , to the walled village of *Palanswa*, 1 ; encamping ground N., on rather low ground, and having 16 wells in its immediate vicinity, cross a *nullah*, $\frac{1}{2}$, to another *nullah*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, with a sandy bed, and jungle on both sides, pass on to a *dry nullah*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; also another *nullah*, $\frac{1}{2}$, to *Wurrun Wao Mahadeo*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ (Captain Mc. Murdo's tomb); encamping ground, N., in a plain, amidst a few babool trees, then we enter

THE KATTIWAR PENINSULA (Route 15), and proceed along a good road, over a sandy plain, to the

Runn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ (Route 15), the road across which is very good and dry, to *Murdak Island*, $3\frac{1}{2}$, which is covered, with jungle, and on which there is no supply of water; passing which we re-descend into the *Runn*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then ascend a small rising ground called *Boongari*, 6 , and enter the *Runn*, $\frac{1}{2}$; which continue to traverse for 3 miles, then quit it, $5\frac{1}{2}$, by an indifferent road, the land about which is cultivated to within a short distance of the road, and studded with brushwood; soon after which we reach *Teeka*, $4\frac{1}{2}$, situated on the river *Banmee*, which flows past it, whose waters are *brackish*; encamping ground, S. W., on high land; then along a good road, pass *Wuntawudder*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; cross the river *Banmee*, $\frac{1}{2}$, here 350 yds. broad, with a stream 15 yds., with a small quantity of excellent water; thence down a slight descent, but on the opposite side up a steep ascent; pass through the sandy bed and along a good road to a *wel*, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence to a large well, $5\frac{1}{2}$, situated on the left near a small temple, having good water; there is also another on the right, containing *bad* water, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the walled town of

HULWUD (Route 15).

* Then cross a *dry nullah* to *Koycha*, $5\frac{1}{2}$; cross the * *Kumkawuttee* river, $\frac{1}{2}$, with flat sandy banks, and dry in the hot season, to *Jewa*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; pass a large well, $\frac{1}{2}$, which is reached by steps and a large *tank*, both of which are dry in April, but contain excellent water at other seasons; then pass a small *Fort*, $\frac{1}{2}$, standing on rising ground, about 300 yards on the left of the road above * *Choolie*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; good encamping ground, which pass. The traveller can also proceed by a *direct* road from *Hulwud* to *Choolie*, *via Pannudra*, leading through low jungle, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles shorter; then along a sandy road, through dense jungle, to *Wells*, $\frac{1}{2}$ (one on each side of the road), containing good water, 1 mile to the right of which stands a low, hilly range; pass *Holree*, $2\frac{1}{2}$, on the right of which stands a large *tank* dry in April, and a well of good water; thence proceed to a well, $3\frac{1}{2}$, with steps and good water, and 1 mile beyond pass a well on the right; then cross a river, $\frac{1}{2}$, here 270 yards wide, with a stream 25 yards, sandy bed, and only ankle deep, and proceed $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the town of § *Durungdra* (Route 16); pass a well, $1\frac{1}{2}$, on the right; then the road becomes stony, broken, intersected by *nul'ahs*, leading through low jungle to *Gnula*, $5\frac{1}{2}$; cross the *Sindawagur* river, 1 , here 88 yards wide, with deep, sandy, rocky bed, low banks, and only knee deep of salt water, to *Doodipoor*; thence the road, which becomes narrow but good, leads through a partially cultivated country; then over waste land, through flat jungle, intersected by numerous *nullahs*, we then reach a *tank*, full of water for 3 months in the year; thence to another *tank*, $\frac{1}{2}$, full of water for 10 months in the year; beyond which, pass a large well, $3\frac{1}{2}$, of *brackish* water; thence to * *Durmut*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the *Durmut* river, $1\frac{1}{2}$, with bushy, sandy bed and slight descent; pass a large *tank* of excellent water all the year round; § *Ookiana*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; good encamping ground, N.E.; then along a good level road, pass a *tank*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; *Malwana*, $\frac{1}{2}$;

Dujana, 3½; then on the left a large **tank*; cross a portion of the *Runn*, 1½, here a low, muddy, tract of land, having a quantity of salt on the surface, about ½ mile broad, and destitute of water in April; pass *Soolas*, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the walled town of

§PATREE

Bazaar, well supplied. The Fort stands on a hill, on the N. side. Fine tank. Revenue, £1,800 per annum. Annual Tribute to the British Government, £565.

This town, situated at the S.E. angle of the *Runn*, is surrounded by three walls, the innermost of which has a ditch. It belongs to a chief or *Dessaye* (*Desafi*), and thence proceed, via Route 48, to §*Ahmedabad*, 53½, (Route 4); or the traveller can proceed thus, viz. :—

Leave *Bhoof* (Route 15), proceed to §*Doodke*, via the last Route; then along a good, open road, which occasionally becomes heavy; cross the *Sarun* river, which separates

THE DISTRICTS OF CUTCH AND WAGUR,

And here 50 yards wide, with hard, muddy bed, low banks, and full of salt water; the country to the right is densely covered with brushwood; then pass the town of

§DALIURKA.

Territory (*Wagur*), the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. Civil Authority, Political Agent at *Bhoof*. Bazaar, well supplied. Tanks, 4. Wells, several.

This place is nearly in ruins; pass on to §*Bodamoora*, near which are some good enclosures; §*Morgurh*, standing on a hillock; §*Amatree*; §*Pakisir*, large tank never dry; and proceed to the town of

§KOOMBAREE.

Encamping Ground, N. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 100. Population, 2,000. Bullocks, about 40, can be hired. Carts, about 10 can be hired.

Pass along a good cart road, across a flat country, to *Lundree*, the country about which is bushy, becomes extremely thick as we approach *Munfra*, a Jogee village; then cross a river, here 190 yards wide, with low banks, sandy bed; thence the road becomes heavy, and leads through an open country to the town of

§CHOWBARREE.

Encamping ground near a Tank. Bazaar, well supplied. Bullocks, 288, and carts, about 100, can be hired. Houses, 300. Population, 4,000.

This place stands in a cultivated district; then pass on the left about 500 yds. from the road; *Kurkoee Bhurooria*, to the E. of which flows a river, 100 yds. wide, with soft, sandy bed, bushy banks,

and dry in the hot season; cross several **nullahs*; pass to the right through thick jungle to *Soovee*, a small hill fort; then through an open country to a river, 90 yds. wide, with hard bed; pass a *nullah*, dry in the hot season, and situated 350 yds. from **Jeeva*, standing on rising ground. Bullocks and carts hireable. Provisions from *Shapoor*. Encamping ground, W. This was originally a place of considerable importance; the country about is low, and the *Runn* approaches within a mile of it. Then proceed along a good road in the dry season, across a level country, scarcely passable in the monsoon for wheel vehicles; pass §*Row* (a cluster of three villages), and thence to

§*GREENE*.—Encamping ground, W. Carts and bullocks can be hired. Then pass two *inlets* of the *Runn*, and we soon reach §*Mooana*, standing S. of the *Mooania* Hills. Good Encamping ground, S., on the slope of an eminence; Bullocks and carts can be hired; we then enter

THE CHORWAUR District of KATTYWAR.

Situated on the S.W. coast, the inhabitants of which are Mussulmans, Banyas, Ahirs, and Rajpoots of the *Jaitwa* Tribe, and also enter the *Runn* (Route 15), which here presents no obstacles for transit after the beginning of November, unless some unexpected rain has fallen, and after 4 miles we reach the *Gadka Gate Island*, covered with grass, and small bushes, about ½ mile wide, and the same long; then re-enter the *Runn*, and proceed to *Bhordia Bate Island*, which is about ½ of a mile across, having a similar appearance to that of *Gadka Gate*; re-cross the *Runn* here, hard and dry in December, with a little mud between the islands; then along a sandy road to §*Vova*; encamping ground, S.; and 2 miles beyond stands **Dutran*; pass **Bokootra*; **Babra* (a *charun's* hamlet); encamping ground, S.; then cross a small *Branch of The Runn*, here 450 yds. wide, and covered with grass; then along a good road; pass **Sindur*; **Bannolee*; enter

THE CHURST DISTRICT OF GUZERAT.

And the town of

§WARYE.

Territory, Guzerat, the Northern Military Division of Bombay. District, *Charat* (*Charkat*). Civil Authority, Political Agent at *Fahumpoor*. Bazaar, well supplied. Encamping ground, N.

This walled town, partly in ruins, the capital of a small protected State of the same name, has a population of 20,000, chiefly composed of *Jatts* (*Jats*), stands in the N.W. part of Guzerat, and is well watered by the *Bunnas* river. Then proceed along an excellent road to *Pipree*, and a short distance to the S., stands another village of the same name; we then enter

THE RADHUNPOOR (RADHANPUR) STATE (Route 46), and soon enter the W. gate of the town of *Rahdinpoor* (*Radhunpoor*) (Route 46), and thence proceed, via Route 46, to §*Ahmedabad*, (Route 4).

ROUTE 96.

Proceed N.E. by E.

The most direct, although the most difficult route for Wheel Carriages and Artillery to Balmeer.

BHOOF TO BALMEER, VIA BHEYLA AND NUGGUR PARKUR.

DISTANCE ABOUT 249½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhoof to Row, via Route 95	72	5½
Daisulpoor (Mankooa)	8	6½
Bheyla	12	7
Kusha	31	4
Nuggur Parkur	5	6
Veerawow	11	5
Kooya	12	6
Kurba	12	0
Janpalia	15	5
Betawa	21	6
Obotun	15	4
Doodwa	8	4
Leelsir Tank	10	2½
Balmeer	10	0½
	249	6½

Leave *Bhoof* (Route 15), and proceed, *via* Route 95, to *Row*, (Route 95); then along a good road across a flat country, which becomes flooded in the monsoon, when it is almost impracticable for vehicles; pass *Doverce*, 4½, having one or two nullahs on each side of it, and 4 miles brings us to *Daisulpoor*, (Mankooa); good encamping ground; then pass through a wild, uncultivated country, and enter *The Runn*, ½ (Route 15), which continues for 2 miles, the belt of which is here difficult for carts during the rains, and 5½ miles brings us to **Jattawarra*, situated in a bushy district, and having a small river on each side; but the largest tank at this place is dry in January; then cross the *Darawa* river, 3½, here 60 yds. wide, with small, stony bed, and a large brackish stream in the monsoon; ½ mile beyond stands *Ragoosa Tank*; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

*BHEYLA (Beyla).

Territory, Cutch, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhoof. Bazaar, badly supplied; provisions should be procured from the Guzerat Country, or Nuggur Parkur, according to the direction of the traveller's starting point. Grain and ghee in abundance. We now enter

THE NUGGUR PARKUR DISTRICT.

Which is considerably disturbed by the rebels (1859), now pass on to the S. bank of the *Runn*, 2, which has here hardly any declivity, and proceed to the N. bank, 25½ miles, one or two feet wide; then through a level country, covered with long grass and thin jungle, the road across is generally practicable for carts in October, but dangerous crossing in the daytime, owing to the blinding glare from the

salt which covers the surface; a detachment of artillery have, however, crossed from Bheyla to Kasba in 12 hours; and 4 miles brings us to **Kasba* (Kaswu) (1859), occupied by the British; thence along a good but sandy, rocky, level country, interspersed with thin grass and jungle, over which there are two roads, one round by the right of the *Kalinjur* hills, which is the best, and traversed by carts. The other route, which leads between two portions of the *Kalinjur Hills*, is shorter, practicable for laden carts and tolerably open; the hills on either side being about 300 yds. distant; after passing round its flank, the road leads under the N. of it, and at the end of 5½ miles brings us to the town of

+ § NUGGUR.

Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 250. Population, 4,000.

This place, situated under a rocky hill, is surrounded by a dry thorn hedge.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1859. The population manifested some signs of rebellion, a British force occupied the place, and the Rana fled to the *Kalinjur Hills*.

Thence proceed along a good cart-road, the first 2½ miles of which is bushy, and gradually sloping to very low ground, completely flooded in the monsoon, after which it leads between some low ranges of rocky hills, is rather narrow, and having on the right and left the *Chotie* hamlets of *Dingsee* and *Badrye*; then pass round the left of a large swampy tank, 1 mile in extent, and surrounded by a dry thorn hedge, on the verge of a sandy desert, close to sand hills, and at the end of 11½ miles stands the town of

§ VEERAWOW (Neeravow).

Bazaar, well supplied. Wells, brackish. Fort, a small ruined brick structure. Tanks, with excellent water. Houses, 350. Population, 25,000.

This place is the capital of the *Nuggur Parkur District*. Thence along a heavy cattle road, winding between and across sand-hills, thickly covered with coarse grass and low jungle, which continue in succession from hence to *Chotun*, 7½ miles; pass **Karsir*, 4½; here the water is brackish; to the left stand some lofty sand-hills, easy of ascent, and 3½ miles brings us to **Kombarrree*; cross some sand-hills to **Kooja*, 4½; then pass *Bheeta Byree*, 2½; sand-hills covered with grass jungle, with barely any track of a road, which winds round sand-hills to **Koorgooria*, 2, a ruined well, and where a new one has of late years been constructed; pass **Karora*, 7½; soon after which we enter

THE MARWAR (JODPORE) DISTRICT, (Route 8.) Thence proceed to **Chotul*, 3½; **Wurnar*, 2½; **Janpalia*, 9½; then the road passes between sand-hills through an uninhabited country, and proceeds across a dense desert jungle to **Talsir*, 5½; **Garaka Tullao*, 4½; **Kootai*, 6; **Rubrasi*, 2½; **Eetawa*, 3½; then along a good road, interspersed with hills, small valleys, and sand-hills, thickly covered with low jungle and grass, to **Chotun*, 7½.

situated at the mouth of a ravine on the E. face of a rugged isolated granite hill, of an irregular quadrilateral form, about 1,500 feet above the plain, and almost inaccessible. Here are two fine springs of water on the W. and three on the E. side, above the plain. The finest water is obtained from a small stream in a ravine just above this place, close to which springs stand several small temples, much frequented by pilgrims and devotees; pass on to *Doodua, 8½; *Joona, 2; *Akora, 1; *Barola, 5½; *Leelsir Tank, 1½; *Atlee, 3½; *Lugaira, 4½; and 2½ miles brings us to

THE MULLANEE DISTRICT OF MARWAR,

And also the large town of

§ BALMEER (Balmer):

Territory, Marwar. District, Mullanee. Civil Station. Civil Authority, Resident Political Superintendent. Military Station; head-quarters of a detachment quartered in a plain to the E. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Tank, large, with excellent water. Fort, erected with loose stones, standing on a conical hill, 300 feet high, and commanding the town. Houses, 600, built of stone. Population, 25,000.

Dawks.—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

This large town, stands on the slope of a steep, rocky hill, situated on the E. end or a cluster of rocks in the centre of the Thull (sandy desert), on the high road between Marwar and Scinde in one direction, and Kutch and Jeyssulmeer in the other, with a long extent of waste and barren land in each direction, and which was, until 1832, the rendezvous of banditti, who then succumbed to a British force sent against them; and on the S. and E. sides stand numerous sand-hills.

ROUTE 97.

BHOOF TO BALMEER, VIA VEERAVOW, AND THE RIGHT BANK OF THE LOONEE.

DISTANCE ABOUT 275½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhoof to Veeravow, via Route 96	143	2
Guddra	11	6
Wundee	10	0
Kijreera	19	0
Tampee	11	4
Encamping Ground	9	2
Ditto	8	3½
Ditto	10	6½
Garra	6	0
Chottoomotoo	17	5
Guliole	15	2
Balmeer	13	0
	275	7

Leaving Bhoof, (Route 15), proceed, via Route 96, to § Veeravow (Route 96); thence along a good road, which is hard and stony for 5 miles, and then becomes intersected by the *Spits of the Runn*, which

dry up generally very early in the season, and can be avoided in most places, by making *detours* to the right, and we soon reach *Guddra, 11½; encamping ground, S.S.W.; then pass over a sandy and undulating plain for 3½ miles to *Dingasir, 3½, standing on the left; and by making a *detour*, the Runn, 4½, may be nearly entirely avoided, but early in November it is quite dry; which cross, and then proceed along a hard level plain, and at the end of 2½ miles, we reach the agricultural village of *Wumlee, at which water is procurable by digging in pits. The Head of the Runn stands on the right, and the Desert of Sand Hills on the left, cross a narrow branch of the Loonee river, here with little water, and a sandy bed. This stream, which derives its name from Loona, "brackish," the tide-waters being salt, rises W. of Pokkur, in the Ajmeer District, is situated in lat. 26° 30', and lon. 74° 46', flows S.W. and parallel to the Aravull Range, from the N.W. declivity of which it receives its tributaries. It is crossed in lat. 26°, and again near *Govinadgurh* (where it is called the Saburmati, and is joined by the Saras-rati), where its bed is composed of quartzose rock, banks low, and country through which it flows level. In lat. 25° 51', lon. 72° 20', after the monsoon, it becomes a fierce, turbid stream, about ½ mile wide, and rather shallow. It flows S.W. through the S.E. portion of the Jodhpoor Territory, and after a course of 320 miles, enters the Runn by two mouths, the first in lat. 24° 42', lon. 71° 11', and the second, 10 miles more to the S.E.; and at the end of the 19th mile we reach *Kijreera; encamping ground, 4 miles W.; thence proceed along a good cart-road through a level, partially-cultivated, grass, and thin jungly district, to *Milasa, 1½; *Soroachun, 5½; re-cross the Loonee river, 4½, situated on the right, with good encamping ground on the bend of that stream, which flows on ½ a mile to the right of this road; now the Sand Hills of the Desert gradually approach towards and touch it, ½ mile beyond, at

§ TAMPEE.

Territory, Marwar. District, Mullanee. Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Balmeer. Encamping Ground ½ mile, on the bend of the Loonee river. Bazaar, well supplied, but water rather brackish. Houses, 200. Population, 2,800. Tanna (Police Station).

Thence proceed along a heavy, winding cart-road, leading through fields, across a level, partially-cultivated country, to *Doodua, 2½, situated on the left; pass *Hoteegaum* (Hoteegaum), 4½, on the right; § Seelosun, 1½, on the left; and ½ mile round N.W. there is encamping ground, ½, near some wells with brackish water; the river Loonee continues to flow to the right along the whole of the road. Retracing our footsteps back, on the Seelosun Road, ½, we proceed along a heavy, sandy road, through a confined, jungly country, continue our route with the river (Loonee) flowing a few furlongs to the right of the road, and soon reach *Keyria, 7½, standing to the left; encamping ground near the Sand Hills, close to the W. of some pools, which are generally made by the inundation of the Loonee river; then travel along a good cart-road, which at times becomes very

heavy and confined by jungle; pass **Dangria*, 7½, standing on the *Loonee* river, (close to which there is encamping ground), still flowing on the right, and the S-and Hills of the Thull, visible on the left; thence over a heavy road, which passes under high sandy hills, and we soon reach **Gadawee*, 2½; pass on to the **Encamping ground*, ½; **Bania*, ½; **Dheemree*, ½, situated on the left; **Alimpoora*, 3½; **Seeloo*, ½, standing on the right; thence the road winds so much as to prevent the necessity of crossing the river, passes through wheat fields, close under some very high and steep sand-hills, and at the end of ½ mile we reach §*Gurra*; then through a country chiefly composed of sand-hills and jungle; pass **Dabur*, 2½; the shepherd's hamlet of *Chotomotoo*, 15, situated on a sand-hill; then on to **Nokra*, 4; **Noke*, 8; **Gullote*, 3½; **Mabar*, 10½; thence the road becomes good and level for 2½ miles, and we reach the large town of §*Balmer* (Balmeer), (Route 96).

ROUTE 98.

Proceeding N.E. by N.

BHOJOJ TO DEESA CAMP, VIA MOOANA, VOWA, AND RAHINDPOOR.

DISTANCE 199 MILES 7½ FURLONGS.

OR 196 " ½ "

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhojoj to Rahindpoor, via Route 95	144	7½
Kakul	13	1
Oondra	15	3
Summow	2	7
Deesa Camp	13	5
	199	7½

Or

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhojoj to Geeree, via Route 95	83	0½
Vowa	24	0
Rahindpoor, via Route 95	34	0
Deesa Camp, via the above	55	0
	196	0½

Leave *Bhojoj* (Route 15), proceed, via Route 95; to *Rahindpoor* (Rahindpoor), (Route 46); then over a soft sandy road, through an open country, pass **Siradpoora*, 1½; **Seenar*, 1½; **Paro*, 2½; **Budurpoor*, 1½; **Kumlapoor*, 2; **Dadur*, 1; then cross the *Bunass* river, here 40 yds. wide with sandy, rushy bed, with only a small stream of water, scarcely 15 feet wide, and ½ foot deep, and at the end of 3½ miles we reach **Kakul*; encamping ground E. There is a more direct road, via *Oon*, to *Oondra*, avoiding the above place, but not so good. Then pass **Soondursina*, 3½; **Totane*, 2½; §*Jampoor*, 2½; an excellent halting place; thence

through a level country to **Amtoon*, 1½; and we soon reach §*Oonra*, 4½; encamping ground, N.; then pass along a very heavy road through much jungle to §*Kubbooe*, 4½; §*Waud* (Vyde), 1½; §*Raneer*, 2½; **Summow* 3½, here the water is *indifferent*, and encamping ground rather confined, S., in rice fields; pass on to **Mona* 4½, and we soon enter the large town of §*Deesa* (Disa) 5½; the river *Bunass*, flows through the town; thence along a very bushy country to **Rajpoor* 2½, close to the river; and 1½ mile beyond stands the camp at Disa (Deesa) (Route 38). Or the traveller can leave *Bhojoj* (Route 15), and proceed, via the above Route, to §*Geeree*, 83; thence pass on to *Futitigud*, 6½; proceed to the W. bank of the *Runn* 5½; then to the E. bank 8½; and 2½ miles beyond stands §*Vowa*, (Route 95); and thence proceed, via the above route, to the Camp at Deesa, 89 miles (Route 38).

ROUTE 99.

Proceed N.E. by E.

This is the shortest and best route for troops.

BHOJOJ TO DEESA, VIA THE ARRSYIR FORD.

DISTANCE, ABOUT 196½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Stiles.	Fur.
Bhojoj to Chittrore, via Route 95	69	2½
Bheemasir	15	0
Arrysir Ford	7	4
Rojoo	12	4
Bokootra	9	0
Babra	3	7
Deesa, via Route 98	79	1
	196	2½

Leave *Bhojoj* (Route 15); proceed, via Route 95, to §*Chittrore*, 69½; then along a hard, stony road, which soon becomes confined and bad; pass **Vekra*; **Kairanuggur*; thence the country becomes much pleasanter, and at the close of 15 miles we enter the town of

BHEEMASIR.

Territory, Cutch, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Wagur. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhojoj. Encamping ground, 600 paces W. and N.E. Bazaar, badly supplied, especially with water. Thence proceed along a hard road, through an open country; pass **Bagara*, 4; **Ludra*, ½; and 3 miles beyond stands the large fortified, and almost ruined town of

§ ARRSYIR.

Encamping ground, N.N.W. or W., on good, level, but rather low land. Bazaar, well supplied. Thence proceed for 5 miles, to the *Runn*, which cross; here it is composed of hard sand, but which has 200 yds. of mud in December, and is 2 miles across, and about 1½ mile beyond we reach *Pepralla*, after which we enter

The CHORAB (Chaurar) District of GUZERAT,

Which has an area of 225 square miles; population, 2,500. Revenue, £900, protected by the British. The government is divided among a number of Chieftains, who keep up a cavalry force of 25 men. Then cross a *creak*, 5; pass on to § *Rajoo*, 1; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Palhunpoor. Encamping ground, E; but no water obtainable here; then pass *Modootra*, 3; Encamping ground, W.; here the water is *brackish*; thence through an open country, pass § *Dutrana*, 3; § *Ookurwarra*, 2; § *Bokootra*, 1; Encamping ground; and 3½ miles beyond, we reach * *Babra*; from thence proceed, via Route 98, to *Deesa* (Route 38).

ROUTE 100.

Proceed E.N.E. During the month of August.

BHOJOJ TO GUDDRA, ON THE ISLAND OF KHURRER.

DISTANCE, 82½ MILES

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhojoj to Bhurooria, <i>via</i> Route 98	58	7
Wunnoovee	4	3
Kadeendia Island	11	7
Guddra	7	1
	82	2

Leave *Bhojoj* (Route 15); proceed, *via* Route 98, to § *Bhurooria*, (Route 93); then along a good road to * *Wunnoovee*, 4½, situated in a fine pastoral country for cattle, and ½ mile from the *Runn*; then pass over a * *Short Grassy Tract*, 3½; having the *Runn* on the left, which enter and cross, although there is generally about 4 to 5 inches of mud, or 1 or 2 inches of water on its surface; but across which both Infantry and Cavalry can pass, although *impracticable* for guns or carts; and we then enter the *Island of Karabee*, 5½, which cross, and re-enter the *Runn*, ½, here covered with 6 inches of mud, and interspersed with small islets, all of which are covered with pasture, and at the close of 1½ mile, we reach *Kadeendia Island*, which the road now skirts for 1½ mile; then cross a *Belt of the Runn*, about 300 yds. wide, and covered with 9 inches of mud, over which camels and horses can pass; then through an open and stony country to the *Island of Khurerr*, 1½; and 1½ mile beyond stands a *Tank*; and 5 miles farther brings us to the small town of

§ GUDDRA.

Territory, Cutch, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, the Island of Khurerr. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhojoj. Encamping ground, E. Bazaar, well supplied, and grass, firewood, *ghee*, and milk also, obtainable. Fort, small, in good repair, and situated on the N.

Close to this place, a lofty, hilly range extends to N.

ROUTE 101.

Proceed N.W. by N.

This route should *only* be taken when an officer is despatched with troops; but, when travelling alone, private individuals can pursue it when the *Runn* is impassable from *Soomrasur* to *Vingar*, as from *Lucput* to *Kotree* is crossed by boat, but a great scarcity of water prevails throughout it.

BHOJOJ TO HYDERABAD (HAIDERABAD IN SINDH), VIA LUCPUT.

DISTANCE 204½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhojoj to Mankooa	7	6
Mujjul	10	2
Nukkutrana	12	2
Vigoree	15	5
Kora	18	1
Lucput	15	0
Garee	38	2
Siranee	12	6
Buddeena	11	7
Umdanee	13	7
Goolam Hyder Khanda Tanda	10	6½
Mahomed Khanka Tanda	16	2
Shooranj Gate	12	7
Hyderabad (Haiderabad) Fort	9	1½
	204	7

Leaving *Bhojoj* (Route 15), we proceed along a sandy rocky road, close to some hills; pass * *Jooruk*, 4; situated near a narrow, shallow, muddy *mullah*; and 3½ miles beyond stands § *Mankooa*; encamping ground; and, in the vicinity, there is considerable irrigation; the road now becomes heavy, with hills on both sides; then cross a small dry sandy-bedded river, 4½, with rocky banks; to § *Potree*, ½; standing on rising ground; pass * *Anundsir*, 4½; then cross a sandy-bedded *mullah*, ½; and ½ mile brings us to the small town of

§ MUJJUL.

Territory, Cutch, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhojoj. Encamping ground, W. Bullocks, 1,000 can be hired if necessary. Houses, 332. Population, 4,000.

This town, which stands on the brow of a hill, is the residence of some very wealthy natives. Thence pass across several hills to * *Nukkurbetta*, 3½; * *Anjia*, 5½; cross the *Booker* river, 1, which is broad and dry; thence through a well-cultivated country, and 2½ miles brings us to § *Nukkutrana*, with its small ruined fort and encamping ground; then along a rocky, sandy road to * *Mutul*, 6½; cross a river, ½, which is full of water in May, to * *Oogulee*, 4½; * *Vigoree*, 4; * *Ghurantee*, 4½; situated under some hills; *Malika*, 5; *Panelee*, 4; to the S. of which stand several hills; pass on to *Kora*, 5; encamping ground; the road now becomes heavy; pass * *Dhavessee*, 4; to the E. of which flows a

river, 2½; 100 yds. wide, with rocky bed and banks, then cross another stream, which is dry and 100 yds. wide, to *Oomursir*, 3½; thence, along a rocky ridge of gravel, pass over a hilly and bleak country for 6½ miles to the town of

§ LUCPUT (Lukput).

Encamping ground (very extensive) E. and S., on hard gravel. Bazaar, well supplied. Firewood procurable. Rice, grass, and gram. Houses, 1,300, all situated on the W. side. Population, 30,000, chiefly engaged in commercial pursuits. Tank, a very large structure, well supplied all the year round with excellent water, situated to the S.

FORTIFICATIONS—It is well defended by a wall, 2½ miles in circumference, with an unfinished ditch. This place is situated on the left bank of the *Koree* mouth of the Great Western Runn (the depth of which, at this place, has been much augmented since it was visited by an earthquake in 1819), in a complete desert, destitute of vegetation.

Thence proceed along a good road constructed of piles and brushwood leading across a muddy flat, flooded at spring tides, and at the end of 1½ mile we reach the *Bunder*, close to which are scattered a few boatmen and fishermen's huts, as it stands on the left bank of the *Koree* river, situated at the S.E. extremity of the sea-coast in *Sinde* (*Sindh*), which is an arm of the sea, the estuary of the E. branch of the *Indus* river, and receives a portion of its waters during the inundations. It has 1 fathom of water at low tide, and becomes shallow rapidly towards the N. Boats generally unload at *Colasir* (*Kotasir*). 20 miles from the open sea, where its width is full seven miles. We now enter

THE SINDE (SINDH) OR NEW EGYPT, MILITARY DIVISION OF BOMBAY (Route 46),—when the general appearance around is that of a barren, salt desert for about 600 yds. E. from *Lucput Bunder*; the mud now becomes too heavy and deep for horses to traverse, and the land has three to four feet of water on its surface; and at the end of 6 miles, we reach **Kotree*. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at *Mughrilbee* (*Magnhrilbee*), which is only a shed station on the right (W.) side of the *Koree Estuary* of the *Indus*, and a place of embarkation and disembarkation between *Cutch* and *Hyderabad*; then along a good road for ¼ mile, pass over a level, salt desert, generally hard, dry, and yielding a little to the feet of the camels in February, nevertheless it is passable for cattle and horsemen during the monsoon, but laden beasts should not attempt to cross it before December; in October, one-fourth of the entire stage is girth-deep in mud and water; and at the end of 26½ miles we reach the *Custom Chowkee*; thence proceed along a good, hard, thin jungly road; cross the river, here only knee-deep, to **Garee*, 3½, during the *freshes*, monsoon, and in the *spring*s. Boats of light draught can proceed up the very narrow, shallow, and winding creek in two tides to *Mitree*, which is merely a mud bank, destitute of hut, water, or forage. Thence proceed across the *Runn*, here liable to inundation; then pass grass and tamarisk bushes

to a pool of bad water, the only fresh obtainable; pass on to **Garee*, 3½, a hamlet of 20 houses, situated near some babool trees, and by this route 20 miles from *Lucput*; then along a good road interspersed with cultivated land, cross a level mud plain, strewn with shells, thick tamarisk jungle, and grass; pass some huts; a tomb, 9; also a few trees close to a tank, and 1½ mile brings us to the *Gonjulfee Gote*, with its tower; thence amidst cultivated land to *Goolzar Synd*, ¼; the road now becomes swampy, and 1½ mile leads us to the town of

§ SIRANEE.

Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at *Mahomed Kanka Tanda*. Bazaar, well supplied; only bad and coarse forage procurable; pasturage for cattle.

This large place is situated in a low, marshy situation, in the vicinity of rice fields; thence proceed along a good level road, much intersected by canals for irrigation; pass several small hamlets, situated a few hundred yards from each other; then through a poor country, consisting of the *Runn* and fields intermixed; pass on to **Buddeena*, 1½ miles; encamping ground situated close to a grove of fine trees; all the canals in this vicinity are traversed by bridges, but which are too narrow to admit carts; and 7 miles beyond it flows

THE GOONEE (Fulafee) RIVER, an offset of the *Indus*, which stream it leaves about 12 miles from *Hyderabad*, flows S., then to the E. of that town, and insulates it by sending a branch to the W., which unites with the main stream, 15 miles below that city, from whence it is called the *Goonee*; then flows S. E. and again separates, part flowing E. into the *Purana*, and emptying itself into the sea by the *Koree* Mouth, and the remainder to the W. into the *Pinyaree* or *Goongroo* (where a *Bund* or *Dam* has been erected below the town of *Mughrilbee* so as to prevent the sea from overflowing, but it is generally supposed that the Native *Sindh* Government constructed it for the purposes of irrigation, and not to deprive the W. part of *Cutch* of the necessary supply of water, as has been affirmed by some authors. The river is navigable 50 miles below the *Bund*), and discharges itself by the *Sir Mouth*. Thence we pass along a good road, intersected by canals, so that it requires to be cleared and re-marked for troops; proceed through a cultivated country, interspersed with patches of jungle, pass **Maile*, 2; **Nundamane*, 4, situated on a *Dund* or *Pool*; pass on to **Umdanee*, 7½, where forage is obtainable, but previous notice must be given for such; proceed to **Poraree*, 3½; **Goorea*, 2½; **Miwakoor*, ¼; **Joon*, 2½; **Goolam Hyder Khanka-Tanda*, 2½; then pass **Nuzzurpoor*, 7½, standing on the *Goonee* river, and formerly celebrated for its cotton manufactures, but now gradually falling into decay; then pass several small hamlets, and 8½ miles beyond stands the large flourishing town of

§ MAHOMED KHANKA TANDA.

Resident Deputy Collector, whose bungalow is beautifully situated and embedded in trees. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Manufactures.—

Several. *Commerce*.—It possesses nearly the whole of the transit trade from Cutch.

This large place, situated on a bank of the Fulahee branch of the Indus, was during the Talpoor Government the residence of one of the Ameers (Amirs) of Sindh (Sindh).

Thence proceed along a good level road, intersected by canals, to the village of *"Moojaur"*; *"Bachoosee Lukkee"*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *"Mymoorjee Wu-see"*, $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from which stands a low lime-stone range, extending along the remainder of this stage, pass on to *Shaik Fuqeer*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Burunjee Wusee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ *Shoorunjo Gate*, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence we proceed through a rocky country, passing several small hamlets, for $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and then enter the large town of

=†HYDERABAD, or Hydrabad,

4 miles from Kotree, terminus of the Sindh railway. Territory, Sindh, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. Collectorate of Hyderabad. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, Officer in Command. Naval Authority, Officer commanding the Indian Flotilla, at Kotree Arsenal, across the ferry on the Indus. Encamping ground, on the west towards the Cantonment. Travellers' bungalow, at Kotree. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Population, 25,000.

Church Service, at 11 and 6. Roman Catholic Chapel.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

Railway opened in 1861, from Kurrachee to Kotree, (110 miles), within a few miles of Hyderabad.

Hyderabad, late the seat of the chief Ameers of Scinde, is on the Indus, but 4 miles east of the east bank of that river, on an island formed by it, and a branch or loop, called the Fulahee, which leaves the main stream 12 miles above the city, and joins it again 15 miles below. This island rises into a plateau of soft limestone hills, called the Gunjah Hills, which rises about 80 feet above the surrounding plain, and is $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, by nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. On this plateau, the ancient city of Nirunkot, or Fort of Nirum, was built. It preceded the modern city which occupies the same site, and is about 1,000 yards from the Fulahee.

The city numbers upwards of 5,000 houses, half in the citadel, half in the pettah, or outlying town. They are built of mud, are shaded with verandahs and provided with ventilating chimneys, for catching the sea breeze; the chief objection to which is that they let in the dust in blowing weather. Like those of most oriental towns, the houses form a mass of buildings huddled together, and threaded by narrow dark streets and alleys, with domes and mirarets rising here and there. But, "Unfortunatly," says Burton, in his *Scinde or the Unhappy Valley*, "unfortunately for its conquerors, Hyderabad is not far north enough to know the luxury of takhmanas, or underground rooms, in which you may pass the awful length of a summer's day dozing as coolly and comfortably as if you were on the Rhine, or in the Pyrenees."

The Bazaar is a long street, in which are sold the manufactures for which this place is celebrated;

such as silk and cotton goods, embroidery, casha, lacquered ware, with matchlocks, swords, shields, and other descriptions of arms.

At the south end of the ridge on which the city stands, is the Fort, conspicuous by its Watch Tower, or treasure house of the Ameers, and looking like a huge wind-mill. The Fort forms an irregular oval, about three-quarters of a mile round, within crumbling walls of burnt brick, from 15 to 30 feet high, thick at bottom, but thin at the top; not calculated to make any serious resistance to the fire of artillery, though flanked by imposing looking towers, at every 300 or 400 paces. There is a promenade round the ramparts, with a few embrasures for long guns. A trench on the North side cuts off the pettah, and is crossed by a bridge 10 feet wide. Within this inclosure, were the residences of the Ameers, one of which, the palace of Mir Nasir Khan, is occasionally occupied by the Commissioner of Scinde. Here are streets, mosques, bazaars, barracks, etc., in the style of a complete town, with several good houses belonging to natives.

"The ground plan of a Hyderabad palace is this. You enter by a low door, more generally by a door-way without a door, opening from a narrow lane into a quadrangular court yard. On your right is a private chapel, a low wall subtended by a stuccoed floor; opposite you, the stables; on the left are the kitchen, offices, and servants' huts; the fourth side is occupied by the body of the house. The dwelling place consists of an open verandah, with pillars, and a parapet in front. The state, or men's, apartment, meet you as you enter; the ladies' rooms are under, arrest behind them. Dwarf doors connect the different divisions; and the whole interior is purposely made as dark as possible, to obviate glare and secure privacy. Some rooms are elegantly stuccoed, and elaborately painted with coloured arabesques, somewhat like our stencilling, that gives a Moorish look to the scene. In the ceilings of the richest houses, there must have been at some time a quantity of gilding and expensive ornaments. In the inner walls are a number of niches; and, when I first saw them, not a few holes; for the Ameers and their courtiers being taken by surprise, by the result of Meeanee, deposited, *more Asiatic*, their gold bars and jewels in boxes, which they buried in thresholds, in the walls of houses, and in other places which a Western would seldom visit with the hope of finding a treasure. This fact becoming generally known, Europeans as well as natives did nothing for six months, but diligently rap with staves every foot of stucco, to infer by the sound whether the spot was hollow, and, consequently, worth the trouble of breaking into." (Burton.)

There is a fine view from the ramparts, of the Indus and the black dusty plain around, intersected by a network of canals and water courses, and studded with green villages. The intrenched Camp lies 8 miles south west, towards the river. The Bandar Avenue and Bellasis road are the principal drives.

Just outside the Fort, at the foot of the hill, is the temple of Shah Makkal, a place of pilgrimage sacred to the memory of Mahomme; the Brave, a companion of Mahomet's son in law, Ali; who ran away with the Betee Niger, the daughter of Niran, the pagan founder of the city. Opposite this is the Cemetery, walled in, containing the marble sepulchres of the

Kalhora and Talpoor princes, also of the late Ameer Kurum Ali.

The road to the camp winds picturesquely down between the temple and the cemetery, to the foot of the ascent, and thence runs across the plain, by a dusty route, planted with trees. The field-works which surround the camp have, says Burton, given it a name. "A humble building, somewhat in the form of a six-dozen claret chest, magnified and white-washed, with the barren court on the east, and a garden, grove, and sundry small bungalows to the south, is the Agency (formerly occupied by the British Resident), still memorable for the gallant defence made in 1843, by a company of British soldiers, against a host of enraged Belochies." This was the light company of Her Majesty's 22nd regiment, commanded by Capt. Conway, and under the orders of Major (the late Sir James) Outram.

The new Church, consecrated by the Bishop of Bombay, in February 7th, 1860, is in the early English style, of red brick, with stone quoins, and is universally admired. Its total cost was Rs. 48,667.

At Kotree, or Kotru, on the west side of the Indus, where the railway terminates, is the depot for the Indus Flotilla, to consist, when finally completed, of seven passenger steamers, seven accommodation flats, six towing steamers, and thirty-three cargo barges, of which the greater part are now ready. Building slips, workshops, &c., have been sent out from England with a model steamer, the *Stanly*, designed by Messrs. Scott Russell. The river here runs down with a strong current.

ROUTE 102.

This is the best road for troops proceeding into Sind, as Artillery can pass at the close of October.

BHOOJ TO HYDERABAD, VIA VINGUR AND RAOMA BAZAR.

DISTANCE ABOUT 197½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhooj to Soomraeer	15	2
Bindiario	15	0
Kaoro	13	5
Misreea Well	6	0
Vingur	31	1½
Raoma-ka-Bazar	20	6½
Kudlun	16	1
Buddeena	16	4½
Hyderabad, via Route 101	63	0
	197	4½

Leave Bhooj (Route 15), proceed along a rocky, sandy, good cart-road, but rather difficult to tra-

verse in the monsoon; then cross the Karee river, 8½ here 102 yards wide, with brackish water, sandy bed, and very precipitous banks; then pass through a deep ravine on the opposite side, but practicable for ordnance, and proceed along a bleak country, covered with milk bush, to *Mokania, 2½; thence the road becomes sandy, then cross a river, to *Soomraeer, 4½; encamping ground N. and plenty of firewood; proceed along a good level but sandy road, practicable for guns in November, enter the Runn (which should be crossed at night to avoid the glare, and parties should be sent on to clear the wells, and prepare troughs, if an officer is proceeding with troops), passable for carts, before or in November; pass along a track road, which, in the rainy season is very muddy; and we soon enter

THE BUNNEE, OR GRASS LANDS, on which numerous herds of cattle graze, and at the end of 6½ miles, we reach *Raoda, where there are a few trees; thence proceed to §Bindiario, 6½, the largest wadi in the Bunnee, and in ordinary seasons the water of the Runn does not approach within 2 miles N. and 6 miles S. of it; encamping ground E., sandy water, cattle, milk, ghee, grass, and firewood procurable. In the monsoon this road is extremely muddy, for 2 miles, and 6½ miles beyond, we enter a

BELT OF THE RUNN.

About 1 mile broad, and traversing another mile we enter

THE ISLAND OF PUCHUM; and ¼ mile to the right stands *Uglewand, an excellent halting place; thence proceed through an undulating and badly cultivated country; cross a river, to the town of

§ KAORA.

Territory. The Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Island of Puchum. Civil Authority. Political Agent at Bhooj. Encamping ground N. Bazaar, well supplied. Fort in ruins.

This place is the capital of the island. Then proceed along a good road, which is rather sandy and stony, through an open country, to a river, 1½ here 110 yards wide, with sandy bed, low banks and dry, to the right of which stand some hills crowned with a ruined Fort; pass over Sookul river, 1½, here 60 yards wide, with sandy bed and dry, across which there is a road leading to Dinnara; then pass several nullahs, and proceed through a bushy country to *Misreea Wells, 3½, the last place at which either water, grass, or firewood are procurable between Puchum and Sind; about 1 mile to the right stands Drohana; thence the road becomes hard, and we enter

THE SINDH DISTRICT (Route 46). Travellers entering this part of India should never attempt to shave, but wear their beards and moustaches, as such protect the face from the effects of climate. This stage has been traversed by artillery in 18 hours, viz., from 4 p.m. to 10 a.m.; and at the end of 31½ miles we enter the town of

§ VINGUR.

Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Mugribee. Political Agent at Bhooj. Encamping ground near the wells. Bazaar, well supplied with forage and water, which is brought from a well, 3 miles E. Custom House Chowkee.

Thence the road which leads over the *Runn*, after November, is very good; but becomes heavy after the monsoon; and after traversing 20½ miles in 16 hours, we enter the town of

§ RAOMA-KA-BAZAR.

Encamping ground S. near a dry tank. Bazaar, well supplied.

This place is situated on the verge of the *Runn*. Thence proceed along a heavy road, cross sand-hills, also the *Koree* river, 6½, by the **Alia Bund*; firewood procurable; then pass through thin jungle, and after traversing 10 miles in 9 hours we reach the large town of

§ KUDDUN.

Encamping ground N.E. on the bank of the *Koree* river, on which this place stands. Bazaar, well supplied, but water *brackish*.

Thence the road, though level, becomes intersected by water channels, and in 7 hours we reach § *Buddeema* 16½, and then proceed, *via* Route 101, to § *Hyderabad* (Hydrabad, Haiderabad) Route 101.

ROUTE 103.

This Route is not so good as Route 102, being extremely *difficult* for cattle and artillery.

BHOOJ TO HYDRABAD, VIA BALLIAREE AND WUNGA BAZAR.

DISTANCE ABOUT 199½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhooj to Misree Well, <i>via</i> Route 102....	49	7
Gainda Bate, N. extremity	11	0
Balliaree	18	6
D-e-pla	11	4
Soomra-ka-kooa	15	0
Wunga Bazar	11	2
Shah-Alum-ka-Gote	10	0
Bhaga-ka-Tanda	12	1
Chandnee	9	2
Surdee (Surdee Soomra-ka-Gote).....	13	3
Mahomet Khanka Tanda	15	2
Hyderabad, <i>via</i> Route 101.....	22	0½
	199	3½

Leave *Bhooj* (Route 15); proceed, *via* Route 102, to *Misree Well*, 49½; thence along a hard road, but which becomes bad in the monsoon, and is quite impassable in the heavy rains, enter the *Runn*, 2½; pass on to the *Island of Kooaree* 2½, which the road skirts for two miles; then cross over to the *Island of Gainda*, 4½, entirely covered with grass, and on which

troops can encamp for a night, but when such is contemplated water must be brought from the *Misree Well*. Thence to the N. end of the *Island*, 2½, and then along a good hard road, pass *Suparmoree Island*, 2½, about ½ mile long, proceed to *Huronto Island*, 2, which is 4 miles long, 2 broad and situated 1 mile to the left; then pass on for 5½ miles and we reach dry land, and soon afterwards enter

THE *Runn*, 4½ (Route 15), cross a branch of it, here 2½ miles broad, and we then reach

THE *Thull*; pass over an undulating country, interspersed with low sand-hills, the road across which is very heavy, but practicable for carts and guns, and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

* BALLIAREE.

Territory, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, The *Thull*. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhooj. Encamping ground W. Bazaar, badly supplied.

This place is situated on the N. boundary of the Great Western *Runn*.

Thence the road leads across heavy sandy hills, and through a country densely covered with thick low jungle and dry grass; pass a **Wand* 7½ (temporary village), situated ½ mile to the right, good well; thence proceed to **Kairee*, 1½, (a *wand*) situated to the left and 2 miles beyond stands the town of § *Deepia*; encamping ground N.W. on the bank of a dry tank; bazaar, well supplied, and plenty of forage. Fort small and compact. Thence the road leads over a succession of much higher sand-hills, the sand about which is heavier and looser, practicable for cattle, carts and ordnance; then pass a tank, 9½, situated on the right in a low jungle, dry grass, sand-hill country to *Soomra-ka-kooa*, 5½; encamping ground bad, situated in a marshy valley near the tank; the water is *brackish*, and only forage is procurable; then along a similar road for 6 miles, when the sand-hills cease, across a heavy plain, which is covered with thick tamarisk jungle; pass **Synd Mahomed-ka-Gote*, 7½; and 3½ miles beyond we enter the town of

† § WUNGA BAZAR.

Civil Authority, Collector at Mahomed Khanka Tanda. Encamping Ground. Travellers' bungalow on the right bank of the *Pooran* (Purana) river. Bazaar, well supplied, especially with grain, flour, ghee, and rice.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

This large town stands on the right bank of the *Purana* (Pooran) river, generally dry, a channel from the *Indus*, filled during the inundation, and much of its water is retained in the *Dunds* (large pools). Here this stream is not fordable, but is crossed by a *Bund* 5 miles to the S. It was rendered navigable in 1826, by the inundation of the *Indus*, and so remained for many years. From thence there is a direct road of 10 miles to *Shah Atunka Gote*, but in order to avoid crossing a *Bund* of the *Pooran* river, the traveller now proceeds along a hard, level road, much intersected by canals, which frequently becomes wet and marshy in Nov.

we make a detour of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but which, however, can be obviated if this part of the stage is performed after December; there is much jungle on this road; pass **Synd Kalefa*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Dhobunea*, 3; **Shah Alum-ka-Gote*, here grain and forage are procurable, $5\frac{1}{2}$; thence the road is intersected by water cuts and interspersed with jungle; pass six villages, situated close to the road, which leads through much cultivation, intermixed with dense low jungle, and at the end of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles we reach § *Bhaga-ka-Tanda*, standing about two miles from the left bank of the *Goomee* river, and 8 miles from its confluence with the *Goongroo*; good encamping ground on the left, flour, forage, and grain procurable, we then cross the above river, $4\frac{1}{2}$, here quite dry in Nov., and which flows close to the right for the remainder of the route to Hyderabad; then proceed across a level country, interspersed with jungle and intersected by canals; pass five small hamlets, thence through much cultivation to § *Chandee*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; good encamping ground near the *Goomee* river, on which the above place stands; then pass eight villages to § *Hakimaneer*; **Surdee* (Surdee Soomra-ka-Gote), $13\frac{1}{2}$, both very pleasantly situated amidst trees; *Noora*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Summungee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; *Boogree*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Muzzurpoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, where water only is procurable, and all of which stand on the *Goomee* river, within a few hundred yards of the road; and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond stands the large town of § *Mahomed Kanta Tanda*, (Route 102), and thence proceed, via Route 101, to § *Hyderabad*, 22 miles (Route 101).

ROUTE 104.

Proceed W.

BHOOJ TO JUKKOW BUNDER.

DISTANCE 67½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhooj to Mujful, via Route 101	18	0
Mootara	18	4
Banara	15	4
Jukkow	11	7
The Bunder	3	3
	67	2

Leave *Bhooj* (Route 15); proceed, via Route 101, to § *Mujful*, 18 (Route 101); thence along a good road through much irrigation to § *Mungwana*, 3, a pretty *charun* village, situated in a valley; encamping ground; thence the road becomes sandy to § *Vijpassir*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; standing S. of a high hill, with 100 houses; population, 2,000; carts, 57; and bullocks, 1,500, (*Brijaree*, the costume of whose females closely resembles that of the female figures in the Kanheri Caves) to be hired; pass § *Ganyoon*, 2; § *Sanoosra*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; standing on a river, 70 yds. wide, with brackish water, sandy bed, low banks, which crosses the road about 400 yds. from the village; pass § *Nandra*, 3, situated S. of a river, with a small fort; § *Bheempoor*, $3\frac{1}{2}$, with a river on the N. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to § *Mootara*. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhooj, $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles; en-

camping ground W.; *bazaar*, well supplied; bullocks, 202; and carts, 67, to be hired. It stands on the *Mootara* river, here 100 yds. wide and dry; cross it about ½ mile from this place, and re-cross it at *Rova*, $5\frac{1}{2}$, with a small fort; pass *Bitikaree* on the left, and *Bacchoonda*, 3, on the S. of which flows the *Rova* river; thence through a well cultivated open country to **Banara*, $6\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, W. or S.; then the road becomes good and hard, interspersed with sand; afterwards it leads through a well cultivated district to § *Vingabee*, 7; **Koterow*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond brings us to the town of

§ JUKKOW.

Territory, The Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Cutch (Kachh). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhooj. Encamping Ground, N. and E. *Bazaar*, well supplied, and grain obtainable.

This place which stands in a flat and well cultivated district, is built in a very straggling manner. Then proceed along a good cart road for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, through a country subject to floods and spring tides to

THE JUKKOW BUNDER, which is situated N.W. by W., and up to which boats of about 60 to 70 candies burthen can approach, but larger ones can only reach it at spring tides. The creek is about 5 miles long, and from 8 to 12 feet deep. About 3 miles from the Bunder is the *Buggara Creek*, which intersects the land W., as near as *Kotasir*, navigable for craft of 25 candies burthen, and up which boats are tracked all the year round; and the strip of land between it and the sea is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, on which herds of camels graze.

ROUTE 105.

Proceed W. by N.

BHOOJ TO KOTASIR BUNDER.

DISTANCE 87½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhooj to Mukna	9	5
Budlee	9	5
Mookulesse Arrul	10	7
Mooroo	10	2
Mhurr	15	2
Sanundrow	12	4
Kotasir	19	2
	87	3

Leave *Bhooj* (Route 15); proceed along a rocky, stony road, interspersed with hills; pass the *Joorut* river, $3\frac{1}{2}$, here 25 yds. broad, 1 foot deep, with a good cart-road across it; then cross several *nullahs*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; pass the *Karee* river to the left, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to **Mukna*. Encamping ground; thence along an excellent road, through a hilly district; cross several rivers and *nullahs*; also over the *Kak* river, $1\frac{1}{2}$, the water of which is bad. Cross the *Kontur* river, $4\frac{1}{2}$; then cross another stream, through whose hard bed there is a good cart-road, and which is here 30 yds. wide, 2 feet deep, to § *Budlee*, $3\frac{1}{2}$;

encamping ground; then proceed along a good but sandy, and occasionally heavy road, to the river *Bhoor*, 2½, a small salt-water stream, and 3½ miles brings us to a **tank*, full of water all the year round. Pass on to § *Lakeerweera*, ½; here all the wells contain brackish water; then cross the *Bookee* river, ½, here 80 yds. wide, dry, with heavy, sandy bed, to § *Mookulsee Arrul*, 3½. Encamping ground E., standing on the *Arrul* river (a channel of the S.E. part of the Lake Manchur, formed by the expansion of the *Narra* river, which discharges itself into the *Indus*, on the W. side, 4 miles below *Sewan*, where it is a deep stream, 200 feet wide. After a course of 12 miles, this stream, the Manchur Lake, and the *Narra* form a contiguous channel, and join the *Indus* at both extremities, flowing parallel to it for 100 yds. on the W. The current is moderate in the monsoon; we then proceed over a good road to *Jogee Arrul*, 1½, standing on a stream 60 yds. wide, with rocky bed, and full of water all the year round; pass * *Chirakia*, 3½, situated in a very poor district; then cross two rivers, each ½ and ½ mile, flowing into each other, each 50 yards wide, and full of excellent water, to * *Mooroo*, 3; small ruined fort; encamping ground N.E. and W., where rain water lies, and that only is obtainable. Then pass along a good road, interspersed with stones, to *Amara*, 4½; *Kara Kasim*, ½, a very picturesque, and celebrated *peer's* place, situated on the banks of a rocky river, amidst beautiful trees, close to a spring of excellent water. Pass *Narafa*, 1½, situated S. of a **river*; * *Mhurr*, 8½; encamping ground N.W. The water is rather impregnated with *alum* (dug out of pits in large quantities), and for which this place is celebrated. Thence the road becomes open, hard, and stony, to * *Asailree*, 5½, having a small river of brackish water to the E.; * *Bitiaree*, 3½; § *Sanund-roo*, 4½; * *Mendiaree*, 3½; * *Godadur*, 6½; to the W. of which is situated a *nullah*, in which water must be dug for; * *Say*, 5; and 3½ miles brings us to § *Narrainsir*, 3½; bazaar, well supplied; halting place; no regular encamping ground, but yet a much better place to remain at than *Kotasir*; fort, with several temples within it; a large tank, full of excellent water all the year round. This celebrated rendezvous of devotees, is situated on the *Kotree* river, on the *Koree* mouth of the Great Western Runn of Cutch. Thence proceed along a sandy tract for 1½ mile, to the town of

§ KOTASIR (Cotasir).

Territory, The Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Cutch. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhooj. Bazaar, badly supplied. Water and provisions must be brought from *Narrainsir*. Population, 7,000. Houses, 62.

ATTRACTIVE.—The celebrated temple, most so-called built.

This place stands on the mouth of the *Koree* (E. branch of the *Indus*), and the Bunder is situated under the large pagoda which communicates with another one, about 100 yards distant, by a made causeway. Boats of 400 candies can come up to it, as there is 18 to 20 feet of water, a rise of 6 feet at spring tides; but they cannot reach *Luceput*, so that

all cargoes are transhipped into smaller craft for that purpose. There is a sandy bank about two miles below this place, which boats must avoid, as it is dry at low water, and over which there is only three or four feet of water at high tide; here the *Koree* river is five miles broad, and has the appearance of an arm of the sea.

ROUTE 106.

Proceeding S.S.W. during October.

BHOJOJ TO MANDIVEE ON THE GULF OF CUTCH.

DISTANCE ABOUT 37½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhooj to Kaira	13	1½
Furradee	11	4
Mandivee	13	2
	37	7½

Leave *Bhooj* (Route 15); proceed along a good road to a *well*, 1½, of excellent water; then ascend a *Ghat*, 3½, 400 yards long; *dhurmsalla*; the road to the summit becomes rocky, steep, and bad, pass another * *dhurmsalla*, 2½, after which, it is sandy; cross several *nullahs*, pass a *mosque*, and at the end of 5½ miles, we enter the town of

† § KAIRA.

Territory, The Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Cutch (Kachh). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhooj. Encamping ground, E., on very good land. Bazaar, well supplied; vegetables and grain procurable; but the water of the *Nang* river, on which this place stands, is only fit for the use of cattle. Houses, 317. Population, 13,500.

ATTRACTIVE.—The small mosque at the S. end, and the ruined fort at the W.; thence along a rocky road, through an undulating country, to *Gujloor*, 3½, standing on the E. bank of the *Nang* river; small fort; tank containing bad water. Then cross the *Nang* river, 1, here 160 yards wide, with muddy bed, and high, but precipitous banks, the winding road across which is very bad in the monsoon, and rather indifferent in the dry season; there is a defile for 200 yards in the descent, and lower down a much better passage presents itself. Then cross the *Karee* river, ¾, here 70 yards wide, with sandy bed, low banks, and almost destitute of water; and 6 miles beyond, cross the salt-water *Karee* river, 6½, 100 yds. wide, with sandy bed and low banks; then along a hard, open road for ½ mile to § *Furradee*; encamping ground, but wells at some distance; bazaar, well supplied, but the water brackish; houses, 273; population, 12,700; small fort; tank. Thence pass along an open, but sandy road, rather confined by milk-bush hedges to * *Bidra*, 3½; excellent halting ground; pass * *Pipree*, 3½; then through a well-cultivated country, to * *Muskra*, 4½, surrounded by en-