

now, under a burning sun, began a struggle as trying as ever was maintained by the British in India. Every foot of ground was disputed, several streets were taken and re-taken; but more than half of the European officers being wounded, the Arabs made themselves masters of a small temple towards the east side of the village, generally used as chawadi (or town room), where three of the officers were lying wounded. Assistant-Surgeon Wingate, one of their number, got up and went out, but was immediately stabbed by the Arabs, and his body cruelly mangled. Lieut. Swanston, who had severe wounds, had the presence of mind to advise his remaining companion to suffer the Arabs to rifle them unresistingly, which they did, but committed no further violence; and, in the meantime, a party of the battalion under Lieut. Jones and Assistant-Surgeon Wyllie arrived to their rescue, retook the chawadi, avenged the death of Mr. Wingate, and carried their companions to a place of greater safety. The sufferings of the wounded became extreme from thirst, and the men who continued the conflict were fainting or nearly frantic from the dreadful privation of water. . . . Lieut. Chisholm (who commanded the artillerymen) being killed, the enemy, encouraged by this circumstance, rushed upon one of the guns and took it. Adjutant Pattinson, lying mortally wounded, being shot through the body, no sooner heard that the gun was taken, than, getting up, he called to the grenadiers, "Once more follow me," and, seizing a musket by the muzzle, rushed into the middle of the Arabs, striking them down right and left, until a second ball through his body completely disabled him. Lieut. Pattinson had been nobly seconded; the Sepoys, thus led, were irresistible; the gun was retaken, and the dead Arabs, literally lying above each other, proved how desperately it had been defended. The body of Lieut. Chisholm was found by his gun, with his head cut off. Capt. Staunton pointed it out to the men, telling them, such was the way all would be served who fell, dead or alive, into the hands of the Maharrattas; on which they declared they would die to a man rather than give in. Capt. Staunton, Lieut. Jones, and Assistant-Surgeon Wyllie were the only officers who remained fit for duty, and manfully persevered in the defence."

(*Duff's History of the Maharrattas*.) The result of this heroic defence was, that by nine o'clock the Peshwa drew off his forces, and Capt. Staunton the next day made good his retreat to Serur. A pension of £500 a-year was settled on him by the Company. The spot is marked by a black stone *Obelisk*. From this place to a village,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; then cross the \*Yel river, by a bridge, to *Sikarpoor* (Shikrapur),  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; pass a village,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; then on to *Kondapur*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, with an encamping ground on the left bank of the Yel, and travellers' bungalow. Next to \**Rangangaon* (Ranjungaum),  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; \**Karegaum* (Kangam),  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; \**Saradwade* (Surradwarree),  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile; and  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile brings us to the town of

### †§ SEROOR (Serur).

Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Post office. Missionary Chapel.

This large town stands on the right bank of the Goor (Ghod) river, rising in lat.  $19^{\circ} 8'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 36'$ , E. of the Western Ghats, flows S.E. for 50 miles through each of the Collectorates of Poona and Ahmदनगर, and falls into the Bheema (Bhima) river, in lat.  $18^{\circ} 30'$ , long.  $74^{\circ} 36'$ . It is connected with Ahmदनगर by a road which was constructed in 1836, at a cost of £120 per mile. Thence cross the above stream by a flying bridge,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to *Naraingaum* (Narayangaon),  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond which is an ascent,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; proceed to the summit,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross by boat the Hanga (Hunga) river, to \**Waghunda* (Wag-oonda),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass some wells,  $\frac{1}{2}$  (fresh water), and thence across a partially-cultivated, open country, and we enter the

AHMADNAGAR COLLECTORATE (Route 5) to *Supa* (Soopa),  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Thence pass through a hilly, rugged district, to *Kambergau* (Kambhargau),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Tass* (Tas),  $\frac{1}{2}$ , then cross the Seena (Sina) river, by boat, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to the south gate, and another mile to the north gate of the large town of

†§ *Ahmednuggur* (Ahmednagar, Nagar, Route 5).

## ROUTE 177.

Proceed E.S.E.

BOMBAY TO POONA.

DISTANCE PER ROAD, NEARLY 92 MILES; PER RAIL, 112½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                                          | Distances of Stages. |      |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                                  | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Bombay per Rail, <i>via</i> Route 176, to Kirkee | 100                  | 0    |
| Poona, per Rail.....                             | 12                   | 6    |
|                                                  | 112                  | 6    |

Leave \**Bombay* (Route 1), per Great Indian Peninsular Railway, and proceed direct to the large town of

### †§ POONA (Punah, Puna, Poonah).

Territory. The Poonah Military Division of the Bombay Army in the Deccan (Dekkan, Dakkan). District, Poonah Collectorate. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Poona Division. Travellers' bungalow,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile distant. Post Office, post-master, J. Z. Hewett; deputy post-master, J. Mc. Bride.

RAILWAYS TO.—See The Great Indian Peninsular Time Table, Route 1. Station Master, H. C. Penson, Esq.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances of the Bombay Presidency.

Conveyances the same as at Bombay—see Route 1. Coaches to and from Panwell, daily, in the fair season.

Hotel, British, near the hospital.

Manufactures.—Leather, paper, silk, harness, shoes, boots, &c. to 5s. per pair.

**Newspapers**—"The Poona Observer," edited by W. C. Allen, Esq., published Wednesday and Saturday.

**Libraries**.—The Station, and Town.

**Band Stand**, where the military band plays from 5 to 7 p.m., daily, and all the *élite* of the place, both Europeans and Natives, assemble.

**Masonic Lodge**, "St. Andrew's in the East."

**Banks**.—The Agents of the Bombay establishments.

**The Church** (Protestant). Divine service twice on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. It contains the tomb of Sir Robert Grant (Governor of Bombay), who died here July 9th, 1838.

**The Roman Catholic Chapel**.—Divine service, daily, at 6 a.m., and vespers.

#### THE DIRECTORY

Of the principal establishments worth visiting in Poona, addresses of the most eminent professional gentlemen, tradesmen, &c.

**Auctioneers**, Wm. Drayson, A. Monnett.

**Apothecaries**, Treacher & Co., J. O. Randall.

**Chemists**, Treacher & Co.

**Coach Builders**, F. F. Otto, Joseph Thomas.

**Dressmakers**, Madames de Gaçon and Monnett, Mrs. W. Drayson.

**Missionaries**, the Free Church of Scotland, the Revs. J. Wardrop and J. Mitchell.

**Photographer**, L. F. Johnson.

**Riding Master**, Edward Morgan.

**Schoolmaster**, L. A. Taylor.

**Schools**.—The Missionary Free, Miss Farrers, established 23 years; Mr. Burgess English, American, Church of England, and Independent Missions.

**Saddlers**, James Goodwin, Prince Grant.

**Tailors**, Antonio Lucas, Leitao.

**Teacher**, French, M. de Gaçon.

**Undertaker**, Richard Fell.

**Veterinary Surgeons**, J. H. Hallen, R. G. Harford, W. B. Lord.

**Watchmakers**, J. Cornelius, J. Dias, J. Olivier.

Poona, the chief town of the collectorate, and formerly the Mahratta capital, is on a wide, open plain, destitute of trees, 1,823 feet above the sea, with the Ghauts rising 1,000 feet higher, within a few miles. It stands on the river Moota, above the confluence with the Moola. "The city," says Heber, "is far from handsome, and of no great apparent size, though to my surprise, I was assured that it still contains 100,000 people. It is without walls or fort, very irregularly built and paved, with mean bazaars, deep, ruinous streets, interspersed with peepul trees, &c.; many small, but no large or striking pagodas, and as few traces as can well be conceived of its having been so lately the residence of a powerful sovereign." Many improvements have been made, and new houses added since this was written; but the population, which is now put at about 80,000, appears to have declined. Lady Falkland says that "for an eastern city, the streets are wide. There is scarcely anything here to remind one of Europe, which is not always the case in the native bazaar of Bombay. In the streets of Poona an English carriage is rarely seen. The city is divided into seven quarters, called after the days of the week," and corresponding to certain old residences

of the Peishwa, styled "Monday's Palace," "Tuesday's Palace," &c. The principal street is long, wide, and paved on each side. There are crowds of native shops, well supplied with gold and silver ornaments, jewellery of all kinds, and coloured glass bangles (for the women's wrists) glistening in the sun.

"At Poona are to be seen more *saints* than in Bombay. Some walk about wearing the skins of wild animals; others, such as the gosoene, have merely their own skins, which barely cover their emaciated frames, and long lanky legs and arms. At the doors of houses men are singing, half reciting tales and legends, probably kuthas (a kind of dramatic sermon), in which the exploits of their gods are related. Large fighting rams are led by men, and lazy sacred bulls lie about in everybody's way. One has a wooden leg, and I conclude is a doubly precious animal. There is every variety of temple. The walls inside are covered with figures of gods and goddesses, rudely painted in very bright colours. Here and there are houses, all more or less in ruins. Some belong to the Sirdars of Poona; others are converted into government offices." The habitations of the poorer sort are in a state of decay, and it appears to be a rule with the natives not to repair them.

The most remarkable building is the Peishwa's palace, in the chief bazaar. Though externally mean looking, it is a large and handsome quadrangle, surrounded by arcades of carved wooden pillars. A tower flanks each side of the gateway, above which is a small balcony. This is used as a prison: above this are a dispensary and infirmary, and further up, a lunatic hospital. From one of the terraces, the young Peishwa, Mahdoo Rao Narrain, threw himself, in 1796, in a fit of despair at being in the power of his minister, Nana Furnawees. In a narrow street close to this, offenders used to be tied to elephants' feet, to be trampled to death before the Peishwa's eyes.

In Wednesday quarter, is the Boodwar Palace, now turned into public offices, and a government English school for the natives. There is a court of justice at Poonah, presided over by a judge and assistant-judge. The police court is under a superintendent, who is also assistant magistrate, the chief magistrate being the collector, whose cutchery is here. The school is a branch of the Sanscrit College adjoining, founded in 1821, and brought into working order by Major Candy and Mr. E. Arnold, now of the Catholic University of Ireland. Here the European professors of the Elphinstone College at Bombay are sent at first, till they become proficient in some native language. There are three departments, Sanscrit, English, and Normal, but three-fourths of the students are in the English departments. Schools for native girls have been established with success since 1851.

**Poona College**.—The great event of the year 1859-60, say, the Annual Official Report, was the retirement of Mr. Arnold, who, after an able administration, left the college in a very much improved condition, though the numbers fell from 42 to 36 on his departure. Dr. Hang, of Bonn, an Oriental scholar, took charge of the Sanscrit department in

November, 1859. The best results have followed his teaching, especially among the prejudiced Brahmins, who are steeped from their birth in an indolent dislike to European thought. As many as sixteen candidates passed the matriculation examination in the course of the year, prescribed by the Bombay university, with which the college is affiliated.

The *Engineering and Mechanical School* at Poona, under Captain Close, its acting superintendent, contains two classes of engineering pupils, designed for the upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department. They go through a course of mathematics, engineering, surveying, building, road making, &c., and learn English. Besides supplying the Public Works they are sent to the railways, telegraphs, contractors, municipal committees, and others, at a time when new engineering enterprises are carried on on all sides. In the mechanical branch school all kinds of work is done for the public, as well as the government, from making a box to turning a piston for a steam engine. A new class of probationary engineers has been added, consisting of young men from England, who are sent here for further instruction, before passing as assistant-engineers in the Public Works. They learn Marathi, and draw plans, &c.

In the Poona College the numbers at the last return were 392. There is a want of a trained master from England in the Normal School. It sent out eleven vernacular teachers in the course of the year, who knew more or less of English. There is a school at Poonah Camp. A low-caste industrial school for Mahars and Maugs is in contemplation.

The palace of Nana Farnavees is a dingy courtyard with small dark rooms round it. Waterworks were constructed by the late Sir Jamesjee Jejeebhoy, at a cost of upwards of £17,000 in 1845-7, and finished by Government in 1850. His house here has a fire temple near it. At the end of the city is a large Jain temple, perfectly clean, and "Chinese-looking in its ornaments." In a small room, painted red and green, is a small barred cage, containing two marble elephants, with a little marble god on each.

The temples built by the Gosavees are painted red, green, and yellow. They are a numerous sect in the Deccan, followers of Mahadeo.

A stone bridge on the Magjurree nullah was built 1846, by a wealthy courtizan, for the benefit of the grain dealers. On the west side of Poona, on the road to Bombay, is a new bridge over the Mosta Moola, replacing an old Mahratta bridge. Near this is the Wellington bridge, built by Major Nutt, in Sir J. Malcolm's time. At the Sungum, or meeting of the rivers, a short distance from the city, the scenery is beautiful. It leads to the Kirkee Camp, and is the pleasantest drive in the neighbourhood. "On either hand is a lovely view, quite a subject for the artist. To the right, Singhur, or Lion's Den, rises above all the adjacent mountains, and on the buildings there, at this season of the year, many a heavy cloud seems to rest. On a lower hill stand the temples of Parbuttee and the ruined palace of the Peishwas. At the foot of this hill is the city of Poona, and at this end of the city is a long, low

bridge, with the banks of the river clothed with wood. To the left are several temples standing in a garden. Among them is a very tall, handsome white one, belonging to the Gosavees. Handsome steps, as at all temples, lead down to the river's edge. I was always amused at the curious scenes around me when I went there to sketch. There were frequently Hindoo women close to the water washing their long black hair and their sarrees. Not far off stood Parsees worshipping the evening sun. Near them little boys catching water snakes. Here, Brahmin priests cleaning vessels used in the temple; there, a man beating a tom-tom, and every now and then, when he ceased, the voice of a priest in a temple would be heard reading sentences out of some sacred book."—*Lady Falkland's Chow-Chow.*

At the spot where the rivers unite, a spot always looked upon as peculiarly sacred in India, Hindoo widows formerly used to perform Suttee, or self-burning. This has been prohibited since the Deccan came into the hands of the English. Flat stones, with feet engraved on them, are visible when the river is low, which are said to have been cut in remembrance of these rites.

The Cantonments, one mile west of the city, are celebrated as among the largest and best laid out in India. Here are the new artillery barracks and those for infantry; the race course and the Gorpura, opposite the old course and the barracks; theatres; church, and Presbyterian and Roman Catholic chapels. The church is rather a gaudily-painted building, but is large and commodious within. Other buildings in this quarter are the arsenal, powder magazine, the Government bakeries, the gymnasium, near Lord Fitzclarence's bungalow, and the railway factory. A temporary club house for cricket is raised in the season. There is also a cemetery near the church.

The Poona Auxiliary Horse, first raised here as a body of auxiliary cavalry, carry a spear instead of the more common matchlock, and wear the Mahratta puggree, or turban, tied below the chin. The dress is easy and compact, and agrees well with the handsome figures and soldier-like bearing of the wearers. "They have ever been found," says Mrs. Postans, "a subordinate, intelligent, useful class of men, and are eminently valuable in times of local excitement, from their geographical knowledge of a province, and the resources, habits, and retreats of its inhabitants."

The Mahratta Sepoys are handsome and powerful men, and the grace with which their native costume (consisting of the silken angrialla, with its pendant sleeves, the well draped toputta, and the turban,) is worn, is, combined with much dignity of manner, indicative of high caste, all of which disappear, however, with the change to the uniform of the British service, when he looks like a mere automaton. They are eminently a vain people. "The salutary practice of frequent ablution is a religious duty to be observed; but in extension of personal cleanliness, every Sepoy provides himself with a small mirror, which forms a lining in the lid of a little circular case always carried about his person. I have been frequently amused at observing an orderly seat himself under the verandah of a bungalow,

deliberately remove his cap, draw out his little mirror, and gravely suffering about a yard of black hair to escape, commence the task of replaiting, turning his head about with a most amusing anxiety for the becoming. Not satisfied with a plait and a back comb, a Sepoy usually extends the decorative principle to his front hair also, and twists it up into three or four rouleau curls, certainly not in accordance with the last regulations for military coiffure."

—*Mrs. Postans' Western India.*

Having no barracks assigned to them, the native troops erect huts for themselves, or occupy those left by their predecessors. The native officers live in the lines with their men. In the neighbourhood are a few sacred plants, carefully protected, and decorated with flags. Many of the Sepoys are Brahmins of high caste, and late in the evening may be heard chaunting, in full chorus, passages from the Bhagavat, or life of Krishna. It is customary for them to obtain leave of absence to perform pilgrimages to shrines of their saints: some proceeding as far as Iltinglaz, on the other side of Kurrachee, beyond the Indus.

The plain of Poona is bare of trees; and though there are gardens round the city, yet they are not sufficiently conspicuous to take away from the naked character of the picture, any more than the few trees and shrubs round the bungalows at the Cantonment. The most pleasing is the small insulated hill over the town, with a tank at its base, and crowned with a temple of the goddess Parbuttee, or Parrati, which, though shorn of its splendour since the downfall of the Peishwa, is still deserving of notice.

The drive to the hill, by the side of the tank, is very pretty, past tamarinds and peepuls, a wooded island, and a small villa of the Peishwa's. It stands in a neglected garden, called the Diamond Garden, including some fine mangoes, tamarinds, and palms. "On leaving the tank," says Lady Falkland, "a hill, crowned by temples, is immediately before you. Although the largest is not that dedicated to Parbuttee, the hill receives its name from that goddess. A long flight of handsome steps leads from the bottom of the hill to the very summit. They were built by the Peishwa, Bajee Rao Ragonath. Besides six temples, we find the ruins of the palace. From its numerous windows there are beautiful vistas, and we see mountains, fertile fields, green plains, wooded hills, and extensive groves of mangoes. On the western side there is a view that can never tire, overlooking Poona, its bridges, river, meadows, palms, and environs; and, as far as the eye can reach in the horizon, are two or three hills, quite detached from each other. The largest temple, including the shrine, is that of Siva, the third god of the Hindoo triad. In it is a silver image of Siva. On his knees sit his wife, Parbuttee, and his son, Janessa. These two are supposed to be of gold. This building is said to have cost Ballajee Bajee Rao £100,000. It was erected, as were nearly all the others, by that Peishwa. Among the temples is one dedicated to Devi, another name of Parbuttee. She has many appellations, and is often called Khalee and Bhownance. Here she is worshipped as the goddess of war, bloodshed, murder, and the supposed incarnation of small pox and cholera. She is,

in fact, the personification of all that is frightful and devilish. She has goggle eyes; her necklace is sometimes a serpent, sometimes a circle of human heads; she has eight, and sometimes four, hands, holding all sorts of weapons, with a sword, and a cord to strangle sinners with."

A Gorov sacrificing Brahmins, water-carriers, lamp-lighters, readers of the poorans, kackoons, or clubs, and other officials, belong to the establishment, which is supported by a grant of £1,500 a year.

Nothing remains of the palace but a wall; the rest was destroyed by lightning in 1817. Towards the north-west is a Moorish window, where the last Peishwa saw the defeat of his troops at the battle of Kirkee, which can be distinctly seen from it. Here the ceremony of datchma, or alms giving, to thousands of Brahmins, used to take place annually before the Peishwa. On one occasion, as much as 260,000 was given away.

At their religious festivals the natives crowd here to dine under the mango trees near the tank, which were planted by the Peishwa to expiate the murder of his brother. The meal is laid out in plantain leaves, and consists of split peas, fruits of all sorts, sometimes fish, and always ghee, with spices and acids. Water is the only beverage. The fête of Gunputty, or Ganesa, is celebrated in September, and lasts several days.

At Bamboora, opposite Poona, is a lovely view. A lofty temple, with a picturesquely colored tower, stands here. From this a curfew gun was fired in Mahratta's time, as a signal for the people to retire to their homes.

All the grass land round the tank, and generally throughout the Deccan, swarms with a small land-crab, which burrows in the ground, and runs with some swiftness, even when encumbered with a bit of grass or stalk of rice as big as itself.

On the plain between Poonah and Kirkee, near the Sungum Bridge, is a cave, described by Mrs. Postans as a cave temple, cut in the limestone rock. In the centre, a circle of rude columns, in the simplest style of Hindoo architecture, supported a block of solid rock, below which knelt the sacred Nandi, or Nundee, the Bull of Siva, rough hewn and uncaparisoned. On either side of the outer circle were two small cells, probably the abode of priests; and at the farther end, cutting off as it were, the segment of the circle, a succession of square pillars supporting the roof formed a sort of cloistered avenue, about sixty feet long, terminating in a wall of evidently modern erection, concealing probably the sanctum of the God; the whole a rude and simple excavation, yet eminently curious and well deserving the investigation of the antiquary.

Ketnah Baug, a country seat of the Peishwa's, four miles from Poonah, has been since occupied by Signor Mutti, and devoted to the planting of mulberry trees for the rearing of silk-worms. It is a beautiful building, on Moorish arches, surrounded by handsome gardens, with kiosks and jets d'eau.

At 6 miles from Poonah, along the military road, is the pretty cantonment of Kirkee; and two miles further is Dapoorie, the bungalow of the Governor of Bombay; attached to which are the Botanical

Gardens, containing many choice oriental and exotic plants

The view towards the Ghauts, from Poonah, is extremely fine, especially of the hill forts on the scarped trap rocks, which rise 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the plain. Many of those used by the Maharrattas have been destroyed or abandoned as useless. One of the most picturesque is

*Singhur*, ten miles distant from the city, and about 170 feet above the table-land. On a clear day its outline can be distinctly made out. It forms a "delightful retreat for European families, several of whom have small bungalows here, with pretty gardens, where English flowers are sometimes coaxed to bloom."

The ascent is so steep as to be almost perpendicular, and make one wonder the palkee-bearers do not slip back and roll down to the plain. It is situated (says Duff, in his *History of the Maharrattas*) on the eastern side of the Great Syhadree range, near the point at which the Poorundhur hills branch off into the Deccan. With these hills it communicates only on the east and west by very narrow ridges, while on the south and north it presents a huge rugged mountain, with an ascent of half a mile. After arriving at this height there is an immense craggy precipice of black rock, upwards of 40 feet high; surmounting the whole there is a strong stone wall with towers. The fort is of a triangular shape, its interior upwards of two miles in circumference, while the exterior presents on all sides the stupendous barrier already mentioned, so that, except by the gates, entrance seems impossible.

Sivajee got possession of this fort from the Moguls after he had obtained Chakun; it was then called Kondaneh, but thenceforth by its present name. Here a Brahmin was confined in a wooden cage for having procured the murder of two British officers, the Vaughans, in 1817, on their way to Bombay. It was taken by the English in 1818.

Excursions may be also made to Mahabuleshwar, past Satarah, or "Sleepy Hollow," both in the hills.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- A.D.
1604. Poonah was granted by the Sultan of Ahmednuggur to Mallojee, the grandfather of Sevajee, the celebrated Maharratta leader.
1663. Taken by Aurungzebe's viceroy, who was afterwards surprised by Sevajee and driven out, but almost immediately reinstated.
1667. Restored to Sevajee.
1750. Became the seat of a Peishwa, Balajee Bajee Rao, the Prime Minister to the Rajah of Satara, the nominal sovereign of the Maharrattas.
1763. Sacked by Nizam Ali, the ruler of Hyderabad.
1802. After various changes the Peishwa consented to receive an English force.
1804. At the Camp, Poonah, Major-Gen. The Hon. Arthur Wellesley was presented with a service of plate worth 2,000 guineas, by the officers serving under him at Assaye and in the Deccan

1817. The last Peishwa, Bajee Rao, deposed, and the Maharratta country, exclusive of Sattara, permanently annexed to the British dominions. He had adopted for his heir Nana Sahib, the Rajah of Bithoor, and the author of the Cawnpore Massacre in 1857, who is still at large. He was a native of Poonah, as was Tantia Topce, the rebel chieftain hung at Sirpar in 1857.

## ROUTE 178.

Proceed E.N.E.

The route to Aurungabad, via Ahmadnagar, is preferable though rather longer.

### BOMBAY TO AURUNGABAD, VIA THE TULL GHAT.

DISTANCE 215½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                             | Distances of Stages. |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                     | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Bombay to Bhowndy, via Route 2 .... | 31                   | 0    |
| Dowla (Dohla) .....                 | 11                   | 1    |
| Shahpoor .....                      | 10                   | 0    |
| Kurdee .....                        | 11                   | 0    |
| Kussura .....                       | 11                   | 1½   |
| Kagutpoora .....                    | 8                    | 3½   |
| Wareowara .....                     | 14                   | 4½   |
| Nassik .....                        | 14                   | 1    |
| Chandoree .....                     | 13                   | 6    |
| Nandoor .....                       | 9                    | 2    |
| Munjoor .....                       | 11                   | 0    |
| Kopergaum .....                     | 11                   | 5    |
| Byzappoor .....                     | 16                   | 7    |
| Dhondulgaum .....                   | 14                   | 0    |
| Tauklee (Tanklee) .....             | 15                   | 2    |
| Aurungabad .....                    | 12                   | 1    |
|                                     | 215                  | 3½   |

Leave Bombay, and proceed, via Route 2, to *Bhowndy* (Bhowndy), 31, (Route 2); pass on to *Bhowndy Creek*, 9½; § *Purga* (Parga), travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; water becomes scarce in the months of April and May; § *Dowla* (Dohala), 2; excellent encamping ground; thence along an undulating irregular road, pass six hamlets; cross the *Sarmalle* (Sarmali) river, 5; also the *Bhurngee* (Bhringl) river, to

#### § SHAHPOOR (Shapur).

Civil Authority. Sub-Collector of Nashik. Military Authority. Officer commanding at Punah (Poonah). Encamping ground on the left bank of the *Bangunga* river. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Tappal Station. Mamlatdar's Kutcherry.

Thence along a very irregular steep road, through a hilly and jungly country; cross the *Owra* (Aura) nullah, 3 (full of water until March); thence across the *Pooransira* (Puransira) Ghat, 1, here nearly half a mile long; thence proceed to *Keerpotee* (Khripoli); § *Owra* (Aura); § *Beewaree* (Birwadl), situated above the Ghat, with its small tank of excellent water, to

§*Kardi* (Kurdee), 7; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; then cross by a good ford the Tullecka (Tallika) river, 2 (15 yards wide, flowing at the bottom of a deep dell, with water in it until April); ascend the *Oombermallee* (Umbaramali) *Khind*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , which is bad and steep for  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile; proceed to *Golebn*, *Dammee*, *Oombermallee*, *Sooral*, *Mukoona* (with its rocky encamping ground), *Laragaum*, at the latter of which there is a good well, and we soon reach \**Kussara* (Kasara),  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , situated at the foot of the Tull (Tal) Ghat, a pass in the mountains dividing

THE TANNA AND AHMADNAGAR COLLECTORATES (Routes 1 and 5), and across which passes the main Bombay road and railway to Nassick and Agra. The road incline of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles, is difficult and somewhat dangerous for carriages. At *Eegaum*, half-way up, are two wells.

### The Tull (or Thull) Ghat Incline

Of the Great Indian Peninsular line, now completed, is  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, with a rise of 972 feet from Kussara at the base to Egutpoora at the top, which is 1,912 feet above the sea. Average gradient, 1 in 56. There are 13 tunnels through hard trap rock; total length, 2,652 yards; the longest is the Manda Sheyt (through basalt), 490 yards. There are six viaducts, that over the Eegaum ravine being 200 feet high; 15 bridges and 62 culverts. This incline was finished by 1863, at an average cost of £45,000 per mile.

§EGATPURA (Egutpoora), in the Deccan, is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Kussara by road. Bungalow. Bazaar at Pempre, one mile. Through an open country to §*Warree-narra*,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles farther we enter \**Nashik* (Nassik, Nassick). (Route 60). Post office. Then cross a nullah, and we enter

THE AHMEDNAGAR (AHMEDNUGGER) COLLECTORATE (Route 1); pass \**Marsangwee*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Seela-poor*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the Godavery (Godavari) river (Route 1); \**Woorra*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; \**dhumrsalla*; \**Lakulgaum*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; \**Chilhooree*, 1; thence pass a ruined dhurmsalla,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , close to a well and mango grove, to §*Chandoree*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 5); cross the Godavery (Godavari) river to *Syklar* (Sangkar); *Kurunggaum*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Manjurgau*, 3; \**Kangam*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross two branches of the Godavery (Godavari) river to §*Nandoor*, 1; thence, along a very bad road through deep ravines, pass \**Sarola*; \**Kairla*; then cross the \*Godavery (Godavari) river to \**Sangwee*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then five deep nullahs, to \**Wurgau*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a nullah,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , to \**Chas* (Chas Morosee),  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass \**Munjoor*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile; then proceed through a level cultivated country to \**Yelapoor*, 2; \**Sooragaum*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Kolgaum*, 1; \**Mahagaum*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Koombarree*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the Godavery (Godavari) river to \**Dharengaum*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, and we soon enter the town of

### §KOPERGAUM (Kopurgaum), $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Territory, the Poona Division of the Bombay Army. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadnagar, five miles N.N.W. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar.

Then re-cross, per fords, two branches of the Godavery (Godavari) river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 1), to \**Suwutsir* (Sowsir),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; re-cross the Godavery river to \**Duhegaum*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the Woorond river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; to *Tulligaum*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Belgaum*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; we then enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (Route 52), and soon arrive at the town of

### BYZAPOOR, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Aurangabad. Encamping ground, N. Bazaar. Houses, 1,500.

This place stands on the *Saringee* river, here a deep steam in the monsoon, but nearly dry in December; thence pass on to \**Sawurgaum*,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Porsuda*, 3; \**Dhondulgaum*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Rangaum*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; situated on the Daikoo river, which here cross; then proceed across a barren, rocky country, along a good road to the Seo river,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; which cross, also three nullahs, to \**Taukie* (Tanklee); \**Futtiabad*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the Magjoore river to *Mallivarra*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the left stands the celebrated fortress of *Dowlatabad* (Route 52), and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the town of *Aurangabad* (Route 52).

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances in the Madras Presidency.

## ROUTE 179.

Proceed S. by E.

### BOMBAY TO DAPOLEE, VIA NAGOTNA (NAGATHANA) AND NIHUR.

DISTANCE 108 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

| ROUTES.                                             | Distances of Stages. |                |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
|                                                     | Miles.               | Fur.           |
| Bombay to Nagotna (Nagathana),<br>bunder boat ..... | 36                   | 0              |
| Poogaam (Pugaon) .....                              | 9                    | 1              |
| Indapoor (Indrapur) .....                           | 9                    | 3              |
| Lonara .....                                        | 11                   | 7              |
| Mhar (Mahur) .....                                  | 9                    | 7              |
| Lutwa .....                                         | 13                   | 2              |
| Pachwul (Pachole Warree) .....                      | 11                   | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dapolee.....                                        | 7                    | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
|                                                     | 108                  | 2              |

Leave Bombay (Route 1); proceed per bunder boat, which is generally rowed in two hours; the *land route* should be avoided, as it leads through dense jungle infested with tigers, in traversing which Dr. Wilson was nearly devoured by one of those animals.

### §NAGOTNA (Nagathana).

Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Bunder boats to and from Bombay, all of which approach the landing place at high water. The old bridge is well worth inspection. Spring tides  $10\frac{1}{2}$  hours, when the river rises 12 feet.

This place stands on the Amba river, which rises in the Western Ghats, in lat. 18° 40', long. 73° 23', flows S.W. 20 miles; thence for 50 more, and falls into the Indian Ocean in lat. 18° 50', long. 73° 30'. Then along a good made road, across an undulating, steep, ridgy country, intersected by bridged nullahs, some of which are, however, impassable in the monsoon; pass \**Chicknee*, 1½; \**Yambadail*, 1½; cross the \*Roodvur Banguana river, fordable in the dry season, to \**Sookallee*, 2½; thence proceed up a long but easy ascent to the top of *Sookallee Khind*, 1½; pass on to *Khan*, 2½; \**Poergaum* (Purgaon) ½; encamping ground near the river; cross, by ford, the *Kolar* river, 2½, but by boat in the monsoon; pass \**Koondalaka*; \**Kalote*, ½; \**Bhoon* (Bhun) ½; \**Ratwan* (Ratwan), 1½; \**Vatoo* (Vavu), 1½; \**Putnal* (Patnal) ½; \**Bud-donlee* (Budhaull), ½; cross the *Goodnog* (Gudne) river, ½, whose banks are easy, to \**Indapur* (Indrapur), ½; encamping ground rather rocky; travellers' bungalow, very picturesquely situated on high ground, and here travellers and troops should halt, in preference to either *Mahar* or *Nagotna*; thence proceed to \**Kussana* (Kassana) ½; \**Koosumbia* (Kusambha), 1½, \**Taloora* (Talura) ½; then cross the \**Goond* (Gund) river, 1½, to \**Kandar*, 1; cross the *Kai* river, ½, here fordable in the dry season, to \**Garel*; pass on to \**Tullygaum* (Taligaon), ½; encamping ground; pass \**Oorsukier* (Usarker) 2; \**Lonara*, 1½, encamping ground E; thence pass a \**hamlet*, ½; \**Dasgaum*, 4½, situated on the *Saaveetree* river (Savitree), which rises in the Collectorate of Rutnagherry, on the W. of the Mahabuleshwar hills, in lat. 18° 17', long. 73° 27', flows by the town of *Mhar* (Mahar), up to which it is navigable, and large ships could come up as far, until the sand-bank at its mouth became so enlarged by the S.W. monsoon as to impede the navigation, and falls into the Arabian Sea at *Bankote*, in lat. 17° 58', long. 73° 5', after a course of 70 miles. It has a bar with 10 feet of water on it at low tide, and 21 feet at high. Ships anchor inside in 5 fathoms, and both alligators and delicious fish swarm therein; travellers' bungalow close to the Bunder, up to which boats of 50 candles burthen can ascend at high water. Thence pass on to *Ovoor* (Ovur), 1½; \**Kumboorlee* (Kamburli), 1½; thence cross the *Gundaree* river (Gandaree), 1½, impassable in the rains or at high water; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

### MHAR (Mahar.)

Territory, the Punah Military Division of Bombay District, Northern Konkan (Tanna Collectorate). Encamping ground rocky, on the bank of the river Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Hotel near the Bandar on the N. Houses, 2,000. Hamalls, and Coolies (Kulis) can be hired.

The Mhar Caves, 1 mile distant, are described by Dr. Bird.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1796. Here Nana Farnavis and Nizam Ali concluded a treaty, which placed Bajji Rao on the throne of the Peishwa, on the demise of Mahadeo Rao.

*Sea Route to Bombay.*—The traveller can proceed by boat along the *Savutree* river for 30 miles, and then 70 miles by sea; but at the same time he is cautioned that this voyage is frequently visited with boisterous storms, and that the passage across the bar at the mouth is attended with much *danger* and *personal* risk.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1755. Bankot, situated at the mouth of the river, was Angria's stronghold, but he surrendered it at this period to the British.

Fort Victoria stands on the S. side of the entrance to the river, on a lofty, barren, red coloured eminence.

1856. Mrs. Malet, the wife of the Honourable Arthur Malet, together with her child, were drowned here, and the Honourable Member of Council was saved by the exertions of his native valet.

This place stands at the W. base of the Ghats, on the small navigable river *Saaveetree* (Savitree, Sawitri), about 30 miles from the sea.

Thence cross the above stream, ½, which is fordable at low water; then proceed along a good road to \**Seergaum*, 1½; ascend the \**Korduree Hill*, ½; pass a well, 2½; encamping ground; cross a nullah; thence over a very rugged hill to \**Kurunjwarree*, 1½; then cross a nullah to \**Kawwulgaum*, 3½; pass along a very bad road, ascend the \**Kawul-Khind* (Lutwan Ghat), 2½, which is ½ mile long; thence the road becomes broken and rugged, interspersed with dense jungly ravines to \**Lutoan*, 1½; dhurnsalla of Ann Chutter; encamping ground in the fields, in the dry season; cross a nullah, and we enter

### THE SOUTHERN KONKAN, AND THE COLLECTORATE OF RUTNAGHERRY.

Pass on to *Veenoe*, 2½; then ascend the *Makun Khind*, 2, nearly ½ mile long, to *Esapoor*, 1½; *Seer-tul*, 2½; *Sondagur*, 2½; thence along a rocky pathway, winding among and over hills, to \**Pachwul* (Pacholee Warree), 1½; encamping ground; pass *Malooaga*, 1½, and 6½ miles further brings us to the large town of

### § DAPOOLEE.

District, the Southern Konkan. Civil Authority, Collector at Rutnagherry. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station. Cantonment Bazaar. Post Office.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances in the Bombay Presidency.

This large important military station is situated in lat. 17° 48', long. 73° 16'. The traveller has the following much easier and more convenient route open to him for three-fourths of the year, viz.:—Proceed from *Bombay*, (Route 1), per bunder boat, to the large fishing village of *Hurnee*, 78, but having only an open roadstead, totally unprotected from the S.W. winds, which prevail there most violently, or he can proceed to *Severndroog*, 78, from where

there is a good, made cart-road, 10 miles long, leading over a steep but not difficult ghat, to § *Dapoolie*, described above.

## ROUTE 180.

Proceed N.E. by N., during the month of March; but water is very scarce in the hot season, especially below the ghat.

### BOMBAY TO MALLIGAUM, VIA TENNA AND THE TULL GHAT.

DISTANCE 176½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                                    | Distances of Stages. |      |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                            | Miles                | Fur. |
| Bombay to Bhowndy, <i>via</i> Route 2..... | 31                   | 0    |
| Nassik, <i>via</i> Route 178 .....         | 80                   | 3½   |
| Wuzur (Wazar) .....                        | 12                   | 0    |
| Pempulgaum (Pimpalgaon) .....              | 7                    | 1    |
| Wudallee (Wadali) .....                    | 10                   | 5½   |
| Chandore (Chandur, Chandwad) .....         | 9                    | 4½   |
| Sowdana (Saudana) .....                    | 14                   | 2    |
| Malligaum (Maleganw) .....                 | 11                   | 0    |
|                                            | 176                  | 1    |

Leave *Bombay* (Route 1), and proceed *via* Route 2 to *Bhowndy*, 31; thence to *Nassik*, 80½ (Route 178); then along an excellent road, but which becomes rather hilly to the close; pass through a cultivated country; cross the *Godavery* (Godavari) river (Route 84), by a flying bridge, in the monsoon, but fordable in the dry season, and we soon reach § *Athgaum* (Argaum, Argaoon), 6½; branch road to *Peempree*, 4½; Civil Authority, Sub-Collector at *Nassik*; encamping ground; thence along an indifferent road, through a cultivated and open country, interspersed with some waste land, to § *Wuzur* (Wazar) 5½ (Route 5); encamping ground N.W. and S.W.; bazaar; pass on to § *Peempulgaum* (Pimpalgaon), 7½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; § *Wadali* (Wudallee), 10½; encamping ground S.W.; we enter

THE COLLECTORATE OF AHMEDNUGGER (Route 5), and after 9½ miles, arrive at the town of § *Chandore* (Chandur, Chandwad, Route 5); travellers' bungalow. *Excursion* to the Caves of *Ankul Tankai* (Route 5); after which we proceed through

THE COLLECTORATE OF CANDEISH (KHANDESH, Route 5), and pass over the § *Chandore Ghat* to the N. side, 5½, the slope of which is 1 in 18, except in one place, where it is 1 in 12½; thence through an open, thorny, jungly country, over a good road; cross the sandy bed of the § *Sowdana* (Saudana) river, 8½ (which however dries up a few hours after the rains), to the town of

### § SOWDA (Sowdana, Saudana.)

Territory, the Punah Division of the Bombay Army. District, Candelaish. Civil Authority, Col-

lector at Dhoolia. Encamping ground S. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Thence along an excellent road; cross two nullahs and the *Girna* river, which rises in lat. 20° 57', long. 73° 45', on the E. of the Syadree range; flows E through the Candelaish Collectorate for 120 miles; hence N. for 50, and falls into the Taptee (Route 3) on the left, in lat. 21° 9', long. 75° 17', by a good ford in fine weather, and a flying bridge in the monsoon, and we soon reach the town of § *Malligaum*.

DAWA.—See Table of Distances, Bombay.

## ROUTE 181.

Proceeding N.E. by E. during the months of November and December.

### BOMBAY TO PEINT, VIA JOWAR.

DISTANCE 140½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                                   | Distances of Stages. |      |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                           | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Bombay to Bhowndy, <i>via</i> Route 2 ... | 31                   | 0    |
| Dubbud ..                                 | 12                   | 2    |
| Kyra ..                                   | 7                    | 7    |
| Bara ..                                   | 8                    | 7    |
| Sakra ..                                  | 13                   | 0    |
| Jowar ..                                  | 10                   | 6    |
| Mokada ..                                 | 9                    | 6    |
| Udgaum ..                                 | 12                   | 6    |
| Hursool ..                                | 9                    | 0    |
| Kogoor ..                                 | 13                   | 0    |
| Peint ..                                  | 12                   | 0    |
|                                           | 140                  | 2    |

Leave *Bombay* (Route 1), and proceed, *via* Route 2, to *Bhowndy*, (Route 2); thence along a good road, through rice fields; across an open, thin, jungly country, pass the hamlets of § *Goorsye*; § *Kuswallee*; § *Kanuspa*; § *Kalniga*; § *Somboord*; § *Kurroolee*; § *Dabdad*, 12½; § *Ahsunolee*; cross the *Wytrodee* nullah to § *Garna*; thence cross the § *Tomree* river and the § *Dookurman* nullah to § *Eksai*; § *Sougaum*; thence cross the *Tanza* river, (Taunsa), here 10 yds. wide, 1½ foot deep, and impassable in the monsoon, and rises on the W. of the Western Ghats, in lat. 19° 41' long. 73° 29' to § *Kyra*, 7½; then cross a small hilly ridge to § *Tilgaum*; pass through 1½ mile of high jungly grass to *Kona*; cross the *Wyturna* river, (Route 1), here 30 yds. broad, 1 foot deep, rocky ford, passable for carts, but only by boat in the monsoon, to *Bara* (Wara), 8½; thence to *Doona*, *Kyra*; then cross the *Punjalee* river, which is 20 yds. wide, 1½ foot deep, with easy banks, and having a very rapid current in the monsoon, and then very difficult for carts; pass on to *Hurnolee*; then the road becomes extremely dangerous, on account of its being infested with ferocious tigers; thence along jungle and high grass to § *Wakepara*; thence along a bad road, ascend a Ghat for 660 yds., then down a descent of

440 yds., and we arrive at the foot, where there is a branch road to *Terrapoor*, situated on the coast; and proceed to \**Sakra*, 13; *Kussowlee*, close to which there is a gradual ascent of 450 yds., to a table land, and also another of 180 yds., impassable for carts, close to *Kasutwarree*; pass on to the town of

### §JOWAR (Jowaur).

Territory, Poonah, Military Division of Bombay District, Northern Konkan. Civil Authority, Collector at Tanna. Bazaar.

This place stands on the Gungalee river, a small stream, 2 feet deep, with a rapid current, and allperry ford. Thence cross that stream, quite impassable in the rains, and proceed along a rugged, difficult road, to a gradual ascent of 550 yds., 1½; then descend a declivity 3½; proceed along a narrow, stony pass, and at the end of 1½ mile, hasten down another descent, 1½, of about 450 yds. to the Wag river, 1½, here a small stream, 2½ feet deep, with steep, difficult banks, and almost impassable in the rains, to §*Mokada*, 1½; thence the country is densely covered with jungle and high grass, and the road over it interspersed with ascents, descents, ravines, and ditches, pass \**Posara*, the vicinity of which is so infested with wild beasts prowling about in all directions, that the traveller must be on the *qui vive*, with his revolver well loaded by day and night. At the latter period his reading lamp should be well trimmed, and if he has a reflector, put it on it, so as to throw out as brilliant a light as possible, which scares them away; pass \**Moranda*; \**Koomburpara*; \**Hywa*; \**Goudool* (Gounwal); then cross the \**Wal* river, impassable in the rains, to \**Udaum*, 12½; thence over a very bad rugged road to \**Deota*; \**Gudjowna*; and \**Hursool*, 9; thence there is a direct road for Dawks or Pedestrians to *Peint*; the country now becomes more open and less ungly, but is interspersed with steep ascents and descents; cross several \**nullahs*, passable for carts, pass *Pailye*, *Ambolena*, *Patta*, \**Kogoor*, 13, pass *Adoo*, 2½; cross the Damun Gunga river, 1½; here 3 feet broad, 1½ foot deep, rocky bed, having good encamping ground on its banks, and which rises on the W. of the Syadree range, flows W. through the *Peint State*, separates the Collectories of Tannah and Surat (Route 1); then crosses the

PORTUGUESE TERRITORY OF DEMAUN (Route 1), and falls into the Arabian Sea, in lat. 20° 23', long. 75° 52'; after which enter the

### BUGHANA DISTRICT OF

THE TERRITORY OF GUZERAT (Route 1); pass through

THE SURAT COLLECTORATE (Route 1); and §8 miles leads us into

### THE PEINT AND HURSOLE STATES.

Which are bounded on the N. by the territories of the Rajahs of Dhurrumpore and Daung, E. by the Collectorate of Ahmednuggur, S. by the 'Tannah,

and W. by Surat. It is 46 miles long from E. to W., and 28 broad; has an area of 750 square miles, and a population of 55,000.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

1842. The Rajah died without male heirs, when the British Government took the administration into their own hands, and the Begum was informed that she might marry, but that the British Government would administer the government of the state in trust for herself and issue.

1858. Here the Bheels revolted, and the Rajah was hung for treason by the British.

And then we arrive at the town of

### §PEINT (Peaynt).

Territory, Poona Military Division of the Bombay Army. District Northern Konkan. Civil Authority, Collector at Surat. Encamping ground on the banks of the Damun Gunga river. Bazaar.

DAWKs to Sewal Ghat, 8½, along a short easy road, much frequented. *Surat*, 73 miles S.E. by S.

This town, the capital of the district, stands on the Damun Gunga river.

## ROUTE 182.

Proceed S. by E.

BOMBAY TO RUTNAGHERY, VIA NAGOTNA AND MHAR (MAHAR).

DISTANCE NEARLY 177½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                                               | Distances.<br>of<br>Stages. |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|
|                                                       | Miles.                      | Fur. |
| Bombay to Sondagur (Sondagarh),<br>Via Route 179..... | 99                          | 4    |
| Kheir (Khair).....                                    | 9                           | 0    |
| Chiploon (Chipalun).....                              | 16                          | 5    |
| Dhywal (Daiwal).....                                  | 9                           | 5    |
| Arrolee (Aroli).....                                  | 10                          | 0    |
| Foongoos (Fungus).....                                | 12                          | 2    |
| Dhurnsalla.....                                       | 10                          | 6    |
| Rutnagherry (The Town of Ratnagiri)                   | 9                           | 7½   |
|                                                       | 177                         | 5½   |

Leave Bombay (Route 1), and proceed, via Route 179, to *Sondagur* (*Sondagarh*), 99½; thence along a rocky, winding road, skirting the base of hills to the town of

### §KHEIR, 9 miles.

Territory, the Southern Division of the Bombay Army. District, Southern Konkan. Civil Authority, Collector at Rutnagherry. Encamping ground E. and N. among trees. Bazaar. Markets, twice weekly.

Boats can be hired,

This large town stands on the right bank of the Jughoree river, here 150 yds. wide, with gravelly, sandy bed, fordable in the dry season, but neither in the monsoon or at spring tides, when boats of 20 to 60 cundies burthen can come up to the Bunder, and even those of 60 can ascend as far at spring tides.

From Kheir, along a very bad, stony road, across the \*Jugboree river, to \**Mhoorood* (Murad)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Then ascend the Purusram, or Parshuram Ghat, the ascent of which is steep, long, and dangerous for laden cattle, on account of being paved the whole way, up to the \*Purusram Pagoda, 12 miles. From this point there is a descent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to a nullah, passable for cattle, to *Purusram Warree* (Wadi)  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Then cross a branch of the river to \**Map*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, a suburb of Chiploon. Cross the river,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, to the town of

### § CHIPLOON (Chipalun).

$1\frac{1}{2}$  mile further, and 108 miles from Bombay Territory, the Northern Military Division of Bombay. District, Rhutnagherry; the Collector being the Civil Authority. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

BOATS can be hired.

This town is situated on the Wasushtee river, and has some small Bhuddist Cave Temples in its neighbourhood, described by Dr. Wilson in the "Bombay Asiatic Society's Journal." The river, a tidal one, here navigable for boats, rises in lat.  $17^{\circ} 50'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 36'$ , and falls into the sea about 30 miles west, between Dahool and Auginwell, in lat.  $17^{\circ} 33'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 16'$ .

Leaving this town you cross two long and steep ascents from the Chiploon Plain. Pass over the Kapsalwarree, or Kapsalwadi river,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; to *Kulusharra Khind* (Kalsurra),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles; thence proceed up an ascent to \**Kulowra* (Kalawra),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile; then cross a nullah to \**Dhywul* (Daiwal),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Pass \**Mandtee* (Mundki),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; \**Pulwa* (Palwa),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile; then ascend an easy acclivity for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, and down a declivity for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Cross a \*nullah to \**Kotra*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Then cross the \*Gud or Gad river, here 140 yards broad, with a stony bed, crossed by boats in the monsoon, but fordable in the dry season; and proceed to \**Arrolee* (Aroli),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, up some steep and rugged ascents; pass \**Amboda* (Ambua),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; then cross the river, which is unfordable in the monsoon to \**Makjoon* (Makjun),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, standing on the south bank of a creek. Thence the road becomes very bad to *Mahaloongkahind* (Motalungakhind),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles; \**Dingni* (Dingnee),  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles; then cross the Shastree, or Shastri river, unfordable in the monsoon and at spring tides; and proceed to \**Fungus* (Poongoos),  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, standing on the left bank of that stream, along a good road, interspersed with several steep ascents and descents, to \**Fudwah Chokee*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles; then pass a \*well; also a dhurmsalla, 5 miles. After which, we cross the Seela, or Sela river, to \**Farsola* (Fausola),  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Meerjola* (Mirjola),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Thence proceed up a rugged ascent,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile long, and we soon reach the §Cantonments,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles: and we continuing our route for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, we arrive at §*Rhutnagherry* (Route 172). European shop, J. Berriman.

## ROUTE 183. BOMBAY TO TROMBAY. DISTANCE $15\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

| ROUTES.                                  | Distances of Stages. |      |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                          | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Bombay to Sion, via Gt. I. P. Railway... | 8                    | 7    |
| Trombay .....                            | 6                    | 4    |
|                                          | 15                   | 3    |

Leave Bombay (Route 1), per the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. (For times of departure see Time Table). From *Boree Bunder*, Route 2) to

§—SION (Seeam Shivagad),  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles.  
(Route 2).

Then quitting the railway, we proceed, per dawk (dāk), across the *Sion Causeway*, enter the *Island of Salsette* (Route 2), and at the N.E. extremity of that noble structure, turn off to the right; pass along the *Chimboor Causeway*, to the village of §*Chimboor*, 2; then pass across an undulated, cultivated district, along an excellent carriage road, with hills on the right, for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and arrive at

### § TROMBAY.

Territory, the Poonah Military Division of the Bombay Army. District, the Island of Salsette. Civil Authority, Collector at Tannah. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Poonah Division. Bazaar.

DAWKs to Panwell, 12 miles.

STEAMERS to Bombay during the Monsoon. Pier 523 yards long.

This small town is noted as being the place to which steamers proceeding from Panwell to Bombay proceed in the monsoon, when unable to cross the Bombay harbour.

## ROUTE 184. Proceed S.E. BOMBAY TO SATTARA, VIA NAGOTNA AND MAHABULESHWAR.

DISTANCE,  $183\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

| ROUTES.                               | Distances of Stages. |      |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                       | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Bombay to Mhar (Mahar), via Route 179 | 76                   | 2    |
| Poladpoor (Poladpur) .....            | 10                   | 5    |
| Par .....                             | 11                   | 24   |
| Malcolm Feit (Malcolm Fent) .....     | 5                    | 64   |
| Kailgurb .....                        | 10                   | 0    |
| Kunnaira .....                        | 12                   | 64   |
| Sattara .....                         | 6                    | 54   |
|                                       | 133                  | 4    |

Leave *Bombay* (Route 1), and proceed, *via* Route 179, to *Mhar* (Mahar), 76½; thence along a good made road, intersected by bridged nullahs, cross the *Sawetree* river (Sawitr), 74; where the channel is broad and stony, with little water in it, during the dry season, but quite impassable during the monsoon, to

### §POLADPOOR (Poladpur), 8½ miles.

Encamping ground in a grove near the river. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Dhurmsalla, standing on the above stream.

The *DECCAN* (Dakkan, Dekkan), (Route 5); pass on to *Kapra*, 8½; *Kinshwar*, 8½; situated at the foot of the *Par* Ghat, three miles long, ascended by a steep and winding road. The traveller should make an excursion from this spot, to the *Hill Fort of Puratagurh* (Pratapgarh); thence proceed along an undulating plain, to § *Par*, 4½, with its temples, situated in a dell at the top of the ghat; encamping ground to the left; travellers' bungalow; bazaar; then cross the 'Quina (Koins) river, ½, to \**Rurtoonda* (Ratondya) Ghat, ½; about 1½ mile long, very steep and circuitous; ascend it, and then pass on to the cantonment of

### MALCOLM PENTH (Malcolm Peit),

3 miles further, and about 120 miles from Bombay; 30 miles from Sattara; 70 miles from Poona. This is the head quarters of the convalescent station or sanitarium of

### MAHABULESHWAR,

in the Presidency of Bombay, in the Hills, near the source of the Krishna.

Territory. Deccan. Civil Authority. Resident Medical Superintendent. Military Station, with accommodation for a small detachment of native troops. Encamping ground. Government bungalows and sanitarium for sick officers. Church, a small verandah edifice, with a lovely panoramic view. Service, at 11 and 6, by the resident Chaplain.

Hotel, near the Church. Post Office. Bazaar. Subscription Library.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances in the Bombay Presidency.

The European Officers benefit considerably from a short sojourn here, but it is not congenial to the constitutions of the soldiery; nevertheless, it is well adapted for the restoration of health, to persons suffering from fevers, diarrhoea, cachexia, spleen, liver complaint, headaches, chronic rheumatism, ulcers, scrofula, &c. The annual mean temperature, 65½° Fahrenheit. The extreme limit in the open air averages from 45° to 47°. The most pleasant, genial, and temperate part of the year is in the early part of October, when the place should be visited, and at which period it resembles an European spring. During November, December, January, and February, it is most delightful, as the air is clear, cold, and bracing, and hoar frosts occasionally occur; a stove or fire-place will be found necessary.

### MAHABULESHWAR METEOROLOGICAL CALENDAR.

| MONTHS.      | SEASON.                                  | TEMPERATURE.                  | ATMOSPHERE.                                                           | WIND.                               | REMARKS.                                                |
|--------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| January ..   | Cold .....                               | 63° to 45°, the coldest ..... | Drier and colder, hoar frost occasionally ..                          | E.....                              | A fire is desirable.                                    |
| February ..  | Ditto .....                              | Ditto .....                   | Ditto .....                                                           | E.....                              | Ditto.                                                  |
| March ....   | Warm .....                               | 71° to 76°, the hottest ..... | Clear and serene, at the end of the month, thunderstorms and squalls. | N.W., strong sea breeze daily ..... | Ditto.                                                  |
| April .....  | Ditto .....                              | .....                         | .....                                                                 | Ditto                               | .....                                                   |
| May .....    | Ditto .....                              | .....                         | .....                                                                 | Ditto                               | .....                                                   |
| June .....   | Rainy, and the Monsoon extremely violent | 63½° .....                    | Fog prevails .....                                                    | S.W.....                            | Visitors now leave this Station.                        |
| July .....   | Ditto .....                              | .....                         | .....                                                                 | .....                               | .....                                                   |
| August ..... | Ditto .....                              | .....                         | .....                                                                 | .....                               | .....                                                   |
| September .. | Rains cease .....                        | .....                         | .....                                                                 | .....                               | .....                                                   |
| October ...  | Visiting period ..                       | 66° Mean variation, 7° .....  | Clear in the day, showery in the evening .....                        | Light, E....                        | The average fall 22 inches, free from endemic diseases. |
| November ..  | Cold .....                               | 63½° the coldest ..           | Drier and colder ..                                                   | Strong, E....                       | Cholera has never occurred here.                        |
| December ..  | Ditto .....                              | 45° .....                     | Ditto .....                                                           | Ditto .....                         | .....                                                   |

This Sanitarium was established in 1828, by the then Governor of Bombay, Sir John Malcolm, from whom the village takes its name of Malcolm Penth, or Malcolmtown, bestowed upon it by the Rajah of Sattara, from whom the site was acquired by exchange. The common name of the station is Mahabuleshwar, or Mahabaleshwar, signifying the "lord

of great strength," a designation applied to Siva; and usually shortened to "*Mableswur*." This is the native name of the hills in the Western Ghats, on which the Sanitarium is fixed, at a height of 4,500 feet above the sea. There are about 70 private houses, of hewn stone, with thatched roofs. Quarters are provided at the Sanitarium, and in the

government bungalows, for invalid officers, at a rate of 25 rupees a month for two rooms. They are all fixed upon eminences commanding the best points of view. That of the Jeejeebhoy family is near the cemetery. Tents are pitched here and there by temporary residents, who come to be invigorated by a change. Those recovering from acute inflammatory disorders, or liable to affections attended with increased arterial action, are advised not to visit this elevated spot.

It begins to be frequented by the Bombay people when the March heats commence. Then furniture is sent up the Ghât to the empty bungalows, to be brought back again in the course of two or three months, when the rains come in with the monsoon, which blows violently from June to the beginning of October. There is constant fog in July and August, with a continual drizzling rain. Indeed, the quantity of rain at this period is something enormous. As much as 300 to 350 inches have been known to fall in three-and-a-half months. The average, however, is stated to be 200 to 250 inches a-year, and the rainy days one in three. But the wet soon drains off, flowers spring up, no marsh or swamp remains, and the air is at all times free from malaria.

There are many good roads and wells, and mountain streams. Clay slate, or trap, is the prevalent rock, with a soil favourable to the growth of vegetation. The common fern grows to the height of 9 and 10 feet after the rains. "Only those who have laid in the plains of India (says Lady Falkland, in *Chow-Chow*) can understand the feeling of an attenuated and exhausted European the first day after his arrival at Mahabuleshwar. In the morning, when you wake, you think you have received a new set of bones; you get up refreshed, and your feet seem to run away with you. The windows can be closed without your feeling it too warm, and opened without feeling it too cold. There are fire-places in the bungalows, and how often have I known people have a fire for the pleasure of seeing one, and in order to make them think that they were at home. Then a fog! how it is welcomed by many, who say it reminds them of home. And I plead guilty to having gone out and stood in a shower, purposely to receive the refreshing drops. Early in the morning, as is the case in all hilly countries, the mountains are partly covered with floating mists, which run along, visiting every rocky peak, which looks instantly cooled and refreshed. The air is spring-like—light and crisp. When the slightest feeling of keenness arises, a soft breeze comes to your relief immediately. It is often possible to remain out till nine in the morning, and also to get out early in the afternoon."

Good supplies of the necessaries of life are obtained from a bazaar stocked with European articles in the finest season, by the traders, who move away in the rains. Several Chinamen, who were first sent here as convicts, have gardens of English vegetables—the potatoes being nearly equal to those of the Neilgherry hills. The beef and mutton are also of superior quality—the mutton fine-grained, and of excellent flavour.

Near the Sanitarium is an obelisk to the memory of Sir Sidney Beckwith, late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army: the Beckwith who figured as one of the largest men in the British army in the Peninsular wars down to the battle of Waterloo, and of whom so many exploits are related.

Excellent roads have been cut through the jungle to all the best points of view. The finest is that called Bombay Point, because commanding a prospect of that part of the ghat which travellers ascend in coming from Bombay. Here visitors meet in the evening after the usual drive. Sidney Point and Elphinstone Point, two immense bluffs of rock, are also favourable for the extensive and magnificent views they have of the rich Concan scenery below the heights, and of the fortresses crowning the summits of the surrounding ghats, one of which is the stronghold of Purtabghur. A glimpse of the sea is visible at a distance of 30 miles.

*Walks and Drives.*—These are numerous and beautiful, and well arranged, reminding one of an English park. "Long avenues, shaded by magnificent forest trees, afford noontide shelter, and permit the visitor the unusual and safe indulgence of a mid-day stroll beneath their shade; while, here and there, an opening in the rich foliage affords a glimpse of the mountain scenery around, arresting the step in admiration of its sublime and varied wonders. Bold peaks, towering and cloud-capt ghats, sparkling cascades, hill forts, deep straths and wooded glens, blend their magnificent effects in a succession of more rich and glowing pictures than even Italy can charm the traveller's eye withal. No snowy peaks, it is true, blushing in the sun-lit sky, form back grounds to the scene; but veils of fleecy vapour, with mazy indistinctness, shroud the towering scarps of the eternal hills, while the clear atmosphere around permits the eye to revel in the full majesty of these stupendous scenes, revealing the smiling valleys and the quiet occupation of their peasants as clearly as it does the dense jungle of the mountain sides, crowded with its wild and savage denizens."—*Mrs. Postans' Western India.*

One serious drawback to the hills in the spring months is the quantity of fine red dust, which is blown about and penetrates everywhere. There are few or no singing birds; but wild animals, as cheetahs, hyenas, and jackalls, are not rare, with a tiger now and then prowling about after sunset. Long bright green snakes cling to the trees, and sometimes spring into a verandah; and a dark one, called the carpet snake, often enters houses. A small harmless frog, is called the flying toad, from its power of jumping, and attaching itself to anything, even to the face. However, it is surprising (says Lady Falkland), how indifferent one becomes in time to frogs, snakes, cheetahs, hyenas, and tigers.

The Mahabuleshwar Hills form a rugged tableland, in the main line of the ghats, varying from 8 miles to 15 miles in breadth, and about 15 miles in length; bounded by the gorge of the Krishna at

the northern extremity, and a deep depression at the southern. Its western edge, towards the Concan, is steep and abrupt; towards the Deccan, on the eastern slope, the fall is more gentle. The Sanitarium is at the north-west corner of this table-land, where the sea breezes can be most felt. The highest point in the neighbourhood is 4,700 feet above the sea. The level part of the hills is covered with a tangled verdure, consisting principally of fern and the arrowroot plant; the latter something like a tall white lily. The jungle abounds with tigers, buffaloes, nilghaus, bears, wolves, elks, and other game; but hunting in these wild solitudes is attended with great danger.

These hills are properly called the Syhadree hills. Once, says the legend, they reached the skies, so that the Sun (or Siva) found it impossible to drive his chariot across them. He consulted their Gooroo, or spiritual guide, as to what should be done. The holy man came out to the hills, and as he approached they respectfully bowed their lofty heads before him. While in the very act, he cried out, "Stop there, my children, till I return;" but he never returned, and there they remain in that modest position to this day.

"I have always felt grateful to the Gooroo," says Lady Falkland, "for having lowered the hills, as it enabled us to see over their summits the beautiful sunsets, which are particularly fine. The sea was visible in certain lights from a window of our bungalow at the distance of thirty miles, as the crow flies; and when the sun declined we could sometimes see little white specks on the distant ocean—they were ships. At other times the blue line of the water became a sheet of gold. This was the usual effect of the afternoon sun on it. Then there were lights and shadows for ever changing, throwing the sketcher who attempted to colour from nature into the depths of despair."

New points, commanding glorious prospects, are often discovered, to which paths are cut through the jungle. At one spot, under a grove of jambool trees, are some tombs of the Gowlees (i. e. Cowherds), a remnant of the Canarese Aborigines, who bury their dead, instead of burning them, like the Hindoos.

The native village of Mahabuleshwur is 3 miles from the station, near some ancient temples, under a hill, in a gorge, at the source of the very holy Krishna, or Kistna. One temple is a building of block stone, erected many centuries ago by a Gowlee rajah. Near the temples of Mahabuleshwur and Pannehgunge, is the sacred well, from which the Krishna springs, with four other streams, as reported, for no European is allowed within the enclosure. Krishna's Bed is in one temple, in which, according to the Brahmins, he rests every night, though invisible.

Once upon a time, two infidel giants, who were brothers, and named Anteebulee and Mahabulee, fought with a large host against Mahadeo, assisted by Vishnu and Brahma. Anteebulee, who used immense bows and arrows, was killed; his army, consisting of a crore of lacs (or ten millions of men), was dispersed, and his brother was desperately wounded. At the last moment the survivor

embraced the true faith, and obtained leave to found three temples; two to be called Mahabulee-eshwur and Anteebulee-eshwur, after the brothers; and a third to be dedicated, in consideration of the repentance of Mahabulee, to the memory of their army, and to be called Kotee-eshwur. Leave was also granted that, from the body of Mahabulee five rivers should issue, viz., the Krishna, in honour of Vishnu; the Vennia, of Mahadeo; the Koina, of Brahma; and the Savetree and Garetree. The Vennia and Koina are two feeders of the Krishna, joining it at Mowlee and Karad.

Some of the five temples were rebuilt about a century back by a wealthy native bank of Sattara. A sixth, called Koodra-eshwur, was added about seventy years since. Those at the source of the Krishna are large and curious structures, with arches and columns in the old style of Hindoo architecture. From hence the river flows down a beautiful pastoral valley, at the bottom of the gorge, and is swelled as it goes by the streams falling from the neighbouring heights. The temple of Koteswur commands a splendid view of the Wace or Wai valley.

Pertabghur Tower, one of the most conspicuous objects on the ghâts, from the Sanitarium, is ascended *viâ* the pretty village of *Parr*, which lies 6 miles below the table-land of the mountains. Palkee bearers, or horses, must be provided; there is no road for carriages.

This ruined hill fort, one of the most picturesque in the Deccan, was begun in 1656, by Sivagee (or Sivaji), the founder of the Mahrattas and was once a post of great strength, entered by large gates. The temple within is a place of much sanctity, and in good preservation. Annual pilgrimages are still made to it by the family of the deposed Rajah of Sattara, a descendant of Sivagee. It was formerly the custom to offer a human sacrifice to Rowanee (or Bhawani), the Goddess of Destruction, in memory of the tragedy recorded below. The tomb of Afzul Khan is a little distance down the hill.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1659. As related by Duff, in his *History of Mahratta*,

Afzul Khan, the distinguished Bijapur commander, sent as envoy to the Mahratta chief, the Brahman, Pantoji, Gopnath, who was received at this place, and located in an apartment at some distance from his suite. In the dead of the night he visited him secretly, and fully explained to him as—a Brahman—his superior, "that all he had done and intended to do, was wholly and solely for the sake of his religion (the Hindu faith); as Bhawani herself had called upon him to protect the Brahmans and kine, and clearly pointed out to him, that it behoved him (the Envoy) also to aid the cause of the Deity. He also promised, in case of

his cordial co-operation in the good cause, to give him, and his heirs in perpetuity, the village of Hiewra in In'am." Thus bought over, he swore most solemnly to aid Sivaji Krishnaji Bhaskar, another Brahman, was then admitted into the conference, when both were despatched to the camp of the Bijapur general, Afzal Khan, and there and then represented to that commander, that Sivaji was alarmed, and might easily be induced to surrender himself. Placing implicit confidence in the statement of the Brahman, Pantoji Gopinath, he ordered the Bijapur army to Jaoli, which was accomplished with considerable difficulty. In the meantime the Maratha chief appointed the place of meeting at a spot just below the fort, and cleared a road for the Khan's approach, but closed up every other way of egress. He then ordered both Moro Pant and Netaji Palkar, whom he stationed in the thickets, to the E. of the fort, close to the locality through which the Khan's retinue must pass, to hasten from the Konkani, with some thousands of Mawali Infantry, to both of whom and Tanaji Malusré he explained his intentions, and at the same time placed Moro Trimmel, with his faithful and tried soldiers, in the vicinity of the Bijapur army, then at Jaoli. The signals of attack were agreed upon, viz., a blast of a horn for Netaji and the firing of five guns from the fort for Moro. Afzal Khan advanced with 1,500 troops, close to the cleared road leading to the fort, and there halted. The commander himself, habited in a thin muslin costume, with his sword by his side, accompanied by one armed retainer, proceeded in his palki to the place of conference, an open bungalow. In the meantime, the Mahratta chief performed his ablutions, offered up his prayers to the Deity, sought and obtained his mother's blessing; after which he equipped himself in his steel chain armour and cap, over which he wore his turban and cotton gown, previously placing a *bichwa* (crooked dagger) up his right sleeve, and on the fingers of his left hand fixed that murderous and treacherous Mahratta instrument, the *waghnakh*. Then he descended from the fort

and slowly advanced, stopping at short intervals, so as to feign symptoms of fear, and which from his short stature appeared natural. He was accompanied by an armed follower, Tanaji Malusré, who, although girded with two swords, was not objected to, such being a Maratha custom. The Khan advanced to meet Sivaji, who in the customary embrace, plunged the *waghnakh* into his bowels, and then struck him with his dagger, but not until the Bijapur chief had aimed a blow at him with his sword, which was turned aside by the concealed armour. Saiyid Bandu, the Khan's attendant, maintained a desperate combat with Sivaji and Tanaji Malusré, two of the most expert swordsmen of that period, and then fell covered with wounds. The Khan was placed into his palki, but Khandu Mallé, another of the Maratha chief's adherents, coming up at the time, decapitated him, and sent his head up to the fort. The signal was made, and a dreadful onslaught of the Bijapur troops took place, Netaji Palkar refused quarter, but Moro Pant, acting under the humane instructions which he had received from Sivaji spared all those who submitted. By this daring exploit, Sivaji acquired great renown among his people, and also plunder, amounting to considerable treasure, besides 4,000 horses, camels, elephants, and all the war materials that had been despatched against him. One of these *waghnaks* may be seen in the Indian Museum, Scotland Yard.

*Waece Valley*—The descent from the hills, past Mahabuleshwur, to this charming spot, is steep and slippery. On the left of the Krishna is the travellers' bungalow, situated among pipul and mango trees, and enjoying a beautiful prospect of the hills around, which are of all shapes, looking like ruined forts and castles. The town is on the opposite bank, with flights of steps to the sacred stream running along its whole extent. It is 20 miles N.W. of Satara, in the British province of that name.

"I know nowhere," says Lady Falkland, "a more lovely spot than Waece; and, although I often visited it during my stay in India, I saw new beauties every time. Here there is grand scenery, as well as pleasing, quiet spots, and charming bits for the sketcher." Its greatest drawback is that is insupportably hot, even in the "cold season." It abounds with temples, perched on various points, in different

stages of ornament, but most of them built in a simple style, and, on the whole, with good taste. They were erected by the family of Rastea, a neighbouring Hindoo gentleman.

One large temple, dedicated to Ganputty, is a plain, dark, stone building, with a spire, and a "singular roof, made of large (cubical) stones, keyed together, so as to make a perfectly flat stone ceiling, exactly like a pavement reversed." It contains an image of the god hewed out of an enormous block of stone, and close to it is a temple of Mahadeo, with his sacred bull. The "mundup," or canopy, is a good specimen of stonework.

A hill fort, called Pandoooghur, rises over the town, close to some cave temples, and takes its name from the five Pandoos who were exiled here, and are allied to the demi-gods or ancestors of the early Rajpoot conquerors of India, to whom all great works are ascribed by the natives. Behind this hill are two others named Kullinga and Kummulghur, which a Pandoo tried to place one on the top of the other, that he might lie at full length and look at the sea as he rested his head on his hand; but he could work only at night, and an envious demon, who wished to thwart him, rousing the sun before his time, made him appear just as the Pandoo had wedged his hand in, below the hill, where the huge cavity made by his fingers is still to be seen. In a pool of the river, below the town, is the mark of the spot where Bheem, another of the five Pandoos, rested after killing the giant Kinchick, and dragging his body from the hills through the nullah or ravine, which he made as he pulled him along.

There is no bridge across the river at this place. Two black stone piers of one are pointed out, which were erected by a former subadhar of one of the Delhi Emperors, with a view of supplying this convenience; but it seems that the goddess Krishna-bhee (i.e. the Lady Krishna) disapproved of such profanity, and he was warned by her in a dream to desist from his impious attempt.

At Motee Bagh, or Garden of Pearls, near Wahee, is the country house of Bala Sahib Rastea, the native nobleman whose family built the temples above-mentioned. His seat here is about ninety years old, and is "curious as a specimen of the style of house built by the Mahomedans, of which but few remain:" not placed round a square, like the Mahratta houses, but left entirely open on one side from top to bottom, and shaded by huge curtains. The walls and ceilings are painted with gay arabesques, and pictures of Hindoo deities. Rastea was a Mahratta leader, who had served at the siege of Seringapatam, and afterwards under the Duke, when General Wellesley. "We went up," says Lady Falkland, "a very narrow staircase into the room, from whence we could see the fountains play, and Rastea sat by my side trying to speak a word or two of English. At last he accomplished a sentence, saying to me, while looking at my shawl, 'Your honour have on a very fine cloth.'"

Another place near Waee is *Manoveily*, the residence of the widow of Nana Furnawees, the able

minister of the Peishwa. He died in 1800. When visited by Lady Falkland a few years ago she still, though a comparatively old woman, retained traces of her former beauty, for which she was remarkable. She had in her possession some political letters written to her by General Wellesley in 1804, of which she was very proud. In one of them he offers, on the part of Government, to guarantee her safety and an annual pension of 12,000 rupees, which she then enjoyed.

*Dom*, a small village, five miles from Waee, has a handsome temple, in the court-yard of which is a black marble pillar of Siva, five feet high, ornamented with his five heads and five twisted snakes. The idols here are of white marble. In the middle of the court is a large stone basin, carved round its edge with the mystic lotus leaf. A stone pedestal supports a black tortoise, on the back of which rests the sacred bull, under a canopy. On the roof of this canopy stands a small temple painted in colours.

A remarkable *Banias tree*, at a distance of eight miles from Waee, in a valley under Wyratghur mountain, deserves a visit. It covers an area of 3½ acres. It is one of the largest and most perfect on this side of India. "The shade of this magnificent tree was so complete that I could sit in the middle of the day without any covering on my head. It was of such a size that separate picnic parties might take place under it, and not interfere with each other. There are countless avenues, or rather aisles, like those of a church, the pale grey stems being the columns, which, as the sun fell upon them, glittered in parts like silver. Here and there were little recesses, like chapels, where the roots from the boughs formed themselves into delicate clustering pillars, up and down which little squirrels were chasing each other, while large monkeys were jumping from bough to bough, the boughs cracking and creaking as if both monkeys and boughs would fall on my head. It is so regular, internally, as to look at a distance like a gigantic mushroom; but in every other respect it is beautiful—whether in the heat of the noonday or in the dark night, when the servants and camp-followers have lighted their watch-fires; or, perhaps most of all, when a bright moonlight struggles through some of the few openings in the leafy canopy. I really did not wonder at its being regarded by the simple villagers as a deity."

Many of the villages and temples on the road to Poona stand in the midst of pipul and banyan trees, which are held to be sacred, and are peopled by enormous monkeys, birds, &c.

Continuing our route from Mahabuleshwar, we proceed along a good wide cart-road, intersected by several bridged streams, and we soon enter

THE SATTARA DISTRICT (Route 62); then descend the Kooroolshee Ghat, 6½, which is three miles long, and practicable for carts, or else along a new road, which is about 2½ miles longer, but having an easier slope; and we soon reach *Kaigurh*, 3½, standing on the Yena river; encamping ground, but

which becomes swampy in the monsoon; thence pass on to § *Maira*, 5½; bazaar; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, N.E.; § *Chichnee*, 5½; *Kunnaira*, 1½; encamping ground, which becomes swampy in the monsoon; thence pass \**Koondra*, 3½; and 2½ miles brings us to the CANTONMENT OF *SATTARA* (Route 62).

## THE SEA ROUTE.

Proceed S. during the month of February to the middle of May.

Leave *Bombay* (Route 1) by a bunder boat, in the evening, so that the traveller may, after a passage of 12 to 24 hours, reach the sea-port town of

### § BANKOTE (Bancote), 68 miles S.

Territory, *Rutnagherry*. Civil Authority, Collector at *Rutnagherry*; Bazaar; bunder boats; haven small. Fort *Victoria*, situated on a lofty, barren, red-coloured hill in the S. *Harris* hill stands on the left. Anchorage close to the fort, with five fathoms of water. Thence proceed, per boat, at 11 o'clock, when the sea breeze prevails, for 30 miles up the river *Savitree*, on which the above small haven stands, and in one or two tides we reach the town of § *Mahar* (Mhar), 5½, and thence continue our journey, *via* Route 184, to *Sattara* (Route 62).

## ROUTE 185.

Proceed E. by S.

DAPOOLEE TO SATTARA, VIA CHIPLOON AND THE KOOMBARLEE GHAT.

DISTANCE ABOUT 104½ MILES.

| ROUTE.                    | Distances of Stages. |      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                           | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Dapoolee to Wakoles ..... | 7                    | 5    |
| Boorooj .....             | 12                   | 4    |
| Chiploon .....            | 11                   | 7    |
| Koombarlee .....          | 10                   | 4    |
| Helwauk (Mendaghur) ..... | 10                   | 7    |
| Patun .....               | 13                   | 3    |
| Mulhar Pait .....         | 8                    | 1    |
| Pal .....                 | 14                   | 6    |
| Sattara .....             | 15                   | 1    |
|                           | 104                  | 6    |

Leave *Dapoolee*, and proceed along a good made road to the hamlet of \**Tulsoore* (Tulsoora), 2; thence cross three rocky nullahs, ½; pass through a thin, jungly, hilly country, cross a rugged road, difficult for carts and laden cattle, to \**Wakoles*, 4½; encamp-

ing ground; thence descend a stony, rugged, declivity to \**Pooros*, 2½; then the road becomes rocky and difficult; pass \**Chakroolee* (Sakrool), 2½; and 3½ miles beyond brings us to the town of

§ *KHEIR* (Route 182); then cross the \**Jughooree* river, 150 yards wide, fordable at low water, and proceed up a steep, rugged ascent, to \**Posta*, ½; pass \**Boorooj*, 3½; encamping ground; thence the road becomes bad; cross the *Pururam* (Purum) Ghat, 10½, here 800 yards long, paved and steep, the descent of which is not only slippery, but extremely dangerous for cattle; thence cross the *Wasushee* river, ¼ (Route 182), which here separates into two branches, and we soon reach the south end of the town of

§ *CHIPLOON*, 1½ (Route 182); then proceed along a made road, which requires repaving, to \**Peepree*, 4½; \**Peeramba*, 3½; \**Aloora*, 1½; thence along low, swampy ground, intersected by streams, difficult to cross in the monsoon, and we soon reach § *Koombarlee* (Koombaharia), 1½; encamping ground, S. or S.E.; water from the *Wychurna* river; thence proceed to the foot of the Ghat, 2½, which is a mountain pass across the Western Ghats, traversed by a new line of road, 18 to 26 feet wide, but sadly out of repair, on the traffic across which a toll is levied; the ascent, 3½, is easy; then proceed down a deep but easy declivity of 1½ mile, on the side of

THE DECCAN (Route 5), to the village of \**Nechal*, 3; encamping ground; pass on to \**Helwauk*, standing on the *Quina* river; encamping ground; thence pass on to \**Rajalee*, 1; \**Marool*, 6½; \**Yerad*, 3; \**Katool*, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

### § PATUN.

Territory, *Deccan*. Civil Authority, Commissioner at *Sattara*. Encamping ground, situated on the *Quina* river. Bazaar. Market.

Thence along a winding footpath, through thick jungle, along the banks of that stream, ½ mile, whose bed is stony, and only passable by boats in the monsoon; which cross to \**Teerpoolee*, 1½; then recross it to *Mulhar Pait*, 5½; encamping ground S.W., with the *Quina* river flowing one mile distant. Thence along a bad road, cross the \**Woorool Khind*, 2½, to a Ghat, having an ascent of half a mile, and a descent of nearly three quarters of a mile, to \**Churregaum*, 3½; at the end of 8½ miles, we reach the town of

### § PAL.

Market. Bazaar. Encamping ground, S.E., on the left bank of the *Tarla* river, on which this place stands, which is here 170 yards broad; cross it and proceed along a bad, stony road, intersected by nullahs; pass *Pallee*, *Warre*, *Lutna Warree*, § *Padlee* (Parla), 6½; then cross a broad muddy bed nullah, 2½, to \**Achla* (Veechoola), also the \**Oormoorree* river, both of which are passed over by boats in the monsoon, to \**Chendra*, ½; thence the road leads close along the base of the hills; pass the rugged \**Koorool*

*Khind*, 2½; to \**Golowdee Kolowree*, 2½; and ¾ mile further brings us to the RESIDENCY OF SATTARA (Route 62).

## ROUTE 186.

Proceed S.E. by E.

DAPOOLEE TO KALUDGHEE,  
VIA KOOMBARLEE GHAT, KURRAR, AND  
MERUJ.

DISTANCE 218½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                                | Distances<br>of<br>Stages. |      |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|------|
|                                        | Miles.                     | Fur. |
| Dapoolee to Kurrar, via Route 185 .... | 89                         | 3    |
| Serowlee .....                         | 9                          | 3    |
| Koondul .....                          | 11                         | 3    |
| Wassagra .....                         | 13                         | 7    |
| Meeruj .....                           | 14                         | 3    |
| Mungsolee .....                        | 15                         | 2    |
| Mahalinjapoor, via Route 164 .....     | 33                         | 2    |
| Kaludghee, via Route 163 .....         | 31                         | 3    |
|                                        | 218                        | 2    |

Leave *Dapoolee* (Route 179), and proceed, via Route 185, to *Kurrar* (Route 185), 89½; thence along a very good road, to \**Karow*, 3½; \**Wargaum*, 2½; \**Serowlee*, 3½; thence across a rocky, barren country, to \**Koondul*, 11½; and we soon enter

THE DECCAN (Route 5), and also

THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE (Route 80); then traverse a good cart-road to \**Pulloo*, 3½; \**Yul-lavee* (Yellowree), 4½; \**Wassagra*, 5½, situated on the right bank of the *Ferla* river, which cross, and pass on to *Kurnal*, 3½; and 3½ miles farther brings us into

## THE SANGLE MAHRATTA JAGHIRE,

Which is situated in lat. 17° 28', long. 75° 20'; has a revenue of £46,800, and was governed by Chintanum Row, whose *undeviating attachment* and fidelity to the E.I.C. caused them to present that prince with a superb sword. He died in 1846, and his territory is governed by the British until his heir, who is a member of the Putwardun family, attains majority; and we soon reach the town of

## § SANGLEE.

Territory, Sanglee Jaghire. Civil Authority, Collector at Belgaum. Bazaar. Fort, small, but compact.

This place, the capital of the Jaghire, stands on the left bank of the *Kristna* range. There is also another route on the right bank, via *Borgaum* and *Wulna*, crossing the above stream opposite *Meeruj*; but that road is not so good as the one herewith described.

Thence proceed along our journey, and we soon enter

## THE MEERUJ JAGHIRE.

Then pass on to the town of *Meeruj*; \**Mysaul*, 6, standing ½ mile from the river *Kristna*, on whose banks there is good encamping ground, W.; pass

*Murwarra* (Kiwari), 2½; \**Mungsolee*, 6½; \**Mahalingapoor*, 3½, via Route 164; and thence proceed, via Route 163, to *Kaludgee*, 31½ miles (Route 163),

## ROUTE 187.

Proceed S.E.

DAPOOLEE TO KOLAPOOR, VIA CHIPLOON  
AND THE KOOMBARLEE GHAT.

DISTANCE 127½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                                | Distances<br>of<br>Stages. |      |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|------|
|                                        | Miles.                     | Fur. |
| Dapoolee to Patun, via Route 185 ..... | 66                         | 6    |
| Tambow .....                           | 14                         | 6    |
| Nandgaum .....                         | 9                          | 0    |
| Buttee Sirala .....                    | 14                         | 3    |
| Kolapoor .....                         | 22                         | 5    |
|                                        | 127                        | 4    |

Leaving *Dapoolee* (Route 179), proceed, via Route 185, to \**Patun* (Route 185); thence along a good road, skirting the bank of the *Quina* river, ¾ mile, whose bed here is stony, and crossed by ford in the dry, but by boat in the rainy season; pass on to \**Teerpole*, 1½; \**Chopordee*, 1½; cross the *Morna* river, 1, here 50 yds. broad, to \**Soungad*, 1; \**Papta*, 1½; \**Gorda*, or *Gurouira*, 2½; \**Sajooree*, 2½; \**Tambow*, 2½; encamping ground N.W. and N. The road now becomes circuitous, uneven, and rocky, leading through an open country to \**Keerna* (Kerpa), 1½; cross the *Wang* river, ¾; to \**Ena*, 1½; thence pass over the \**Main* river, 3½, to \**Nandgaum*, ¼ mile; encamping ground N. of that stream; thence the road is rugged and hilly, leading across an open and hilly district; pass \**Serpa*, 3½; \**Bamboora*, 3½; \**Kurmulla*, 3½; \**Buttee Sirala*, 4½; and then proceed to the Pudmulla Gate of *Kolapoor*, 22½ miles.

## ROUTE 188.

Proceed N.E.

DAPOOLEE TO POONA, VIA WURDA (WUR-  
RUNDA) AND KATROOZ GHATS AND  
BHORE.

DISTANCE 94½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                                 | Distances<br>of<br>Stages. |      |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------|------|
|                                         | Miles.                     | Fur. |
| Dapoolee to Mhar (Mahar), via Route 179 | 32                         | 0    |
| Wurda (Wurrunda) .....                  | 11                         | 1    |
| Heerdoos .....                          | 10                         | 2    |
| Bhore .....                             | 13                         | 3    |
| Yelloo .....                            | 16                         | 0½   |
| Poona (Punah) .....                     | 12                         | 0    |
|                                         | 94                         | 6½   |

Leave *Dapoolee* (Route 179), and proceed, via Route 179, to \**Mhar* (Mahar), 32; thence along a good road; pass \**Deerwarree*, 6½; *Wurda* (Wurrunda), 4½, standing on the *Kal* river; encamping ground

in a mango grove; then the road becomes bad, and we soon commence the *Ascent of the Ghat*, 1½, which extends to *Omurda-cha-Tulla*; pass a few huts, 2½, on the table land *Bhore Paida*, at the summit of the first ascent (*water scarce*); then proceed along for ½ mile up a very steep ascent, difficult for cattle; pass along a *bad* road leading over hills, through narrow, rocky Passes, full of turnings and ascents, much more difficult to traverse than those of the Ghats, which is *lower* here than at any other part of the range; pass the *Stone Fountain*, 3½, from which the *Neera* river takes its rise, and we soon reach \**Heerdoos*, 2½; encamping ground on the banks of that river; then cross that stream at several places, and at the close of 13½ miles we arrive at the town of

### § BHORE.

Territory, Deccan. District, Sattara. Civil Authority, Collector at Sattara. Encamping ground S. S. E. or N. N. W., on rising ground. Bazaar. Dhurmsalla on the S. bank of the *Neera* river. Well paved. Thence along a rugged road, intersected by streams; pass \**Bhadpur*, 1½, standing on the *Kailowda* river; \**Nurra*, 1, at the foot of the *Mohoree Khind*, which is steep and difficult in its descent; \**Hulwa*, 2½; \**Mohoree*; cross a nullah, as also the \**Goniarree* river; \**Nidham*, 1; thence the hills approach close to the left; \**Malligum*, ½; cross the \**Seogunga* river to *Seerree*, 4½; branch road from thence to the \**Kamatkee Ghat* and *Wae*; pass on to \**Yelloo*, 3½; encamping ground in a mango grove; Dhurmsalla; thence along a good road to the ascent of the \**Katrooz Ghat*, 1½, which is short and easy; after which we soon reach the table land, and then proceed down a declivity, the road along which, although made by the Indian Government, is rather difficult for carts; pass \**Katroozwarree*, 4½; \**Katrooz*, 1½; tank large, with a good supply of water, from which an aqueduct is constructed to Poona; pass *Beebeewarree*, 2; pass the European burial ground, and at the close of 3½ miles we enter the town of

† = \$ POONA (Route 177).

### ROUTE 189.

DAPOOLEE TO POONA, VIA THE BHOPA GHAT.

DISTANCE 84½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                            | Distances of Stages. |      |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                    | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Dapoollee to Lutwan, via Route 179 | 18                   | 6    |
| Poladpoor                          | 10                   | 4½   |
| Bawee                              | 10                   | 2    |
| Seotur                             | 8                    | 5    |
| Kooroonjee                         | 10                   | 5    |
| Sewapoor                           | 10                   | 6    |
| Yelloo                             | 12                   | 0    |
| Poona, via Route 188               | 2                    | 5½   |
|                                    | 84                   | 1½   |

Leaving Dapoollee (Route 179), we proceed, via Route 179, to \$Lutwan, 18½ (Route 179); thence along a very

bad road, leading to the foot of the ascent of the \**Karia Khind*, ½, which ascend; then down a declivity of ¼ mile; pass \**Koomda* (Koomarda), 1½; \**Nagaumwarree*, 4½; thence proceed to the commencement of the \**Rajolee Ghat*, 1½; then up an ascent of 5½ miles, down a declivity of ¼ mile, to \**Katwee* (Katakullee), 1½; \$*Poladpoor* (Poladpur), 1½, travellers' bungalow; bazaar; thence along a good road, across a hilly, jungly district; cross the *Surusvutte* river, ½, which is here 100 yards broad, with stony bed, to *Tooroomba*, ½, situated on that stream; pass \**Awara*, 2½; *Sowad*, ½; \**Kumungoola*, ½; \**Matwan*, ½; thence cross the *Baloo* river to \**Bawee*, 2½; encamping ground N.E.; thence pass along a rugged and stony road to \**Bourusgaum*, 2½; \**Wurrund*, 2; \**Koomburkond*, ½; thence across a hilly, thin jungly country, to an ascent, 1½, and we soon reach the *Table Land*; then down a declivity to \**Seotur*, 2½; encamping ground S.W.; thence proceed to the foot of the \**Biopa Ghat*, 1½, which is not difficult for laden cattle, and we soon arrive at the *Summit*, 1½; then pass down an easy ascent of 300 yards, and we then enter

THE DECCAN (Route 5); thence cross two rivers, and pass through dense jungle, to \**Kooroonjee* 8; now the road improves to \**Kamra*, 1½; \**Kurrundee*, 1½; then proceed up a very easy ascent of ½ mile, practicable for cattle; thence the road becomes rugged and difficult; cross a river, 1½; to *Kurunjoona* 1½; to *Borowlee*; pass across a country cultivated, near the hills, to the commencement of the *Koos Khind*, 1½, which has an ascent of ½ mile, and an easy descent of ¼ mile; pass *Sewapoor*, 3½; *Yelloo*, 2½; and thence proceed, via Route 188, to † = \$ POONA (Route 177).

### ROUTE 190.

The best Route for carts is No. 188.

Proceed S. by W.

POONA TO MAHABULESHWUR, VIA THE KATROOZ, KAMATKEE, AND TAEAE GHATS.

DISTANCE 70½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                        | Distances of Stages. |      |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Poona to Yelloo, via Route 188 | 12                   | 0    |
| Kikwee                         | 13                   | 3½   |
| Kundala                        | 11                   | 3    |
| Wace (Travellers' bungalow)    | 13                   | 6    |
| Chicklee                       | 8                    | 5    |
| Malcolm Pait Mahabuleshwur     | 11                   | 4½   |
|                                | 70                   | 6    |

Leaving Poona (Route 177), we proceed, via Route 188, to \$Yelloo (Route 188); thence along a good cattle road, practicable for carts, but rather muddy in the rains, to \**Seerree*, 3½, situated on the \**Seogunga* river, 7; thence to \**Kapool* (Kapurhole), situated on a broad nullah, which is always full; pass on to \$Kikwee, situated on the *Neera* river, on the left bank of which there is encamping ground; Dhurmsalla; thence pass \**Panda*, 3; cross the

*Neera* river, which here is broad, rocky, and shallow, to *Serwal*, 1½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; and 6½ miles brings us to = *Kundala* (Khandalla), 6½ (Route 176); thence along a good road to the ascent of the *Kamatkee Ghat*, 3; which is here bad, steep, paved, and only passable for cattle, and 1 mile brings us to the bottom; thence pass on to \**Yella*, 1½; \**Kinjal*, 2½; \**Sindoorjun*, 3½; and we soon reach the town of

§ *WAEK* (Route 5); thence along a good road, pass \**Teskurcannee*, 3½; \**Chitkee*, 4½; thence proceed to the steep and difficult ascent of the \**Tae Ghaut*, ½; and 1½ mile brings us to the \**Summit*, 1½, where there is encamping ground; and 9½ miles beyond brings us to *Malcolm Pail*, or *Mahabuleshwar Village* (Route 184).

## ROUTE 192.

This *direct* Route should only be followed by Travellers who have but very little baggage.

DAPOOLEE TO SATTARA, VIA THE AMBOLEE AND KOAL GHAT.

DISTANCE 65½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                               | Distances of Stages. |      |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                       | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Dapoolie to Kheir, via Route 185..... | 15                   | 7    |
| Ambolee .....                         | 10                   | 2    |
| Wulwun .....                          | 5                    | 4    |
| Bamnolee .....                        | 13                   | 0    |
| Tamba .....                           | 6                    | 6    |
| Sattara .....                         | 14                   | 0    |
|                                       | 65                   | 3    |

Leave *Dapoolie* (Route 179); proceed, *via* Route 185, to *Kheir* (Route 182); thence along a very bad road, across a rocky country, intersected by difficult nullahs; we then cross the \**Choorur* river, here 70 yds. broad, with rocky bed, and fordable in the dry season; pass the hamlets of \**Sakewullee*, \**Kooroshee*; then cross the *Jugbooree* river, here 150 yds. broad, and difficult to ford in the monsoon; thence pass \**Jukuri*, \**Monee*, \**Dewguri*, \**Maloonga*, \**Oormoorree*, and \**Ambolee*, 10½; proceed to the foot of *Ambolee Ghat*, the road across which is half paved, rocky, with rough steps, steep, difficult, rugged, and circuitous, and as we approach the summit, only bare rock; cattle, but especially horses, must be led most carefully, owing to the steps and sheet of rock; we then reach the top, §, which is 1,917 feet high; there is no descent as we enter

THE DECCAN (Route 5), and

THE SATTARA COLLECTORATE (Route 62); thence proceed to \**Wulwan*, 3½; pass along a good road to \**Aram*, \**Maloonga*, \**Mohurree*, 4; then cross the \**Kandotee* river, ½, which is narrow and rocky, and about 1½ mile, re-cross it by a good gravelly ford, at which place it is 30 yds. broad; then pass *Koosa-poor*, 2½, standing on the right, the river flowing near the road; hills are seen close to the left; then cross 2 dry nullahs, as also the *Quina* river, here 62 yds. broad, with gravelly bed, and about 18 inches of water in it during February. The road now

becomes very rugged and stony to § *Bamnolee*, 1½, standing on the above river; market weekly; thence along a rugged, jungly valley, and we soon begin the steep, rocky, and winding ascent of the *Koal Ghat*, 1½, which is impassable for carts; thence along good level ground for ¼ mile to the *Descent*, which is about 2½ miles; pass \**Tamba*, 5½, standing on the *Quina* river; encamping ground, W.; thence along a rocky, stony, difficult road, intersected by many rocky bed nullahs, all of which are dry in November, but difficult to pass in the monsoon; pass \**Kullee*, 1½; \**Kaiyla*, 2½, standing on a broad rocky nullah; thence cross a wet nullah to *Kumaira*, 3½, situated on the *Faina* river, and 6½ miles brings us to the

CANTONMENT OF SATTARA (Route 62).

## ROUTE 193.

DAPOOLEE TO SATTARA, VIA CHIPLOON, THE TEWRA, AND OOSARLEE GHATS.

DISTANCE 76½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                                | Distances of Stages. |      |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                        | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Dapoolie to Chiploon, via Route 185 .. | 32                   | 0    |
| Walootee .....                         | 6                    | 0    |
| Tewra Temple .....                     | 7                    | 7    |
| Maldeo .....                           | 5                    | 6    |
| Neetral .....                          | 12                   | 6    |
| Sattara .....                          | 12                   | 1    |
|                                        | 76                   | 4    |

Leave *Dapoolie* (Route 179), and proceed, *via* Route 185, to § *Chiploon*, 32 (Route 185); thence pass along a good road to \**Kairda*, 1½; then cross the river, 1½, here 20 yds. broad; also the *Wychurna* river, at no less than five different places, which stream is here 150 yds. wide, with a pebbly bottom, containing water until February, and we soon reach \**Walootee*, 2½; encamping ground, ½ mile E. of the village; thence along a level road between jungly hills, near the road at various parts; pass a \**nullah*, 2½; \**Dadur*, ½; \**Kasoor*, 1; \**Abulla*; thence proceed up a rocky jungly ascent, about 1½ mile, and we soon reach \**Tewra Temple*, 3½; cross a nullah; thence the road leads along the banks of the \**Wychurna* river, which cross, and we enter

THE DECCAN (Route 5), also

THE SATTARA COLLECTORATE (Route 62); the road now becomes bad until we cross the *Wychurna* river, 1½, situated at the foot of the *Tewra Ghat*, 1½; the road up which is extremely bad, owing to the quantity of sheet-rock, sharp turns, and the intersection of a nullah, which is crossed at no less than 4 different places, and is totally impassable for carts, but much traversed by cattle, and we soon reach the *Summit*, 2½; from whence pass through much jungle, to \**Maldeo*, 4; proceed along a bad road to \**Takoolie*, 2½, with lofty hills on both sides of the road, densely covered with jungle; cross the \**Quina* river, ½, by a gravelly knee-deep ford, and we soon arrive at the base of the *Oosarlee Ghat*, 4, many parts of which are steep, narrow, and stony, with

occasional level spots, which lead to the *Summit*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence down a steep, rocky, but easy *Descent*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , passable for laden cattle; proceed to the *Bottom*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond brings us to \**Neetrul*; pass on to \**Parlee*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross a hilly ridge, and at the end of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles, we reach the

CANTONMENT OF SATTARA (Route 62).

## ROUTE 194.

Proceed E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.

DAPOOLEE TO SHOLAPOOR, VIA KOOMBARLEE GHAT, POOSASOWLEE, AND PUNDERPOOR.

DISTANCE 218 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

| ROUTES.                                 | Distances of Stages. |                 |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
|                                         | Miles.               | Fur.            |
| Dapoollee to Mulhar Pait, via Route 185 | 74                   | 7               |
| Wurdoollee                              | 10                   | 5               |
| Poosasowlee                             | 14                   | 0               |
| Morala                                  | 13                   | 0               |
| Pawur Peepree                           | 15                   | 2               |
| Owlye                                   | 12                   | 6               |
| Katful                                  | 12                   | 6               |
| Soka                                    | 15                   | 0               |
| Punderpoor                              | 10                   | 1               |
| Taklee                                  | 14                   | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Peepree                                 | 11                   | 2               |
| Sholapoor (Sholapur)                    | 14                   | 3               |
|                                         | 218                  | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Leave Dapoollee (Route 179); we proceed, via Route 185, to \**Mulhar Pait*,  $74\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 185); thence along a very bad road, through a jungly country, to \**Oomraz*,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the right bank of the *Kristna* river, which is broad in October and 2 feet deep; cross it, and thence a circuitous route leads to Poosasawlee, via *Kootee*, crossing the *Kristna* river to *Kowta*; then passing *Kairawarree*, *Kelgaum Padlee*, and the *Nagjeeree Khind*. Continuing our route, we pass \**Wurdoollee*; proceed through a rugged, hilly district, to the town of

### § POOSASAWLEE (Poosawulgee).

Territory, Deccan. District, Sattara. Civil Authority, Collector at Sattara. Bazaar. Market on Thursdays. Houses 350. Position: It stands on the *Nandee* river.

Then proceed through an open country; pass \**Peerachawarree*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; situated on the above stream; which cross to \**Booshungurh*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , with its small hill fort; pass \**Holagaum*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; §*Nimsir*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; §*Morala*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the *Yairla* river, which cross, as also 4 nullahs to §*Mayunee* (Mhinee),  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , situated on the above stream; thence proceed to \**Kuledhon*,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; descend that bad, and, for carts, difficult *Ghat*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , to \**Paur Peepree*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; then proceed along a rugged road, through a hilly country; ascend a short but difficult *Ghat*,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass §*Neembora*,  $2$ ; \**Kalavarree*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Owlye* (Owlee),  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence the road becomes good, leading through a hilly district to *Wetulwarree*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the *Maun* river, a flowing stream

with 3 feet of water, to §*Kowaspoor*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Katfel*,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the \**Kazul* river; *Chota Mohode*,  $4$ ; §*Burra Mohode*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the \**Maun* river by a good ford to \**Soka* (Souka),  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground; pass on to \**Kortee*,  $4$ ; \**Taklee*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; and at the end of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles we reach the town of

§*PUNDERPOOR* (Route 194), standing on the *Bheema* river, here 300 yds. wide, fordable from December to June, but at other periods crossed by a good ferry boat; cross that stream, and we enter

THE SHOLAPOOR COLLECTORATE (Route 50); then pass on to \**Daigum*,  $4$ ; cross a *quicksand* nullah,  $2$ , the above river flowing to the right, to \**Soosta*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the left bank of that stream; thence cross 5 deep, muddy nullahs (in the monsoon a detour of 2 miles must be made so as to avoid them, in which place we pass *Chicholee*), to \**Taklee*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , a cultivated district; pass \**Wurkota*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; after which it becomes very heavy to \**Baboolgaum* (Sajj),  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Koorool*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence across a stony, barren, and undulating country; cross 5 muddy and difficult nullahs, to \**Peepree*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence the road is good, but intersected by muddy nullahs; pass over rising ground,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then descend to a plain; pass on to *Singwee*; cross the *Seena* river, which is 100 yds. wide, and, in the monsoon, by a flying bridge, to *Teera*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass on to *Basunna Temple*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Daigum*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross 4 muddy nullahs, and at the close of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles we enter the town of

§*SHOLAPOOR* (Route 63).

## ROUTE 195.

Proceed S.E. by S.

During December this Route, together with No. 179, forms the principal line of communication from N. to S., through the Southern Konkan, but is quite impassable for carts.

DAPOOLEE TO VINGORLA, VIA CHIPLOON, SUNGUMESHWUR, AND LANJA.

DISTANCE 170 MILES.

| ROUTES.                              | Distances of Stages. |      |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                      | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Dapoollee to Chiploon, via Route 185 | 32                   | 0    |
| Dhywul                               | 8                    | 6    |
| Arolee                               | 10                   | 2    |
| Sungumeshwur (N end)                 | 10                   | 1    |
| Dewrook                              | 12                   | 2    |
| Dabool                               | 10                   | 4    |
| Lanja                                | 9                    | 1    |
| Soondul                              | 14                   | 1    |
| Teetowlee                            | 10                   | 5    |
| Kasurda                              | 6                    | 0    |
| Assamut (Kulmat)                     | 12                   | 2    |
| Tulgaum (Teelgaum)                   | 11                   | 6    |
| Nerool                               | 9                    | 2    |
| Vingorla                             | 13                   | 2    |
|                                      | 170                  | 0    |

Leave Dapoollee (Route 177), and proceed, via Route 185, to §*Chiploon* (Route 185); thence along a good road, with two steep and long ascents from the Chiploon plain, pass \**Kupsahwarree*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence cross

the *Seenyee* river; \**Kalowra*, 2½; \**Kalowrawarree*, 1½; to \**Dhywul*, 1½; encamping ground; thence along a good road, cross the \**Kapee* river, ½, to \**Mandkee*, 1½; \**Pahon*, 1½; then cross a small but not difficult Ghat to \**Kotra*; thence cross the *Gud* river, 1½, here 140 yds. wide, with stony bed, crossed by boat in the monsoon, to \**Arolee*, 1½; thence along a bad road, through a jungly country, pass a *Khind*, 1½; thence cross two steep ascents to \**Kuddaree*, 2½, where a few provisions are obtainable; \**Rajawarree*, 2; \**Dhamee*, 1½; and we soon reach the W. end of the town of

### §SUNGUMESHWUR, 2½ miles.

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. District, Southern Konkan. Civil Authority, Collector at Rutnagherry. Encamping ground N. and E. Bazaar. Market weekly.

Boats of 50 candles come up to the place at spring tides.

POSITION.—It stands on the *Shastree* river, a little below its junction with *Jyghur* river, is a place of great trade, and communicates with the Dekkan by the Amba and Koombaree Ghat.

Thence proceed to the *Bunder*, 1½, at the S. end of the town; then cross the *Shastree* river, which is fordable except during the monsoon, when a boat plies. We now proceed along a rugged, rocky road to \**Kovilai*, ½; cross the \**Sonnee* river, ½, to \**Kurmulla*, ½, situated to the right of the road; pass over a level plain, through an avenue of Mango trees, to \**Koozombda*, 2½; \**Sudawlee* (Tudowlee), 2½, both standing to the right; pass \**Deewrook*, 3½; encamping ground N. on high land; thence the road becomes rocky and jungly; after ½ mile pass \**Moorapoor*, 2½; \**Wanjia*, 1½; \**Mordu*, 2½; \**Saknopa*, ½; thence along a hilly jungly district, cross the \**Kallee* river, ½, to \**Daboolia*, 3½; encamping ground; it stands on the road between Rutnagherry (39 miles W.) and the Amba Ghat; thence pass along a hill; cross the \**Koorchoom* river, 2, which is 70 yds. broad, with stony bed, to *Koorchoom*, ½, and we soon reach \**Aaga*, 2½; thence cross \**Dooddea* river, 2½, here 50 yds. broad, with stony bed, and good ford, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

### §LANJA (Lanje).

District, Rutnagherry. Civil Authority, Collector at Rutnagherry. Encamping Ground. Bazaar.

Dawks to Rutnagherry, 23 miles.

Thence proceed to a short steep Ghat, after which the road becomes bad and confined; pass \**Wataid*, 5½, standing on the *Moochkoon* river, which cross to \**Yellowda*, 1½, standing on the left bank; encamping ground S.; thence along a stony, jungly road; pass \**Watool*, 1½; \**Tewarra*, 1½; cross the *Jara* (Sookan) river, here 30 yds. broad, and debouches 30 miles W. by S. at *Eswanturgur*, and we soon reach \**Soodnal*, 1½; encamping ground E. or W. in the fields; thence along a rocky and rugged yet tolerable road, to \**Rutoulee*, 1½; pass \**Tuolsoula*, 1½; \**Kailrud*, 6; \**Tealoulee*, 1½; cross the *Kanwee* river, 1½, which is

here 60 yds. wide, with stony bed, and fordable, and crossed by boats in the rains. This stream passes *Kareeputtum*, and debouches at *Viziadroog*. Thence along an uneven road, pass across two small Ghats to \**Nandawarra*, 4½; thence proceed to \**Shasura*, ½; encamping ground W.; then cross the \**Seo* river, 2½, here 90 yds. broad, with steep banks and stony bed, fordable in the dry season, but passable by boats in the monsoon. Thence proceed along a winding path, through confined, and then open country to \**Naukyaum*, 2½; cross the *Nad* river, 6½, here 80 yds. broad, with steep banks and stony bed, impassable in the rains, when it is crossed by a boat, and we soon reach \**Asseamut* (Kulmut); encamping ground; then cross the *Gud* (Mussoora) river, here 110 yds. broad, with stony bed, fordable in the dry season, but passable by boat in the monsoon, and which stream debouches at *Bhurthur*, to the N. of Malwan. Thence along a narrow, winding, jungly road, leading between lofty hills; pass \**Wassuryaum*; cross the *Kussal* river, and proceed along a level district to \**Teelgaum* (Tulgaum); bazaar; encamping ground W.; thence along a narrow, jungly road to *Gorat*, ½, and we soon reach \**Kutta*, 2½, standing amidst much cultivation; encamping ground; bazaar; travellers' bungalow; thence we pass over some swampy ground to \**Pandoor*, 2½; \**Ka-sai*, 2½; \**Neerool*, ½; all prettily situated amidst cocoa-nut and other trees; thence along a good road, but rather rocky in some parts, descend a small paved nullah; pass \**Jugulwarree*, 3½; \**Wurora* (Warawara), 2½; \**Nutt*, 4½; and 3 miles beyond stand the

CANTONMENTS OF VINGORLA (Vengurla, Route 81).

## ROUTE 196.

Proceed N.N.E.

DEESA TO ABOO.

DISTANCE 49½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                           | Distances of Stages. |      |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                   | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Deesa to Donpoora .....           | 9                    | 1    |
| Pantawarra .....                  | 10                   | 10   |
| Muddar .....                      | 6                    | 7    |
| Reodur .....                      | 10                   | 1    |
| Andra .....                       | 8                    | 6    |
| Nukkee Talao, on Mount Aboo ..... | 4                    | 7½   |
|                                   | 49                   | 6½   |

Leave †† Deesa (Route 83), and proceed along a level road to \**Rampoora*, 3½; then cross the \**Bunnass* river, here 1 mile broad, but having a small stream; pass \**Burt*, a Coolie village, standing on the *Seep* river, which falls into the *Bunnass*, and an excellent well; pass \**Donpoora*, 2½; encamping ground S. of E. under some low hills; Territory, Goojerat, Civil Authority, Political Agent at Palhanpoor. \**Gura*, 1½; \**Koochawara*, 5½; travellers' bungalow; \**Pantawarra*; encamping ground N.W. on a plain; soon after which we enter

THE SEEROHEE (SEEROOEE) DISTRICT.—(Route 32). Thence pass on across a cultivated country, in-

terspersed with jungle, to *Oorket*, 2; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Seerohee; \* *Goondree*, 3½; § *Mud-dar*, 1½; bazaar; houses, 400; travellers' bungalow beneath a curious cluster of *granite boulders*; encamping ground, 1½ mile distant, on the banks of a flowing *Stream*, 1½, which cross, and proceed to *Wangda* (Muggreewara), 2½; *Yurman*, 2; then cross 5 narrow, shallow streams, flowing through low grounds; pass § *Reodur*; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground S.E. and N.E.; thence cross a \**nullah*, 1½, with date trees close to it. Proceed through dense jungle, cross the *Seep* river, here 487 yds. wide, with low banks, dry in March, with gravelly bed, and flowing through a district partially covered with cypress; pass \**Loonol*, 1½; \**Dum-man*, 2½; § *Anadra*, 2½; travellers' bungalow, erected by *private subscription*; encamping ground E., standing in a well cultivated spot; thence along a road lined with beautiful large forest trees, leading through bamboo jungle and underwood; then commence the steep ascent of the mountain, passable for laden cattle only, during which journey water is obtainable at 4 different places; pass *Nukkee Talao*, a most lovely lake of clear fresh water, full all the year round, situated to the right, and at the close of 4½ miles we reach

§ MOUNT ABOO (ABU), Route 32.

## ROUTE 197.

Proceed S. by E.

DEESA TO CAMBAY (KHAMBAYAT), VIA AHMEDABAD AND KAIRA.

DISTANCE 154½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                              | Distances of Stages. |      |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                      | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Deesa to Ahmedabad via Route 38..... | 94                   | 1    |
| Dewa (Deywa), via Route 50.....      | 35                   | 4½   |
| Nar.....                             | 10                   | 2    |
| Cambay (Khambayat, Kumbayut).....    | 14                   | 6½   |
|                                      | 154                  | 6    |

Leave †§*Deesa* (Route 38), and proceed, via Route 38, to †§*Ahmedabad* (Route 4).

*Public Establishments*.—Cotton experiments, superintendent, Mr. Charles Daley. Nek Mamdar Sukhavuttee Bahadoor Shetani Hurcooverbae, girls' school. Rao Bahadoor Muggunbhal Kurumchund, girls' school. Gujarati Vernacular Society. Ahmedabad's Student Society. Heemabhai Institute (Ahmedabad Native Library).

And thence proceed via Route 50, to *Dewa* (Dehwa), 33½; then pass along a heavy, level, confined road, to \**Dubbaw*, 2½; §*Sojeentra*, 2½; Civil Authority, Collector at Kaira; travellers' bungalow; bazaar; wells; tanks; houses, 800; shops, 50; here the country is flat, and frequently flooded in the monsoon; pass \**Rojan*, 3½; §*Nar*, 1½; encamp in fields to the N.W.; thence pass on to *Ramole* (Ramnoullee), 2; \**Hurriana*, 4½; \**Syma* (Saima), with its wells and tank; \**Kalee Tulloorree*, 2½, with

wells and tank; \**Kasaree*, 1½; \**Akbarpoor*, 1½; encamping ground; and 1½ mile brings us to the N. gate of Cambay; thence along a circuitous road for ½ mile to the *Old British Factory*, on the S. face, now converted into a travellers' bungalow, (Route 6).

## ROUTE 198.

Proceed S.W. by S.

DEESA TO RAJKOTE, VIA PUTTUN, VEER-UMGAUM, AND WUDWAN.

DISTANCE 184½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                    | Distances of Stages. |      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                            | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Deesa to Asra.....         | 7                    | 0    |
| Wagrole.....               | 12                   | 1    |
| Puttun, N. Gate.....       | 9                    | 6½   |
| Chandsumma.....            | 10                   | 0    |
| Kalree.....                | 15                   | 1    |
| Chunyar.....               | 14                   | 5½   |
| Veerumgaum.....            | 14                   | 7    |
| Vitalgurb.....             | 10                   | 6    |
| Lugtur.....                | 14                   | 0    |
| Wudwan.....                | 11                   | 0    |
| Rajkote, via Route 17..... | 65                   | 3    |
|                            | 184                  | 6    |

Leave the *Camp near Deesa* (Route 38), and proceed along a heavy cart-road, through dense jungle; pass the Gossain village of \**Rajpoor*, 1½; standing on the right bank of the *Bunnass* river, here 700 yds. wide, with sandy bed, high banks, and small stream; pass through its bed to the N. gate of the town of †§*Deesa* (Route 33); thence proceed through the city, then along a grassy brushwood district to \**Asra*; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Palhanpoor; encamping ground, standing amidst dense jungle, with slight cultivation near it. If the traveller proceed, via the Route along the bed of the *Bunnass* river from Deesa, ½ mile may be saved; continuing our journey we proceed along a good road, through much grass and open jungle, pass *Nowagaum*, 1½; here water is very scarce; \**Koeta*, 4½; \**Juggal*, 2½; §*Wagrole*, 3½, situated in a jungle district; encamping ground bad; then pass *Uggur*, 5½; encamping ground in fields; and 4½ miles beyond brings us to the N. or Deesa gate of the town of

## § PUTTUN (Anhulwar Puttun).

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda; Political Superintendent at Palhanpoor. Telegraph Station at Baroda. Bazaar. Population, 30,000.

*ATTRACTIVE*.—The ruins of the ancient capital of Guzerat, the walls of which form an irregular trapezium of 6 miles.

*Fortifications*.—The stone wall, which encloses the present town, is constructed from the ruins of the temples, palaces, and fountains of the old town.

*MANUFACTURES*.—Beautiful silk and cotton weav-

ing, swords, spears, and light pottery, the demand for all being considerable.

This town stands on the *Saraswati* river, a tributary of the *Banas* river; thence proceed along a good but rather sandy road, across a low jungly country, to \**Subboosun*, 4½; \**Woorree*, 1½; \**Ropoor*, 1½; \**Chandsumma*, 1½; bazaar, \**Mullope*, 2½; \**Bamunwara*, 2½; \**Muniaree*, 3½; \**Gurial*, 2; \**Katree*, 4; encamping ground; thence we enter

THE COLLECTORATE OF AHMEDABAD (Route 4); thence proceed along a good road, to \**Dedana*, 3½; \**Sanuj*, 1½; \**Oogud*, 5½; \**Bajapoor*, 2½; §*Chunnar* (Chunyar), 1½; encamping ground N., near a small tank; forage plentiful; pass on to \**Wasna*, 2½; \**Bhandon*, 4½; \**Nailchee*, 4; and 3½ miles beyond brings us to the town of

### § VEERUNGAUM.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmedabad. Encamping ground, S.E. and W., near part of the large tank. Bazaar. Forage, plentiful. Population, 17,000. Houses, 6,000.

DAWS to Ahmedabad, 35 miles W.

**Fortifications.**—It is surrounded by a wall, about 16 feet high, in excellent repair. **Position.**—It is situated near the S.E. angle of the Runn. We then enter the

PROVINCE OF KATTYWAR (Route 15); thence pass on to \**Hutulpoor*, 6½; §*Vitalgurb* (Wanta), 4½; encamping ground, in a large plain, S.W.; \**Churopee*, 4½; \**Oolka*, 1½; \**Kuddoo*, 3½; \**Lugtar*, 3½; encamping ground, in a large plain, near the tank; and 11 miles beyond brings us to the town of §*Wudwan* (Route 15); and thence proceed, *via* Route 18, and 69½ miles brings us to the town of §*Rajkote* (Route 17).

## ROUTE 199.

Proceeding S.

DEESA TO GOGO, *VIA* VEERUNGAUM AND LIMREE.

DISTANCE 211½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                                      | Distances of Stages. |      |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                              | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Deesa to Veerungaum, <i>via</i> Route 198 .. | 83                   | 5    |
| Wuntal (Wuntal) .....                        | 9                    | 5    |
| Bowlee (Null Bowlee) .....                   | 15                   | 5    |
| Jambo .....                                  | 8                    | 7    |
| Limree (Wudwangle) .....                     | 19                   | 6    |
| Wagur .....                                  | 15                   | 3    |
| Burwala .....                                | 15                   | 6    |
| Gogo, <i>via</i> Route 41 .....              | 52                   | 4    |
|                                              | 211                  | 5    |

Leave + § *Deesa* (Route 38), and proceed, *via* Route 198, to § *Veerungaum*, 83½ (Route 198); and thence pass along a good road, across a country strongly impregnated with salt, to \**Kamulpoor*, 3½; \**Kunkaria*, 3½; \**Wusveelee*, 1½; §*Wuntal*, 1½; encamping ground; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote; § *Humejla*, 3½; \**Koomwkar*, 2½; we then enter

THE COLLECTORATE OF AHMEDABAD (Route 4). Then proceed to § *Shapoor*, 1½; encamping ground, near the tank, W.; cross a river, 2½, and pass on to *Kuttelee* (Chots), ½; then cross the \**Huroora* river, 8½, which is shallow and dry in the fair season, but not full in the monsoon, to § *Bowlee* (Null Bowlee), 1½; encamping ground, N., in a plain; thence proceed along a good, level road, through an open, cultivated country; pass \**Bultra*, 6½; then pass on to §*Jambo*, 2; encamping ground, near the wells; \**Nana-Teemla*, 3½; \**Burra Teemla*, 1½; and 4½ miles beyond, stands the Wudwan Gate of the large town of § *Limree* (Route 15); then cross the *Bhogawee* river, to \**Palna*, 4½; also a *nullah*, having but little water, and likewise the \**Wasree* river, which is here 150 yds. wide, and 2 feet deep in October, to \**Kandia*, 1; pass *Kutarea*, 2½; *Gulsana*, 3; *Wagur* (Wurgaum), 1½, standing on the Bhadr river; encamping ground, under trees, on the bank of that stream, here 200 yds. wide, 3 feet deep after September, with a sandy bed; Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmedabad. Then cross a large *nullah*, 5½; and five smaller ones, to \**Oochree* (Oonsurra), ½; here the water is *unwholesome*; then cross the \**Nuklea* (Neelka) river, 1½, whose banks are 10 feet deep, ford easy, but water brackish, and we soon reach \**Rojeed*, with its wells, in a tamarind grove. Then pass through a level country, cross two small *nullahs*, and 7½ miles brings us to the walled town of

### § BURWALA.

Territory, Kattywar. Civil Authority, Collector of Ahmedabad. Encamping ground, on the bank of the river. Bazaar. Houses, 1,000.

DAWS to Ahmedabad, 79 miles S.W.

**Position.**—It stands on the left bank of the *Ootowlee* river, and thence proceed, *via* Route 41, to § *Gogo*, 52½ miles (Route 41).

## ROUTE 200.

Proceed N.N.W.

In January this Route is practicable, but in December, there is a want of water, when Route 200a should be taken.

DEESA TO JEYSULMEER, *VIA* BALMEER.  
DISTANCE ABOUT 215½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                 | Distances of Stages. |      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                         | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Deesa to Jaira .....    | 9                    | 1    |
| Dhuneyra .....          | 11                   | 4    |
| Ninawa .....            | 13                   | 6    |
| Purra .....             | 11                   | 4    |
| Jaub .....              | 16                   | 0    |
| Gurra (Garra) .....     | 13                   | 4    |
| Balmeer, Route 97 ..... | 45                   | 7    |
| Barka .....             | 20                   | 3    |
| Goonja .....            | 18                   | 6    |
| Kujorye .....           | 18                   | 5    |
| Sirwa .....             | 14                   | 7    |
| Dhunwa .....            | 12                   | 2    |
| Jaysulmeer .....        | 9                    | 6    |
|                         | 215                  | 7    |

Leaving the camp at *Deesa* (Route 38), we proceed along a heavy, undulating, confined, jungly road, considerably interspersed with stumps of trees; cross the *Bunass* river to \**Akole*, 1½, standing on the steep left bank of that stream, whose bed is sandy and pebbly, 1 foot deep, and fordable at all times, except during heavy rain, and we soon reach \**Jairda*, 7½; encamping ground; thence through a woody district to \**Taitura*, 2½; \**Samilwara*, 6½, standing in a jungly district, with a well 300 feet deep, and brackish water, and 2½ miles beyond brings us to the town of

### § DHUNEYRA.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Palhanpoor; encamping ground, good, but low. Bazaar, and forage plentiful. Thence we enter

THE MARWAR TERRITORY (Route 8). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Joudpoor. Superintendent at Balmere. Then pass \**Dhaka*, 3½; proceed through a country overgrown with dense jungle and long grass; pass \**Weechowarree*, 4½, a small Bheel village; \**Loovara*, 1½; § *Ninawa*, 4; encamping ground S. and S.W.; thence along a good jungly, confined, undulating road; pass § *Panchla*, 4½; § *Purra*, 6½; § *Amica*, 4½; § *Chochra*, 3; § *Moolee*, 6½, a Bheel village; also § *Jaub*, 2½; forage plentiful, standing close to the *Sookree* river, here about 70 feet wide, and which rises in lat. 25° long. 73° 24', flows W. for 130 miles through the States of Godwar and Joudpoor, and falls into the *Loonee* (Looni) river, in lat. 25° 2', long. 71° 41'; encamping ground; then cross the *Sookree* river to \**Etada*, 1½; *Tontra*, 1½; pass through an open, cultivated country to \**Joorra* (Joorce), 2½; here the water is brackish, and only procurable from the *Loonee* river; pass \**Leemlow*, 1; and 3 miles beyond brings us to the town of

### § GURRA (Garra).

Wells, but water brackish. Forage plentiful. Houses 500.

DAWES to Joudpoor, 120 miles S.W.

**Position.**—It stands on the right bank of the *Looni* river, here 250 feet wide, with hard sandy bed and low banks. Thence proceed, *via* Route 97, to the large town of

§ **BALMEER** (Route 96); thence along an unproductive, barren country, along a tolerable cart road; pass *Ju'leefa*, 5½; § *Kupporee*, 7; water both scarce and distant; the Jodgee village of \**Barka*, 7½; thence along a good cart-road, through a level, open country; pass § *Neemla*, 4½; § *Neembasir*, 4½, situated ½ mile to the left; \**Seto*, 5½, with its fort of loose stones, large tank, and Military Station, having a detachment of troops from Joudpoor quartered here; pass the *Charan* village of \**Goonga*, 4½, situated near a low range of rocky hills W. of the road, amidst some cultivation; then pass *Rajral* (Rajrai), 4½; \**Koral*, 2½; and thence through a valley, formed, by the N. by low hills; and 8 miles beyond brings us to the town of

### § VINJORYE (Vinjorae, Baljorai).

Territory, Jessulmeer. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Almeer. Bazaar. Fort small. Population chiefly consists of Brahmans. Thence proceed along low, sandy, bushy hills; pass through a hard gravelly valley, where water is abundant; we pass *Sangur*, 3½, with its small mud fort and flat-roofed houses; *Oonda*; *Jessoo*; *Serua*; *Keeta*, with its small fort, erected on a hillock; thence through a stony, sandy, and uncultivated tract, interspersed with tanks; then pass on to \**Dhunwa*, 7½; then along a good cart-road; cross a low, rocky, hilly range, 1½; pass a *tank*, 6½, and another mile brings us to the large town of

§ **JESSULMEER** (Jessulmere), Route 137. The traveller can also proceed, *via*

## ROUTE 200A.

DEESA TO JESSULMEER, *VIA* DEVEEKOTE.

DISTANCE 224½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                                       | Distances of Stages. |      |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                               | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Deesa, <i>via</i> Route 200, to Balmere ..... | 121                  | 2    |
| Doodye .....                                  | 13                   | 0    |
| Jhak .....                                    | 19                   | 0    |
| Beemar .....                                  | 12                   | 0    |
| Darvee .....                                  | 10                   | 0    |
| Vinjorye .....                                | 10                   | 0    |
| Deveekote .....                               | 14                   | 0    |
| Jur-yut .....                                 | 14                   | 0    |
| Jessulmeer, (Kishen Ghat) .....               | 11                   | 0    |
|                                               | 224                  | 2    |

Leaving *Deesa* (Route 38), we proceed, *via* Route 200, to § *Balmere*, 121½ (Route 200); thence proceed along a good but heavy cart-road, through a country almost entirely surrounded with sand-hills; pass \**Bandra*, 7½; \**Doodye*, 5½, standing on a sand-hillock, to the S. of sand-hills, densely covered with *hut*: of persons who repair thither for water; pass on to \**Chikurka Puhar*, 7; \**Beerma*, 6; \**Jhak*, 6, all stand on sand-hills; encamping ground S. of the latter, near two tanks, the water from which is bad, but that in the well is good; forage plentiful; thence over some heavy road to \**Mookof*, 6; and \**Beemar*, 6 (Beechar); encamping ground, bad; and soon after we enter

THE STATE OF JESSULMEER (Route 137); thence along an excellent road to \**Darvee*, 10; pass 3 hamlets, with tanks, to the town of

§ **VINJORYE**, 10 (Route 200), cross two sand-hills, and then proceed over a good hard road to \**Surayut*, 14, a small deserted hamlet, with tanks close at hand; encamping ground open ¼ to the E., but provisions and forage must be procured from *Wachunpeer*, 1½ mile distant, and we soon reach *Kishen Ghat*, 11; encamping ground; and 1½ mile N.E. brings us to the large walled town of

§ **JESSULMEER** (Route 137),

## ROUTE 201.

Proceed W.N.W.  
DEESA TO HYDERABAD.  
DISTANCE 297 MILES.

| ROUTES.                                         | Distances of Stages. |      |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                                 | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Deesa Camp to Ninawa, <i>via</i> Route 200..... | 34                   | 3    |
| Sachore .....                                   | 10                   | 4    |
| Eesole Gombée .....                             | 14                   | 0    |
| Tampee .....                                    | 11                   | 0    |
| Panoria .....                                   | 12                   | 2    |
| Bowar .....                                     | 13                   | 5    |
| Jampalia .....                                  | 11                   | 1    |
| Urbelar .....                                   | 12                   | 0    |
| Charnoor .....                                  | 12                   | 0    |
| Koara .....                                     | 18                   | 0    |
| Cachra .....                                    | 10                   | 0    |
| Banda Talao .....                               | 13                   | 4    |
| Mundora .....                                   | 10                   | 1    |
| Niniar .....                                    | 5                    | 7    |
| Omerkote .....                                  | 12                   | 6    |
| Hyderabad (Scinde), <i>via</i> Route 155 ....   | 95                   | 7    |
|                                                 | 297                  | 0    |

Leave the *Camp at Deesa* (Route 38), and proceed, *via* Route 200, to \$Ninawa, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then along a sandy, but good level road, and we enter

## THE SACHORE DISTRICT.

And at the end of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, arrive at the town of

## \$ SACHORE.

Territory, Sachore. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Jodhpoor. Bazaar. Houses, 200.

This place, the capital of the district, stands in a jungle, sandy, undulating country.

Then pass on for 7 miles, when the road leads across an open cultivated district, to \*Eesole-Gombée, 14, close to the Loonee river, which cross to \*Hoteegaum, 4, and continues to flow along the route, through

THE MARWAR TERRITORY (Route 8), to the town of

## \$ TAMPEE, 7 miles.

Territory, Marwar (Jodhpoor). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Jodhpoor. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station, the quarters of a detachment from Jodhpoor. Bazaar. Water brackish in the hot season.

Thence along a heavy sandy road, leading across sand-hills, which are densely covered with low jungle and short coarse grass, we then enter

SINDE, or NEW EGYPT (Route 46), also

THE THULL, or GREAT DESERT (Route 137), which is practicable for carts from February to March; pass on to \*Bheemghur, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , a deserted hamlet with kucha wells; then cross an inlet of the Runn, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , to \*Wydee, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \*Panoria, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground,

on the left, near the wells of brackish water; \*Paglia, 5; \*Bowar, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground W. of the well; \*Jampalia, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , standing in an open part of the country; \*Urbelar, 12, with its excellent *inexhaustible well*; \*Kysir, 2, standing 2 miles to the right; \*Charnoor, 10, situated in an open, jungle country, with a deep well of excellent water; then across a grassy district to \*Kooaria, 18; thence the road becomes sandy, jungly, and undulating, to the town of

## \$ CHUCHRA, 10 miles.

Territory, Sinde. District, the Thull, or Great Desert. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Meerpoor. Encamping ground, N., on high land. Bazaar. Forage plentiful. Huts, 150.

This large, desert town, stands on 3 sand hills. Thence along a heavy road, leading across six lofty sand-hills, and several smaller ones, impassable for carriages; pass \*Nowapoor, 7, with its well of good water; \*Banda Talao, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; tank, full of water until November. Thence across a very heavy, difficult road, traversing 19 sand-hills, some of which are very lofty, and only just practicable for carriages; pass \*Mittree; \*Katia; thence through much milk-bush jungle, to \*Mundora, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground; forage; thence along a *bad* road, cross 14 difficult sand-hills, to \*Niniar, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground; tank, full until December; wells of brackish water; and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the large town of

\$ OMERKOTE (Route 155), and thence proceed to the town of

† \$ HYDERABAD (Route 155).

## ROUTE 202.

Proceed W.N.W.

This route must *not* be traversed if the Nueyur country is flooded.

## DEESA TO VEERAWOW.

DISTANCE ABOUT 114 MILES.

| ROUTES.                    | Distances of Stages. |                 |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
|                            | Miles.               | Fur.            |
| Deesa Camp to Jakole ..... | 13                   | 7               |
| Laknee .....               | 10                   | 3               |
| Thurraud .....             | 13                   | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bhurrole .....             | 11                   | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bhatkee .....              | 14                   | 0               |
| Kijreera .....             | 9                    | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Wumlee .....               | 13                   | 0               |
| Veerawow .....             | 10                   | 0               |
| Guddra .....               | 11                   | 6               |
|                            | 114                  | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Leave the *camp at Deesa* (Route 38), and proceed along a cart-road, which is heavy and sandy, leading in some parts across confined jungle; cross the Bunass river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , here  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide and 4 feet deep, to \*Dama 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the left; pass Wurnora, 4; \*Jakole, 3, situated on the right; encamping ground near a well of brackish water; we then enter

## THE THURANDREE DISTRICT.

Territory, Guzerat. Pass on to *Agtulla*, 6½; now the country becomes undulating, sandy, and overgrown with jungle; proceed to \**Laknee*, 3½; encamping ground near a well of good water; \**Jeenra*, 4½; \**Korda*, 3; \**Mulloopoor*, 4 miles, all standing on the left, and encamping ground near a large well, S.E. of the town of

### §THURRAUD, 1½ mile.

Territory Guzerat. District, Thurraud. Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Palhanpoor. Wells inside the town, full of good water, all the rest brackish. Houses, 800. Bazaar. Houses, 800.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1813. The whole of this district and town were visited by a dreadful famine, but from which it is now gradually recovering.

Thence pass from the *South*, ½, to the *North Gate*, ½ mile, and then along a good cart-road, in some parts heavy, leading through a level and partially cultivated district; proceed to \**Choormeer*, 1½; \**Bachur*, 3½; \**Edata*, 1½, standing on the left; \**Bhurroie*, 4½; encamping ground, N.E., near some wells, the water in which is brackish; thence along a hard cart-road, through dense jungle, and we enter

THE MARWAR DISTRICT (Route 8); pass \**Sumra*, 6½, standing on the left; \**Dhyup*, 3½, on the right; then enter

THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS, and proceed to \**Bha'kee*, 3½; then cross a grassy plain, which is occasionally inundated by the *Loonee* river; and we then enter

## THE NUEYER COUNTRY,

situated near the mouth of the *Loonee* river, about Kijreera, and proceed along an excellent road leading across a hard, level plain in the dry season, but heavy and very difficult to traverse in the monsoon; and we soon reach \**Dingpoora*, 3½, standing on the right; cross the \**Loonee* river, here 20 yds. wide, with low sandy bed and banks; pass \**Boyatra*, ½; then cross a small branch of the above stream, 3½, here 20 yds. wide, and only having salt water in its pools: also another branch, 1½; and we soon reach \**Kijreera*, 4½, with its water pits and pool, 1½ S.W.; the encamping ground, 3 miles W., should be used in the monsoon, as the hamlet is then swampy, although dry in the hot season; we then enter

THE THULL.—Cross a narrow branch of the *Loonee* (Looni) river, ½; here the bed is sandy and almost dry. The desert hills still stand on the right, and the above stream flows on the left; thence proceed along a hard, level plain, intersected by the *Runn*, and which, in the monsoon, is so marshy as to render it impassable; soon after which we reach \**Wumtee*, 18½, with its pits near the surface. Here a few agriculturists reside in the monsoon season; Civil Authority, the Political Agent at Bhooj. Thence proceed for 4½ miles across the *Runn*, 4½, which is

here quite dry early in November; but, by making a detour to the right, that salt marsh may be avoided; then pass \**Dingasir*, 2½, standing on the right, and we reach \**Guddra*, 3½, also on the right; encamping ground, S.S.W., ½ mile distant; the road now becomes good, passable for carts, and is intersected by the *inlets of the Runn*, which generally dry up early, but they can be avoided by making a detour to the right; and, at the end of 11½ miles, we reach the town of

### §VEERAWOW.

Territory, Sinda. District, Parkur. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhooj. Bazaar. Wells brackish. Tank of excellent water. Houses, 300. Fort, in ruins.

Direct road to Hyderabad, *via* Islamkote, 181 miles.

Position:—It stands on the verge of the *Jan'y Desert*, and a hedge of dry thorns surrounds it.

## ROUTE 203.

Proceed W. by N.

DEESA TO VEERAWOW, *VIA* THE RUNN.

DISTANCE 108½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                 | Distances of Stages |      |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------|
|                         | Miles.              | Fur. |
| Deesa to Bheelree ..... | 13                  | 0    |
| Deodur .....            | 17                  | 4    |
| Babelr .....            | 12                  | 3    |
| Soocegaum .....         | 16                  | 4    |
| Ramsir Tank .....       | 31                  | 0    |
| Ramsir .....            | 12                  | 0½   |
| Veerawow .....          | 6                   | 3½   |
|                         | 108                 | 7    |

Leave the *Camp at Deesa* (Route 38), and proceed along a good road, across a sandy country, cross a nullah to \**Rajapoor*, 1½; then cross the *Bunass* river, ½, here ½ mile broad, with high banks and sandy bed, practicable for carts, except after very heavy rains; pass \**Koopat*, 1, standing on the W. bank of the above stream; encamping ground, covered with jungle; \**Wudurva*, 2; \**Lorvearra*, 2; \**Sandia*, 1½; \**Kalewa*, 1½; \**Bheelree*, 2½; encamping ground, E.S.E.; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Palhanpoor; forage scarce; \**Moonderya*, 3; \**Sumana*, 4; \**Kora*, 2½; \**Nanota*, 1½; \**Kee*, 2½; at all of which the water is brackish; and thence to \**Deodur*, 3½; encamping ground, E.S.E. and W.N.W., on hard ground, covered with jungle; water brackish; scarcity of forage; thence pass on to \**Dodra*, 3; \**Meeta*, 4½; the two hamlets of \**Babelr*, 4½, standing close to each other; \**Abata*, 3; \**Sator*, 4; \**Sedava*, 3; \**Beymup*, 2½, here water is obtainable, when the supply at *Soocegaum* fails; proceed to that place, 4; and thence, to the \**Ramsirra Tank*, 31, close to *Burrana*; thence along a good cart-road, across an undulating district, interspersed with broken ground, to \**Dingana*, 7½, situated ½ mile S.W. of the road, in a level, grassy spot, close to a low rocky

range, and we soon reach *Ramsir* (Rameshwar Tank), near Choreenda; encamping ground close to a fine tank, 2 miles E. of the pretty village of Choreenda (Chureenda); it stands close to some rocky hills—and 6½ miles beyond brings us to the w. of § *Veerawow* (Route 202).

## ROUTE 204.

DEE TO HYDERABAD, VIA VEERAWOW AND ISLAMKOTE.  
DISTANCE 294½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                          | Distances of Stages. |      |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                  | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Deesa to Veerawow, via Route 203 | 103                  | 7    |
| Summa Mahomed Khan               | 11                   | 5    |
| Borlee                           | 12                   | 4    |
| Islamkote                        | 17                   | 6    |
| Ukair Jee-ka-Gote                | 9                    | 0½   |
| Cheer                            | 18                   | 2    |
| Jun eer                          | 8                    | 3    |
| Suk erdeen                       | 11                   | 6    |
| Munja-kurka-Thull                | 13                   | 4    |
| Jain Mahomed-ka-Shuhr            | 18                   | 4    |
| Digree                           | 9                    | 1½   |
| Ghoolam Ali-ka-Tanda             | 14                   | 5½   |
| Aga Manoo                        | 11                   | 7    |
| Gotana                           | 16                   | 1    |
| Hyderabad Fort                   | 12                   | 6    |
|                                  | 294                  | 6½   |

ruins of a small fort, destroyed by the Indian government, close to which is the encamping ground. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Meerpoor; thence pass on to \* *Junier*; encamping ground, under babool trees, near the wells, all containing brackish water; thence along a very heavy, bad road; pass *Sukkerdeen* (Nubbesir); encamping ground near a vegetable garden; well, full of excellent water on the right; here terminate the *sand hills of the desert*, and the road becomes good, leading across a level but jungly country; pass \* *Koon-doe*, 7½; \* *Munjakur-ka-Thull*, 6; thence across a desert plain to § *Jam-Mahomed-ka-Shuhr*, 18½, standing on the W. of the *Pooran* river; encamping ground on its banks, soon after which we enter

THE HYDERABAD DISTRICT OF SINDE (Route 46). Then pass along a good road, through low jungle, intersected by canals, to § *Russeed-ka-Gote*, 6; \* *Digree*, 3½; travellers' bungalow; \* *Kazeeka Gote*, 4, situated on the *Nussurwah*; § *Ghoolam-Ali-ka-Tanda*, 10½, standing on the Ran canal; travellers' bungalow; small fort; thence proceed across a hard, level plain; pass several hamlets; § *Aga Manoo*, 11½; encamping ground on the bank of the Ran canal; pass along a tolerable road, leading through low jungle, and intersected by canals; pass \* *Sekundur*, \* *Lugraee-ka-Gote*, 3½; \* *Sheik Beerke*, 4½; \* *Moola*, 4½; \* *Kheir-Mahomed-Fora*, 1½; § *Jind Khan-Jurweur-ka-Gote*, 2; § *Gotana*, 1½; thence pass on to § *Pubban-ka-Gote*, 2½; \* *Janoor-ka-Gote*, 1½; \* *Moree*, 1½; \* *Muggrai-ka-Shuhr* 2; \* *Hyder-ka-Tanda*, 3; then cross by a flying bridge, from April to September, the *Fullaile* river, and 12½ miles brings us to the *Fort of Hyderabad* (Route 46).

## ROUTE 205.

This route should be traversed during October and November.

DEESA TO HYDERABAD (SINDE), VIA PARKUR, THE S. BORDER OF THE THULL, AND WUNGA BAZAAR.

DISTANCE 301½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                               | Distances of Stages. |      |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                       | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Deesa to Ramsirra Tank, via Route 203 | 90                   | 3    |
| Nuggar Parkur                         | 16                   | 6    |
| Girannee                              | 13                   | 0    |
| Juhangroo                             | 10                   | 0    |
| Soneata                               | 8                    | 0    |
| Mohumba                               | 12                   | 0    |
| Wundur                                | 11                   | 0    |
| Koral                                 | 12                   | 0    |
| Vellar                                | 9                    | 0    |
| Deepia                                | 8                    | 0    |
| Mahomed Khan-ka-Tanda, Route 101      | 26                   | 0    |
| Hyderabad (Sinde), Route 101          | 23                   | 0    |
|                                       | 301                  | ½    |

Leave the *Camp at Deesa* (Route 203), and proceed via that Route to § *Ramsirra Tank*, near *Deesa*, 90½; thence along a good, hard, level road, to the latter village, with its tank occasionally full of water.

Leave the *Camp at Deesa* (Route 38), and proceed, via Route 203, to § *Veerawow* (Route 203); thence along a good road, but rather heavy in some parts, leading across low sand-hills, covered with low jungle; pass *Dabra*, 3; cross two *Inlets of the Runn*, each situated respectively at 3, and 3½ miles, and about 1½ broad, hard and dry in September; pass \* *Summa Mahomed Khan*, 2½; \* *Kurmorie*, 1½; \* *Lakketoba*, 3½; \* *Saya*, 2½; all situated in a lofty, hilly, sandy district, covered with jungle, which gradually increases in height, until we reach \* *Borlee*, 4½; encamping ground by the well; proceed for 1 mile along a good, but heavy road, leading among sand-hills; pass \* *Karia*, 6; encamping ground; water brackish, and 11½ miles brings us to the large village of

## § ISLAMKOTE.

Territory, Sind. District, Thull or Eastern Desert. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhooj. Encamping ground on a good plain. Bazaar. Forage abundant. Fort, situated 350 yds. from the village, is about 70 yds. square, built of burnt bricks, with walls 33 feet high, a gateway at the E. side, and a tower at each angle.

Thence pass on to \* *Kumraka Thul*, 9, also close to \* *Ukairajee-ka-Gote*; encamping ground under some trees near the well; thence the road becomes very bad and fatiguing, as it leads across difficult, sandy, low, babool jungle hills; pass \* *Veeraser*, 5½; \* *Meyat*, 3½, (Mehur); § *Cheyilar*, 8½, containing the

water; wells, and forage; pass \**Rampoor*, 2½; § *Nuggur Parkur*, 7½ (Route 46); thence along a heavy, sandy road, winding across difficult sand-hills, practicable for wheeled carriages; pass the deserted hamlets of \**Girannee*, 13; \**Juhangro*, 10, the wells at which are destitute of water; \**Soneata*, 8; forage, plentiful; road, a direct one, leads from this to Girannee, avoiding Juhangro, by which 14½ miles are saved; thence proceed to \**Mohunba*, 12½; \**Guralush*, 4½; \**Wundur*, 7½; forage, plentiful; \**Mohosa*, 3, with its wells of brackish water; \**Chanoo*, 4½; \**Borlee*, 2; encamping ground, S.; forage plentiful, but water brackish; \**Butwas*, 3½; \**Koral*, 2; \**Vellar*, 9½; forage abundant; then cross a sandy, hilly, thick, low, jungly, dry, grassy district; pass on to \**Deepia*, 8½; forage plentiful, and soon after we enter

THE HYDERABAD DISTRICT OF SINDE (Route 46), and thence proceed, via Route 101, to *Mahomed-Khanka-Tanda*, 86½ (Route 101); and then, via Route 101, to †§ *Hyderabad* (Sinde), 22, (Route 101).

## ROUTE 206.

Proceed S.E. by S.

DEESA TO MHOW, VIA HURSOLE, LOONAWARREE, AND DOHUD.

DISTANCE ABOUT 274 MILES.

| ROUTES.                     | Distances of Stages. |      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                             | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Deesa to Beesulnugger ..... | 13                   | 3    |
| Beesulnugger .....          | 16                   | 6    |
| Soonasun .....              | 12                   | 7    |
| Hursole .....               | 11                   | 0    |
| Akrone .....                | 9                    | 1½   |
| Byar .....                  | 8                    | 0    |
| Satumba .....               | 7                    | 5½   |
| Veepoor .....               | 10                   | 5½   |
| Loonawarra .....            | 7                    | 6    |
| Anjunwa .....               | 12                   | 4    |
| Haffoa .....                | 14                   | 7½   |
| Leemree .....               | 14                   | 7½   |
| Dohud .....                 | 14                   | 4    |
| Mhow, via Route 45 .....    | 119                  | 7    |
|                             | 274                  | 0½   |

Leave the *Camp at Deesa* (Route 33), and proceed to § *Onja*, 36; thence proceed along a good, level cart-road, past \**Wurang'a*, 3½; \**Turru*, 2½; \**Kurdosun*, 1½; \**Eyasun*, 2½; \**Kansa*, 1½; then cross the *Roopain* (Roopyn) river, which rises in lat. 23° 31', long. 72° 2', flows W. for 42 miles, and falls into the *Runn of Cutch*, in lat. 23° 28', long. 71° 28'; thence we proceed to the town of

BEESULNUGGER (Bisanagar), 2½ miles. Route 32.

DAWKs to Ahmadabad, 45 miles N.

COMMERCE.—An extensive transit trade in iron, salt, and heavy goods, is carried on here.

MANUFACTURES of cotton cloth.

Then proceed to § *Cujeria*, 3½; § *Goatwa*, 2½; § *Putasun*, 3½, a Bhil hamlet; § *Pamole*, 1½; § *Gowarra*, 1½; and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

## § BEEJAPOOR:

we then enter

THE AHMADABAD COLLECTORATE, (Route 4); pass on to § *Sunpoo*, 5; encamping ground on the bank of the *Sabarmuttee* river, which cross by a ford, where its banks are low, and bed sandy, to \**Shapoor*, 2½, situated on the left bank of the *Hutmullee* river; pass \**Hullal*, 3; \**Soonasun*, 2½; encamping ground, S.W., near a well and tank of good water; \**Jengwa*, 1½, standing in an open, cultivated district; cross the \**Daroor* river, to \**Gurree*, 2½; pass on to \**Dadurra*, 3½; cross the \**Meyswa* river, with its lofty banks, and enter

THE KAIRA (KHEDA) DISTRICT, (Route 4); thence proceed to the town of

† § *HURSOLE*, 4½ miles. (Route 22a). — Thence pass through a thick, jungly country; pass \**Kairoo-na-Moovara*, 2½; a small Bheel (Bhil) hamlet; \**Kamana-Moovara*, 1; \**Sukapoor*, 2; \**Kelora*, 2½; \**Akrone*, 2½; encamping ground, S.W., Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda; then pass \**Bushole*, 4½, a Bheel village, standing on the \**Watrut* river, which here cross by a deep, stony ford, to § *Byar*; encamping ground, S.W.; pass \**Duknasir*, 1½; \**Kooman*, 1½; \**Satumba*, 4½; encamping ground, S.W.; provisions must be procured from § *Wasra* (Wasia), 5½; pass on to \**Undea*, 2½; § *Veepoor*, 3; encamping ground; \**Surdea*, 2½; encamping ground, S.E.; cross the *Biree* river and 2 *nullahs*, to \**Powapoor*, 2½; then cross the bad ford of the *Myhee* river, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

## § LOONAWARA.

Encamping Ground. Bazaar. Houses, 5,000. Fortifications, it is surrounded by a stone wall. Palace, the residence of the Raja (Route 44).

Thence along a good cart road, leading across a hilly, jungly district; pass \**Ukhudee*; \**Ran Patel*; \**Saoti*; cross the \**Goodekul* river, also 3 *nullahs*, to \**Anjunwa*, 12½ miles; and we enter

THE GWALIOR (SCINDIA) TERRITORY, (Route, 8). Civil Authority, the Political Agent at *Myhee Kanta*. Thence pass on to \**Kurdaree*; \**Padree*; \**Soneah*; \**Linda*; \**Bagella*; then cross by ford, the *Padree* and *Runniar* rivers, and 4 *nullahs*, to § *Haffoa*, 14½; \**Kullagora*; \**Kanpoora*; \**Kudwal*; \**Sampsee*; then ford the \**Beelara*, \**Teetaree*, and \**Masun* rivers; also 2 *nullahs*, to \**Leemree*, 14½, standing on the *Masun* river; thence pass on to \**Keeree*; \**Hurree*; \**Doongra*; \**Keetee*; \**Kurar*, all scattered Bheel hamlets; ford the *Kallee* and *Kan-kere* rivers, also cross 4 *nullahs*, and we soon enter the town of

§ *DOHUD*, 14½ miles (Route 10), and thence proceed, via Route 45, to the town of

† § *MHOW*, 119½ miles (Route 8).

## ROUTE 207.

Proceed S.E. by E.  
DEESA TO MHOW, VIA EEDUR, DOONGUR-  
POOR AND BANSWARRA.  
\*DISTANCE 311½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                  | Distances<br>of<br>Stages. |      |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|------|
|                          | Miles.                     | Fur. |
| Deesa to Chandasir ..... | 9                          | 3    |
| Palhanpoor .....         | 9                          | 3    |
| Roopal .....             | 10                         | 3    |
| Mallopoor .....          | 10                         | 1    |
| Wallasun (Balasan) ..... | 15                         | 6    |
| Eedur .....              | 17                         | 0    |
| Molattee (Moretta) ..... | 11                         | 7    |
| Jetroda .....            | 12                         | 1    |
| Kuramash .....           | 14                         | 1    |
| Gookur (Googra) .....    | 10                         | 7    |
| Dongurpoor .....         | 6                          | 1    |
| Poonallee Ghat .....     | 14                         | 2    |
| Katesir .....            | 9                          | 5    |
| Myhee River .....        | 9                          | 1    |
| Roeda .....              | 13                         | 1    |
| Nowagaum .....           | 14                         | 3    |
| Kutloombee .....         | 11                         | 4    |
| Ennal Gurra .....        | 13                         | 1    |
| Sheliana .....           | 2                          | 0    |
| Rutlam .....             | 13                         | 1    |
| Reelbang .....           | 10                         | 1    |
| Reelja .....             | 9                          | 1    |
| Burnuggur (Nolye) .....  | 12                         | 3    |
| Mhow, via Route 78 ..... | 45                         | 5    |
|                          | 311                        | 5    |

Leave the *Cantonment* at Deesa, and proceed along a good road, leading over a jungly country; pass \**Rhoia*, 2½; \**Russana Chola*, 2½, with its wells; \**Russana* (Burra), ½; § *Chandasir*, 4; encamping ground; thence pass on to \**Buhadoopo*, 2½; \**Surroka*, 1½; and 4½ miles brings to the Buhadoorgung gate of the town of

### § PALHANPOOR.

Territory, Guzerat. District, Palhanpoor. Civil Authority, Resident Political Agent. Encamping Ground. Bazaar.

DAWES to Ahmadahad, N. by W., 83 miles.

Thence pass \**Lalawara*, 2½; cross the \**Oomarsuttee* river, 1; pass on to \**Wagoda*, ½; \**Futhepoor*, 1½; \**Kurroria*, 1½; \**Wurgaum*, 1½; \**Lamboe*, 2½; § *Roopal*, 1½; encamping ground; \**Mangla*, 3½; cross the \**Koornaria* river, ½; to \**Nuggaree*, ½; thence proceed along a very bad road, leading through low jungle and ravines, to § *Koodramun*, 2½; \**Madoo*, 3½; encamping ground E.; § *Kairoloo*, 3 miles; cross the *Roopain* river (Roopyn), ½; (Route 206), and we enter

### THE DHANDAR DISTRICT,

and thence into

### THE BEDURWARA PROVINCE,

Cross a \**nullah*, 1½, to § *Samajee*, ½; pass § *Seepoor*, 2½; § *Oonai*, 3½; § *Wulasan* (Balasan), 4½; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Myhee Kanta. Position: it stands on the right of the *Saburmutee* river, here 30 yds. wide, and 18 inches deep, with

encamping ground; cross it, and pass on to § *Tapee*, 4½; cross a \**nullah*, ½, to § *Desoteer*, 5½; § *Sooer*, 2½; cross a \**nullah* to *Minioor*, 2½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of § *Eedur* (Route 40); thence pass on to *Lalapo*, 4½, situated on the river *Gooa*; then cross the \**Mykar* river, ½, to \**Barolee* (Vevavoo), 1; \**Kanpoor*, 2½, standing on the *Beshkooa* river: \**Jenjooa Modatee* (Moretta), 2½, also situated on the *Beshkooa* river, 1½; then cross that stream to \**Kotra-ka-kood*, 5½, a deserted village; pass \**Kood*, 3½; \**Kumadar*, 3½, on the \**Hathmuttee* river, to \**Jetroda*, 3½; \**Chittora*, 1½, standing on the *Panwarree* river; \**Dundora*, 1, on the *Hathmuttee* river; \**Peelaria*, ½; then cross the stony bed and low banks of last mentioned stream, and we enter

### THE DONGURPOOR (Dongerpore, Durgapur) STATE.

which is bounded on the N. and E. by Mewar (Oodeypore), S.E. by Banswarra, S. and S.W. by the Myhee Caunta District. It is 40 miles long from E. to W., and 35 broad from N. to S.; has an area of 1,000 square miles; population of 100,000; revenue of £10,900 annually; military force of 425 men, and 8 tributary chiefs.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1818. The British Government entered into a treaty with the then ruling Rajah.

1827. The Rawul surrendered his sovereignty to his adopted son, Dulpot Singh, who has been such a frequent attendant of the Court of St. James.

That Prince succeeded to the Raj of Pertaubghur, and retained the regency of this state. At the demise of that Prince the claim to the sovereignty was disputed, but

An heir was appointed from the kindred of the late Raja, who continues to administer the government.

Thence pass on to \**Samis*, 1½; \**Pail*, 1½; thence proceed up an easy \**ascent*, 7½, along the course of the above stream (the *Hathmuttee* river), sometimes flowing to the right, and at others to the left, between a hilly range; pass § *Kuramshee*, 1; encamping ground; thence along a bad road, pass \**Bandur*, 1; \**Amloo*, 1½; \**Bokala* (Pokla), 1½; \**Sablee* (Hablee), 2½; encamping ground bad; descend the *Kulmes Pass*, here having a gradual declivity of 300 yds., formed by a small \**nullah*, so narrow, on account of the steep, rocky hills between which it flows, that it is quite impossible for wheeled carriages to pass along it; thence proceed to \**Mandree*, 1½, on the *Surpin* river, which cross, to \**Padroee*, 1½; then proceed along a road intersected by the above stream, which is traversed by fords at no less than 4 different spots in this stage, to \**Gookur* (Googra), 1½; encamping ground; then re-cross the \**Surpin* river to \**Mokurwara*, 1½; pass on to \**Soondurpoor*, ½; \**Deolia*, ½; \**Seerpoor*, 2, standing on the \**Kongra* river; \**Novca Daira*, ½; and ½ mile brings us to the large walled town of

### § DOONGURPOOR (Dongurpoor).

Encamping ground. Bazaar. Defences, well fortified. Palace of the Rawul, who resides here.

Thence along a stony road, pass \**Beelree*, 1½; \**Veerpoor*, ½; \**Asseguda*, 3½; \**Nowagaum*, 1½; \**Woolee*, 1; \**Tooharra*, 1½; \**Narina*, 1½; all situated in an open but slightly cultivated district, destitute of a large supply of water; pass on to \$*Poonallee*, 2½; encamping ground; then proceed down the gradual stony descent, of 140 yds., of the *Poonallee Ghat*, 1½; cross it, and pass on to \**Kuttora*, ½; \**Kullee*, 1½; cross a \**nullah* to \**Moose*, 2; \**Chota Gurra*, ½; \**Wurdea*, ½; \**Burra Gurra*, 3½; \**Rahanoo*, ½; \**Kutesir*, 1, at all of which there is encamping ground; \**Nepania*, 2½; \**Adulpoor*, 1, a deserted village; \**Chota Boreegaum*, 1; \**Burra Boreegaum*, ½; \**Jogeeetarra*, 2½, at all of which there is encamping ground; soon after which we arrive at the *Myhee* river, 2½, which cross by a bad ford, impracticable for carts; then proceed up a cart-road; 1½ mile higher up there is encamping ground; then pass a good road to \**Lahada*, ½; \**Tikree*, ½; \**Paloda*, 1½; \**Assoda*, 3½; \**Parilla*, ½; \**Raturia*, ½; \**Pallegee-i-Ka-Gurra*, 1½; \**Kumpoor*, 1½; \**Rajpoor*, ½; at all of which there is encamping ground. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Mahidpoor; we then enter

THE MALWA TERRITORY (Route 8); then cross by ford the *Sap* river, ½, to \**Sukaria*, ½; \**Gonala*, 2½; \**Mootea*, 1½; \**Butwara*, ½; \**Urneyo*, 1, on the \**Hulole* river; \**Gulkeo*, 1½; \**Kupra*, 2½; \**Loda*, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

\$*BANSWARA* (Banswala, Branswarah), (Route 23); pass \**Nowagaum*, 2½; cross the \**Kakardanee* river, to *Khota*, 1½; \**Bheenghur nullah*, ½, full all the year round; \**Sanah Kotta*, ½; \**Paroda*, ½, standing on the *Myhee* river; \**Panjuthea*, 1½; encamping ground; then cross the stony, difficult ford across the *Myhee* river; pass \**Wauk*, ½; \**Sapris*, ½; cross a \**nullah* to \**Lalapoor*, 1½; \**Kutoombee*, 2½; \**Sirvun Chota*, 3, standing on the \**Bindana* river; encamping ground on its banks; \**Peper*, 1½; cross the small \**Nedena* river, 1½, to \**Danpeepla*, 2½, situated on the \**Manee* river; \**Wawary Kaira*, 2½; \**Koanda*, ½; cross a \**nullah* to \**Bouree Kaira*, 1; \**Purano*, 1; at all of which there is encamping ground. In this stage two small but bad stony ghats are ascended; pass on to \**Ernal Gurra*, ½; \**Aladra*, ½; \**Goratte*; \**Salowenia*, ½; \**Sampoor*, ½; then cross the *Bindana* river to \**Indra Wullee*, ½; \**Burra Sirvan*, ½; \**Doorio Kartee*, 1; \**Wardee*, ½; \**Peepurpoor*, ½; thence cross a small, steep ghat, ½ mile long, passable for carts, to \**Assoora*, 1½, situated on open ground, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

### \$SHELLANA.

Territory, Malwa. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Mahidpoor. Encamping ground E. and W. Ba-zaar.

Thence pass \**Mookena Kaira*, 1; \**Damnode*, 2½; \**Gungatee* river, encamping ground on its banks; cross it to \**Pillungpoor*, 3½; then proceed across an open, cultivated district; pass \**Vanately*, 2½; cross a \**nullah* to \**Burror*, 1½; also the *Sukkoodee* river; and 3 miles beyond stands the town of

\$*RUTLAM* (Route 10); then pass \**Hirkia*, 2½; cross 3 \**nullahs*, 1½, to \**Durrar*, 2½; encamping ground; \**Peelbung*, 3½, standing in open ground; then cross a \**nullah* to \**Surjupoor*, 1½; pass on to

\**Dundooria*, ½; encamping ground; \**Poolan*, 2½; \**Gijnee Karia*, 3½; \**Reneja*, 1; Civil Authority, Resident at Mhow; encamping ground; \**Pilandia*; \**Sitlandia*, 4½, both standing on the banks of the \**Ontowlee* river, ½; which cross to \**Dookra*, 1½; pass on to \**Pilloda*, ½; cross a \**nullah*, also the *Beeda Kairee nullah*, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

\$*NOYLE* (Burnuggur), (Route 78); and thence proceed, *via* Routes 73 and 78, to the CANTONMENT at Mhow, 45½ miles (Route 8).

## ROUTE 208.

Proceed N.N.W.

DEESA TO MITTUNKOTE ON THE INDUS.  
VIA JEYSULMEER.

DISTANCE 373½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                                        | Distances of Stages. |      |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                                | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Deesa Camp to Jeysulmeer, <i>via</i> Route 200 | 215                  | 7    |
| Kathoree                                       | 16                   | 0    |
| Munda (Koharee Sir)                            | 15                   | 0    |
| Small tank                                     | 12                   | 0    |
| Nohur (Islamghurh)                             | 28                   | 0    |
| Mored-ka-kote                                  | 36                   | 0    |
| Khanpoor                                       | 24                   | 0    |
| Jijwa                                          | 9                    | 0    |
| Mittunkote                                     | 17                   | 2    |
|                                                | 373                  | 1    |

Leave the *Camp at Deesa* (Route 33), and proceed, *via* Route 200, to \$*Jeysulmeer*, 215½; then along a good hard road, pass \$*Kathoree*, 16, chiefly inhabited by *Paleeval* (mercantile) Brahmins; Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent at Ajmeer; pass on to \$*Munda* (Koharee Sir), 15; with its fine tank and plenty of fullers' earth (mooltanee muttee); and we then enter

THE BAHAWULPOOR TERRITORY (Route 272); then proceed along a hard, level, gravelly plain to \**Dari-wur*, 5, with water pits; pass on to a \**tank*, 7; then the road becomes sandy, leads across a grassy, undulating plain, then over sand hills to

### NOHUR (Islamghurh), 28 miles.

Civil Authority, the Commissioner at Lahore; also Assistant at Mooltan. Wells. The *Fort*, a very ancient brick structure, 80 yds. square, with lofty (50 feet) ramparts, a high gate, covered by an outwork in the N.E. angle, with several bastions on the N. and E. faces, ditchless, and having in the interior a few buildings, and about its exterior some houses, stands in a hollow about 1,000 yds. in diameter, is surrounded and commanded by sand hills, from 50 to 80 feet high.

Thence proceed along a very heavy, sandy road, leading over and amidst long and high sandy ridges, interspersed about from ¼ to ½ mile distant from each other, through an uninhabited sandy portion of the desert, totally devoid of water. The camel track lies due N.; soon afterwards we reach \**Mored-ka-kote*, 36; we then continue amidst sand-hills for 2 miles, then through a sandy district for 10 more,

after which our route leads over a good hard road, pass several hamlets, whence the way becomes much intersected by water courses, and we soon enter the town of

### § KHANPOOR, 24 miles.

Territory, Bahawalpur. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Lahore; Assistant Commissioner at Mooltan. Bazaar, a well roofed building, amply supplied. Houses, 4,000. Population, 10,000. Fort, built of mud, in a most ruinous condition, about 290 yds. long and 120 broad, stands on the N.W.

This large flourishing place, which was formerly of considerable importance, stands on the Ikhtiarwah, a navigable canal from the Punjnad. Thence along a bad road, much intersected by canals; cross a dry one, 5; and also by bridge the Ikhtiarwah, 3; pass on to § Jiva, 1; and we enter

THE PUNJAB (Route 125); pass a hamlet, 2, close to very swampy ground; proceed to Ghonspoor; cross the dry bed of a large canal, 2; pass \*Cachur, 2; and we soon reach the \*left bank of the Indus, 1, here 2,047 yds. wide; cross it by boat, just below its confluence with the Punjnad, and we soon reach the town of

### § MITTUNKOTE (Mithunkote), 4½ miles.

Territory, the Punjab. Civil Authority, at Lahore. Bazaar. Elevation, 210 feet. Houses, 1,200. Population, 4,000.

This place stands about two miles from the left bank of the Indus, which, at the latter end of May, is here 2,000 yds. wide, is environed with beautiful date groves, but during the annual inundation of the above river, completely surrounded by water, which renders it extremely unhealthy, and but for that drawback, it would be a most eligible site for an annual trading fair, as it commands the whole trade of the Indus.

## ROUTE 209.

Proceed E. ½ N.

The best cart route to Neemuch from this place.

DEESA TO NEEMUCH, VIA DOONGURPOOR AND SALOOMBUR.

DISTANCE 266½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                                | Distances of Stages. |      |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                        | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Deesa to Doongurpoor, via Route 207 .. | 127                  | 1    |
| Poonalee ..                            | 13                   | 6    |
| Bankora ..                             | 5                    | 6    |
| Aspoor ..                              | 12                   | 0    |
| Kyroda ..                              | 53                   | 7    |
| Heeta ..                               | 8                    | 5    |
| Moarwun ..                             | 8                    | 4    |
| Nikohun (Nikoom) ..                    | 11                   | 0    |
| Bree ..                                | 12                   | 2    |
| Neemuch Cantonment ..                  | 14                   | 0    |
|                                        | 266                  | 7    |

Leave the camp at Deesa (Route 38), and proceed, via Route 207, to § Doongurpoor, 127½; and soon enter

## THE BAGUR DISTRICT.

a very hilly, rough, juncky country, lying in the E. of Guzerat, and W. of Malwa, between lat. 23° 10' and 24° 10', long. 73° 45' and 74° 58', contains the Banswara, Doongurpoor, and other petty states. Thence proceed along a very bad road for carts, leading across an undulating country, densely covered with low, stunted jungle, interspersed with abrupt knolls and distant hills; pass \*Khoodshahnugur, 1½; \*Karia, 4½; \*Solai, 2; \*Dobura, 1½; \*Narainea, 1½; cross two nullahs to \*Poonalee, 2½; thence proceed down a difficult, rugged descent, 1½, for about 400 yds.; cross four nullahs, and we soon reach the town of

### § BANKORA, 4 miles.

Territory, Rajpootana. District, Bagur. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch. Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, at Ajmeer. Encamping ground, Bazaar. Market on Saturday. Thence pass on to \*Pashpoor, 5½; \*Barsunda, 2½; \*Goora, 2½; cross a nullah to § Aspoor, 1½, standing on the Soame river, soon after which we enter

THE MEYWAR (OODDEYPOOR) DISTRICT (Route 23), and proceed to § Kyroda, 5½; thence the country is undulating, partially cultivated, and interspersed with jungle; thence along a good road, across an undulating district; pass \*Omurpur, 2½; \*Bansira, 3½; § Heeta, 3; \*Burnee, 1½; \*Mugurwara, 4; \*Moarwun, 2½; \*Sogjakee, 3; \*Chekurra, 2½; thence along an undulating, juncky, and partially-cultivated country; cross the Bagur river, with its deep bed, quite unfordable during the monsoon, to § Nikohim (Nikoom), 5½; bazaar small; \*Oontaleakaira, 1½; \*Balote, 2½; \*Beenota, 1½; \*Boorizara, 3½; \*Kishenpoor, 14; § Bree, 1½; \*Daroo, 6½; Dumera, 5½; and we soon reach the

CANTONMENTS AT NEEMUCH, 2½ miles (Route 10)

## ROUTE 210.

DEESA TO NEEMUCH, VIA DOONGURPOOR AND PURTABGURH.

DISTANCE 252½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                                | Distances of Stages. |      |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                        | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Deesa to Doongurpoor, via Route 207 .. | 127                  | 1    |
| Barda ..                               | 15                   | 7    |
| Sagwarra ..                            | 10                   | 7    |
| Surroda ..                             | 8                    | 1    |
| Sabra ..                               | 9                    | 5    |
| Nitwa ..                               | 11                   | 6    |
| Pulsora ..                             | 6                    | 2    |
| Sukkurkund ..                          | 8                    | 5    |
| Deola ..                               | 12                   | 4    |
| Purtabgurh ..                          | 7                    | 4    |
| Neemuch, via Route 23 ..               | 33                   | 3    |
|                                        | 252                  | 5    |

Leave the camp at Deesa (Route 38), and proceed, via Route 207, to § Doongurpoor (Route 207); thence proceed through a hilly, juncky country, across a small, rugged ghat, impracticable for carts; pass \*Lullikpoor; \*Antovee, situated amidst much cultiva-

tion; then along a good road, but which becomes bad at the 12th mile; pass \**Barda*, 15½; thence the country becomes open; proceed to *Bussarea*; *Taramtea*; *Gamree*; and we soon reach the town of

### § SAGWARRA.

Territory, Rajpootana. District Bagur. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch. Bazaar. Houses, 2,000; thence pass on to \**Barsingpoor*; \**Reogaum*; \**Seedpoor*; §*Surrod*, 8½, all situated amidst open jungle; thence the road becomes stony; pass \**Kurriana*; \**Jogeevavra*; \**Pindaul*; to \**Sabra*, 9½; proceed to \**Sagoolie*, situated on the *Swam* river, here a small stream in the dry season, but which becomes very rapid and deep in the monsoon, flows E., and falls into the *Myhee* river, not far from the road on the right; pass \**Peesa* and \**Nitwa*, 11½, both situated in an open country; thence proceed through dense jungle, and we soon arrive at \**Pulsora*, 7½, formerly a place of considerable importance; thence the road becomes very good; pass §*Mongana*, a small Bheel village, containing a small stone fort, situated in an open, jungly country, interspersed with cultivation, and soon after which we reach \**Sukkurkund*, 8½, and soon enter

THE MEYWAR DISTRICT (Route 23); thence proceed along a bad road, totally unfit for carts; descend a small ghat, practicable for carts; pass \**Dabra*; then ascend the stony Purtab-Sing-Ka Ghat, standing in a thick jungly district, and we soon enter the town of

### § DEOLA, 12½ miles.

Territory, Meywar (Raja of Purtabgurh). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch; Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, at Ajmeer. Bazaar.

This place stands on an eminence, and contains a large palace, which the Rajah occasionally occupies. Thence proceed up a steep ascent to the summit of the *Deola Ghat*; then along a good road, impracticable for carts, leading across a highly-cultivated country; pass *Salangurh*, and we soon reach the town of §*Purtabgurh*, 7½ (Route 23); and thence proceed, via Route 23, to the

CANTONMENT at § NEEMUCH, 33½ (Route 10).

## ROUTE 211.

DEESA TO NEEMUCH, VIA SEROHEE (SEROHI).

DISTANCE 247½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                                | Distances of Stages. |      |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                        | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Deesa to Sanderao, via Route 212 ..... | 102                  | 1    |
| Burkana .....                          | 12                   | 3    |
| Nadlee .....                           | 13                   | 4    |
| Jeelwara .....                         | 14                   | 7    |
| Railmugra .....                        | 14                   | 6    |
| Jasma .....                            | 9                    | 5    |
| Chota Rewalea .....                    | 15                   | 5    |
| Sowa .....                             | 11                   | 4    |
| Minbaira .....                         | 12                   | 0    |
| Nyagaum .....                          | 7                    | 1    |
| Neemuch .....                          | 9                    | 1    |
|                                        | 247                  | 5    |

Leave the *Deesa Cantonment* (Route 3\*), and proceed, via Route 212, to §*Sanderao*, 102½; thence along a good road, rather rough, and hilly in some parts; cross four rivers and three nullahs, to \**Burkana*, 12½; pass \**Baingra*, 4; soon after which we enter the town of

### § NADOLE, 3½ miles.

Territory, Marwar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Joodpoor. Bazaar.

Thence cross a river and three nullahs, to §*Nadlee*, 6 miles; soon after which we enter

THE MARWAR DISTRICT (Route 8); thence proceed over a rocky, difficult road; pass \**Lampee*, 4½; \**Somair*, 2; then along a gradual slope, for about ½ mile, across a very rugged road, consisting of large stones and rock, in the bed of a *nullah*; after which, proceed up a steep, zigzag road, leading through a very deep, narrow, rocky jungle, to the top of the *Chutturbooj* (Somarea Pass); then down a gradual descent, along a good road, leading across some small, rocky hills, practicable for laden cattle, but rather difficult for them at the steepest part, and also passable for carts to the W. of the hilly range, 2½, just passed (which is called the Aravulle, Aravulli, and extends from Champanera, N.E., where they are low, and not clearly marked, to the W. extremity of the Vindhya. They also stretch towards the S.W. frontier of *Banswarra* (Doongurpoor), and the S.W. and N.W. of Mewar (Oodeypore), and separate it from Marwar (Joodpoor); thence to the districts of Maiwarra and Ajmere. There is no passage across it practicable for carts. It is from 6 to 15 miles broad, has deep and almost impenetrable valleys and gorges, the haunts of various marauding tribes, especially those of the predatory Bheels, Minas, and Mairs. The formation is primitive; slate, tin, silver, copper, antimony, and iron abound. Its most elevated spot (Mount Abo), is 5,000 feet, lies high; dense jungle, which extends to *Somarea* cross five nullahs, and we reach \**Jeevavara*, 6; \**Movarea*, 1½; \**Italee*, 5½; \**Puralee*, 3; thence the road becomes rough; cross six nullahs to \**Tonkura*, 3½; \**Boondul*, 3; \**Chopurkairree*, 3½; \**Bana*, 2; cross the *Goomtee* river to \**Bansore*, 2½; then pass along the E. shore of the *Raj Sumundur Lake*; skirt the base of its embankment to the S. extremity, and we soon enter the town of

### § KUNKROWLEE, 1 mile.

Territory, Meywar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch. The Gov. General's Agent in Rajpootana, at Ajmeer. Bazaar, well supplied. Position: It stands at the S. end of the *Raj Sumundur Lake*.

Thence proceed along a good, level road, with hills visible in the distance; pass \**Asolea*, ½; \**Peeplea*, 5½; \**Boorwara*, 3; \**Chonkree* (Choukree), 1½; \**Mundara*, 2½; cross the *Bunass* river, also five nullahs, to §*Railmugra*, 2½; thence proceed along a low, jungly plain, to \**Mukundpoor*, 8½; cross a ridge, by an easy pass, to \**Sonareakaira*, 1; and proceed through an undulating, high, knolly district; pass \**Kabira*, 2½; §*Jasma*, 2½; pass on to §*Kuppasun*, 7½; bazaar, well supplied; thence

the road becomes rough, and is intersected by ten nullahs; pass \**Balahera*, 2½; \**Chota Rewula*, 6; \**Sonea*, 1½; \**Kuntoree*, 2; \**Sagwarea*, ½; \**Sirlae*, 1; \**Sukwara*, 2; \**Cheegsee*, 2½; \**Joginee*, ½; then cross the *Baiku* river, and five nullahs; pass across low hills, to the W.; then by §*Sowa*, 1½; afterwards proceed across a level country, interspersed with low jungle; pass \**Murana*, 2; \**Chirlea*, 3; \**Pasur*, 2½; and we then enter

**THE NIMBERA (Nimbaria) PERGUNNAH**, which contains 275 villages, an area of 172 square miles, population, 148,000, and yields an annual revenue of £14,000. It belongs to the descendants of the celebrated Patan Marauder, Muhammed Ameer Khan, from whom the British farm it at a fair rental, and soon after arrive at the large town of

### § NIMBARA (Nimbera), 4½ miles.

Territory, Rajpootana. District, Nimbaria. Political Agent at Neemuch. Gov. General's Agent in Rajpootana, at Ajmeer. Encamping Ground. Bazaar. The capital of the Pergunnah. Wells.

Here is a very handsome *Baoli*, having a superb staircase, and a magnificent Saracenic arched verandah round the wall, about halfway down. **COMMERCE**.—It carries on a very extensive trade, owing to its advantageous position, as it stands on the high road, between Malwa and Hindostan. Thence proceed along a good road, which becomes very muddy in the monsoon; pass on to \**Kultianpoor*, 1½; then cross the \**Teelum* river, here 50 yds. wide; dry in December, and having steep banks, extremely difficult for carts; pass §*Jerapeelia*, 1; §*Nyggaum*, 4½; and 9½ miles brings us to the

CANTONMENT OF NEEMUCH (Route 10).

## ROUTE 212.

Proceed N.E.

DEESA TO NUSSEERABAD, VIA SEEROOHEE (SEROHI) AND PALLEE.

DISTANCE 133½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                             | Distances of Stages. |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                     | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Deesa to Reodur via Route 196 ..... | 35                   | 5    |
| Sunwarra .....                      | 14                   | 2½   |
| Seerohee (Serohi) .....             | 15                   | 3½   |
| Palree .....                        | 10                   | 1    |
| Erinpoora .....                     | 13                   | 1    |
| Sanderao .....                      | 13                   | 4    |
| Dhola .....                         | 10                   | 1    |
| Bitoor .....                        | 14                   | 4    |
| Nusseerabad Cantonment .....        | 6                    | 7    |
|                                     | 133                  | 5    |

Leave *Deesa Cantonment* (Route 88), and proceed, via Route 196, to *Reodur* (Route 196); thence proceed along a good, sandy, but jungly road, heavy in some parts, with hills on the left; pass \**Sikowarra*, 5½; \**Atul*, 2½; \**Dalgum*, 1½; \**Sirodee*, 3½; then cross 8 shallow, sandy and stony bed streams; \**Sumwarra*, 1½, encamping ground N.E. in an open plain; we then enter

THE SEEROOHEE (SEROHI) DISTRICT.—(Route 37)—Then proceed along a good hard road, pass \**Makra*, 4½, standing close to hills on the right, which extend on both sides, with jungle in the distance, also \**Sindrode*, 8½; and 5½ miles beyond brings us to the town of

### § SEEROOHEE (Sheepoorree, Seerohee, Seerooee, Sirohi).

Territory, Seerohee (Serohi). Civil Authority, Resident Political Agent. Civil Station. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Houses, those of the wealthy inhabitants are chiefly made of bricks. Palace, that of the Raja is a plain structure standing on an eminence.

**MANUFACTURES**.—Sword blades of such exquisite temper, that they are exported to all parts of Hindostan and Persia.

Thence proceed along a good hard road, which occasionally becomes rocky, leads amidst much jungle, having hills on the right close to it; pass a *Temple*, 2½; \**well*; \**Chokee*, 3; §*Palree*, 4½; \**Atwara*, 5½; \**Palia*, 1½; then cross the \**Sookree* river, 2½, here 200 yds. broad, shallow and sandy; pass \**Dhumapoora*; \**Palree*, 1; then proceed across an open plain, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

### § ERINPOORA.

Military Station of the Joodpoor Legion. Cantonment on the S. bank of the *Jowae* river, on which this place stands. Encamping ground N.W. on the banks of that river. Bazaar, well supplied.

DAWKES to Jodhpoor, 78 miles S.

Thence pass \**Oondree*, 1½; \**Natira*, 4½; \**Sindroo*, 4½; and 2½ miles brings us to the small walled town of

### § SANDERAO (Sandaira).

Encamping Ground S. Bazaar, well supplied. Soon after which we enter

THE MARWAR DISTRICT, (Route 8).—Thence proceed along a good hard road, pass \**Angdra*, 2½, standing on the *Karee* river, with heavy sandy bed and low banks; cross it and pass across an open, grassy plain to \**Wurramee*, 2; \**Katipoora*, 3½; \**Dhola*, 1½; all situated amidst much cultivation; encamping ground on a plain S., near the *tank* at the latter place; pass on to *Wairlye*, then cross a shallow, sandy bed river, about 160 yds. broad, to \**Goondoo*; encamping ground N. on a plain near the *tank*; pass *Mundlee*; cross a broad, shallow river to the S., and we soon reach the town of

### § PALLEE (Pali, Khalsa).

Territory, Marwar. Civil Authority, Resident at Joodpoor. Encamping Ground N.E., near a large *Tank*. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 50,000. Currency debased.

DAWKES to Delhi, 351 S.W., Joodpoor, 40 S.E.

**COMMERCE**.—It is the emporium of Western Rajwara, and connects the traffic of the sea coast and Northern India. Agents of the merchants of this place are established at Muscat, Mundavi, Surat, and Nowanuggur, who forward Persian, Arabian, African, and European productions, and receive in exchange, the Indian and Thibet commodities.

THE EXPORTS are salt, (the staple commodity,

which yields an annual revenue of £75,000), woollens, coarse cloths, paper, blankets, &c.

**Manufacturers** of blankets (*Looses*), which fetch from 4 to 60 Rs., (8s. to £6). Scarfs, and turbans made only for home consumption.

**Fortifications**.—It was formerly surrounded by a wall, the ruins of which are still visible

**Position**.—It stands at the intersection of the great Transit route from Mandavee (Cutch) to the Northern provinces, and also from Malwa to Bahawalpore and Sinda.

This ancient place belongs to the Maharaja of Joudpore; hence its designation of *Khalsa*.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—**

**A.D.**

1156. Acquired by the Rajputs under Seoji.

Thence pass on to a *dhurmsalta*, 7½, situated close to a *Tank*; then cross a *Stream*, 1½, which produces a considerable quantity of salt; proceed on to *Jadun*, 1½; encamping ground S.E., but confined in fields; *Bugawas*; and 12½ miles brings us to the large walled town of

### §800JIT.

Encamping Ground S. in a fine plain. Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence along a heavy, stony road; pass *\*Kotra*, 6½, situated on the *\*Siree* river, here 8½ yds. broad, with heavy, sandy bed, and low banks; thence the road becomes hard and good, to *\*Sandia*, 3½; cross the *\*Kotaree* river, ½, here 110 yds. broad, with low banks and sandy bed, the road across which is heavy, and at the end of 2½ miles we enter the town of

### §CHUNDRAWUL.

Encamping Ground N.E., on a fine plain near a large tank. Bazaar well supplied. Houses, 1,000.

Thence proceed along a good hard road; pass *\*Peepia*, 5½; cross a shallow *nullah*, also some *hills*, 2½, close to the road on the right; proceed to *\*Joola*, 1½; encamping ground in a plain to the N.E., near the wells. There is a new road, about 4 miles N. of *Joola*, to *Khurica*, by which the rocky and heavy ground between those places is avoided, *via Nyaneegur* (Nya Nuggur), which is surrounded by a wall, and lies in

### THE MAIRWARRA DISTRICT, or REALM OF THE MAIRS,

A hilly tract in Rajpootana, extending from N.E. to S.W., and forming that part of the Aravalli range (about 90 miles long and 6 to 20 broad), between Koomulmer (2,600 feet), and Ajmere (1,600 feet), and consist of several parallel ridges of primary formation, and contains lead, copper, iron, and antimony ores. The population may be stated at 140,000, and consists of Mairs (from *mera* "a mountain," *Mera*, "a sacred mountain," *Mairavut* and *Mairote*, "belonging to a mountain"), who are supposed to be the descendants of the Menas, the *aborigines* of this part of India. Previous to the British Government obtaining possession of it, their wealth consisted of a few herds of goats, which were guarded by boys and old men, whilst the *able-bodied* populace, mounted on their hardy small ponies, led a marauding and predatory life, some professing to be Brahmaus

and others Mussulmans, but neither adhering strictly to their respective tenets. They eat voraciously of diseased animal carcasses, drink intoxicating liquors, maintain a Fakir, considered their women, whom they formerly sold, as *slaves*, but as the fathers often demanded *too high* a price, female infanticide prevailed to an alarming height; but when, in 1818, a portion came under the British jurisdiction, a Local Corps was formed, into which most of the Freebooters entered, and soon became good soldiers, which afterwards rendered this hitherto wild race, orderly and quiet, and entirely intent on cultivating and following peaceful avocations. The entire district is under British administration. Then pass on to the town of

### §BEAWE (Beour, Belawur),

Situated in an extensive valley, and containing a prison, which is *self-supported* by the labour of the prisoners, and also a Cantonment, at which are quartered 1,000 Mairs. Thence over a very heavy road, cross the *Siree* river, 2, with its dry but difficult bed, full of heavy sand; pass *\*Mota Baratia*, 5½, with its large *tank*; thence cross the bed of the river, 3½; pass through an open, partially-cultivated district, with hills to the right; pass *\*Baratia* (Byrantia) *Chota*, ½; encamping ground S.E. near wells. Here is a stream, full all the yearround; then proceed along a very heavy, sandy road, which becomes stony and rocky as we ascend a short but steep *Ghat*, 4½, very difficult for carts, but with an easy descent; then pass *\*Raturdia* (Raturia), 3½; thence along a good road, leading over an easy, rocky *Pass* to *\*Limree*, 2½; then proceed along an open, cultivated country; pass *\*Rajpoora*, 1½; *\*Beawur*, 1½; *\*Rooparell*, 4, and soon after we enter

THE AJMEER DISTRICT (Route 27); proceed to *\*Khurwa*, 4½, situated ½ mile to the right; encamping ground N., in a plain; and *\*Leyree*, 6½, standing under a hill; now the road becomes rocky to *Aneeree*, 2½; cross 2 *nullahs*, pass *\*Bheempoor*, 2½; then proceed through a cultivated valley, with hills gradually appearing nearer as we approach *\*Bittoor*, 3; then along a good road to *\*Nala* (Nandia), 4½; and 2½ miles brings us to the large

CANTONMENT OF NUSSEERABAD (Route 27).

## ROUTE 213.

Proceed E.N.E.

DEESA TO OODEEPOOR, VIA SEROHEE.

DISTANCE 149 MILES.

| ROUTES.                               | Distances<br>of<br>Stages. |      |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|------|
|                                       | Miles.                     | Fur. |
| Deesa to Serohee, via Route 212 ..... | 65                         | 3    |
| Beerwarree .....                      | 8                          | 6    |
| Beecala .....                         | 16                         | 0    |
| Gowree Chowkee .....                  | 13                         | 6    |
| Seemul or Selinbill .....             | 6                          | 2    |
| Obra (Ubrau) .....                    | 14                         | 4    |
| Eeswul .....                          | 11                         | 4    |
| Oodeepoor .....                       | 12                         | 7    |
|                                       | 149                        | 0    |

Leaving *Deesa* (Route 38), proceed, *via* Route 212, to § *Seroohie*, 6½ (Route 212); thence along a good road, practicable for carts, leading across an undulating, hilly country, intersected with hilly ridges, jungle, and cultivation; then ascend the bad, rocky pass of the *Birce Ghat*, here very difficult for laden cattle; pass *Sunicarra*, 6½; cross 6 *nallahs*, to § *Beerwarra*, 2½; *Oondarra*, 2; § *Sirera*, 3; § *Nani*, 7½; bazaar, well supplied; cross 2 rivers and 10 *nallahs* to § *Seela* 3½; then proceed along a very bad road, leading through dense jungle, to § *Dan Burdlee-ka-Chowkee*, 9; pass over the very steep ascent of the *Nahn Ghat*, ¾, which for ½ mile is barely practicable for laden cattle; then the road passes through the beds of *nallahs*, over large pieces of rock, stones, and abrupt rocky ridges, to § *Henjee-ka-Goorha*, 3½ the descent from which is very steep; proceeding down which, we enter

THE MEYWAR DISTRICT (Route 23); pass on to the § *Dauk Hut*, ½ (called Gowree Chowkee); then proceed over a hilly country, cross 9 *nallahs*, and we arrive at § *Seimul* (Sebinbill), 6½; then pass along a good road, through three short, steep, and rocky passages, which, although situated in a mountainous district, are practicable for camels, and proceed to § *Beena*, 2; § *Samul* 2; § *Panoolee*, 2; § *Gurreo-ka-Goorba*, 2½; § *Nandeemo*, 1½; § *Brahmun-ka-Bagul*, ½; § *Chelwa*, 1½, during which stage 17 *nallahs* are crossed; then pass on to § *Obera* (Obran), 2½; thence along a road rather difficult in many parts, especially to § *Seintal*, 1½; § *Moree*, 2½; § *Jogee-ka-Thanna*, 1; the way now becomes difficult, leads through the rocky bed of a *nallah*, interspersed with several ascents and descents; pass § *Dowlata-ka-Goorba*, 2½; § *Dowlata-ka-Khera*, 1; § *Brahmun Devee Nat*, ½; cross 17 *nallahs* in this stage, and 2½ miles brings us to § *Eescut*; thence along a bad road to § *Ghussar*, 2½, the pass of which contains 3 ghats, each respectively situated at ¼, ½, and 1 mile beyond *Ghussar*; proceed to § *Toohir*, 3½; now the road is good to § *Lohera*, 1½; § *Chikulwas*, 2; § *Burgawa*; and we soon arrive at the large town of

### § OODEEPOOR, 31 miles.

Territory, Meywar (Oodeypoor). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch, and Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, at Ajmeer. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Elevation, 2,064 feet.

ATTRactions.—The large lake, situated W. of the town, is 3 miles in circuit, 33½ yds. long, 110 yds. wide at the top, with a dam 37 feet above the water. It is constructed of marble, beautifully sculptured with figures, and having its banks lined with temples and other edifices.

The small lake, 6 miles distant, is worth a visit, as also are the several *Jhils* (small meres and marshes) in the vicinity.

The Palace, a noble granite structure, about 100 feet high, standing on the summit of a rocky ridge, and commanding a beautiful *coup d'œil* of the city, lake, and valley beneath, which is 30 miles long and 10 broad.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1508. It was founded by Oody Singh Rana, of Mewar, after the sacking of Chilor by Akbar.

1857-58-59. The Rajah's troops revolted.

This large place, the capital of the Meywar Territory, enclosed in high mud walls, stands on a low ridge in a valley, surrounded by hills, except on the W., where there is a large lake. It is badly laid out, but, from the E., it presents a most striking and picturesque appearance, as the minareted small Mosques which it contains are scattered about amidst thick mango groves.

## ROUTE 214.

Proceed N.W.

This route should be traversed during the months of October and December, but on no account later than March 1st.

### DEESA TO SUKKUR, VIA JEYSULMEER.

DISTANCE 345 MILES.

| ROUTES.                                                   | Distances of Stages. |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                                           | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Deesa to Jeyzulmeer, <i>via</i> Route 200....             | 215                  | 7    |
| Chuttrail .....                                           | 14                   | 1½   |
| Koochree .....                                            | 13                   | 4    |
| Koochhara (Koara) .....                                   | 9                    | 0    |
| Banda Wells .....                                         | 4                    | 7    |
| Boundary between Jeyzulmeer and Khypoor territories ..... | 5                    | 1    |
| Gotaroi (sirdar Gurh) .....                               | 16                   | 4    |
| Meetrao .....                                             | 29                   | 2    |
| Wass (Wassa) .....                                        | 19                   | 2    |
| Roree .....                                               | 15                   | 5    |
| Sukkur .....                                              | 1                    | 6    |
|                                                           | 344                  | 7½   |

Leave the *Camp at Deesa* (Route 38), and proceed, *via* Route 200, to § *Jeyzulmeer*, 215½ (Route 200); thence along a sandy, stony road, cross two sandstone ridges; pass through the N.E., 2, of the town to § *Omur Sagur*, 2½; the country seat of the *Raucl*, with its 20 shops, fine tank and wells; pass within ½ mile of § *Jondra* (Londra), 3½; encamping ground among low sand hills; wells; proceed on to the spot called § *Chuttrail Wells*, 5½; thence along a good road, across an open country, pass a *tanik*, 3½, and several *Shamlets*, situated 2 or 3 miles from each other, then proceed to § *Koochree*, 10; an encamping ground near some wells, but no hamlet; thence the road becomes sandy; pass the fort and village of § *Koochhara* (Koara), 9, with *brackish* water; we then enter

UPPER SINDE; proceed along a good road, across a plain; pass the *Banda Wells*, 4½, situated about ½ mile to the right, off the road, two of which contain salt water. Thence proceed for 1 mile, pass several small wells of excellent water,

and another mile brings us to *Moordalee*, the name given to some muddy pools, and soon enter

### THE KHYRPOOR TERRITORY, 5½ miles.

Then proceed across sand-hills, 15 to 20 feet high, easy for cattle, camels, and horses, but difficult for travellers, and we soon reach

### \*GOTAROO (Sirdar Gurh), 16½ miles.

Wells, both within and without the fort, the water from which is drawn up by camels; encamping ground in heavy sands; forage plenty, but coarse.

**ATTRACTIORS.**—The Fort, a round-towered, brick structure, 200 yds. square, having a S. gate mounting two guns, and defended by 100 men from Khyrpoor. Then pass the three small *Ponds of Sobara*, also two other ones, which are dried up before the hot season; and we soon reach *\*Mectrao*, with its small fort standing on a steep sand-hill; grass abundant, but rather coarse, procured from the sand-hills; pass along a very heavy, low, jungly, and occasionally sandy road, to *\*Kurro* (Karora), with its three wells of bad water; *\*Oodur*, with the ruins of a fort, which was swept away by the inundation of the *Nara* river; encamping ground between the wells (which require to be drawn and cleared beforehand, to ensure a supply of water, if troops are traversing this route), and Fort under some trees to the left. If the country is flooded between *Wass* (Wassa) and *Roree*, the traveller must then proceed from thence, *via Khyrpoor*, to *Roree*, which line of road is described Route 109. Continuing our journey we pass *\*Mutler*; *\*Kakooee*, with its well of excellent water; *Mota*; *Bargia*, which stands on the left, to *\*Wass* (Wassa), situated on a sand-hill, with its wells; *nullah*, situated among trees W.N.W., and below it some pools, 1½ m le E.N.E., which are full of excellent water after the period of the inundation. Should the country be flooded, the traveller will have to retrace his steps to *Oodur*, and proceed thence, *via Khyrpoor*, to *Roree*. Thence proceed along a good road, across cultivated land and low jungle (*impassable* during the inundation, when it is completely under water), interspersed with sand-hills, to the large village of *\*Sungrar* (Nowa or Sangrur), 6½, situated between two sand-hilly ranges; encamping ground, E., on pasture land, surrounded by tamarisk jungle, close to the *Large Lake*. Branch road to *Roree*, *via Thurree* and *Arore*; forage abundant; thence along a confined jungly road, intersected by water-courses; pass the deserted village of *\*Old Sungrar*, 1; then cross the *\*Nara* river, here 2 miles wide, with 1½ feet of water, hard bottom, but with good, easy, only rather steep approaches; proceed to *\*Footpota*, 1; forage plentiful; then cross another branch of the *\*Nara* river, ¾, having 3 feet of water; thence the road proceeds along the edges of *Jowaree* (fields), crosses three canals and several water-courses, but is quite impassable during the inundation; pass *\*Deeree*, 1; *\*Kotre*, 3½; *\*Paree*, 2½; *\*Uktra Maree*, 1½; and 3½ miles beyond stands the town of *\*Roree* (Route 109); then cross by boat the river *Indus*, and at the end of 1½ mile we enter the town of *\*Sukkur* (Route 109.)

## ROUTE 215.

This Route should be taken during the end of February and the beginning of October.

Proceed N.W.

### DEESA TO SUKKUR, *via* VEERAWOW AND OMERKOTE.

DISTANCE 402½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                                 | Distances of Stages. |        |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------|--------|
|                                         | Miles.               | Fr. r. |
| Deesa to Veerawow, <i>via</i> Route 203 | 108                  | 7      |
| Duddora                                 | 8                    | 6      |
| Goriar                                  | 12                   | 0      |
| Tariana                                 | 8                    | 1      |
| Rajoor                                  | 10                   | 6      |
| Cheyha                                  | 13                   | 1      |
| Chachra                                 | 7                    | 3      |
| Banda Talao                             | 13                   | 4      |
| Mundora                                 | 10                   | 1      |
| Niniar                                  | 5                    | 7      |
| Omerkote                                | 12                   | 6      |
| Ghoolam Nubbee                          | 19                   | 5      |
| Kaipra                                  | 24                   | 0      |
| Surnawarree                             | 13                   | 2      |
| Suyud Eukr (Bakaree)                    | 12                   | 7      |
| Ubrow                                   | 7                    | 0      |
| Dadra (Danli Kalifa)                    | 10                   | 0      |
| Footgan Gara Koond or Pool              | 13                   | 3      |
| Mureeja Dumd                            | 18                   | 2      |
| Katur (Kahoond)                         | 14                   | 0      |
| Fariara                                 | 16                   | 7      |
| Guggra                                  | 14                   | 0      |
| Tremow                                  | 14                   | 5      |
| Roree                                   | 13                   | 0      |
| Sukkur                                  | 1                    | 6      |
|                                         | 402                  | 7      |

Leave the Camp at Deesa (Route 38), and proceed, *via* Route 203, to *\*Veerawow*, 108½ (Route 203); then pass along a heavy road, winding across sand-hills, which commence immediately on leaving the above town; but if the traveller desires it, he can avoid them, by passing through valleys, which are generally hard, and covered with coarse grass and prickly shrubs, interspersed with cultivation; pass *\*Duddora*, 8½; here all the water is brackish; Civil Authority, the Political Agent at Bhoop; thence along a heavy, sandy, footpath road, practicable for light wheel carriages, but leading across rotten ground, completely undermined by rats; here a guide is indispensably necessary; pass *\*Pualia*, 5½; with its wells of brackish water, 108 feet deep; if officers are travelling this route with troops, the detachment must be provided with ropes, wheels, leather bags, and bullocks to draw water, and a party should always be sent in advance to draw the wells and erect cisterns of mud and brushwood; thence through a sandy, hilly country, covered with low brushwood, to *\*Goriar*, 6½, with its well 108 feet deep; forage plentiful; thence pass on for 5 miles to a *\*tank*, situated to the E. of *\*Tariana*, 8½; with its well (242 feet deep) of excellent water; forage abundant. Thence pass through dense jungle, full of coarse grass, and we soon enter

**SEINDE** (Route 46); thence through valleys, in which *bajree* is much cultivated; pass \**Rajpura*, 10½; (Civil Authority, Collector at Hyderabad) with its well, 240 feet deep, and small tank; \**Cheyha*, 13½, inhabited by shepherds, who quit it when the tank dries up, and then proceed to *Kooder*, for water; thence the road leads across sand-hills, to § *Chachra*, 7½; encamping ground, N. ghee, bajree, and grass abundant; tank full until December; wells close to the Neem trees; then cross six lofty, and several smaller sand-hills; pass along an improving country, to \**Novapoor*, 7; \**Banda Talao*, 6½, full of water until November; pass *Mitree*; *Katia*; thence through milk bushes, cross 19 sand-hills, some of which are very lofty; pass \**Mitree*, \**Katia*, \**Mundora*, 10½; encamping ground; 2 wells of brackish water; pass also 14 lofty sand-hills; then proceed across a country interspersed with several fine crops of *bajree*, and we soon reach \**Ninjar*, 5½; encamping ground on low land, near a well of brackish water, 120 feet deep; tank of good water, which is full until December; then pass along a very heavy road, leading across sand-hills, which cease here; thence it becomes hard, and at the end of 12½ miles we enter the large town of

§ **OMERKOTE** (Omercote), (Route 108), to the W. of which lies an extensive plain; thence proceed along a long, level, sandy, jungly road, skirting

**THE THULL OR GREAT DESERT**; pass on to \**Sahib-ka-Thull*, 13½, situated on the *Nara* river, with wells in the bed, and sand-hills, situated about 2 miles to the right; thence the road becomes much heavier, and passes through dense *tamarisk* and *kureel* jungle, to \**Ghoolam Nubbee*, 6½, with wells of good water, in the bed of the *Nara* river, a *dund*, or pool; then proceed along a good road, through dense jungle, pass \**Bu-ka-Bu*; \**Dilior*, with its excellent water; \**Kaipra*, 24; encamping ground on the bed of the \**Nara* river, which here separates into several branches, each from 400 to 500 yds. broad, full of water; proceed through the bed of the \**Nara* river; then along a good footpath to the small village of \**Surnavaree*, 12½; and pass along a good road, except when crossing a *nullah*, near \**Meeta-Khan-ka-Deera*, and we soon reach \**Suyud Bukr* (Bakaree), 12½, with wells of good water, in the bed of the *Nara* river, 5½; grass and *kirbee*. The best route from thence to *Kaicarree*, via *Meetrao*, *Sumaher*, *Jukkou*, and *Ibba*. Thence proceed along a good road, through dense jungle; then cross some heavy sand-hills, also the bed of the *Nara* river, 5½, which is here 150 yards broad, and full of deep sand, and we soon reach \**Ubrov*, 1½, which is a *dund* or lake formed between sand-hills in the *Thull*, by the overflowing of the *Indus* through the *Nara* river, which only occurs at intervals of some 4 or 5 years, the stagnant water becomes salt after some time, but by digging a few inches at the edges, fresh water is obtainable; thence along a good road, great care should, however, be taken by the traveller to keep the right road, as all portions off it, are very heavy and difficult; soon after we reach \**Dadra* (Dundi Kalifa), 10, here a fine noble sheet of water, situated on the left bank of the *Nara* river, grass abundant; then pass along a desert, sand-hill, jungly road, to

\**Togacha*, 2, with its fine sheet of water, and *danda* to the right; soon after we reach \**Footan*; *Gara* (Khoond), 11½; cross the \**Nara*, here 1 mile broad, and filled with low sand-hills, and then proceed along a footpath to \**Kaicarree*, 10½; forage abundant; the road still continues heavy, crosses the dry branches of the *Nara*, to \**Mareja Dund*, 18½; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Khyrpoor; thence pass through dense jungle to \**Kotur* (Ka Koond), 14; \**Sora*; \**Choonkee*; pass across an open country to \**Parlata*, 16½; encamping ground 2 miles E., on the bank of the \**Nara* river, in the pool of which there is fresh water, from the inundation of the *Indus*; thence through dense jungle to \**Guggra*, 14, standing in the *Nara* river, here a fine stream; thence proceed for 7 miles, then cross low hills, to a cultivated plain; § *Tremow*, 14½; and then along a good road, across a cultivated plain, to the large town of § *Rorer*, 13 miles (Route 109); cross by boat the *Indus* river, and we soon reach the town of § *Sukkur*, 1½ (Route 109).

## ROUTE. 216.

Proceed S.E.

This Route should be traversed by all wheel carriages.

**DHARWAR TO BELLARY (BALLARI), VIA GUDDUK AND HUMPSAGUR.**

DISTANCE 149 MILES.

| ROUTES.                   | Distances of Stages. |      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                           | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Dharwar to Behuttee ..... | 14                   | 4    |
| Annekaira (Anigere) ..... | 15                   | 6    |
| Gudduk .....              | 13                   | 6    |
| Dummul .....              | 13                   | 5    |
| Moondurges .....          | 10                   | 3    |
| Humpsagur .....           | 14                   | 2    |
| Bellahounsee .....        | 15                   | 0    |
| Hospetta .....            | 12                   | 1    |
| Papenaikenhallee .....    | 7                    | 0    |
| Gandeganoor .....         | 9                    | 2    |
| Koortence .....           | 11                   | 5    |
| Bollary (Ballari) .....   | 11                   | 6    |
|                           | 149                  | 0    |

Leave *Dharwar* (Route 80), and proceed along a good cart-road, across a fine, level, cultivated country; pass \**Govinkopa*; then cross two *nullahs*; pass § *Yebullee* (Hebullee) 4½, with its small fort; § *Behuttee*, 6½; \**Keerusoar*, 6½; thence cross the deep, muddy stream of the *Beenes nullah* to the town of

§ **ANNEKAIRA (Anigere)**, 9½ miles.

Territory, Southern Maratha country. District, Dharwar. Civil Authority, Collector at Dharwar; Resident Assistant Collector. Bazaar. Encamping ground; thence cross a *nullah*; and pass \**Hooladpoor* (Doondoor) 5½; \**Hoolkote*, 2½; then cross a *nullah* to \**Binquakuttee*, 2½; and we soon enter the town of

† § **GUDDUK**, 3½ miles.

Civil Authority, Resident Assistant Collector. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses,

800. Small fort to the S. of which stand hills. (See Route 79.)

Thence proceed along an excellent road, having a hilly country to the right; pass \* *Udree Sonapoor* (Adashapoor)  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Papunasee* (Papunhuttee)  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles, bring us to the town of

### § DUMUL (Dummul).

Civil Authority, Assistant Collector, at Gadduk, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Bazaar. Tank full of excellent water. Thence pass on to \* *Mavundee* (Mehoondée),  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Burdoo*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Moondurgee*, 3; then cross by boat the \* *Toombuddra* river (Tumbudra), which is the junction of the Toonga and Budrah rivers, in lat.  $14^{\circ}$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 43'$ , at an altitude of 952 feet, flows N. for 45 miles, to Headagatry; thence N.E. for 15 miles to Hurryhur, and then after several windings proceeds N. for 45 miles, where it is joined by the Wurda on the left, in lat.  $14^{\circ} 55'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 45'$ ; thence flows N.E., and then E. for 220 miles, and joins the Kistnah on the right. Its entire course is 325 miles. Its largest tributary, the Burda, has a course of 75 miles. Its banks are covered with forests of large teak, which, if floated on corkwood or bamboo, might easily be sent down the Kistnah in the monsoon. Its bed is full during the hot season, and its channel is full of rocks; but in the monsoon, it rises 8 or 10 feet above the summit of the rocks; the stream is very muddy, rapid, and choked up with trees, which have been swept away by inundations, and in some parts rocks appear near the surface. We then enter

### THE MYSORE (Malsur, Maheswar, Mahasura) TERRITORY,

which lies between lat.  $11^{\circ}$  and  $15^{\circ}$  N., long.  $74^{\circ}$  and  $78^{\circ} 40'$  E., is bounded N.W. by the Dharwar Collectorate and the Madras Presidency; N. by Bellary and the N. Canara; E. by Cuddapah, N. Arcot, and Salem; S. by Coimbatore and Malabar; W. by Coorg and S. Canara. It is 250 miles long from N. to S., 238 broad; has an area of 30,886 square miles; population of 3,500,000, who are chiefly Mysoreans, a robust, tall, healthy, regular featured, fair complexioned, deceitful, profligate, inconstant, courteous, enduring, and patient race, the greater portion of whom are Brahmminists and Mahomedans, the latter of whom are idle, and partial to a military life. The lower orders subsist on that prolific seed called Eleusine Corocana "*Raghi*." They wear a woollen blanket wrapped ("*combali*"), and the women a jacket ("*chola*"), which covers both their body and arms. They live in low, mud-thatched, or tile-roofed houses, with no other opening but an exceedingly low door. Military force of 2,700 men, and a clear annual revenue of £820,000. The Collectorate is four, viz., Astagram, Bengalur, Chitragur, and Nagar, and its divisions are—in

*Astagram*.—Arkalgod, Attikuppa, Banawar, Bailur, Chenraipatnam, Chamrajnagar, Gundalpet, Hassan, Harnahalli, Kikairi, Malsur, Malsur Astagram, Maharajdrug, Manzurabad, Malwalli, Mandiam, Maddur, Nayamaagulam, Nursijur, Nunjengod, Pattan Astagram, Feripatnam, Thalkad Yaduthore, Yagadavenkotta.

*Bengalore*.—Bengalur, Ambajidrug, Annafkal, Baitnamanglam, Chikkabalarup, Chennapatnam, Closepet, Davanahalli, Doddabalarup, Goribednur, Gudibandi, Gumnaikeppalliam, Hoskote, Hulurding, Kankanahalli, Kolar, Maulur, Mulwagul, Maugri, Nellavanglam, Strinivaspur, Sillagutta.

*Chitradurg*.—Budihal, Chitradurg, Chikknaikenhalli, Davengadi, Dodderi, Hirihur, Hornwalli, Hosdrug, Kungul, Kaakuppa, Kortagudi, Kadub, Mulkamurra, Madgadi, Pangad, Sirah, Tumkur, Turuvukerri.

*Nagar*.—Chikkmagalur, Chennagadi, Honahalli, Harihar, Kuddur Koppa, Kaulidrug, Lukwalli, Nagar, Surah, Shikarpur, Sagar, Shinogha, Terrikere, Wastara.

This principality is in shape a triangular table land, having its greatest width at the N. boundary, is skirted on the E., W., and S. by the Eastern and Western Ghats, which, rising from the N., unite at the S. of Mysore, close to the Nelliherrie Hills. To the W. of Bangalore lies the Swagundga Mountains, at an altitude of from 4,600 to 6,000 feet. In the N. the Ghats fall back from each other, and leave the country plain and open. The Ghats on the N.W. are lower than in any other part. It is well watered by the Sherawuty, which rises in the table land, flows W., and falls into the Arabian Sea at Honahwar. The Cauvery, which rises in Coorg, in lat.  $12^{\circ} 25'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 34'$ , flows E. for 33 miles; thence N.E. for 20, and also 20 more, which forms the boundary between Mysore and the adjoining state; thence S.E., again through Mysore, for 95 miles, to Tullacand, when it flows N.E., and becomes for 40 miles the boundary between the Mysore and Coimbatore Districts, and quits the former territory in lat.  $12^{\circ} 11'$ , long.  $77^{\circ} 32'$ . Its tributaries are the Leechman, Teert, and Kubbani, which flow from the S.W., the Hemavati, flowing from the N.W.; the Shunsha and Arkavati from the N.; the streams formed by the monsoons, which stretch S.E. to the sea, by the Falls of Ganganaga, Chuki (370 feet high), and Birra Chuki (460 feet); the Tonga and Budra, which rise in the N.W., unite at Halla, Honur, and form the Toongabudra (Tumbudra), which flows N.E., passes out of the Mysore Territory at Budri, and falls into the Kistnah; the Hugry, or Vedavati, which rises in the S.W., crosses this territory N.E. for 125 miles, and falls into the Tumbudra; the N. Penna, which rises close to the E. of the Calnar Doorg, flows serpentine for 55 miles across the S. frontier, thence S.E., and falls into the Bay of Bengal, S. of Pondicherry. There are no natural but several stone embanked, sluiced, artificial lakes, the water of which is excellent. The most peculiar rocks are those huge, abrupt, isolated surfaces called *Drongs*, which have an altitude from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, with granite and gneiss bases, about 2 miles in circumference, having almost inaccessible summits, crowned with ruined forts. The most remarkable are Nundydroog (4,856 feet high), and Suwarndroog (4,004 feet high). The rocks are generally overlaid by *laterite*. The productions are cinnamon, coffee, pepper, cardamoms, gold dust, iron, garnets, common salt, carbonate of soda, kunur (calcareous tutuca), teak, sandal wood, rice.

raghi, millet, maize, wheat, grain, sesame, oil seeds, castor oil plant, cocoa-nut, palm, sugar cane, sugar candy, hemp, mustard, amarathus, pumpkins, cucumbers, plantains, jaks, custard apples, citrons, oranges, figs, mangoes, guavas, pomegranates, peaches, apples, vines, pepper vines, safflower, sago, palam, coffee (Bourbon), opium, cotton, tobacco, silk, small horses, kine, buffaloes, sheep (the wool of which is made into blankets and serges), goats, the short and long (33 feet high) legged, pigs, leopards, tigers (who depopulate entire villages, as it is on official record that in 1836 and 1837, no less than 8,000 cattle and 400 human beings were devoured by them; the natives, however, stimulated by the *douceur* offered by the Indian Government, destroyed in those years 30 elephants and 1,000 tigers, besides bears, leopards, and other wild beasts), elephants, bears, and ursine sloths (and no less than 200 human beings are annually destroyed by these wild beasts), antelopes, deer, monkeys, wild dogs (who when hunting in packs destroy all animals except elephants), buceros (rhinoceros birds), florikins, bustards (the flesh of which is remarkably delicate), snakes (all very venomous). Locusts swarm in myriads, and are very destructive. Alligators infest the Toongabudra river. The tanks and rivers abound with fish of most delicate flavour. Its manufactures are cotton fabrics (*Bangalore*), coarse carpets, blankets, silk cloth, woollens, glass, and silks. Many minerals are found in this district, and specimens of the following were exhibited at the Great Exhibition in 1851, viz.:—Earth of porcelain (*kaolin*), puce and greenish yellow, coloured *kaolin*, fibrous gypsum, greenish yellow lithomarge, pink and bright red granite, syenite, porphyry (both serpentine and basaltic quartz), euryte, greenstone, hornblende, schist, iron ore, pure white stone, coloured and lavender ochre. The most beautiful of the jungle trees, is the *Sago palm*. It is common near Majerabad, Kurg, Nagar, and Bednore, grows to a great height, and when two feet in diameter the natives avail themselves of its properties, which consist in its producing 90lbs. weight of sago, which they procure by removing the wood parts with a small hatchet two inches broad, chopping the spiny inner substance, pounding it in a mortar, and making it into balls, which are placed in an earthen vessel; then covered with a thin cloth, and water is gently poured over them; after remaining some time, the water is drained off, the paste dried, and then they are crumbled into small seeds, in which state they are imported into Europe. The finest sugar cane and tobacco grow at *Deonhalli*, 30 miles N. of Bangalore, and the birthplace of Tipoo Sultan. The Chinese originally superintended the growth of the cane. The betel nut (*areca catechu*) of Nagar fetches a high price in the Carnatic; and the sandal wood of this district, burnt in the Parsis' temples, is eagerly purchased by that people. The carpets are well made, and closely approximate to those of England and Persia. The Cumblies (Kambals) blankets are first-rate, and often fetch £2 each.

COMMERCE.—The transit trade, which is not extensive, owing to the difficult nature of the internal communication, is entirely in the hands of the *Brinjarrees* (a most peculiar, trustworthy, well made, and

handsome race, especially the females, all of whom speak the Hindustani, Mahratta, and Telugoo languages fluently), who transport their commodities on the backs of bullocks, live in tents, travel with their families, are accompanied by a peculiar breed of dogs, extremely watchful, vigilant, faithful, and well known throughout the Indian empire as the *Bujarree* dogs. They travel in great force, commanded by their own chiefs, and are unmolested in war time by all parties, who remunerate these "*Indian Carriers*" fairly for whatever they take from them. The principal Routes are:—

1. That through the Naikenairi Ghat, through which the chief route from E. to W. passes, viz., Madras to Bangalore; thence to Husan, the Bisle Ghat, Coorg, and Mangalore.
2. That of the Kaveripuram Ghat, celebrated for the memorable *invasions*, and *predatory warfare*, of and against Tanjore and Baramahal, by Hyder Ali and his son, Tipoo Sahib.
3. From Seringapatam, proceeding S.W., to Coorg, via Sidapoor.
4. From Colmbatore, S. to N., via the Gujjal-hate Pass, to Seringapatam; thence N.W., to Boun-bay, via Dharwar.
5. From the Neilgherry hills, via Gundlapetta, to Seringapatam, but which is *circuitous and difficult*.
6. From Seringapatam, via Nundydroog, to Hyderabad.
7. From Nundydroog to Cuddapah.
8. Between Madras and the N.E. portion of Mysore, via the Ambar Valley.

The Chief Passes are:—

1. The Hyder Ghur (Angady), close to Bednore, from Canara, over the Western Ghats.
2. The Bisle Ghat, E. of Mangalore.
3. The Manjerabad, S. of the Bisle Ghat.
4. The Kaveripuram.
5. The Naikenairi Ghat, described above. No less than 1,800 miles of cart-road, with bridged nullahs, have been constructed, at an outlay of £190,000, since the British held it.

The general temperature of this district is considerably lower than that towards the coast, and the thermometer, at noon, averages 76° in the shade. The nights are never very hot; the mornings and evenings cool, and the air is delightfully *elastic*, the thermometer ranging to 40° from sunrise to noon. The hot season begins in February, and so continues until June. April and May are the hottest months, during which, much *hail* falls, the stones being of an almost fabulous size; some even *larger* than 8 inches. In September the S.W., or Malabar monsoon sets in, which is extremely violent, and continues incessantly, for several days; fills the tanks in the course of a few hours, and is attended by *terrific* thunder and lightning. The climate is very agreeable to most Europeans, but it cannot be considered as *healthy*, since fevers, agues, catarrhs dysenteries, bilious affections, liver complaints pre-

dominate. The vicinity of the Western Ghats is very damp and humid, and in one particular *elevated spot*, there are no less than *nine rainy months* annually. There the sun is *scarcely visible during the whole year*, and families lay up stores of provisions for six months, as if they were going on a sea voyage; for, during that period, it is quite impossible to procure provisions of any description.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

**Chalukian Rajas** (Solankis, or Rajput Princes), who held their government at Kalyan, appear to have first ruled over this place, or else, as some authors suppose,

**Hanuman aids Rama against Ravana**, the Lanka tyrant, at which period, this district was styled the Kingdom of Sugriva, and formed a portion of the territory governed by the Chalukia dynasty, which passed under the dominion of the Cadumba (Kadumba), whose capital was Banawasi, the ruins of which are visible in the Sunda District (the Balaghat of N. Canara), close to the W. of the Western Ghats. It was conquered in the 2nd century of the Christian Era.

**1310.** Kafir, the Padshah of Delhi (Alauddin), invaded it.

**1326.** Muhammad Toghlok III. sent an expedition against it, and destroyed Dhursam (Dwara Samudrum), the capital, built in 1183, situated 100 miles N.W. of Seringapatam.

Then Timur (Toumor, or *Moti Talab*, "Lake of Pearl"), 12 miles to the N., became the seat of Government, and it was shortly afterwards annexed to Delhi.

**1336** The Mussulmans took Warangal, and the fugitive generals of the deposed king of Araukai Buka, and Aka Harihar, both proceeded to the banks of the *Toongabudra* river, and founded the city of Vidanagur ("*city of science*"), so named after that scientific minister and tutor, but afterwards changed to that of Vijayanagar (Bijayanagar, "*city of victory*"). The power of this new state rapidly increased, and, in a short time, it comprised the whole of the Mysore territory, properly named from Mahesh Assur, "*the buffalo-headed Titan*," a monster killed on the Maisur hill, by the Goddess Kali.

**1524.** Ram Raj ruled it.

**1565.** The then ruling prince, Ram Rajah, engaged in battle at Talikot (Dharwar Collectorate), the allied forces of the Mussulman Confederacy; he fell in action; his capital was plundered and depopulated, with excessive barbarity.

**1571.** Hera Ram Raja governed it, and erected the fortifications.

His successor left the city, fled to the E. portion of the territory, and soon ceased to reign.

The Polygar of Mysore and his feudatory princes encroached on the territory of the titular Rajah of Vijayanagar, and in

**1610**, the feudatory Prince, Rajah Wadeyar, took possession of the island and fort of Seringapatam, extended his dominions in all quarters, and purchased from Aurangzebe's general, Kasim Khan, the district of Bangalore, and, on the demise of that officer, Chicki Deo Raj of Mysore, sent a magnificent embassy to the Emperor Aurangzebe, then at Ahmednuggur, which met with a gracious reception, and the Ambassador received a splendid signet ring, which was laid at the feet of the idol Snee Runga, in the Great Temple, and then borne, in regal state, to the palace of that Prince, who, after a very prosperous reign, died in

**1638**, when Kantli Rai succeeded. He was a celebrated boxer at the Court of Trichinapalli, erected a mint, and coined money, called *Kantli Rai-hus*, but named by the British, *Pagodas*.

**1659.** He was succeeded by Dud Deo Raj, who erected the colossal figure of Shiva's Bull (the *finest and largest* in Southern India) on Maisur hill.

**1687.** Chick Deo Raj succeeded him, to whom the Emperor of Delhi conceded the privilege of sitting on an ivory throne, and that used by him was found in Tipoo Sahib's palace, and, in all probability, one of those possessed by H.M. Gracious Majesty, at Windsor.

**1704.** He was succeeded by his grandson, Mnsk Arsu (the *dumb king*), who was born deaf and dumb. He soon died, and was succeeded by Dud Kishen Raj, to whom he left, through his tact as a financier, an annual state revenue of £496,339, besides immense treasures, which he had amassed; but that imbecile Prince soon squandered it away.

**1761.** He was succeeded by Dud Kishen, who lost the Raj soon afterwards, through the machinations of that resolute and talented minister, Deo Raj, whom that prince had disgraced.

**1737.** That able statesman defeated a large Mussulman force, with great loss, which advanced into Mysore, in order to seize upon the immense treasure which it was believed was concealed at Seringapatam.

**1749.** The celebrated Hyder Ali, then 27 years old, became a volunteer in the Mysore army, and

**1750**, after the assassination of Nasir Jung, the Soubahdar of the Carnatic. He carried with him to Deonhully, 500 muskets, 300 horses, and two camels, laden with gold coin.

**1752.** Hyder Ali commanded a division of the Mysore army, sent to co-operate with the allied forces of the British and Nawab of Arcot, against the French.

**1753.** The Mysorean General, Muyaeraj, joined the French, blockaded Trichinopoly, but was driven *most gallantly* therefrom by Major Lawrence, who, with a very inferior force, gained a most brilliant victory over him.

A second engagement took place with the same result, but soon afterwards Hyder Ali took several guns from a British detachment, which he decimated.

1755. A suspension of arms took place, and owing to the enormous cost of the war, the treasury of Seringapatam became exhausted, and the tribute due to the Delhi State had accumulated to an immense sum.

The Nizam-ul-Mulk, Chancellor of the Exchequer, marched a considerable force, assisted with a large French division, commanded by the *abbé* Busary, who induced Deo Raj (the minister of Mysore), to desist from any resistance, and compelled him to pay £56,000, one-third of which was paid down, and to raise the remainder, the plate, jewels, and ornaments of the Brahminical temples and idols, as well as the family hereditary jewels and ornaments, were sacrificed.

In this embarrassed condition of the Mysorean State, Hyder Ali was nominated Governor of Dindigul, after which, by his ability, activity, and extraordinary zeal and perseverance, he procured most efficient and clever French engineers, and commenced establishing an arsenal, laboratory, and an expert artillery corps.

He then acquired for himself, in Jaghire, the district of Bangalore, with its fort and dependencies, drove Muzraj (the Mysorean General) into exile, and had assigned to himself, by the *imbecile* Rajahs, half the revenues of the state.

1760. He became acting Prince of the Mysore, and united with the French general, Lully, against the British.

His brother-in-law, Mukhdroom Ali, advanced with an efficient body of troops to Pondicherry, and there routed the British with fearful slaughter.

A well-organised conspiracy was formed at Seringapatam, against Hyder Ali; he fled therefrom precipitately, hastened to Anicul, thence to Bangalore, where he joined his brother-in-law, then took the field at the head of a large army, and by most bold, daring, well-executed, cunning and astute stratagems, at length obtained re-possession of Seringapatam, and then received the title of Hyder Ali Khan Bahadur ("Vice Regent Hyder Ali, Lord and Hero"), and the Nabobship of Seror.

He then took an active part in the invasion of Bednore, committed great excesses, obtained upwards of £12,000,000 of plunder, and the claimant to that throne (who was *himself* an impostor) was sent prisoner to a distant fortress, and Bednore became the territory of Hyder Ali.

He soon afterwards suffered considerably from ague and disease, a conspiracy was formed against him, but such being disclosed to him by a faithful servant, 300 of the conspirators were hung in the public thoroughfares of the city.

He then added Upper Soonda to this territory.

1760. The Mahrattas, headed by the Peishwa, Madhu Rao, attacked and made him disgorge £320,000 of his acquired wealth, and also relinquish his hold on several newly-obtained territories, and soon afterwards he overran Malabar.

1766. The Rajah of Mysore died, and Hyder Ali placed his eldest son (18 years old) on the throne.

1767. He repaired to Seringapatam, plundered the Rajah of all his treasures, and began to prepare his defensive measures against the combined attack of the Maratha, Nizam, and British allied forces, issued orders to his officers to lay waste the country, bury all grain, poison the wells, burn every kind of forage, drive the inhabitants of the villages into the forests, and to lay the country barren.

Notwithstanding all their precautions the first attempt of the allied forces were, through the *dark treachery* of his brother-in-law, (Mukhdroom Ali), successful, and they took possession of a fortified place.

This caused Hyder Ali to buy off the Mahrattas with £350,000, and by negotiation to induce the Nizam to unite with him against the British, and their first combined attack was successful.

He attacked and repulsed a British force, consisting of 6,830 men and 16 guns, commanded by Col. Smith, with an army of 61,000 men and 109 guns.

A British force encountered and defeated the confederate army near Trinomalee, where it sustained a loss of 4,000 men and 64 guns. Hyder Ali fled to the Ghats, and the Nizam returned to the side of the British.

The territory of Malabar revolted from the dominion of Hyder Ali. The British captured Mangalore; but on Hyder approaching it, the English troops, in a *most shameful and disgraceful manner*, fled, leaving their guns, sick, wounded, and stores in the hands of the enemy.

1769. On the 29th March, Hyder Ali presented himself before Madras, when a peace was concluded, and all the places that had been captured in the war, except Caroor, which was held by the Nabob of the Carnatic (Mahomed Ali), were restored to him.

1770. Hyder Ali, being *hard pressed* by the Marathas, devastated the country; but Seringapatam being besieged by those people, he ceded to them a large portion of his northern territory, and paid £150,000, and £50,000 as Durbar expenses, with the understanding that a similar amount was to be paid at a future period.

His brother, Cham Raj, was placed on the throne, who replenished his exhausted treasury by applying the *torture* to the native officers of his court, who possessed immense wealth.

1773. The Peishwa, Madhu Rao, died, and Hyder Ali availed himself of the opportunity to consolidate his power. He directed his attention towards Malabar, intending to regain it. He invaded the Coorg state, and by offering 10s. reward for every human head that should be brought to him, he succeeded in conquering the territory, after 700 heads had been decapitated and paid for. The only demonstration of *pity* he was ever known to show happened when a trusty servant advanced towards him, and placed at his feet two most beautiful, symmetrical heads; gazing intently on them for some time, he asked that Peon "if he did not feel any remorse at decapitating such exquisite specimens of the human race," and immediately ordered the massacre to cease. He erected the Mercara fort, situated in the centre of the state, and returned to Seringapatam, where he detained the Rajah of Coorg as a captive.
1774. He advanced an army to Calicut, *via* the Tauberchery Pass and Wynaad, took it, and placed Sree Nowas Row over it as governor. Tippoo, his son, marched to the N. with a large army, and was joined by his father just as he had conquered Sera Moodjery, Chenroydroog, and Goorumconda. Their united forces captured Ooscota and Great Bullipoor. Thus in one year he not only regained possession of all his former possessions, but actually acquired several new territories. The Coorg state (the Rajah of which died in London, 1859), broke out in rebellion against him; by energetic and summary measures he soon quieted it, and hung every individual engaged therein. He then erected block houses at short distances from each other throughout the entire state.
1775. The Rajah of Mysore, Cham Raj, died; Hyder then assembled all the children of the *male* descendants of that dynasty in the Palace; entertained them sumptuously; condiments and playthings of every description were placed before them; they all amused themselves by scrambling for the various articles, except one boy, who, with infantine eagerness, clutched a *poniard* studded with brilliants in his right, and with the left snatched a lime. Hyder Ali then proclaimed him Rajah, exclaiming: "That is the King; his first care appears to be military protection, and his next the cultivation of his kingdom." The infant Rajah (Cham Raj), was then conducted to the ivory throne (now used by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, in the throne room, at Windsor Castle).
1775. He took possession of Bellary (Ballari), from whence he drove Basalut Jung, one of the competitors for power in the Dakkan, compelled him to pay £20,000, as a guarantee that he would abstain from further hostilities.
1775. He then advanced to Gooty Fort, then occupied by Morars Row (the Maratha general), to whom he made overtures of peace, on condition of his paying him £120,000, but as that chief was unable to comply with that demand, he sent his son (Yoonas Khan, afterwards killed in battle, at Ooscota, in 1768) to him, with £10,000, and plate and jewels, valued at £70,000.
- Hyder Ali received him with consideration, but having skillfully learned that a *scarcity* of water was the real cause of that chief's apparent submission, he arranged that the assessors on his part should deteriorate the value of the jewels to £50,000, all of which, together with the specie sent, he returned back, by the envoy, and peremptorily demanded that the Mahratta general should, with his entire army, march out of the fort, *unarmed*, or else he would commence hostilities, to which *hard* terms that chief was necessitated to submit, and after having plundered *every* individual of their valuables, he took the entire body of the people, except Morars Row, into his own service.
1779. His conquests at this period reached to the S. bank of the *Kistnah* river, in the Deccan. He then joined the French army in their attack against the Malabar Coast, invaded the Carnatic, with an army, 94,000 strong, advanced to Madras, and devastated from 80 to 55 miles around it, burnt all the villages, and mutilated every human being who refused to migrate, and destroyed or dispersed their cattle. He fortified and protected his own territory, conquered the whole of the Madras Presidency N. of Cauvery, defeated, within 13 miles of Conjeveram, and *destroyed*, the British force sent against him, under the command of Colonel Baillie, and notwithstanding that officer ordered his troops to lay down their arms, Hyder Ali still commanded the slaughter to *continue*.
1780. Sir Eyre Coote defeated him at Porto Novo, where he narrowly escaped with his life, which he preserved through the fidelity of a groom, who seized hold of him, put his slippers on, mounted him on horseback, exclaiming, "we will defeat them to-morrow; mount and save yourself."
- The fortress of Tripassore surrendered to the British.
- Sir Eyre Coote was subsequently defeated by Hyder Ali, at Tanjore, who once again concentrated an enormous army, notwithstanding that the Nairs, Bullum, and Coorg States were in open rebellion.
1781. He mined Arcot, and destroyed several of the Coromandel ports.
1782. He suffered considerably from sickness and disease.

- 1782.** He expired in his camp near Arcot. *The Character of this Soldier of Fortune* was that of an enterprising commander, an adept intriguer and dissembler, a bloodthirsty, cruel, and rapacious tyrant, a consummate politician, a skillful and shrewd financier, an astute and clever diplomatist, and, above all, a *brave*, victorious, and successful warrior.
- His death was, for a considerable period, concealed from his army (as his body was placed in a chest, filled with aromatic herbs, and deposited in the tomb of his father, at *Colar*, from whence it was afterwards removed to the magnificent mausoleum, at Seringapatam, erected by his son, Tipu, and the epitaph on it is founded on the *fact*, that the *numerical* letters corresponding with his name exactly coincides with the year of his death, viz., 1197 of the *Hegira*), and his palanquin still placed in the usual line of march, until
- His son and successor, Tippoo (Tipu, "tiger") Sultan ("pure"), so named after the celebrated *Devotee*, who, while living, was very much revered at Arcot, and whose superb mausoleum is visited by numberless Mahomedan fanatics from all parts of Southern India, joined it,
- When he assumed command of the army, then 8,800 strong, became the Ruler of a territory upwards of 90,000 square miles in extent, and heir to a treasure of £3,000,000, securely deposited in the treasury at Seringapatam, besides jewels, plate, and other articles of immense value.
- General Matthews was besieged and defeated by him at Bednore.
- 1784.** He entered into a treaty with the British.
- 1789.** He invaded Tranvancore, but was repulsed with heavy loss, and narrowly escaped death, having been thrown from his palanquin (palki), and the bearers trodden to death.
- 1790.** General Medowes engaged the Mysorean army, headed by Tipu without any decisive result.
- Generals Hartley and Abercrombie defeated him in Malabar.
- 1791.** Lord Cornwallis, then Governor General (whose statue stood till lately on the Esplanade at Bombay, but now removed to the fort) marched to the Eastern Ghat, via the Mugh Pass, took Bangalore, then proceeded to Seringapatam; defeated Tipu; examined the Fortress, and withdrew to Bangalore, where he was joined by the Maharrats from Poona, and then took several forts, hitherto considered impregnable.
- 1792.** The Marquis of Cornwallis advanced to Seringapatam, defeated Tipu on the N. bank of the Cauvery river, lodged a detachment of troops in the island, on which that city and fort are situated, and being joined by General Abercrombie, prepared to invest the place, when Tipu signed the following articles of peace, viz:
- 1792.** 1st. He agreed to cede half the dominions which he possessed prior to his war with the allied forces.
- 2nd. To pay £3,300,000 half down, and the remainder in four years, by instalments.
- 3rd. To restore all prisoners taken.
- 4th. That his two sons (whose sons have frequently visited the Court of St. James', where they are always well received, and who are now, 1859, in London) should be delivered up as hostages.
- 5th. That all hostilities should cease when the hostages were sent to the allied camp.
- Tippu, however, actually ordered his troops to fire on the British after the above terms had been agreed upon.
- On the 26th Feb. the hostages were received into the British camp by the Governor General, with great pomp and magnificence. Some slight difficulty arose as to the giving up of the Coorg State, but that was ultimately resigned, and the treaty was formally signed and ratified on the 1st March.
- The Rajah of Mysore, who had been confined in his palace, was attacked with small pox and died, upon which Tippu completely *looted* the place, but
- The Infantine Rajah: (two years old) cried for his golden bracelets, which were restored to him.
- 1798.** Tippu sent an ambassador to the French Governor at Mauritius, when French volunteers were raised to assist him to expel the British from his dominions. He joined the Jacobin Club, and was then designated the *citizen Tippoo*.
- The Marquis of Wellesley, then Governor General, prepared to resist Tippoo's attempt, and sent a force of 31,000 strong against him.
- The Bombay army was, on the 6th of March, attacked at Sidasir, and Tippoo was driven back, but
- 1799.** General Harris was defeated by him at Malavilli, near Seringapatam, after which the British forces concentrated before the S.W. face of Seringapatam, and on the 2nd May, General Baird stormed it. Tippoo Sultan lost all presence of mind, forgot his duty as a General; displayed *indomitable* courage, and like a common soldier fired upon the besiegers; but being badly wounded, he mounted his horse, advanced towards the gate of the interior work, and although wounded in the right thigh he rode on, received a wound in the breast, when his horse fell. He was then placed in a palki, but a soldier, entering the gateway at the time, made a snatch at his jewelled sword belt. Tippoo, faint and weary, instantly made a thrust with his sword (which weapon remained for a long time in the possession of the Iron Duke, who presented it to the Duke of Richmond, who lent it to the Art Treasures Exhibition. His ivory chairs are in Sir John Soane's museum, in Lincoln's Inn, and

his chain armour and weapons hang in the Tower of London, and, *singular to add*, in 1855-59, his grandsons actually inspected them. Her most Gracious Majesty possesses his ivory palanquin, which may be seen at Windsor Castle) at the man, who then shot this *brave warrior*. His remains were interred in his father's superb mausoleum at Seringapatam, during the raging of a most awfully terrific storm.

**THE CHARACTER OF THIS WARRIOR** was that of a most vicious, tyrannical, perfidious, cruel, and detestable prince, whose only redeeming quality was his daring, cool, and indomitable courage.

His sons were sent to reside at Vellore, and allowed a large income for their maintenance, but they began to employ the means placed at their disposal, in bribing the Mysorean soldiery, who rose up and massacred the Europeans *en masse*.

They were then sent to Russipeeglah, where their descendants have become numerous.

The kingdom now became sub-divided among the British, Peishwa (but when he withdrew from the allied confederacy, his portion was divided between the Nizam and British), Nizam, and the Rajah, who was released from captivity, and the finances were skillfully managed by the Brahman Parneah, who held the office under Tipoo Sultan, and on the Rajah attaining his majority, the treasury contained £2,812,500, which, was, however, soon squandered away, and the revenues were anticipated, so that in

1832, the whole State was in open rebellion, and the British Government obliged to administer the government. The revenue was at this time only £440,000. Sutte (Sati) has been abolished, the transit duties repealed, agriculture progresses, and this State now possesses the same privileges, in a commercial point of view, as the British Dominions.

1847. The Rajah claimed the restoration of his territories, but his incompetency to govern caused the Indian Government to decline to entertain his request.

1855. The grandsons of Tipoo Sultan visited the Court of St. James.

1859. Those princes re-visited the British Court.

Thence we pass on to *\*Betuttee*; cross Bocha nullah; proceed to *\*Tiggedy* (Tigree), and then enter

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, fully described in "Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras;" soon after which, we reach *The Western Division* of

THE CEDED DISTRICTS, (also described in the *Hand-Book to Madras*), obtained by treaty, in 1800; and continue our journey through

## THE BELLARY (Ballari) COLLECTORATE,

(By some authors stated to be derived from *Bala*, "the name of a demon," and *Ari*, "foe,"

Which is bounded on the N. by the Nizam's territory, the Toongabudra river, separating it therefrom; E. by the Kurnool Joghire, and Cuddapah; S.W.

and S. by Mysore; and W. by Dharwar. It is about 180 miles long, and 120 broad; has an area of 13,056 square miles; population of 1,229,599, composed of various castes, partly Telugu, who worship Vishnu, burn their dead, and partly Kanarese, who worship Siva, are of the Jangam caste, wear the *lingam* in a silver box, on their breast or arm, and bury their dead; and Brahmans (who are fine, tall, robust, well-proportioned, and a respectably clad race, chiefly subsist on *millet* and *maize*. There are few poor, but swarms of able-bodied beggars, of various religious denominations, traverse this district, from door to door, playing, singing, and demanding alms, which they accept, even in *uncooked viands*) predominate, and are the agriculturists, traders, and manufacturers of the district. Two different languages are spoken here, viz., the Telooogo in the E. part; and the Kanarese in the W. Its general appearance is that of a highland, with the greatest elevation, 2,500 feet, to the W., but in the centre the country is an even plain, destitute of trees. The chief mountains are the Nullamulla, on the N.E., and the Kumpy and Sundoor ranges, on the W., a spur from which stretches by the S. side of the Bellary Cantonment, and reaches as far E. as Boodiaul, where it terminates abruptly. The Copper mountain, the ore of which is the *green carbonate*, 1,600 feet above the plain, and 2,800 above the sea, stands in this range, opposite to Bellary Fort, having a table land on its summit, which, were the ascent not so steep, might be made a Sanatorium; and here, in 1842, a tent was struck by lightning, and three men were killed; and here are the remains of the mines worked by order of Hyder Ali. Heemattic iron ore is also found here. It is well watered by the Tumbudda river (Route 216), Vedawutty (Vedavati, or Hugry), which rises in the Mysore territory, in lat. 13° 28', long. 75° 55', flows N.E.; thence N. for 125 miles; traverses the Collectorate of Bellary for 100 miles; then joins the Toongabudra, on the right side, in lat. 15° 44', long. 76° 58'. The N. Penna (Pennair), (Route 216), but the channels of the several torrents which flow into the Tumbudda are mere expanses of sand in the dry season, and which, being scattered by the wind over the lands in the immediate vicinity, render them for ever sterile and barren. All these streams are quite unnavigable, except by *basket boats*, which are of a circular form, about 6 to 12 feet in diameter, consisting of a framework of slit bamboo, covered over with hides, sewed securely together, and made waterproof by being coated with rosin cement, or a thick solution of India-rubber, and by means of which pieces of ordnance can easily be transported across them. The India-rubber punts (which are portable, now used by expert anglers in England and Scotland, would answer for the purpose most admirably, and certainly prove more comfortable for officers and travellers. The land is also well irrigated by no less than 1,400 tanks, the largest of which, is that of Doragee (18 miles distant), W. of Bellary, which is supplied from the small river that flows through the Sundoor Valley, on the banks of which are extensive plains, highly cultivated; also, by 22,000 wells, which average from 12 to 50 feet deep, the water from which is raised by *rude hydro-*

static wheels, having leathern bags, or buckets, affixed thereto, and which are drawn up and down inclined planes by oxen. The Coolies (Kullis) also use the *yettum* (balance beam) to irrigate gardens and small patches of cultivated land. 331 *annicutts*, or *seers*, which are rudely constructed of large stones, fastened together by clumps of iron. The *reyur*, or black cotton land, produces crops without the aid of manure or irrigation, if proper care be taken as regards the mode of sowing the crops. The chief sub-divisions are Adoni, Bellary (Ballari), Gooti (Gooty), and Harpurnahall. Its productions are cotton, indigo, coarse sugar, grain, tobacco, silk, cotton, &c. Teak and black wood, palms, bamboos, babool (gum Arabic tree), ber (*Zizyphus jujuba*, like the birch), wild date (from whose leaves mats are manufactured), mango, tamarind, bananas, coconuts, jowar, bajra, chenna (gram), rice, pulse, sugarcane, castor-oil plant, carrots, onions, capsicums, &c. The imports are silk, iron, steel, betel, and coconuts. The manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics, blankets, brass, iron, gold, silver ornaments, diamond cutting, stone carving, glass, indigo, pottery, &c. Tigers, leopards, bears, hyænas, wolves, foxes, jackals, wild pigs, porcupines, hares, monkeys, squirrels, antelopes, elks, deer, eagles, vultures, hawks, owls, crows, paroquets, kingfishers, woodpeckers, pees and jungle fowls, partridges, floukuns, bustards, quails, plovers, sparrows, swallows, snipes, storks, herons, gulls, wild geese, black-headed geese, teal, wild ducks, pelicans, tortoises, shelled tortoises, alligators, chameleons, lizards, cobra-di-capellos, that deadly, poisonous reptile, the whipl snake, rock and green snakes, silk worms, lac insects, honey bees, tattoos (ponies), sheep, with coarse, black wool, but of excellent quality, are all numerous.

The principal routes are, viz.:-

1. S.E. to N.W. From Madras, *via* Cuddapah, to Bellary (Ballari); thence, *via* Hospett and Hump-sagur, to Dharwar and Belgaum.

2. S. to N. From Bangalore to Bellary (Ballari).

3. S.W. to N.E. From Hurryhur to Bellary; thence to Hyderabad, in the Nizam's territory.

4. From Madras, *via* Chittoor and Palmanair, to Bellary (Ballari), along nearly all of which travel those curious country carts, with wheels from 1½ to 2 feet in diameter; the axles revolve with the wheels, and the body is raised above them. They are constructed of flat, circular stone, slate, or wood.

The climate is exceedingly arid, and less rain falls in this district than in any other part of India, the average of which is about 18 inches. The cold season commences in January, when the thermometer is often below 50°; the greatest heat is from 2 to 7 p.m., when it reaches 100°. From April to July, and September to October, *terrible* storms of thunder and lightning frequently occur, and inflict great injury on individuals and structures. The *hottest* part of the year, when the wind blows from the W. during the night, is from March to the end of July, when the thermometer is 93° in the shade. The district is, upon the whole, very healthy, but owing to the *sparkling* nature of the ground, the glare is so great, that *ophthalmia* is prevalent, and it was intended some time back to erect a Sanatorium at Ramanahally hill, which has in all proba-

bility been carried out ere this. Thence we proceed for 3½ miles, and soon arrive at the town of

### § HUMPSAGUR.

Territory, Bellary (Ballari). Civil Authority, Collector at Bellary. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied.

DAWS to Bellary, 66½ miles.

Then cross by boat the \**Toombuddra* river, and proceed along an excellent road; pass \**Fenagee*, 1½; \**Kristnapooram*, 3½; \**Gudrynullee*, 7; \**Bellahounsee*, 3½; travellers' bungalow; pass on to \**Benka-poorra*, 3; \**Arullee*, 3; \**Malapoorra*, 3, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

; § HOSPETTA (Hospett), 3½ miles.

Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence proceed on to \**Wodarullee*, 6; \**Papemintenhullee*, 1; \**Vigerree*, 3½; \**Darmusagaram*, 2½; \**Gandeganoor*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; then pass along a good road but much cut up to \**Bownupullee*, 1; \**Goorekoopa*, 2; cross the \**Narra nullah*, 4 to \**Gogleput*, 2; thence cross a nullah at the bottom of a pass, ½; which ascend, and we soon reach \**Koortenes*, 3½; and 11½ miles brings us to the town of

### † § BELLARY (Ballari).

Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Station, Head-quarters of the military force in the Ceded districts. Civil Station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Cantonment. Elevation, 1,600 feet. Population, 31,000. Capital of the District. The barracks, arsenal, ordnance, and commissariat stores. Protestant Church, divine service twice on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., and the officers' bungalows are all situated within the Lower Fort.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The *Fortified Rock* is a bare, oblong, granite hill, extending from S. to N., rising abruptly 450 feet above the plain, with a circumference of 2 miles. As seen from the E. and S. sides, it has a bold and formidable appearance, and seems as if enormous piles of loose granite had been indiscriminately laid together. On the W. face it gradually slopes with a smooth surface towards the plain, which at once shows that it was one solid mass. On the N. and E. there are long, bare, rugged ridges. The whole is composed of large rhomboidal prisms of felspar and ferruginous hornblende (which decomposes quickly) granite, which, when broken appears of a dark grey hue, but on being left exposed to the air, becomes a dull green colour, and if left for any period, turns to a rusty brown. It is defended by two granite structures, viz.:-

The *Upper Fort*, built of granite, which stands on a flat surface of considerable extent, and contains the *Citadel*, of very great antiquity, and fully capable of being made *impregnable*; it is, however, totally destitute of quarters for a number of troops, except a small guard. Tanks and cisterns are hollowed out in the rock, which are filled by the monsoon. The wells contain brackish water; the troops are supplied from without. The *Lower Fort*, a modern,

quadrangular structure, which surrounds the base of the rock, from the S.W. to the N.E. angle, is built with two turrets, joined by curtains, with a dry ditch and covered way in front. It is  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile in diameter.

The *Tank*, situated on the S. side, 100 yds. from the ramparts, is very large, and has a road extending along its bank. The rocky *Granite Hill*, standing 200 yds. to the N., commands a fine view.

The *Tank* on the S.W. side formed by the walled-up part of the ditch, which is filled by the rain from the Upper Fort.

The *Esplanade* of the E. is wide, and contains the Cemetery, Collectors' Katcheri (Cutcherry), and bungalows of the chief Europeans.

The *Peta*, "native town," is situated S.E. of the Fort, to which part it was removed by the Indian government, in 1816.

The *Cantonment* is situated about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond, and contains the officers' bungalows.

The *Jail* stands  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the E., on a high and dry site; it is a large and well-built edifice, capable of containing 600 persons, with a court-house and hospital, well sheltered from the keen blasts of the N.W. winds, which are very prevalent here, by a small rocky hill. The slopes from the Forts and Cantonment are well drained.

This place stands on a fortified, elliptical formed granite rock, about 1,150 feet long, from N.E. to S.W., rises 450 feet from the plain, is 2 miles in circumference, and has a bold and majestic appearance when viewed at a distance.

## ROUTE 217.

Proceed S.W. by W.

DHARWAR (DHARWAD) TO SUDASHEW-GURH, VIA HULLIHAI AND GUNESII-GOODIE GHAT.

DISTANCE ABOUT 105 MILES.

| ROUTES.                            | Distances of Stages. |                 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
|                                    | Miles.               | Fur.            |
| Dharwar (Dharwad) to Kulkerna..... | 10                   | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sambraes .....                     | 6                    | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Yellapoor Tatihal .....            | 12                   | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Palliar Goodie .....               | 9                    | 1               |
| Korsullee .....                    | 14                   | 4               |
| Hap Kooloa .....                   | 8                    | 7               |
| Mullapoor .....                    | 15                   | 7               |
| Sudashewgurh .....                 | 17                   | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|                                    | 105                  | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Leave *Dharwar* (Route 80), and proceed along a good road on the left, to § *Koigurree*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Karakop*, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Mogud*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Kulkerna*, 3; \* *Magwurga*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and we soon enter

## NORTH CANARA (Kanara).

Called by the natives "*Tulava* and *Haiga*," but thus designated by Europeans from *Carnata* (*Karnata*), one of the Hindoo-Deccan kingdoms, or from the *Table Land of Karnata*, above the Ghats. It is bounded on the N. by Goa and Bombay; E. by

Bombay, Mysore, and Coorg; S. by Coorg and Malabar; W. by the Indian Ocean and Goa. It is about 130 miles broad, 80 wide, divided into N. and S. districts, the former situated in lat. 13° 25' and 15° 30', long. 74° 9' and 75° 10', and the latter in lat. 12° 11' to 13° 39', long. 74° 45' and 75° 42', has an area of 7,720 square miles, population of 1,056,333, most of whom are Brahminists, Jains, native Christians, converted by the Portuguese, and therefore Romanists, Jews, Mussulmans, and the Corars, the descendants of the Rulers of the country, who were *slaves* until the British government abolished that unlawful traffic throughout the whole of the British possessions in India, and the dominions of those chiefs to whom it afforded protection. The chief divisions are, above the Ghats, *via* Ankola, Honawar, and Kundapur, and below Sunda, Supa and Bilgi.

It is well watered by the *Gurget*, which falls into the *Condapore inlet*; *Sheravutty*, which flows into the *Onore*; the *Toodry* into the *Mirjan*, where an *excellent harbour might be constructed*, the bar being protected by two headlands; the *Gangavully*, a little more to the N.; the *Cauly Nuddy*, falling into the *Karwar bay*, on which there is abundance of stone to form a sea wall, can be navigated 20 miles, up to *Oopenputten*, has 17 feet of water over the bar, and 25 feet inside, close to the shore, so that vessels could unload from the bank. The country is a plain, well calculated for agriculture, as water is obtainable by digging. It produces rice, pulse, cocoa-nuts, palms, sugar cane, black pepper, betel nut. The climate is unhealthy, intermittent fevers being very prevalent. The principal Routes are, 1st—from *Dharwar* to *Sircy* (*Sirci*); 2nd—*Dharwar* to *Coomta*.

## SOUTH KANARA (CANARA)

Has a seacoast of 100 miles long, with several accessible inlets for fishing vessels, and but one seaport (*Mangalore*), and that only available for vessels of small burthen. The country is level, but interspersed with hills, and well watered by numerous streams, which flow from the Ghats. The productions are rice, cocoa-nuts, sugar cane, pulse, teak, wild mangoes, palms. The forests are absolutely infested with tigers. The principal Routes are, 1st—Mysore to *Mangalore*, *via* *Buntwalla*; 2nd—Mysore to *Mangalore*, *via* *Ballairai Droog*; thence to *Bangalore*, *via* *Chinraipatam*, to *Arcoot* and *Madras*; 3rd—Mysore to *Mangalore*, *via* *Mercara*; thence S. of *Bangalore*, *via* *Seringapatam*, to *Arcoot* and *Madras*. It is divided into the following districts, *viz.*:—*Barkur*, *Bekal*, *Bantwal*.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

Its history is little known until the 18th century, when *Hyder Ali* took possession of it.

1799. On the death of Tippoo Sultan the British took possession of it.
1337. Pootoo Buswaph (Callianapah Sawmy) headed a rebellion, under the pretext that in him was represented the reigning family of Coorg. The inhabitants of that place repudiated his representations, but the Puttoor and Umresoolea districts joined him. He attacked and burnt a part of Mangalore, and although troops were sent from Bombay to quell this revolt, they were unable to reach the scene of conflict through want of means of transit; but the Coorg Dewan repulsed the rebels, and captured £3,192 worth of specie, which was offered to the Coorgs for distribution among them for their gallant conduct, but which, through a pure chivalric feeling, they declined to accept; an instance of *disinterestedness* seldom manifested in Europe, and rare beyond conception in India.

And we soon afterwards enter

## THE SOONDA BHEELGEE DISTRICT OF NORTH CANARA (KANARA),

So called by the natives from "*Sundha*," and in Sanscrit "*Sudhapura*," is a place of great antiquity, rough, mountainous, and extends over the top of the Ghats, which here form a rugged table land, intersected by the *Baidli nullah*, *Cavly Nuddy*, and several torrents, and contains numerous well-watered, fertile valleys, which produce abundance of black pepper, plantains, cardamons, betel nuts and leaves, and when entirely recovered from the devastation inflicted on it by the Mahratta and Mysorean troops, will prove highly productive. The climate is exceedingly humid and wet during the monsoon, but is much more arid towards the E. It is a remarkable circumstance that traces still remain of *three different languages* having been the dialect of its inhabitants, and which arises from three separate dynasties having followed each other in regular succession, at a very early period.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

#### A.D.

- The Cadumda Dynasty held possession of this tract, and governed it as the E. coast of the peninsula.
- 2nd Century. It was conquered.
- The Patan Delhi Sultans ruled over it, until it merged into the vast Vijayanagar kingdom, until
- 1565, when the Mahratta confederacy dismembered it. Hyder Ali's general (Fuzzul Oolla Khan), took possession of it.
1799. On the overthrow of Tippu Sultan it was annexed to the British Dominions.
- We then reach the town of

### \$HULLIHAI (Hullial, Hallihai), 4½ miles.

Territory, North Canara (Kanara). District, *nda* and Bheelgee. Civil Authority, Collector *\*wur*. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well

supplied. Houses, 800. Population, 4,500. Fort, small.

Thence pass along a good, level road, through dense jungle; pass *\*Hoolhutte*, ¼; *\*Hulolee*, 1¼; *\*Kundulle*, 1; then cross a *nullah* to *\*Seedapoor*, ½; *\*Koodreepok*, ¼; *\*Sambrance*, 2½; encamping ground low; temples close by, in which 300 men could easily be quartered; thence pass on to a *nullah*, which cross to *\*Bhagavante*, 7; then cross the *\*Tattihai* river, 5½, here 50 yds broad, with rocky and fordable bed, except in the monsoon, when it must be crossed by boats, and we soon reach *\*Yellapoor Tattihai*, 1¼; travellers' bungalow; cross a small *\*nullah*, 1½; pass *\*Hullikop*, 5; then cross a larger *nullah*, 1½; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

### \$YELLAPOOR (Yeliapur).

Civil Authority, Collector at Honahwar (Honawar). Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence along a road, about 9 feet broad, over which cattle can easily travel, although it leads through dense jungle; pass on to *\*Pulliar Goodee Temple*, 1¼; *\*Angadee*, 2½; then cross 2 *nullahs* to *\*Dennu*, 2½; cross 2 other *nullahs*, and proceed to *\*Hutga*, 1¼; thence we commence the *\*Gunesgoodee Ghat*, ¾; soon after which, reach a temple, ½, close to which stands the travellers' bungalow and encamping ground; then cross a small *\*nullah*, ¼, flowing on the ghat, also the *\*Wurra nullah*, 1½, full all the year round; and we then proceed to the *End of the Ghat*, ¼, which is very steep; pass on to *\*Burbulle*, 1¼; cross 2 *nullahs* to *\*Korsulle*, 1½, situated on the side of a hill, in the midst of very thick jungle, a little off the road, and rather difficult of approach; travellers' bungalow, small; then along a bad, rocky, loose, stony road, cross 2 *nullahs*, pass on to *\*Deotar*, 6½, standing ½ mile to the left of the road; travellers' bungalow, and *\*nullah*; thence along a good, but rather heavy, sandy, and stony road; cross 2 *nullahs*, to *\*Hupkoolee*, 5; and at the 5th, a *nullah*, situated 1 mile N.E. of *Kyghee*; thence pass *\*Sunkurgerree Mutt*, 2, to *\*Mullapoor*, 8½, well supplied with water from the *\*Kalee* river, ¾, which is here 250 yds. broad, and crossed by boats, which are always sent up from *Sudasheegurh* (17 miles); cross 2 *nullahs*, and thence proceed on to *\*Bora*, 3; *Byra*, 1; *\*Goopichilla*, 5½, (Gospet); now the road becomes narrow, leads through fields, and passes on to *\*Hunkone*, 2; then cross a *\*creek*, ¼, affected by the tide, to *\*Assimote*, 2½; *\*Oosal*, 1½; and 1½ mile beyond stands the town of

### \$SEDASHEVAGHUR (Sudasheegurh).

Collector at Honahwar. Military Station of a Company of Sepoys. Encamping Ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied.

DAWS to Bombay, 290, S.E.; Mangalore, 145 miles N.W.

Fort.—A small structure founded by the Rajah of Soonda (Sedashwa Rao) hence its name.

This place stands on the N. of the *Cavly Nuddy*, which rises in Belgaum, lat. 15° 33', long. 74° 47'; about 30 miles N.W. from Dharwar, and flows S

for 11 miles through the Belgaum Collectorate; thence for 50 miles through North Canara, thence flows west for 30 miles, and falls into the Indian Ocean, close to this town, which flows from the Ghauts, and discharges itself into the sea, opposite this place, where it is one mile wide and 25 feet deep, having a dangerous, intricate entrance in Karwar Bay, which is protected by the Karmaguda, and the Oyster Rock Islets.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1564. It was of considerable importance when the Vijayanagar kingdom was dismembered, after the battle of Talikote.

## ROUTE 217A.

**MANGALORE TO GOA, WOODAPEE (UDAPUR), CUNDAPUR, (KHUNDAPUR, KUNDAPUR), BUTCULL (BATKALL), AND HONORE (HONAWAR).**

DISTANCE, 218 MILES.

| ROUTES.                                                 | Distances.<br>of<br>Stages. |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|
|                                                         | Miles.                      | Fur. |
| Mangalore to Soorutcul (Suratkal) ...                   | 10                          | 6    |
| Moolky (Mueki).....                                     | 7                           | 6    |
| Caup & Estmady (Kap & Estamadi)...                      | 10                          | 8    |
| Woodapee (Udapi).....                                   | 8                           | 7    |
| Brumawara (Brahmawara).....                             | 7                           | 2    |
| Kota.....                                               | 5                           | 2    |
| Cundapur (Kunda-pur, Khundapur).                        | 10                          | 0    |
| Kermoonalshwar (Karmuneshwar) ...                       | 9                           | 2½   |
| Beydoor (Bednur).....                                   | 6                           | 7½   |
| Butcull (Batkall).....                                  | 13                          | 2½   |
| Moordalshwar (Murdeswar).....                           | 8                           | 2½   |
| Monkai (Monké).....                                     | 9                           | 0    |
| Honore (Honawar), thence to Bom-<br>bay, 340 miles..... | 6                           | 4½   |
| Coompta.....                                            | 10                          | 2    |
| Yairagooty.....                                         | 10                          | 1½   |
| Ankola.....                                             | 9                           | 5    |
| Sendya.....                                             | 12                          | 7    |
| Sedashegurhpettah.....                                  | 7                           | 6    |
| Pullamait.....                                          | 5                           | 6    |
| Connacona.....                                          | 8                           | 7½   |
| Bali.....                                               | 12                          | 0½   |
| Margaum.....                                            | 10                          | 3½   |
| Akey.....                                               | 10                          | 3½   |
| Goa.....                                                | 6                           | 0    |
|                                                         | 218                         | 0½   |

Leave *§ Mangalore* (Route 46), and pass through the large bazaar, situated on the banks of the Mangalore backwater; cross by boats or jungar the Bolar river, and proceed along a very bad, heavy, sandy road, close to the sea side; pass *\*Poloor*, 24.

## § MANGALORE (Mangalar, Codyall Bunder, Mangalur),

So called from *Mangala*, "rejoicing," and *Ur*, "town," or else from *Mangala Deri*, whose temple stands here—the *miniature* Bombay.

District, Mangalore. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Station. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Malabar and Canara Force, at Cannanore. Encamping ground, left side of the road, before entering the Cantonment, which stands on the N., on a level, well-drained, open, healthy spot. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, situated on the edge of the backwater, about 1½ mile, is well supplied. Post Office. To the S. of the Parade ground are the Native Infantry Lines, situated E. and W., with clay, grass-thatched huts.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

Mangalore is in lat. 12° 50' N. long. 75° 4' E., 70 miles from Madras, 440 miles from Bombay, and 130 miles from Seringapatam. It is the seat of the Collectorate of North Canara, now transferred to the Bombay Presidency. It stands near the sea, from which it is cut off by a backwater, formed by the R. Nettrawatti, making a junction with the R. Balore. The border of this is planted with cocoa trees. Its general appearance is picturesque, the houses being placed on separate hills, surrounded by jungle and brushwood. Some barren hills, higher and more distant, are seen overtopping these beyond the Cantonment.

The native town is pretty extensive, but contains no buildings particularly deserving of notice. At the back of the landing place is the Great Bazaar, extending along the edge of the water for half a mile. Here a considerable trade is carried on, when the shipping are in port.

The Cantonment is on a hill on the N. side of the town. It is tolerably level, and includes a *place d'armes*. The Sepoy Lines occupy the S. side of the parade, in a situation open to the sea breezes. They consist of clay built huts, placed in parallel lines and thatched with grass. The hospital is at the N. E. end of the Lines; a dry and airy building for 60 patients, provided with every convenience; near this, on the N. side of the parade, is the dispensary for natives, built in 1852. The jail is a square building of stone, 240 feet each way, large enough for 500 prisoners, and having convalescent and lunatic wards attached to it, besides a dispensary.

There is a Collector's Kutchery, with other offices; also a Zillah court, for the civil and sessions judge, and two assistant judges.

St. Paul's Church was erected in 1843. There are three Roman Catholic Churches, and a Bishop's Chapel, with schools attached to each church. The converts are chiefly of Portuguese descent, or native Christians, of families who were originally Brahmans, and forcibly converted by the Portuguese. They decline to eat the flesh of the cow; but in other respects are good Catholics.

There is here a mission house of the Evangelical Society of Bâle, including a seminary for catechists,

a girls' boarding school, and an industrial department for teaching printing, bookbinding, clock-making, weaving, etc. Some English and native schools are supported by missionary societies.

With respect to the harbour, the changes in it are for the worse, both for health and commerce, inasmuch as it is nearly choked with mud and sand, and has only four to five feet of water on the bar. The old jetty and dyke are now buried in sand. Latterly measures have been taken for improving it. The trade is in the hands of the Parsees.

When Forbes visited Mangalore, in 1772, it was the principal seaport of Hyder Ali, well situated for commerce, and frequented by foreign merchants for pepper, sandal-wood, rice, and betel nuts. Here the Nabob built his teak ships of war. The entrance into the river, or rather salt water lake, was even then difficult, from a rapid current running out through a narrow channel in the sandy beach along the coast, which entrance was defended by batteries. The principal fortress stood on the opposite side of the lake, near the town. During the wars with Hyder and Tippoo which succeeded, Mangalore, with Onore and other ports in their dominions, fell into a state of decay.

In the rainy season, the rivers bring down a large quantity of water, and become navigable for boats of burden for some distance inland: but in the dry season they can only reach the limit of the tide, about ten miles up. The banks of these rivers are steep and high, and their beds are composed of sand and gravel, deposited by the stream; gardens and rich fields, with plantations of cocoa-nuts line both banks.

The drinking water is impregnated with iron. There are many small tanks in the neighbourhood, which are seldom dry.

In the neighbourhood, the valleys are the "parts principally under cultivation. They open towards the sea in a westerly direction, and contain a deep rich soil, the debris of the higher grounds. Much trouble appears to be taken in rendering them as productive as possible; and in many places, where circumstances are favourable, the proprietor of the soil is recompensed by reaping three separate harvests from the same field within the year; though a difference in the quality of the grain of each crop is observable, that produced immediately after the monsoon being the most abundant and finest grain. .... The higher ground being composed entirely of laterite, either in the shape of rocks or gravel, from which every particle of soil appears to be washed away, is totally unfit to support any kind of vegetation except poor grass and stunted jungle."—(Pharoah's Gazetteer.)

Next to rice, which is the grand staple produce, the exports are betel nut, or areca nut, black pepper, sandal-wood, cassia, turmeric, coffee. Toddy palms, jak, mangoes, are also successfully cultivated. Salt is made by the evaporation of sea water; but not in sufficient quantity for home consumption, to meet which importations take place from Goa and Bombay. Raw silk, sugar, oil, and ghee, figure among other importations. A short distance to the north

of the town, is a deposit of porcelain clay, like the Limoges clay, which is the basis of Sevres china.

The coldest months are at the beginning and end of the year, when the thermometer ranges from 65° to 84°. The prevailing wind at this period is east, with calm, dry, and cloudless weather; but gusts and sudden changes of temperature occur at times. About March the glass rises to from 80° to 100°, and the monsoon sets in between May and June. The climate of Mangalore has a relaxing and debilitating effect; and Europeans arriving from above the ghauts usually feel a disinclination to take their accustomed exercises. The natives of the place, on the other hand, consider the climate as particularly favourable to health.

"At Kirkul, near Mangalore, is a celebrated Hindoo temple of great antiquity, and a gigantic image of Gomateswar, inferior in size but of a similar kind to the famous idol, named Gomateswar Sevanti, at Belligola, the principal residence of the Gooroos, or high priests, belonging to the sect of Jains, a singular and separate tribe among the Hindoos. The image at Belligola is from 45 to 50 feet high." The records of the Jains also mention a golden image of five hundred times the height of a man, which was inundated by the sea, but which they believe can still be seen, sometimes, at low water.—*Forbes's Oriental Memoirs.*

Leave *Mangalore*, and pass through the large bazaar, situated on the banks of the Mangalore back-water; cross by boats or jungar the Bolar river, and proceed along a very bad, heavy, sandy road, close to the sea side: pass \**Poloor*, 2½; thence the road bends inland, leads by a cluster of huts, ½ mile distant from the sea; then cross a flat, low, jungly country, pass \**Puddungoor*, 3; \**Foosoodee*, 3½; \**Soorutuk*, 1½; travellers' bungalow, encamping ground; then cross by canoe or jungar a broad river, proceed on for 7½ miles, and we arrive at the town of

### ! MOOLKY (Molky, Mulki).

Territory, the Malabar and Canara Division of the Madras Army. District, S. Kanara (Canara). Civil Authority, the Collector of Canara at Mangalore, 18½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Malabar and Canara Division of the Madras Army. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Bazaar and tank, amply supplied. The estuary on which this town lies is very shallow, and only navigable for coasting and fishing vessels. Lat. 13° 6', long. 74° 51'. The Mulki (Premela rocks) as inlet group lie outside the mouth of this place.

DAWES to Madras, 370 miles, W.

Position.—This important and flourishing fishing village stands on an inlet of the Arabian Sea.

Thence cross a broad river, and proceed along a road, leading through cocoa-nut topos, "groves," and low jungle, as it gradually recedes from the sea coast: pass \**Puddebidere*, 3½; cross nullahs respectively to \**Ferroomaul*, 3½, \**Coup* (Kap), and *Estamady* (Estamadl), 8½; encamping ground;

travellers' bungalow, close to which is a backwater, crossed by small boats or jungars; then pass along a good but narrow road, leading across paddy (rice) cultivation; then ford a broad nullah, 3 feet deep; pass \**Kutapaudes*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross by canoes a broad river to

### § WOODAPEE (Udapi.)

District, S. Kanara (Canara). Travellers' bungalow. Encamping ground close by, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile distant. Tappal station.

Attractions.—The large pagoda is maintained by the contributions of pilgrims who annually frequent this place at the Jatra, in January, but to which the Indian Government grant £800 per annum. The Shrines are numerous; the most modern is sacred to Krishna, and the ancient one to Ananteshwar. The enclosure contains a large tank and granary.

#### Excursions to *Barkur*.

The ruins of the fort, together with its bastions and ditch, are easily traced.

The Temples (outside), contain some inscriptions, bearing date 1309 A.D., those inside the town are kept in good repair, for which purpose the Indian government grant 100% per annum.

The lion of the place is the procession, carved in wood, representing heroes accoutred with short swords and enormous round shields.

Also the English Tombs, concealed by overgrown jungles.

Thence proceed along a beautiful, shaded, avenue road, leading across a hilly, barren district, interspersed with paddy (rice) cultivation; cross a nullah; pass on to \**Cullianpurah*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; then pass over by jungars or canoes, at two different places, a river, and proceed to \**Buddragherry-Angady*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the town of

### § BRUMMAWARA (Brahmawara).

Travellers' bungalow. Lat.  $13^{\circ} 26'$ , long.  $74^{\circ} 49'$ . Encamping ground. Bazaar, amply supplied.

Then cross by boat, jungar, or double canoe, a river, and proceed along a good avenue road; pass \**Gandama Angady*, 4; \**Kota*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; with its fine Pagoda; thence across a jungly and slightly cultivated district, to \**Colosilla Angady*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Cotaislawarum*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; and we then enter

### THE CONDAPOOR DISTRICT (Coondapoor, Khundapur, Kundapur, Gundapoor),

Which is situated in N. Kanara (Canara), forms the boundary between it and S. Kanara, lies in lat.  $13^{\circ} 38'$ , long.  $74^{\circ} 45'$ ; has an area of  $42\frac{1}{2}$  square miles; population of 72,767, and extends between the sea and the Ghauts. Its general appearance is extremely beautiful and picturesque.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It originally formed a portion of the Cadumba kingdom, but in the

2nd century that empire was dismembered. 16th century. The Portuguese took possession of it, and soon afterwards

It formed a portion of the Vijayanagar kingdom, until the Mussulmans overthrew it, at the battle of Telikota.

It then became annexed to the Bednor (Bednur) State.

1763. At the downfall of Hyder Ali, his son, Tipu Sultan, held it, at whose death it became, in

1790, annexed to the British territory of Canara.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the town of

### § CUNDAPOOR (Coondapoor, Khundapur, Kundapur, Gundapoor.)

District, N. Kanara (Canara). Division, Coondapoor. Civil Authority, Collector at Mangalore, 60 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Malabar and Canara Division of the Madras Army at Cannanore, under the Officer commanding the Mysore Division at Bangalore.

Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow, romantically situated on the lake, having a magnificent ber tree in the rear, and pretty tombs, and an old, grey-looking, Muhammadan Mosque adjoining it.

Bazaar, amply supplied; as also the Gurget (Garget) river, which here debouches into the sea, forms a lake, into which five streams flow down from the ghats. Tappal station. Population, 2,000.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

Position.—It stands on the S. side of a large shallow estuary, navigable only for boats and canoes. The Old Fort stands picturesquely on a height.

Commerce.—A considerable export trade is carried on in sandal wood, brought hither from Bednur (Beydoor),  $16\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

Attractions.—The ruins of the Dock, which Tipu Sultan erected on the N. side of the river, where there is a bar with  $13\frac{1}{2}$  feet of water on it at spring tides. The fresh water tank, the banks of which are infested with flying foxes, who appear in flocks when the fishermen commence fishing. Nets are placed along one end of the tank, when a number of fishermen enter the opposite side, begin to shout lustily, and beat the water with flat clubs; soon after which shoals of delicious Huminu, "flower fish," leap about in all directions, some falling into the boats, while others drop on to the heads of the fishermen. In this manner no less than 30 or 40 fish, weighing from 6 to 20 lbs. are easily caught.

From this it is two miles to;

### § BASNUR,

Which contains a temple, bearing date the 16th century.

Thence cross by jungar or canoes the Gurget river, and proceed along a bad, heavy road, across a barren, sandy country; pass on to \**Gungally*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a nullah,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; and pass on to \**Kermoonaiswar* (Karmuneswar),  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; travellers' bungalow in a ruinous and dirty condition; extensive encamping ground; tank, amply supplied; thence proceed along a tolerably good road, but rather heavy in places, leading across a low, jungly, paddy (rice) cultivated district; cross a narrow, deep river, to \**Kunchegoor*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a river, and we then enter

THE NUGGUR DISTRICT OF THE MYSORE DIVISION, and then three miles brings us to the town of

§ BEDDOOR (Bednur, described Route 220).

Thence proceed to the Old Fort,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and then along a bad, stony, jungly pathway, leading across a hilly district, ascend a deep ghat  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to good \*encamping ground; then cross three nullahs, respectively  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , and proceed to

### § BUTCULL (Batkal).

Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Tappal station. Excellent water. Encamping ground,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. Then cross the unfordable river or backwater,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass \**Moordaiswar*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground facing the sea; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; well, amply supplied; then pass on for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, to an encamping ground; and proceed along a road which leads by the sea beach, to \**Monkat* (Monkó),  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground; then along a road, leading across a very steep pathway, passing over an arm of a hard laterite, jungly ghat,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , which extends into the sea; pass good encamping ground,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross by jungar or boat the Sheravutti river; then pass along the sea beach, and re-ascend another range, until we reach the Honore backwater, and at the end of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile we reach the town of

§ HONORE (Honawar, Route 41). From thence the traveller can proceed to *Bombay*, 340 miles distant.

Excursions to the Falls of Gerseppa, 37 miles distant (described Route 1).

Thence proceed along an excellent road; cross three nullahs,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass \**Dameswar*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground; cross a river, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the seaport town of

§ COOMPTA (Coomta, Route 112).

Excursions to the Falls of Gerseppa.  $47\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant.

Route: proceed, *via* a nunchail, "open palanquin," with six bearers, to *Honore*,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence per boat up the river, 2; and thence per nunchail to *Gerseppa* (Gairsoppah), 16; and proceed on foot to the Falls (described in Route 1.)

Two branch roads to § *Sendaya*, each respectively  $31\frac{1}{2}$  and  $32\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Proceeding, *via* branch road No. 1, we pass on to \**Gokara*, 12; travellers' bungalow; thence direct for nine miles, and then enter

## THE ANKOLA (Unkola) DISTRICT.

A rough and hilly country, interspersed with small fertile plains and valleys, well watered by the Cauly Nuddy, Gungawully, Toody (Merji) rivers, which form a navigable salt water estuary, 1 mile wide, and fall into the Indian Ocean, to the town of

### § ANKOLA (Ankole, Unkola).

Encamping ground, E. Travellers' bungalow, Bazaar and nullah,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile distant. Tappal station. Arabian Sea, 2 miles distant. Population, 2,000.

This fortress is in a most ruinous state. Lat.  $14^{\circ} 40'$ , long.  $74^{\circ} 92'$ . And thence direct for  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles to § *Sendaya*; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground close at hand, but badly supplied with water. Continuing our present route, and proceeding *via* branch road No. 2, we cross by boats or jungar the Toody river, 4; then along a good road, leading across an open country; pass \**Meer-jaum Fort*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; travellers' bungalow.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances.

Thence the road becomes bad, and leads across dense jungle; cross the \**Goodachulla* nullah,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; also a Ghat; pass \**Bettacoly*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; the \**Darwar Junction Road*;  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Yiragooly*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Pairully*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Oorlee*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross by boat or jungar the \**Gungawully* (Gungavully) river, which rises in lat.  $15^{\circ} 35'$ , long.  $75^{\circ} 10'$ ; flows S.E. from Darwar, thence S.W. for 35 miles, and falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat.  $14^{\circ} 36'$ , long.  $74^{\circ} 25'$ ; thence along a low, hilly, jungly country; pass \**Seroor* (Serur),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross three nullahs to \**Pairloosa-kairy*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to the town of

ANKOLA (Unkola), described above.

Then proceed along a very bad road, which becomes good as we approach the sea coast, across a hilly, jungly country; cross a nullah and pass on to \**Kainy*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Bainceekerry*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Billakairy*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; travellers' bungalow; then cross four nullahs, one of which by boat; pass on to \**Ammodooly*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Toodoor*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross a nullah to \**Senday*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  (described above); two branch roads to § *Coompta*, each respectively  $31\frac{1}{2}$  and  $32\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Then proceed along a very difficult, stony road, leading across two ghats, both of which are bad for cattle to pass over; and proceed to \**Bandoo*, 6; then cross by boat the \*left ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) to the right ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) bank of the Cauly river, which rises in lat.  $15^{\circ} 33'$ , long.  $74^{\circ} 47'$ , flows 20 miles north-west from Dharwar, then south for 65 miles, winds west, then flows on for 30 miles, and falls into the Indian Ocean, in lat.  $14^{\circ} 51'$ , long.  $74^{\circ} 11'$ , at half a mile distant, and close to where we enter the town and port of

§ *Sedashewgurhpettar* (Sudashewgurh, Sedashewgurh, described Route 217).

Thence cross by boat a river, and pass along a good, broad, level road to \**Majully Mat*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us into

**THE PORTUGUESE TERRITORY OF GOA,**

(Described Route 82), and thence proceed along an undulating, hilly district, pass \**Pullamait*, ‡; Civil Authority, the Governor of Portuguese India at Goa; Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Portuguese Army at Goa, 48 miles; then along a rocky, hilly road; pass an enormous banian tree; \**Nuen*, 3½; \**Lodien*, ‡; then cross by small boats, which ply here, the Loheln river—quite unfordable, and 30 feet broad; pass \**Galgabagh*, 1½; then cross the \**Talpoen* river, §, here half a mile broad, with low banks, sandy bottom, affected by the tide, and unfordable; thence cross a nullah. Pass close to \**Naggershy*, and we enter

**THE CONNACONA PROVINCE,**

A fertile district of the Goa territory, and then pass on to §*Connacona*, 2½; bazaar, amply supplied; and then proceed along a good, open road; pass \**Goollai*, 1½; then proceed across a narrow, jungly country, to the \**Musto*, steep, rugged top of the Carbol Ghat, 2½; and 2 miles brings us to the foot of the Woodawol Ghat; then cross four nullahs, and 6½ miles brings us to §*Bali*; encamping ground on dry, open slopes, in all directions; bazaar and river, amply supplied; thence proceed along a sandy plain, interspersed with cocoa-nut topes (groves), and cultivated land; cross a nullah to \**Cooncoi*, 2½; cross bridges respectively to \**Sarzora*, 2½; \**Dramapoor*, 3½; pass \**Nevahi*, 1½; then cross a bridge to the military station of

**§ MARGAUM.**

Extensive encamping ground south and southeast. Water must be procured from a distance.

Thence proceed along a good road; cross a bridge to the \**Chapel of Jesu Cruz*, 2½; then pass over two nullahs to the \**Verna Church*, 3½; cross a hill and small nullah to \**Coortatien*, 4½; then cross the river by large boat to the Fort of St. Lorenzo, at *Azey*, ‡; encamping ground; and six miles beyond brings us to the city of

†§*Goa* (described in Route 82).

**ROUTE 218.**

Proceed W.

**DHARWAR TO GOA, FJA HULLIHAI AND THE TAMARA GHAT.**

DISTANCE 110½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                                            | Distances of Stages. |      |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                                    | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Dharwar to Hullihal (Hallihal), via Route 217..... | 21                   | 7½   |
| Dandillee (Dandilli).....                          | 12                   | 1    |
| Juggulpait (Jagalpenth).....                       | 2                    | 5    |
| Chaudawudee (Chandawadi).....                      | 18                   | 1    |
| Kundapoor River (Kandapur).....                    | 15                   | 1    |
| Poonda (Punda).....                                | 10                   | 5    |
| St. Jago, on the Island of Goa.....                | 11                   | 5    |
| Panjim (New Goa).....                              | 8                    | 4    |
|                                                    | 110                  | 5½   |

Leave *Dharwar* (Route 80), and proceed, via Route 217, to §*Hullihal*, 21½ (Route 217); thence along a good road, through dense jungle, infested with tigers, buffaloes, elephants, and teeming with game; cross a nullah 1½; pass \**Ovloor*, 5½; \**Dandillee*, 5½; an excellent halting place for a sportsman; then cross the *Kula Nuddee* (Cauly Nuddy) river, 2½; also a nullah to *Wosada* (Osoora), 5½; §*Juggulpait*, 4½; encamping ground; thence along a bad, rugged road, cross two streams, also the *Chandawudee* river, pass through dense bamboo jungle, 8½; then cross four streams, to the summit of the *Tannara Ghat*, 8½; then cross a \**nullah*, ‡; and we soon enter

THE PORTUGUESE TERRITORY OF GOA. (Route 82); then pass on to the *Fort of Chandawudee*, ‡; which stands on the *Tannara Ghat*; then cross a nullah, 3½; pass *Mooloo*, situated at the foot of the ghat; cross the *Kundapoor* river; encamping ground on its banks; then along a very bad, rugged road, amidst hills and dense jungle; cross two nullahs; then we soon reach an open country, and pass on to the town of

**§ POONDA (Ponda).**

Territory, Portuguese Dominions. District, Goa. Civil and Military Authority, the Portuguese Governor-General of Goa. Bazaar, well supplied. Thence proceed along an indifferent road, confused by hills and dense jungle; cross a river, pass through an open cultivated country, to §*Mardole*; §*St. Jago*, situated on the Island of Goa; then proceed along a good road for 8½ miles; pass the town of

§*OLD GOA* (Route 82), or else hire a boat on the river, and we soon reach the town of

§*PANJIM* (New Goa, Route 82).

**ROUTE 219.**

Proceed E. by N. ‡ N. during March, as then there is a good dry road, practicable for carts all the way.

**DHARWAR TO GUJJUNDURGURH.**

DISTANCE 71½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                               | Distances of Stages. |      |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                       | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Dharwar to the Travellers' Bungalow.. | 12                   | 7    |
| Nowlgoond .....                       | 12                   | 7    |
| Hombul .....                          | 13                   | 3    |
| Abigerece .....                       | 15                   | 2    |
| Neergoondce .....                     | 9                    | 3    |
| Gujjundurgurh Petta (S. gate) .....   | 8                    | 6    |
|                                       | 71                   | 4    |

Leave *Dharwar* (Route 80), and proceed along a good made road, across a level, cultivated country; pass through the town of

§*DHARWAR* (Route 80); pass on for half a mile to *Gungea Kopa*, 5, situated half a mile from the road, supplied with water from a nullah which becomes

dry in the hot season; cross it, and proceed to *Shibbar*, 3½, with its two small forts; pass the travellers' bungalow, 4½; also *Tirupoor*, 4½; then cross a nullah at two different places, to *Barasoor*, 5½; then cross the Beenee nullah or hullah, ½, which is deep, the water bad and brackish, muddy and difficult, dry during part of the hot season, but not infrequently quite impassable during the monsoon for days together, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

### § NOWLGOOND.

Territory. Southern Mahratta Jaghires. District, Dharwar. Civil Authority, Collector at Dharwar. Encamping ground to the south-east. Bazaar, well supplied.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1838. The Rajah died without heirs, but left an adopted son, whom the British Government acknowledged, on condition that "all duties on trade should be abolished, and that he should govern in conformity with their instructions."

This place is the capital of a small Rajah. Then pass on to *Jurapoor*, 4½; *Kittoor*, 3; with pits in a nullah; *Yenkutapoor*, 3½; *Hombul*, 2½; thence through this jungle, pass *Hoortgol* (Oolikola), 6½; well supplied from the Heree nullah; pass *Kitkarree*, 1; *Korodjee*, 2½; *Abijeeree*, 5½; *Juklee*, 3½; *Marrumbarree*, 2½; *Meergoondce*, 3½; then cross several shallow, sandy nullahs, as also the boundary line between

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, and we then enter

THE GUJJUNDURGURH TERRITORY; thence pass on to *Koryanoor*, 5½; and 3½ miles brings us to the south gate of the Petta of

§ GUJJUNDURGURH (Gudjunturgurh, Route 83).

## ROUTE 220.

Proceed S.E. ½ S.

DHARWAR TO HURRYHUR (HARIHAR), VIA  
HOOBLEE, PAVANOR, AND RANEE  
BEDNORE.

DISTANCE 94½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                                | Distances of Stages. |      |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                        | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Dharwar to Hooblee (Hubli) end of town | 12                   | 6½   |
| Bhatour (Bataur) .....                 | 8                    | 6    |
| Ingulgee (Ingalki) .....               | 8                    | 4    |
| Savanur (end of town, Savanur) .....   | 13                   | 4½   |
| Dewgeeree (Dewgiri) .....              | 8                    | 6    |
| Motee Bednore (Moti Bennur) .....      | 13                   | 2½   |
| Ranee Bednore (end of Ranebennur) ..   | 12                   | 6    |
| Hurryhur (end of) .....                | 16                   | 4    |
|                                        | 94                   | 7½   |

Leave Dharwar (Route 89), through the town, pass the Civil lines; then along a good made road, over a hilly well cultivated country. Pass *Noultor*, 3½ miles. *Byapoor*, 2½ miles; encamping ground, west of the tank, full of excellent water. Then proceed to the traveller's bungalow ½ mile, close to which stands a tank. Pass on to *Imergole*; then across a bridged nullah to *Kopa* ½ mile, situated amidst fine cultivated land. Pass *Dontal*, 1 mile; encamping ground; ten temples to be seen. Thence proceed to a travellers' bungalow, 1½ mile, close to a large tank; encamping ground on an eminence, south-east of the Collector's bungalow, near to which stand a tank and wells. We then proceed 1½ mile, to

### HOOBLEE (Hubli).

290 miles from Bombay and 230 from Poona, lying on the borders of the Dharwar District, which stretches N.E. and S.E. of it.

This ill-built but prosperous town was the seat of an English factory for trade as far back as 1673, and is still one of the principal cotton marts of the South Mahratta country, lying on the borders of the Dharwar District, which stretches N.E., E., and S.E. of it. The population is about 15,000. It contains two vernacular schools for the Mahratta and Canarese.

*Coompta*, 120 miles distant, in the Madras Presidency, is the nearest port for shipping the cotton, and good roads are now completed to that point. The average load of cotton for a bullock is 280 lbs., and the hire for this distance a few years ago, was 3rs.; making the cost of transport 6rs per candy of 560 lbs., or two bullock loads. For a cart drawn by two bullocks, the average load is 1,120 lbs. for the same distance; so that the cost by draught is only half as much as by the other method.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1673. The British established a factory here, which, in

1763, Sivaji, the Mahratta chief, plundered of goods valued at £2,762, and then burnt it.

Moazzim (Aurungzebe's son) took it.

The Mahrattas captured it on the dismemberment of the Delhi empire.

1818. It was annexed to the British territory, after the overthrow of the Peishwa, when

The new town was erected by Chintaman Rao, Fatwardan of Sangli.

Thence proceed along an excellent cart-road and cross a "nullah, ½ mile distant, 30 yards broad, with a sandy bed. Pass *Kotagooshee*, 2½ miles; encamping ground, S.W. *Uturgoooshee*, ½ mile, with its six temples. Thence cross the muddy bed of a "nullah, ten yards broad, full half the year. Pass *Seerueend*, with its four temples. *Bitadoor* (or Bestadoor), 2½; encamping ground, north-west or south-west. Thence cross the Beenee nullah, 3½ miles, full all the year round, five yards broad, deep and muddy. Pass on to *Koobeehal*, with its four temples. *Boodeehal*. Then *Ingulgee*, or *Ingalki*; travellers' bungalow, with its ten temples. Thence pass *Panekuttee*, 3½ miles. Cross a dry nullah, 3½ miles; then another nullah, 1 mile further, about 20 yards broad, with a stony bed, and full of water, to *Karudjee*. Another ½ mile brings to the town of

**§SAVANOR (Savanur).**

Travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, 1 mile south-west, on good ground, near a tank; Bazaar well supplied. Population, 10,000. There are several temples, betel gardens, and sugar plantations, in and round the neighbourhood of this town.

Thence pass on to *\*Hoolce Koopa*, 3½; encamping ground. Cross by a basket-boat, in the monsoon, the Wurda river, which is here 110 yards broad, with sandy bed, and we soon arrive at

*Dewgerree*, or *Dewgiri*, 1½ miles, with its six temples; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground to the south-east, good, high, and open. Thence the road, though still good, becomes rather rocky and hilly. The country we have passed through is well cultivated.

With respect to the great question of farming, in this part of India, and to the prospects before an English settler, W. Dickenson, a gentleman of much experience, long resident in the Deccan, near Junir (Route 53), observes that, as a practical agriculturalist, both of exotic and indigenous products, he had found farming very up-hill work. The obstacles to be overcome were greater than in any other country. It is not the climate which is so much against the settling of Europeans of steady habits as the difficulty there is in obtaining land of a good or average quality of any extent, in one piece, near a European station. Small plots may be had on mortgage, in isolated and distant places, where a European would be unwilling to locate.

It is also matter of necessity and expediency for a settler to abide by the usages of the country in many respects, as to the tools, periods of sowing and reaping, system of irrigation, &c. There is, no doubt, room for a great deal of improvement in the native practices, in all these points. But, for a European to settle down on this side of India, with his own tools and ideas of farming, endeavouring to do much himself, and expecting to be helped, without a previous knowledge of the people and their language, would end in certain disappointment.

The expense of putting land in heart is very considerable; manure is dear, and sheep and horses are not profitable, since pasturage cannot be obtained. For cultivating the more staple commodities—cotton, flax, sugar, hemp, oil, &c.—to any great extent, the land is insufficient for a settlement. In such cases, good machinery is needed, but there would be difficulties in getting it repaired. It is better, he adds, to speculate in a mercantile way, by spending capital in the purchase of raw produce. You have then less to do with the natives, as it is customary for the middlemen to manage contracts and bargains in the presence of the principal agent.

The next place to *Dewgerree* is *\*Haweerree*, 5 miles; which has twenty temples and a small fort; encamping ground, north and south; travellers' bungalow. Then cross two *\*nullahs*, with muddy beds, each about 10 yards broad. Pass *\*Yellopoor*, 2 miles. *\*Neeloogal*, 2 miles. Cross two *nullahs*, respectively 40 and 15 yards broad, with sandy bed, and full of water all the year round. Then comes *\*Mote Bedn-re*, 4½ miles, with its five temples; encamping ground to the south-east; travellers' bungalow and a *nullah* to the east. Then cross a dry *nullah*, 4 mile. Pass *\*Chuttur*, 3 miles, *\*Kankul*, 1½ mile. *\*Kugura*, 3 miles; encamping ground, north and east, 2 miles distant. *\*Kombalkun*, 1½

mile. Then cross a sandy *nullah*, ½ mile distant, 40 yards broad, dry in hot weather. And we soon enter

THE MYSORE STATE, in the Madras Presidency, described fully in *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Madras*,

**THE BEDNORE (Ranebennur) DISTRICT.**

Then pass through the town of

**§RANEE BEDNORE (Ranebennur).**

(Nuggur, Biderun, "place of bamboo.")

Territory, Mysore, District, Bednore. Civil Authority, Collectors at Dharwar and Honahar. Travellers' bungalow, S.W. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 1,500. Capital of the district. Altitude, 4,000 feet. Rainy season, eight months in the year.

DAWS to Seringapatam, 150 miles, N.W.; Bangalore, 183, N.W.; Mangalore, 70, N.; Madras, 350, W.

FORTIFICATIONS.—It is defended by lines erected on the summits of the surrounding hills, within which, on a bold elevated point, stands the citadel and ruins of the Rajah's palace.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—**

1645. It was only a small village, but when the Rajah of Ikeri made it his capital it gradually became of considerable importance.

1763. Hyder Ali plundered it of upwards of £12,000,000, made it his seat of government, and named it Hydernugger (Hyder's Town).

1783. General Matthews took possession of it, but was forced to capitulate to Tippo Sultan, who most cruelly put that general and several of his officers to death, and imprisoned and most barbarously treated the remainder of the British Army.

This town, which is the Southern limit of the Bombay Presidency, stands in the midst of a rugged table land on the Western Ghats, in a country covered with dense forests, and almost impenetrable damp underwood. It is remarkably well placed for commercial purposes, but it is visited with rain for upwards of three-quarters of the year, when the inhabitants are obliged to lay in a store of provisions for that period, as then none are obtainable.

Thence along a good road, pass *\*Hoonsee Kutta*, 4½; *\*Chelgerree*, 3½, with its four temples; encamping ground on all sides; pass on to *\*Karoor*, 1½; *\*Hospet*, 4½; *\*Koral*, ½; with its dharmasala; thence cross by basket-boat the *\*Toombudra* river, ½, here never fordable, with a very sandy bed; and two miles brings us to the town of

**HURRYHUR**

(Harihar, Hurryhall, or Hari-Hara).

Territory, Mysore, District, Nagar. Civil Authority, Collector at Honahar. Military Station. Cantonment, situated on a large plain, 1,500 yards from the river, at an elevation of 1,900 feet above the sea, from which (the nearest point on Malabar coast) it is distant 90 miles. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Wells. Houses, 400.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances from Madras Presidency.

...dedicated  
...the union of  
...the name of  
...a very extensive trade.  
...and especially cool during  
...May and June are the hot  
...about 1,500 yds. on the  
...Tingra Bhadra) river,  
...is only mud deep, with  
...in the monsoon, the walls  
...by it.

**ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS:-**

Annexed to Vijayanagar.

Governed by the Adil Shahi dynasty.

Confessed in Jagir on Bhilr Khan.

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Wrested from the Delhi kings by the Ikari  
Raja who governed it.

The Mahrattas plundered it, although it was at that (during the Mahratta wars) period well fortified.

Haider Ali thrice captured it from the Marathas.

Thence the traveller can proceed to Madras, distant 473 miles.

## ROUTE 221.

Proceed N. E. by N

DEHARWAR TO KALIMSHED

DISTANCE 64 MILES

This route is practicable for cars during the warm season, afterwards it is covered in water, and is not traversed over during December.

## ROUTES

| ROUTES.                      |       | TELEPHONE |
|------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Dharwar to Amambhawa.        | ..... | 2         |
| Masrub                       | ..... | 2         |
| Hindimahal                   | ..... | 2         |
| Chuk Surugod (Chuk Surugod). | ..... | 7         |
| Phumphaolae                  | ..... | 7         |
| Phumphaolae                  | ..... | 1         |
| K. M. M. (K. M. M.)          | ..... | 1         |

Leave *Tharsar* (Route 55) and proceed along road road, which is perfectly dry in this season (after March), until the rains have fallen, plenty of water, and many parts are impassable; very dangerous in a covered over with deep snow, and information by the rains, which in the past appears dry on the surface, but is very deep and cannot be withstood, and the road is very

**THE BELGAUM TERRITORY (Route 88):** pass  
 § Saerhola, 4½; § Hansee, ½; § Hanchinal, 4½; encamping ground on a large cotton plain, N.E. of the tank; pass \* Achmuttee, 6½, with its tank for the year round; and shortly afterwards we re-  
 ceive

THE DHARWAR COLLECTORATE (Route 80); pass on to *Chit Nurgood*, 3½; encamping ground K fields, also E., but confined and on stony ground the side of a hill. Branch road, 3 miles to the right leading to the town of Kalandghoe; from this place the traveller can visit the town of

§ NERODOND (Route SS); then along a narrow road leading between fields, to *Koorea fops*. § *Sarcodes*, S?; *Hemipharos*, 1, standing at the edge of the *Mapurua* river; †; encompassing ground to the west of a small lake; here the traveller should remain for two or three days and visit the first and second Badami; 15 miles distant, both well worth the journey to inspect. Cross that stream, (the approach to which are easy), here about 100 yds. broad, gravely bed, and only passable in boats up to the rains, although it is not more than 20 ft deep in December; pass along a half sandy gravel road, leading between hills, to *Tamara*; †; encompassing ground at an open level place; there *Guaiacum*, 2; rose & stephanotis, 2; to *Palm nola*, 2; *Ricinus*, 4; then to *Croton*.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR THE  
 ALONG A ROAD THAT W. THERE - ALONG THE  
 THE FINDER OF A BIRD WITH THE THREE  
 NON-UNITS. IT FROM A BIRD IN THE  
 DIFF. IT IS THE SAME CASE.

The Reverend Mr. Thomas W. Moore  
has been at St. Louis, Mo. for some  
time and is now at St. Louis, Mo.  
He is a member of the St. Louis  
Episcopal Church and is a member  
of the St. Louis Episcopate.

उत्तराखण्ड सरकार

**NOTES**

## RELATION TO SENSE

## DECLINE OF THE WEST

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2-7-42

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140. two hundred-seventy-eighth is the fact that the two hundred-seventy-ninth is the fact that the  
141. two hundred-eightieth is the fact that the two hundred-eighty-first is the fact that the  
142. two hundred-eighty-second is the fact that the two hundred-eighty-third is the fact that the  
143. two hundred-eighty-fourth is the fact that the two hundred-eighty-fifth is the fact that the  
144. two hundred-eighty-sixth is the fact that the two hundred-eighty-seventh is the fact that the  
145. two hundred-eighty-eighth is the fact that the two hundred-eighty-ninth is the fact that the  
146. two hundred-ninetieth is the fact that the two hundred-ninety-first is the fact that the  
147. two hundred-ninety-second is the fact that the two hundred-ninety-third is the fact that the  
148. two hundred-ninety-fourth is the fact that the two hundred-ninety-fifth is the fact that the  
149. two hundred-ninety-sixth is the fact that the two hundred-ninety-seventh is the fact that the  
150. two hundred-ninety-eighth is the fact that the two hundred-ninety-ninth is the fact that the  
151. three hundredth is the fact that the three hundred-first is the fact that the  
152. three hundred-second is the fact that the three hundred-third is the fact that the  
153. three hundred-fourth is the fact that the three hundred-fifth is the fact that the  
154. three hundred-sixth is the fact that the three hundred-seventh is the fact that the  
155. three hundred-eighth is the fact that the three hundred-ninth is the fact that the  
156. three hundred-tenth is the fact that the three hundred-eleventh is the fact that the  
157. three hundred-twelfth is the fact that the three hundred-thirteenth is the fact that the  
158. three hundred-fourteenth is the fact that the three hundred-fifteenth is the fact that the  
159. three hundred-sixteenth is the fact that the three hundred-seventeenth is the fact that the  
160. three hundred-eighteenth is the fact that the three hundred-nineteenth is the fact that the  
161. three hundred-twentieth is the fact that the three hundred-twenty-first is the fact that the  
162. three hundred-twenty-second is the fact that the three hundred-twenty-third is the fact that the  
163. three hundred-twenty-fourth is the fact that the three hundred-twenty-fifth is the fact that the  
164. three hundred-twenty-sixth is the fact that the three hundred-twenty-seventh is the fact that the  
165. three hundred-twenty-eighth is the fact that the three hundred-twenty-ninth is the fact that the  
166. three hundred-thirtieth is the fact that the three hundred-thirty-first is the fact that the  
167. three hundred-thirty-second is the fact that the three hundred-thirty-third is the fact that the  
168. three hundred-thirty-fourth is the fact that the three hundred-thirty-fifth is the fact that the  
169. three hundred-thirty-sixth is the fact that the three hundred-thirty-seventh is the fact that the  
170. three hundred-thirty-eighth is the fact that the three hundred-thirty-ninth is the fact that the  
171. three hundred-fortieth is the fact that the three hundred-forty-first is the fact that the  
172. three hundred-f

**THE SOONDA BEELGHEE DISTRICT.** (Route 217.)  
 Pass on to \**Moondagur*, 2½, with its travellers' bungalows; \**Naganore*, 6½; \**Pala*, 6½; travellers' bungalows; thence to \**Mulgee*, 4½; \**Eestoor*, 12; and 16 miles brings us to the town of

### § SIRSEE (Sirsa).

Territory, Kanara District, Soonda Beelghee. Civil Authority, Collector at Honawur. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 650.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857-58. Here the rebels were defeated, and the Navaub of Rundeek and Gohur Ali Khan, his uncle, were both hung for rebellion.

## ROUTE 223.

Proceed W. by S.

### GOGO TO MANIKWARA, VIA PALEETANA.

DISTANCE 103½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                             | Distances of Stages. |      |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                     | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Gogo to Walookur (Walukar) .....    | 12                   | 1    |
| Palatana (Thana) .....              | 12                   | 0    |
| Palatana (Palitana) .....           | 10                   | 6½   |
| Giriadhar (Giriadhar) .....         | 16                   | 5    |
| Sabar (Sabar) .....                 | 14                   | 2    |
| Garmalli (Garmalli) .....           | 13                   | 2    |
| Sarbara (Sarbara) .....             | 7                    | 6    |
| Bugarsa (Bugarsa) .....             | 8                    | 6    |
| Camp at Manikwara (Manikwada) ..... | 7                    | 6    |
|                                     | 103                  | 2½   |

Leave Gogo (Gogha, Route 41), and proceed along a good cart-road through the town, which we leave at the \**Hossain Gate*, ½; then pass a \**tank* and a \**nullah*, ½; cross a \**nullah*, 1½; as also the \**Kunkoorree* river, 1½; likewise several nullahs to \**Bhootaisir*, ½; proceed on to \**Turguree*, 3; \**Boodral*, 1½; then cross \**Mullaree* river, 1½; to \**Labunka*, ½; cross \**Ambatullee* river, ¾, here 25 yds. broad, with a sandy bed and easy banks; pass over a \**nullah*, ½; proceed to a \**well*, ½; pass \**Walookur*, ¾; Civil Authority, Collector at *Ahmedabad*, and Resident at Baroda; thence the country becomes stony and rugged, pass over it along a good cart-road; cross \**nullah*, ½; also another, 1½, which is 15 yds. broad; proceed to *Beenkra*, ¾, situated on the \**Malesuree* river, ½, full all the year round; cross it, and a small \**nullah*, ½; then pass the ruined hamlet of \**Sumandiala*, ¾; cross the *Roopawul* river, 2½, to \**Dewam*; cross 2 dry nullahs, each ½ and ½; pass a \**well*, ½, to \**Tanna*, ½; Civil Authority, Collector of *Ahmedabad*; thence proceed across a cultivated country; over the \**Ootowlee* river; then by a \**well*, ¾; cross 2 nullahs, each respectively ¾, ½, to \**Lovanda* (Barra), 1½, supplied with water from 2 nullahs, in the monsoon, but in the dry season, from pits in the beds; pass a \**well*, 2½; cross the \**Rujwara* river, 1½, to \**Wondarkoo*, ½; proceed to \**Loharwarra*, 1½; cross \**nullah*, ½; also the \**Karee* river, 1½, here 16 yds. broad, and ½ mile brings us to the large stone-walled town of

### § PALEETANA (Palitana).

Territory, Kattiwar. District, Rajkote. Civil Authority, Collector at Rajkote. Bazaar, well supplied. Position: it stands at the foot of a hill, to the S.

Thence proceed across a rugged, stony country, along a good cart-road, pass a \**tank*, 1; \**well*, 1½, and a small \**nullah*, ½; and we soon reach \**Gailee*, ¾; cross a \**nullah*, ½; \**tank*, and a small \**nullah*, to \**Lilwar*, 2½; pass a \**well*, ½; to \**Sonda*, ½; \**Lalle*, 2½; also another \**well*, 1½; \**tank*, 1½; to \**Geeriadhar*, 3; thence proceed along a good road, across a level country, intersected by streams; cross a dry nullah, ½; then over \**another*, 2½, with a well in its bed; pass *Veerdee*, ½; here water is very scarce; then cross a nullah, ½; pass a well, 1; also, another nullah, ¾, to \**Bheladee*, 1½; cross a \**nullah*, ½; then pass between hilly ranges, 2½; and proceed to \**Kurakus* (Kurrankuch), 2; cross the *Gangree* river, 1, here 50 yds. broad, to \**Suddaloo*, 2½, supplied with water from the *Chuttrjee* river, here 110 yards broad; cross it, and proceed to the town of

### § SABUR (Sabar), ¼ mile.

Civil Authority, Collector at *Ahmedabad*. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 1,000. Population, 10,000. Position: it stands on the banks of the *Chuttrjee* river. Thence cross 2 nullahs, each respectively ½ and ½ mile, to \**Boodral*, 1½, with a well of brackish water; pass \**Jheera*, 2½; then cross the \**Seylawa* river, 2½, and a \**nullah*, 1½; to \**Sarka*, 1½, where all water is brackish; proceed to \**Gurmulle*, 1½; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote; then cross a dry \**nullah*, ½; to \**Doslerica*, 3; here the water is brackish; cross the *Chuttrjee* river, here 100 yards broad, to \**Sarburra*, 4½, standing on the banks of that stream; Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda: thence pass on to \**Seylanoo*, 3½; cross 4 nullahs, each, respectively, ½, ½, 1½, and ½, to \**Jamka*, ¾; supplied with water from the \**Suttulungwa* river, 1½, which cross, but previously 3 nullahs, each respectively, ½, ½, and ½, and we enter

### THE BUGGUSRA DISTRICT (Bagasra),

Which contains 16 villages, population of 7,452, producing an annual revenue of £311 8s. to the Gulcower of Guzerat:

Thence proceed to the town of

### § BUGGUSRA (Bagasra), ¼ mile.

Territory, Kattiwar, District, Buggusra. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Rajkote. Encamping ground. Houses, 1,000. Capital of the district. Position: it is situated in the vicinity of the *Gur*, "wild highlands," in the centre of Kattiwar, on the banks of the *Suttulungwa* river.

DAWKES.—To *Ahmedabad* 152 miles, S.W.; Baroda, 160, S.W.; Surat, 127, W.; Bombay, 212, N.W.

Thence cross a small \**nullah*, full all the year round; pass on to \**Moonyaisir*, 4½ miles; and 4½ brings us to the town of

### § MANIKWARA (Manikwada), ¾ mile.

Military Station of the Gulcower's Contingent Horse. Bazaar, well supplied, especially with water

from the *Fuljeree nullah*, full all the year round. Tappal station. Cantonment,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

## ROUTE 224.

Proceed S.S.W.

HURSOLE TO CAMBAY, VIA KAIRA.

DISTANCE 90 MILES.

| ROUTES.                   | Distances of Stages. |                |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
|                           | Miles.               | Fur.           |
| Hursule to Dehgaum, ..... | 21                   | 3              |
| Kooburtul, .....          | 10                   | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Roa, .....                | 11                   | 2              |
| Kaira, .....              | 11                   | 6              |
| Dehwa, via Route 6, ..... | 10                   | $0\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cambay, .....             | 25                   | $0\frac{1}{2}$ |
|                           | 90                   | $0\frac{1}{2}$ |

Leave § *Hursule* (Route 30), and proceed to § *Dehgaum*, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence along a good, but sandy road; pass \* *Wasna*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Kurdura*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Kooburtul*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Bankrole*, 4; \* *Damutwar*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Hunniow*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Ryka*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Roa*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the *Méyswa* river, and we enter

THE COLLECTORATE OF KAIRA, (Route 4).—Pass on to \* *Peerwara*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass *tank*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Sunsole*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the \* *Watrak* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , here 205 yards broad, with muddy bed, rapid stream, full of water, but having a difficult passage, owing to there not being any boat at hand; thence proceed to § *Mehmoodabad*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 4); pass \* *Chopra*, 3; and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the town of § *Kaira* (Route 4); and thence proceed, via Route 4, to § *Dehwa*, 10; and then, via Route 6, to the town of § *Cambay* (Route 6).

## ROUTE 225.

Proceed N.E.

HURSOLE TO NEEMUCH, VIA DOONGUR-POOR.

DISTANCE 217 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

| ROUTES.                   | Distances of Stages. |      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                           | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Hursule to Sinnole, ..... | 10                   | 7    |
| Morassa, .....            | 8                    | 4    |
| Shenawur, .....           | 7                    | 5    |
| Maigrui (Tanna), .....    | 7                    | 5    |
| Jullup, .....             | 14                   | 0    |
| Kurrawara, .....          | 10                   | 1    |
| Geinjee, .....            | 9                    | 0    |
| Doongurpoor, .....        | 10                   | 0    |
| Neemuch, .....            | 139                  | 6    |
|                           | 217                  | 4    |

Leave *Hursule* (Route 30), and proceed along a good, but rather confined in different parts, cart-road, leading through some jungly and undulating country; pass \* *Nana*; \* *Cheykla*, 5; \* *Poonsree*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Cheeree*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Sinnole*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; all situated close to fields; and the latter stands on the left bank of the *Majoom* river, which contains but little water, and is here

30 yds. wide; ford it, and, at the end of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, we reach the town of

## § MORASSA.

Territory, Guzerat. District, Kaira Collectorate. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Hursule. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Position: It stands on the left bank of the *Majoom* river.

DAWKES to Kaira, 66 miles N.E.

Thence along a good cart-road; pass \* *Woelwa*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; proceed through a much better cultivated district; pass § *Moonsheewara*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Sheenawur*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Natonar*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence proceed through a small, but not difficult pass, between hills, about 1 mile long, and we reach the open town of

## § MAIGRUJ (Tanna), 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Civil Authority, Political Agent at Hursule. Military Station, with a small garrison. Encamping ground. Tappal Station. Position: It is surrounded by dense jungle, stands on the right bank of the *Watrak* river, and is the residence of a *Kamdar*.

Thence proceed along a red sandy, gravelly, and rocky road, confined with thick jungle, and leading across a winding, undulating country, interspersed with rich cultivation, close to the villages; cross the \* *Watrak* river, 1; which contains but little water, and has a rocky bed, and high banks; pass on to \* *Beemapoore*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Burra Dhonda*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Chota Dhonda*, 1; \* *Simoder*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Oondwa*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Julota*, 1; \* *Baisla*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; all Bheel (Bhil) hamlets, scattered about; then cross several dry nullahs; pass \* *Jullap*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Seetolee*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Simulheara*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \* *Meeropa*, 2; \* *Watrak* river,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , here shallow, dry, rocky bed, and shelving banks, to \* *Kurrawara*, 3; thence through a thin jungly country, indented with irregular ascents, covered with thick wood and dense jungle; pass *Goonda*, cross the *Watrak* river, also a steep, gravelly ridge to § *Geinjee*; thence along a good road, we enter

THE BAGUR DISTRICT (Route 23); thence the road descends into a rugged, rocky valley, but a cart-road leads round to the left; from thence a footpath proceeds direct to the undermentioned city; Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, and we soon enter the town of § *Doongurpoor*, and then proceed to

THE CANTONMENTS OF § NEEMUCH (Route 10).

## ROUTE 225A.

Proceed N.E., the shortest route.

HURSOLE TO NEEMUCH, VIA BEECHOWARA AND DOONGURPOOR.

DISTANCE 67 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

| ROUTES.                   | Distances of Stages. |                |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
|                           | Miles.               | Fur.           |
| Hursule to Dakrole, ..... | 11                   | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bukrole, .....            | 13                   | $0\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Teentooee, .....          | 5                    | $2\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sameyra, .....            | 10                   | 7              |
| Beechowara, .....         | 11                   | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Doongurpoor, .....        | 14                   | 7              |
|                           | 67                   | 4              |

**DAWKs**, see Table of Distances from Bombay.

Leave *Hursole* (Route 30), and proceed along a good cart-road, rather confined in different parts, through some jungly and undulating country; pass \**Nana Cheykla*, 3½; \**Moodooko*, 2½; and we soon reach \**Dakrole*, 5; grain, grass, *kirbee*, and bullock hackeries are obtainable; encamping ground E. or N.E., near a tank, or in the fields during the dry season; plenty of water can be procured from \**Bal*, close at hand; pass on to \**Etaree*, 2½; \**Nebooe*, 2½, with its dry tank, only full in the monsoon; \**Russolpoor*, 2½; dry tank, 1½; \**Mahwan*, 2½; \**Soorpoor*, 1½; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

### §BAKROLE.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Myhee Kaunta. Encamping ground in fields to the N. Bazaar. Grass and *kirbee* plentiful. Bullock hackeries can be hired. Position: it stands at the foot of a small hilly range, amidst considerable cultivation. Thence proceed along a good broad road; pass \**Isrole*, 1½, with its wells of excellent water, which can also be procured from the river, flowing ½ mile to the N.W.; then pass a tank; and at the end of 4½ miles we reach the town of

### §TEENTOOEE.

Encamping ground N.W., in fields. Bazaar, well supplied. Grass, *kirbee*, and gram plentiful. Bullock hackeries obtainable for hire.

Thence along a good, but rather heavy road; pass \**Kolumbia*, 2½; a small Coolie (Kuli) village, situated at the foot of a hillock, and close to \**Cherinsa*, 1, distant ½ mile from the road; pass \**Bounpoor*, ½; then cross the \**Meyswa* river at two different places, ½ and ½, the sandy bed of which is very heavy, and extremely difficult for laden carts; soon after which we reach \**Samlejee*, 1½, standing on the above stream, with its curious Hindu temple, and large tank, full all the year round; pass on to \**Karcha*, situated ½ mile to the right; encamping ground E., under some trees; \**Wuktapoor*, 2½; we then enter

THE MEYWAR DISTRICT, (Route 23); cross the *Meyswa* river, here dry in May, with large stones in its bed, and difficult for laden cattle to traverse; pass on to \**Sameyra*, 1½; encamping ground W., near a large well; thence the road leads through fields near to \**Onsul*, ½; here, ½ mile from the road, pass \**Rutunpoor*, 1½; then proceed along a circuitous road, leading between hills, following the course of the *Meyswa* river, to \**Koojoorce*, 1½; *Bource*, 2½; \**Damode*, 3½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

### §BEECHOOWARA.

Territory, Meywar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Kherwara. Encamping ground, ½ mile S. close to a well. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 200. It is governed by a Thakoor. Then proceed along a bad cart-road, for 14½ miles, and we reach the town of

DOONGERPOOR, and then proceed to the town of NEEMUCH (Route 10.)

## ROUTE 226.

Proceed N.W.

HURSOLE TO VEERAWOW. VIA  
BEEJAPPOOR, PUTTUN, AND SOOEGAUM.  
DISTANCE 178 MILES.

| ROUTES.                                | Distances of Stages. |      |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                        | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Hursole to Oonja, via (Route 42) ..... | 54                   | 0    |
| Baleesana .....                        | 9                    | 2    |
| Puttun .....                           | 11                   | 2    |
| Surriud .....                          | 8                    | 3    |
| Turra .....                            | 13                   | 3½   |
| Babeir .....                           | 15                   | 6    |
| Veerawow .....                         | 66                   | 0    |
|                                        | 178                  | 0½   |

Leave *Hursole*, (Route 30), and proceed, via Route 42, to *Oonja*, 54; thence along a good cart-road, rather heavy and sandy in most parts, to \**Shace*, 3; \**Sunka*, 1½; \**Veesuwasna*, 1, a small Bheel village; \**Baleesana*, 3½, standing in an open country; \**Degree*, 3; \**Daspoor*, 1½; \**Hunspoor*, 3½; and 3½ miles brings us to the *Kussera* gate of the town of

PUTTUN (the ancient *Nehrwa*); thence pass on to \**Anoowara*, 1; \**Oedua*, 3½, standing on the right of the *Suruswuttee* river; then cross a nullah of brackish water, 50 yards wide, with low banks, and sandy bed, to \**Surriud*, 3½, standing on the above stream, whose banks are low and bed sandy, and we then enter

THE PALHANPOOR DISTRICT, (Route 32). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Palhanpoor; pass on to \**Kussera*, 5½; \**Jampoor*, 2½, situated in a cultivated district; encamping ground, N.W.; then pass on to the Coolie hamlet of \**Turra*, 5½; encamping ground, but brackish water; thence to \**Adeegaum*; \**Tehrwa*; the two hamlets, each named \**Babeir*, 15½; encamping ground on the S., and forage; and then proceed to the town of

§VEERAWOW, (Route 96).

## ROUTE 227.

Proceed E.

MALLIGAUM TO AJUNTA (AJUYANTI).  
DISTANCE 98½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                     | Distances of Stages. |      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                             | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Malligaum to Peedlaid ..... | 11                   | 3    |
| Kirkee .....                | 10                   | 4    |
| Bhol .....                  | 12                   | 3    |
| Burgaum .....               | 16                   | 5½   |
| Pachora .....               | 9                    | 6½   |
| Peepulgaum .....            | 12                   | 2    |
| Sindoornee .....            | 9                    | 5½   |
| Ajunta (Ajuyanti) .....     | 16                   | 3    |
|                             | 98                   | 6½   |

Leave *Malligaum* (Route 59), and proceed along a good made cart-road; pass \**Sungunsir*, 1½; \**Dur-*

*vagum*, 1½; then ascend a rather steep ghat, to § *Chikulwal*, 5½; travellers' bungalow; cross two nullahs; also, the \**Moosun* river, which ford in dry weather, and proceed to § *Peeldaid*, 2½, situated in an open country; \**Pada*; \**Deveekote*; \**Darragaum*; \**Linda*, to \**Kirke*, 10½; then pass on to \**Chikgaum*; \**Mehoombaree*; \**Bhour*; \**Mahadpoor*; \**Jomda*, all of which are situated on the banks of the *Girna* river; soon after which we reach § *Bhol*, 12½; cross the above stream, and proceed on to \**Teekwarree*; \**Wadee*; \**Goongaum*; \**Kumasa*; \**Nimboora*; then cross the *Titoor* river; pass through dense jungle, and at the end of 16½ miles, we arrive at the town of

### § BURGAUM.

**Territory, Candesh.** Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia (Dhulen). Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Position: it stands on the left bank of the *Girna* river.

Thence pass on to \**Lohotur*, 3½; \**Bankee Untoor-tee*, 2½; \**Pachora*, 3½, all situated close to the *Heera* river, from which most excellent water is obtained; then proceed along a good road; pass \**Lohara*, 4½; \**Boozur* (Boja Chinchpoor), 4½, both situated on the *Bola* river; § *Peepulgaum*, 3½; \**Koola* (Kolwa), 3½, a deserted hamlet, standing amidst dense jungle; \**Marooda*, 1½, situated in an open country; pass \**Sindoornee*, 4, standing on the *Soosun* river; thence to \**Pallus Kara*, 6½; then cross the \**Wagoor* river, 4½, a fine stream, fordable in dry weather, and we then enter

THE DEKKAN (Route 5); pass \**Furdapoor*, 1½; ascend the \**Ajunta Ghat*, 2½, here ½ mile long, and practicable for wheeled carriages; and 2 miles brings us to the town of

§ *AJUNTA* (Adjunta, Route 52).

## ROUTE 228.

Proceed S.E.

MALLIGAUM TO AURUNGABAD.

DISTANCE 100½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                                      | Distances of Stages. |      |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                              | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Malligaum to Unky Tunky, <i>via</i> Route 59 | 28                   | 2    |
| Undursool                                    | 17                   | 6    |
| Byzapoore                                    | 12                   | 2    |
| Sawuntgaum                                   | 6                    | 5    |
| Lassoor                                      | 11                   | 3    |
| Nizampoor (Surai)                            | 15                   | 6    |
| Aurangabad (Jysing Poora Gate)               | 8                    | 3    |
|                                              | 100                  | 5    |

Leave *Malligaum* (Route 59), and proceed, *via* Route 59, to § *Unky Tunky*, Route 28½; thence along a good road; pass *Antoota*, 4½, and 18½ miles brings us to the town of

### § UNDURSOOL.

**Territory, Dekkan.** District, Ahmadnagar. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadnagar. Position: it stands on the *Kool* river.

DAWS.—To Nassik, 53 miles E.

Thence pass on to \**Gowantgaum*, 2½; \**Sooreegaum*,

1½; \**Nandgaum*, 4½; then cross the \**Surriagee* river, 3 miles, and we enter

THE AURUNGABAD DISTRICT, (*Bradshaw's Handbook to Madras*), in

THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY, (Route 52), and ½ mile brings us to the town of

### § BYZAPOOR.

**Territory, The Dekkan.** District, Aurungabad. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Aurungabad. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Position: it stands in a well-cultivated district.

Thence proceed to \**Sawuntgaum*, 6½; \**Purura*, 3½; \**Kurrunigaum*, 3½; then along a very muddy road, in the monsoons, and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

### § LASSOOR

Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Position: it stands on the banks of the *Seo* river.

Then cross that stream by a muddy ford; pass on through a level, waste country, intersected by ravines and nullahs; pass \**Sounee*, 2½; \**Sooltanabad*, 1½; \**Rinjungaum*, 5½; \**Surragaum*, 2½, standing on the *Sudee* nullah; thence through thin jungle, and 3½ miles brings us to \**Nizampoor* (Surai); proceed along a road, much intersected by nullahs and ravines; cross the road, 1½, leading to the celebrated *Dowlatabad Fortress* (Route 52), and 7½ miles brings us to the *Jeyasing Poora Gate* of

§ *AURUNGABAD* (Route 52).

## ROUTE 228A.

The most direct route, but impracticable for cattle

MALLIGAUM TO AURUNGABAD, *VIA* NEEMGAUM AND NANDGAUM.

DISTANCE 83½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                          | Distances of Stages. |      |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                  | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Malligaum to Neemgaum            | 9                    | 6    |
| Nandgaum                         | 12                   | 0    |
| Kassaree                         | 9                    | 1    |
| Borkur                           | 16                   | 7    |
| Lassoor                          | 12                   | 0    |
| Aurangabad, <i>via</i> Route 228 | 24                   | 1    |
|                                  | 83                   | 1    |

Leave *Malligaum* (Route 59), and proceed along a good road, through the *Petta*, 2; pass on to \**Chundunpooree*, 1½, standing at the junction of the *Girna* and *Moosun* rivers; proceed to \**Jewarree*, 4½; \**Neemgaum*; 2; \**Para*, 2½; \**Wuktaree*; then cross the \**Paryin* river; and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

### § NANDGAUM.

**Territory, Candesh;** Civil Authority, Collector at Candesh; Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Dhurmasalla. Houses, 500.

DAWS to Ellichpoor, 47 miles S.E.

This place is one of the sequestered districts of the Nizam's dominions. Thence cross the \**Banganga* river, and we enter

THE AHMEDNUGGER COLLECTORATE (Route 5); then proceed along an indifferent road, pass § *Mam-*

poori, 2½, with its hill fort; cross the *Munnar* river, & \*Kassaree, 2½; then enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (Route 52), and proceed along a bad road, up the gradual, high, stony, confined, and impracticable for carts, *Kasabaree Ghat*, 2½; thence through the dense jungle, to \*Dorkur, 1½; pass §Lassoer, 12 (Route 228); and then proceed, via that Route, for 24½ miles, which brings us to the town of §Aurangabad (Route 52).

## ROUTE 229.

This Route should be traversed from January to the end of February.

Proceed N.W. by N.

**MALLIGAUM TO BARODA, VIA BRACHA AND SEWAUN.**

DISTANCE 288½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                   | Distances of Stages. |      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                           | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Malligaum to Wureil ..... | 6                    | 2    |
| Pawana .....              | 12                   | 0    |
| Ittaee .....              | 11                   | 0    |
| Mulpoor .....             | 9                    | 0    |
| Dhywal .....              | 11                   | 6    |
| Baroda .....              | 178                  | 3½   |
|                           | 228                  | 3½   |

Leave *Malligaum* (Route 59), and proceed along a good cart road, close to \**Bygaum* and *Kashtee*, both standing on the left bank of the *Moosun* river, adjacent to a fine mango tope (grove). The traveller can, if he feel so disposed, proceed by a good direct road, without passing either of the above hamlets, in which case he must pass close to the cemetery, and join the main road, near a small hill, about 1½ mile from *Wureil*, the route leading all the way through an open plain, covered with thin babool jungle, and we soon arrive at §*Wureil*, 6½; encamping ground on the right bank of the river, between it and the hamlet of §*Ajun*, which is surrounded by a wall 12 feet high; thence the road leads across the *Moosun* river, which flows close beneath the walls of *Wureil*, winds along the right bank, and passes to the gates of the town of

### § WURNEIR.

Territory, Candeish. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Market on Mondays. Boats can be hired.

Then cross the \**Moosun* river, the bed of which is here very sandy, and in the monsoon it is deep, with a rapid current; and on its opposite side, on a high bank, stands \**Kurjoora*; pass a hilly range on the right, which afterwards also appears on both sides, ascend a small *Ghat*, and we soon reach \**Paxana*, 12, situated in a sterile country, and supplied with water by digging in a *nulah*; from thence there are two Routes both equally passable for wheeled carriages; that leading to the E., although circuitous, is considered as the best. It proceeds near the *nulah*, passes \**Kujara*, \**Mhar*, and \**Rotee*; then leads down the descent of a rugged *Ghat*, the

road across which is very bad for carts, and leads through thick brushwood, interspersed with hills to the left; and then proceed to \**Ittaee*, 12; encamping ground, N.W., and wells; thence along a good cart-road, across an open, cultivated country, which winds round a hill, at the bottom of which stands a small deserted village, and we soon reach §*Kusura*; then pass across the *Panjra* (Panjra) river, which rises on the E. of the Syadree range, in lat. 20° 53', long. 73° 53', flows E. through the CANDEISH COLLECTORATE (Route 5), for 62 miles; thence N. for 30 more, and falls into the *Taptee* (Tapti) river on the left side, in lat. 21° 17', long. 74° 59', which flows between this and §*Mulpoor*, 9; encamping ground, N.W., ½ mile distant; aqueduct, which supplies the place with water; houses 300, well-built, tiled, and roofed; streets several, broad and good; thence proceed along a good road, across an uncultivated plain, densely covered with thick babool and brushwood, leading through fields to the hill, whence it passes through dense jungle, across an open, cultivated country, to \**Goarda*; then pass the *Panjra* river, here a small stream with rocky bed, continue along its course, and we soon arrive at §*Dhywal*, 11½; encamping ground, N.; sugar cane plantations; and then proceed, to the town of §*Baroda* (Route 3).

## ROUTE 230.

Proceed N.N.W.

**MALLIGAUM TO KOOKURMOONDA, ON THE TAPTEE RIVER.**

DISTANCE 94½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                       | Distances of Stations. |      |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------|
|                               | Miles.                 | Fur. |
| Malligaum to Kurrusgaum ..... | 10                     | 0    |
| Galna .....                   | 10                     | 0    |
| Chongau .....                 | 10                     | 0    |
| Sirdana .....                 | 10                     | 5    |
| Joosana .....                 | 15                     | 6    |
| Bunnala .....                 | 14                     | 0    |
| Nundoorbar .....              | 10                     | 7    |
| Kookurmoonda .....            | 13                     | 4    |
|                               | 94                     | 6    |

Leave *Malligaum* (Route 59), and proceed along a good cart-road, through dense, thick jungle; pass \**Dyana*; \**Wurgau*; \**Kurrusgaum*, 10; \**Dhydee*, 4; and 6 miles brings us to the town of

### § GALNA (Jalna).

Territory, Candeish. Collector at Dhoolia (Dhulen) Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied.

DAWKSTO Mhow, 150 miles, S.W., Bombay, 165, N.E. The Hill Fort stands on an isolated, high, steep rock, is well fortified, as well as this place, which is surrounded with three strong walls of good masonry, well protected by towers, having a winding path and steps. It stands on the N. side of the hill, and is surrounded by a mud wall with strong towers.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1804. Holkar held it in October.

Colonel Wallace breached it in two places, and Holkar's force of 700 men evacuated it.

1818. Holkar ceded it to the British, by virtue of the treaty of Mundasoor.

Sir Thomas Hislop took possession of it.

Thence pass on to the deserted hamlet of \*Nussurree; pass \*Chougum, 10; §Neir, 6, situated on the Panjur river; proceed to \*Sirdana; \*Huttee Chopra, a deserted hamlet; \*Soroda, standing on the Gookal river; thence through dense jungle to \*Bingool, a deserted hamlet; Joosana, 15½, standing on the Boree river, which rises in lat. 20° 47', long. 74° 18', flows east for 50 miles, thence north for 40 more, and falls into the Taptee river, opposite the town of Thalner, lat. 21° 14', long. 75° 4'. Thence proceed along a good road, in the dry season, interspersed with jungle; pass \*Sutana, situated on the \*Oomrawuttee river; pass \*Rannala, 14; Nowad; and 10½ miles bring us to the town of

### § NUNDOORBAR.

Bazaar, well supplied. Fort, a small hill structure, and kept in excellent repair. Houses 500. Position.—It stands on the Patilgunga river, is about two miles long, and situated between two small hilly ranges, extending east and west.

Thence along a good road, pass \*Nulua, 3; cross the \*Nitelgunga river; proceed to \*Bhowalo, 3; \*Dhoolind, 2; \*Yowar, 1; both the latter stand amidst much jungle; then pass on to \*Bheeldar, 2½, a deserted hamlet; cross the Taptee (Tapti) river, here fordable from March to June, when it is knee deep, but in May 150 yards wide, which soon becomes 450 yar's wide; and 2½ miles brings us to the small town of

### § KOOKURMOONDAY.

Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Fort, in ruins.

This small place stands on the right bank of the Taptee river, and is surrounded by a hedge.

## ROUTE 231.

Proceed N.E. by N.

MALLIGAUM TO MHOW, VIA DHOOOLIA AND THE SINDWA GHAT.

DISTANCE 174½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                      | Distances of Stages |      |
|------------------------------|---------------------|------|
|                              | Miles               | Fur. |
| Malligaum to Chikulwal ..... | 8                   | 4    |
| Arree .....                  | 11                  | 2    |
| Dhoolia .....                | 12                  | 2    |
| Sonegeer .....               | 11                  | 4    |
| Nildana (Nullana) .....      | 9                   | 4    |
| Seerpoor .....               | 11                  | 0    |
| Palusnair .....              | 16                  | 4½   |
| Boargurh Fort .....          | 11                  | 6½   |
| Balsamun .....               | 10                  | 7    |
| Than .....                   | 10                  | 0    |
| Koorumpoora .....            | 9                   | 6    |
| Akburpoor .....              | 12                  | 4    |
| Mhow, via Route 7 .....      | 28                  | 7½   |
|                              | 174                 | 3½   |

Leave Malligaum (Route 59), and proceed along an open level road, through a partially cultivated district; pass Sungamsir (Sangamsir), 1½; Durragama (Darragani), 1½; thence cross two nullahs and the Moorsun (Musam) river, by an excellent ferry in the rains, a good ford in the hot season, and also by a bridge; ascend a small but rather steep ghat, 1½; pass on to \*Chikulwad (Chikalwad); encamping ground, north-east; travellers' bungalow. Thence to §Jharraga (Jorasa), 4½, near an old Jain temple. A road branches off to the town and fort of Assurgurh (Asisurgurh); then cross the Bori (Boreel) river, ½, with its rocky bed, easy banks, and waters which subside soon after the monsoon; thence ascend a small easy ghat, and at 1½ mile we reach the town of

### § ARVI.

Territory, Kandesh (Kandesh). Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia (Dhulen), 12½ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Poonah Division of the Bombay Army at Poonah. Encamping ground, west. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence cross five large nullahs to Bokra Bhao (Bhow, Bhew); then ascend the Lullin (Lulling) Ghat (ascend, 1 in 7—very picturesque, with many bad inclinations); on the left stands the village, with its small ruined hill fort; pass through an open cultivated country, and at the end of 12½ miles, we reach the large town of §Dhoolia (Dhulen, Route 7); then cross the Panjra river, and proceed along a good but undulating road, through well drained, thin jungle, which renders this portion of the route very unhealthy to travel through, except from December to August; pass a small easy ghat; Naggao (Nagao; Sarwar (Sarwar); cross four large and also four small nullahs, and at the end of 11½ miles, we reach the town of

### § SONEEGEER (Songir).

Territory, Candesh. Civil Authority, Collector at Dhoolia, 11½ miles. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Bearers are not obtainable here. Houses, 2,000. Fort, standing on a hill.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1802. Here the Peishwa's Mamlatdar drove off Holkar when he invaded Kandesh.

Thence proceed along a good, well-drained road, through a flat undulating country, quite dry in the fine season, but exceedingly bad to traverse in the rains; pass \*Nildana (Nullana), 9½; encamping ground, north-east; travellers' bungalow. Bearers not procurable; then cross two nullahs and the Tapti river, which flows between the latter place and Sirpur; cross it by a ferry in the monsoon, but fordable in the dry season to the south bank, ½ of a mile broad, which is easy of access, and where there is a good encamping ground, and at the

close of 11 miles, we enter the town of † *Seerpoor* (Sirpur, Route 8); and thence proceed, *via* that Route, to Mhow.

## ROUTE 232.

Proceed N.

NEEMUCH TO NUSSEERABAD.

DISTANCE 143½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                       | Distances of Stages. |      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                               | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Neemuch to Sowa .....         | 28                   | 2    |
| Chittore (Chittoregurh) ..... | 10                   | 0    |
| Gungrar .....                 | 12                   | 4    |
| Hameergruh .....              | 9                    | 6    |
| Sanganer .....                | 14                   | 0    |
| Ohota Lamba .....             | 13                   | 6    |
| Dabla .....                   | 11                   | 6    |
| Deoles .....                  | 14                   | 2    |
| Binaee .....                  | 10                   | 4    |
| Kumarea .....                 | 8                    | 4    |
| Nusseerabad Cantonment .....  | 10                   | 4    |
|                               | 143                  | 6    |

Leaving *Neemuch* (Route 10), we proceed to *Sowa*; thence along a good road, which occasionally passes through jungle and cultivated lands, which frequently becomes rough; pass *Kuntarea*, 3; *Semuria*, 1½; *Seoga*, 2; *Sentee*, 1½; and 2 miles beyond brings us to the town of

### § CHITTORE

(Chitor. Chittoor. Chitar. Chitroree, Chetore, Chittoregurh).

Territory, Rajpootana, District, Oodeypoor (Mewar). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch. Encamping ground between the bridge and town. Bazaar, well supplied. Lat. 24° 52', long. 74° 41'.

DAWKES to Agra, 270, S.W.; Mhow, 175, N.W.; Neemuch, 30, N.W.; Nusseerabad, 100, S.

#### ATTRIBUTES:—

The *noble* nine-arched, Gothic, stone bridge, with four similar arches on each side, the centre being semicircular, erected across the *Bailbruch* (Beris, Biruch, or Bairaas) river.

The *Fortress*, an extensive isolated hill fort, about ½ mile (S.W. to N.E.) long, 300 feet high and 1,200 yds. broad. The S.E. end of the rock, which is scarped all round, to about 80 to 100 feet from the semi-cylindrical bastioned rampart, on which it stands, is a narrow, huge, bastion-fortified point. The ground at its base is a dense jungle, *swarming* with fierce tigers and other wild animals. The approach is of an easy zigzag shape, under six or seven lofty gateways, the architecture of all of them being extremely beautiful. It contains a small, massy, lofty, walled, and towered *citadel*, called *Molakha Bindar*.

The *Rana's* large, handsome, crelated, embattled, palace, the architecture of which, although plain, is grand and noble. The *two large* Temples, dedicated to Krishna; the architecture of that erected on the crest of the hill, with the trident of Siva at its entrance is exceedingly fine.

The *two large Tanks*, each 125 feet long, with a width and depth of 50 feet, and 84 cisterns, about 12 of which are full of water all the year round, into one of which a perennial spring is constantly flowing; they are all beautifully constructed of block stone.

The *Kherut Khumb*, "Pillar of Victory," the *zen* of the place, is a magnificent, singular, and handsome cupola edifice, consisting of nine stories, constructed of beautiful white marble, elaborately and artistically sculptured with Hindu mythological subjects, and stands in a fine terrace, upwards of 42 feet square, and is 122 feet high, with four bases, each 35 feet long.

The *Jain Pillar*, standing in the centre of the hill, bears the date 896, is protected by a small detached hill, having an easy access on the S.W., and is strikingly beautiful and singular.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1303. The Patan Delh iKling, Alauddin, took possession, and bestowed it upon his nephew *conditionally* that he should keep up an army of 15,000 men.

1533. Bahadur Shah (Kling of Guzerat) held it; Humayon of Delhi dislodged him, and restored it to the Rajpoots of Proma.

1567. Akbar stormed and took it, but not until the Rajpoots had killed their families and perished to a man.

The Mewar Chief captured it.

1676. Aurangzebe took and held it until the overthrow of the Delhi Empire in the Eighteenth century, when the Rajpoots again took possession of it.

This ancient town stands in a level country, with hills on the right, and knolls on the left, amidst dense jungle, on slightly elevated ground, and situated about ½ mile to the E. of the road on the *Bailbruch* (Biruch, Beris or Bairaas) river, a tributary of the *Bunas*, rises in the Aravulli range, W. of Gogonda, in lat. 24° 34', long. 73° 42', flows N.E., thence S.E., during which it is joined by the two streams which flow from the tank at Oodeypoor, through which town it passes, to the Udaia lake; thence it issues from the S.E. part of it, flows N.E. to Chittoregurh, during which it is joined by the W. Gumbhir on the right, thence N., and falls into the *Bunas* on the right, in lat. 25° 18', long. 75° 6', after a sinuous course of 120 miles.

Thence we cross by ford the *Bailbruch* river, 1½, described above, whose bed is here 100 yds. wide, banks steep, and stream almost dry in December then cross a swampy *nullah*, close to a hamlet; pass \**Bugra Kaira*, ½; \**Chunderia*, 1½; \**Potoottee*, (*Poojoodera*), 2½; thence the country becomes hilly and sterile, to \**Meerkeera*, 1½; \**Kaira*, 1; \**Deet*, ½; then through dense jungle and slight cultivation, to \**Gungrar*, 3½; commanded by a hill fort, in good repair, and situated in an undulating country, where water is procured from a lake; pass close to \**Cheera*, 2; \**Kaira*, 2½; \**Sonera*; cross the *Poonecamea* river, 1; also a *nullah*, to \**Hameergruh*, 3½; situated between low, hilly ridges, and commanded by a small hill fort in good repair; thence along a rough,

heavy, and bad road, which is rutty and uneven in many parts; cross the *Bunass* river, 1½, here 30 yds. wide, with sandy bed, low banks, and dried up directly after the monsoon; then pass on to \**Gowalee*, 3½; \**Moorphia*, 1½; cross a rocky *nallah*, 15 yds. wide, to \**Arynee*, 3½; pass *Bheelcarra*, ¾; cross the *Koterree* (Kotesiree) river, and 2½ miles brings us to the large walled town of

### § SANGANEER.

Territory, Oodeypore. Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana. Bazaar, well supplied. Lat. 25° 22', long. 74° 44'.

This large place, which is surrounded by a wall, is gradually recovering from its ruinous condition. Thence along a good road, through an open country, with hills on both sides; pass \**Tooswarree*, 2½; \**Kairlee*, 2½; \**Konkelee*, 3; \**Nuggur*, 1; \**Chota Lamba*, 3½; provisions only obtainable at *Bunaira*, 4 miles S.W. from the latter place; then pass \**Bamskalee*, 1½; \**Chota Nimbaro*, 3½; \**Digas*, 2; \**Butaira*, 2½; \**Dabla*, 2½; *Buraintee*, 3; *Anilee*, 2½; *Byrookaira*, ¾; *Kotee*, 5; thence cross the *Mansee* and *Karee* rivers, whose beds, though heavy, soon dry up after the monsoon; also over 2 *nallahs*, and we enter

THE AJMEER DISTRICT (Route 27); pass on to § *Deotee*, 3½; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Ajmeer; bazaar, well supplied; thence the road becomes rather rugged, with hills on both sides; pass \**Lamgurh*, 3; \**Goorra*, 3½; \**Tilara*, 1½; then up an easy, gradual ascent to the town of

### § BINAEE, 2½ miles.

Territory, Ajmeer. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Ajmeer. Encamping ground.

Thence along a good road, pass \**Kearia*, 4; \**Kumaree*, 4½, both situated close to small detached hills on the right; provisions procurable at Binaee or Nusseerabad; thence along an open country; pass \**Jharwassa*, 3; \**Sath*, 3; and 4½ miles brings us to the CANTONMENTS of § *Nusseerabad* (Route 27).

## ROUTE 233.

Proceed W.

NEEMUCH TO OODEYPOOR (OODEEPOOR).

DISTANCE 80½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                            | Distances of Stages. |      |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                    | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Neemuch to Kyroda.....             | 54                   | 3    |
| Mairta .....                       | 14                   | 1    |
| Oodeypoor (Oodeenoor) W. Gate..... | 12                   | 2    |
|                                    | 80                   | 6    |

Leave *Neemuch* (Route 10); proceed to *Kyroda*, 54½ (Route 27); thence along a good road, which, however, soon becomes rough, uneven, and circuitous; pass through an undulating, rocky country, to \**Kiran*, 2½; pass the ruined village of \**Soorukpoor-ka-Serai*, 4½; thence through dense jungle, amidst a sterile country, to \**Dadut*; cross the *Bailuch* river; also, over six *nallahs*, to \**Mairta*, 7½; thence along a rugged, undulating road, practicable for carts; pass

the ruined village of \**Tootseedass-ka-Serai*, 2½ miles; then enter

THE VALLEY OF OODEEPOOR, by the Dewarree (Deharee) Ghat, the ascent of which is steep; pass *Jirwa* *Serai*, 3½; *Bairwassera*, (in ruins), 1; *Arh*, 4½; cross the *Arh* river; also, six *nallahs*, and we soon enter the W. gate of the walled city of § *Oodeepoor* (Oodeypoor, Route 8).

## ROUTE 234.

Proceed S.E.

NEEMUCH TO MAHIDPOOR.

DISTANCE 96½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                          | Distances of Stages. |      |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                  | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Neemuch to Palsora.....          | 11                   | 4    |
| Hersore .....                    | 10                   | 9    |
| Sieu River .....                 | 14                   | 0    |
| Seetamow .....                   | 13                   | 0    |
| Chumbul (Right Bank) River ..... | 12                   | 5    |
| Alote .....                      | 14                   | 4    |
| Jatawad .....                    | 11                   | 2    |
| Mahidpoor .....                  | 10                   | 0    |
|                                  | 96                   | 7    |

Leave *Neemuch* (Route 10), proceed along a good and perfectly dry road in the fair season; cross the \**Raitum* river to § *Pa'sora*, 11½; thence pass § *Peeplee*, 5; *Hersore*, 5; thence through an undulating country, to *Boordeer Gorondee*; *Apakaira*; then cross, by ford, the rocky bed of the *Sieu* river, unfordable in the monsoon, to § *Naryurh*, 14; then we enter

THE MALWA DISTRICT (Route 8); pass *Kujoree*; *Nutaree*; *Seetamow*, 13; the country now becomes interspersed with hills, and we soon arrive at the town of

### § SEETAMOW.

Territory, Malwa. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore, Local Agent at Mahidpoor. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 10,000.

DAWKES to Oojein, 66 S.W.; Gwalior Fort, 230 S.W. Capital of a Raj, governed by a scion of the Joudpore family, which yields a net revenue of £3,000, (gross returns £9,000, and tribute to Scindia £6,000).

Thence pass on to *Ludona*; *Ishkapoor*; *Bageree*; then cross by a rough, stony ford, the *Chumbul* river, 12½, which the rebel Sepoys, in 1857-58-59, crossed to Dholpore, in the jungle near which Tantia Topee concealed himself for a long period; and we soon reach the right bank; then pass on through an undulating country, having a low, hilly ridge on the right, to § *Alote*, 14½; § *Juttawad*, 11½; to the left of which flows the *Sipra* river, which cross by a ferry, or by a very deep ford some distance beyond; we then enter

THE INDORE OR HOLKAR TERRITORY (Route 8), and at the end of the 10th mile, we arrive at the town of

### MAHIDPOOR (Maheidpore, Mehedpore).

Territory, Malwa. District, Indore. Civil Authority, Resident Agent. Civil Station. Military

Authority, Officer commanding the Holkar's Contingent of Horse. Bazaar, well supplied.

DAWKS to Indoor, 63 miles N., Oojein, 23 N., Sangor, 200 W., Gwalior Fort, 250 S.W., Agra, 300 S.W.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1817. Here Sir Thomas Hislop, with a British force, entirely subdued Mulhar Rao Holkar, who lost 3,000 men, and 63 guns of large calibre; hence followed the treaty of Mundesoor.

1858. General Penny was buried here.

1859. Rao Sahib sent an agent to Colonel Rich, to arrange for his submission to the Indian Government. Held by the rebel Sepoys at several periods during the rebellion, but ultimately retained by the British.

This place stands on the right bank of the *Sipra* (Seepra) river, which rises N. of the Vindhya range, 11 miles E. of Peepulda, flows circuitously N.W. for 40 miles, then receives the *Kaund* on the left, passes the towns of Oojein and Mahidpoor, 55 miles from its source; it is crossed by a rocky, rugged ford, and is 100yds wide, about 6 miles N. of that town, and about 4 miles S., it is re-crossed, where its bed is rocky for 100 yds., banks steep, and cut into ravines, stream 20 yds. wide, and 1½ foot deep, and here it is crossed by a ferry, or deep ford higher up, and which, in 1821, rose so high that it swept away part of this town; it then falls into the *Chumbul* on the right, after a course of 120 miles.

## ROUTE 235.

Proceed N.E.

NEEMUCH TO AGRA, VIA CHITTORE,  
KHOOSHALGURH AND HINDOWN.

DISTANCE 329½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                              | Distances of Stages. |      |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                      | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Neemuch to Hameergurh, via Route 232 | 60                   | 4    |
| Bheelwarra                           | 11                   | 4    |
| Mowa                                 | 11                   | 2    |
| Shahpoora                            | 14                   | 6    |
| Lasoree                              | 12                   | 0    |
| Ghateera                             | 15                   | 0    |
| Punwar                               | 11                   | 0    |
| Doonee                               | 10                   | 6    |
| Shakra (Sheankra)                    | 10                   | 5    |
| Bumboor                              | 13                   | 4    |
| Sawur                                | 11                   | 4    |
| Peepulwarra                          | 14                   | 0    |
| Chor Mularna                         | 11                   | 4    |
| Butoda                               | 8                    | 6    |
| Meenapara                            | 6                    | 4    |
| Khooshalgurh                         | 8                    | 7    |
| Wazeepoor                            | 11                   | 6    |
| Kutgurh                              | 7                    | 7    |
| Hindown                              | 8                    | 2    |
| Sirote (Soorote)                     | 8                    | 4    |
| Biana                                | 11                   | 7    |
| Rudawul (near)                       | 9                    | 0    |
| Bukowlee                             | 9                    | 4    |
| Futtehpoor Sikree                    | 8                    | 4    |
| Meerakoor                            | 13                   | 4    |
| Agra Cantonment                      | 10                   | 0    |
|                                      | 329                  | 6    |

Leave *Neemuch* (Route 100); proceed, via Route 232, to *Hameergurh* (Route 232); thence along a rough, heavy, sandy road, with a hilly range on the right, stretching N.; we then cross the dry, heavy sandy bed of the *Bunass river*, 1½, which is here 30 yds. wide, with low banks; pass on to *Gowabree*, 2; *Murphia*, 2; cross a dry, rocky *nallah*, about 15 yds. wide, with low banks, to *Arree*, 4; and we soon reach the large town of

### § BHEELWARRA, 2 miles.

Territory, Oodeepoor. Civil Authority, Governor General's Agent at Ajmeer. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied.

DAWKS to Ajmeer, 80 miles.

Thence along a good road, across a large, sterile, undulating plain, covered with low bushes and dwarf stunted trees; cross the dry sandy bed of the *Kotesaree river*, 1½, which is 300 yds. wide, and low banks, to the large walled town of *Sanganear*; here the road from Nusseerabad to Neemuch unites with this route; pass on to *Chapree*, 3; *Reechil*, 3½; then cross a *nallah* to *Mowa*, 2½; pass over 2 *nallahs*, which soon dry up after the monsoon; proceed on to *\*Kyeela*, 1½; *\*Kurumnanasut*, 3; *\*Deenkola* (Deekora), 2½; we then enter

### THE RAJ OF JEYPOOR (Jatpur, Jyepoor, Jalpoor), anciently called Amber,

Which is situated in lat. 25° 40', and 27° 37', long. 75°; 150 miles long from E. to W., and 140 broad; has an area of 15,251 square miles; population of 1,484,598, chiefly composed of mines, the aborigines, Jats, the agriculturists, and landowners, Brahmins, Rajpoots of the *Kachwaha* (Kashwaha) tribe, descended from Kash, the son of Rama, and who originally came from mount Abou (Abu), and who are chiefly employed as soldiers, Banias, Dhakurs, and Gujars, yields a revenue of £458,395 per annum; maintains a military force of 32,248 men. The country is a vast, fine, sandy plain, interspersed by "insulated peaks and dentated hills," in the N. and N.W., and in some parts sterile. Its productions are grain, pulse, cotton, tobacco; grazing cattle, is also a source of considerable profit. It is well watered by the *Bangunga* river, which, however, dries up in the spring. The climate is arid, and the thermometer not unfrequently rises to 130° in the shade, during the hot months, when the heat is fatal to both man and beast; and in winter, the temperature is low, hoar-frosts prevailing.

Principal Routes are—

N.E. to S.W. Delhi, via Jeypoor, to Mhow.  
E. to W. Agra, via Jeypoor, to Ajmeer.  
N.E. to S.E. Agra to Neemuch.  
E. to W. Calpee to Neemuch.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Founded by the *Kachwaha* Rajpoots (but who are not named in Chandra's Prithwi Raj History), the descendants of Kush, second son of King Rama, of Oude (Agoda), who, in 967, first established the kingdom of Dhoondar (Amber), so called from a sacrificial mound (*Dhoond*) on the W. frontier, under their Raja, Dhola Rao, in

1200. Alauddin, of Delhi, took the fortress of Ran-lamher.

1532 The then Raja of Jeypoor (Amber) held the command (M'unsub) of 5,000 men, in the service of Humayun, of Delhi.

Akbar's son (Selim) married a subsequent Raja's daughter, who had issue, Prince Thursoo, and poisoned herself; the Prince rose in rebellion against Akbar, who captured, imprisoned, and committed him to the care of Shah Jehan (Selim's brother), who ordered him to be poisoned.

Jey Singh ruled during the reign of Aurangzebe, under whom he held the command of 7,000 men.

He was powerful, betrayed Prince Dara to his brother Aurangzebe; placed Shivaji, the Mahratta leader, in captivity; abetted his flight, but rendered himself so hateful to Aurangzebe, that that prince had him poisoned.

Jey Singh 2nd, succeeded him, commanded 8,000 men, assisted Azim against Moazzim, at the demise of Aurangzebe; held a command under Ferozkshere, of Delhi, whom he supported most devotedly, and retired to Amber, after the murder of that prince. He was highly accomplished, an erudite scholar, reformed the calendar; drew up astronomical tables, which he called "The Tables of Mahomed Shah," in honour of the Mughul emperor; erected observatories at Delhi, Jeypoor, Benares, Muttra, and Oojein, furnished them with most extensive and scientific instruments; founded the city of Jeypoor, the beautiful and chaste architecture of which still remains as a monument of his refined taste.

It became enriched during the Mahratta conquest by the leaders of the party with which it sided.

Scindia attacked it, but was repulsed.

1790. Tukajee Holkar invaded it successfully, and laid it under an annual tribute, which had to be paid to Ameer Khan in subsequent years.

It was afterwards completely overrun by predatory and marauding gangs.

1803. The British Government entered into a treaty with its Raja, Juggut Sing, which in

1805, the Governor-General (Sir George Barlow) annulled, contrary to the advice of Lord Lake; and the Mahrattas desolated it.

1818. A treaty was concluded with the British Government, but the Durbar of this State distrusted the Indian authorities.

The posthumous son of the Raja was acknowledged as his heir, his mother named Regent, which office she held until

1831, when she died, leaving the exchequer exhausted, and the Kakooris or petty chiefs quarrelling among themselves.

1831. The British Government marched an army into this territory, because the Raja's minister had covertly attempted the life of the Governor-General's agent, (Major Alvee), and his assistant, Mr. W. Blake, who fell a victim to that villain, who poisoned the youthful Raja, and ended his days as a captive in the fort of Chunar.

The British Government then took upon itself the administration of the State, which was so well managed, that in

1846, it was not only free from debt, but produced a surplus revenue of £51,401 per annum, and enjoyed security, prosperity, and order, similar to that of its *palm* days, in the good old times of its founder, Jey Singh.

1851. The Rajah attained his majority, and assumed the government.

Thence pass \**Deoree* (Deolee) 2½; cross 3 *nullahs* to §*Punwar*, 4, small mud fort, and surrounded by a mud wall; thence along a good road, leading between hills, across a level plain, covered with low bushes, but cultivated near the villages; cross 3 dry *nullahs*, each situated respectively at 4½, 1, and 3½ miles, to §*Doonee*, 3½, protected by a small ditch; thence the plain becomes interspersed by small ravines, with hills in the distance; cross a small *nullah*, 6½, generally dry, and we then enter

### THE TONK TERRITORY.

Comprising the seven provinces of Allygurh, Chapra, Nimbera, Perawa, Rampoura, Seronje, Tonk, an area of 1,864 square miles, scattered over a distance of from 100 to 250 miles, having a population of 182,672, and a yearly revenue of £82,000.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1806. Jeswunt Rao Holkar granted it to the celebrated Patan marauder, Ameer Khan (a native of Sumbhul, in Rohilkund), who entered the service of Bhopal, in 1794; then joined the ex-chiefs of Ragoogurh, the most notorious freebooters in India, and afterwards espoused the cause of Holkar. He fixed his residence on an elevated site about 1 mile S. of the town of Tonk. He was pre-eminently distinguished for his talents as a diplomatist and warrior; but his character was that of an astute dissembler, and a restless, bloody tyrant.

1834. He died, and was succeeded by his son, Ameer Khan, who soon mortgaged some of his districts, as also the £15,000 per annum granted to himself and father for the *Pulnow District*, for the heavy liabilities which he had contracted.

Thence we proceed to §*Shakra* (Sheankra), 4½; then pass through much cultivation to \**Bumdoor*, 13½ (provisions must be procured from §*Tonk*, 3 miles N.W., the capital of the territory, and surrounded by a wall fortified with a mud fort, having a beautiful palace, the residence of the Ameer). Then cross a *nullah*, 1½, 20 yds. wide, with sandy bed and low banks, which becomes dry immediately after the monsoon; cross the *Bumass* river, at the *Mundaar Ghat*, 5½, here 700 yds. wide, with sandy

bed, and a stream of from 20 to 30 yds. wide, and from 1 to 1½ foot deep, with low left and high right bank, rather difficult for carts. Thence along a good road, across a stunted, bushy, sandy, undulating, sterile plain, and we soon reach the town of *Sawur*, 4½. Then proceed by the base of the *Hill Fort of Sarsoop*, 2½; pass \**Neemadee*, 6; cross the dry bed of the *Dhail* river, here 100 yds. wide, with high left and low right bank; pass a *sheel* (lake) on the left, which extends some distance along the road, and we soon arrive at § *Peepulwarra*, 5½; thence hills appear on the left; we then cross a dry *nullah*, 6½; pass § *Chor Mularna*, 5, with its dilapidated mud fort, wall, and ditch; fuel scarce; pass *Phursada*, situated on the right bank of the *Moreel* river, with its dry, sandy bed, 1 mile wide; cross it and proceed along a road, across an undulating, sterile district, with hills in the distance, to § *Buttoda*, 3½, with its dilapidated wall and ditch; then cross the *Bunhan* river, 5½, here 150 yds. wide, with moist, sandy bed, sloping banks, but having little water; thence the road becomes very heavy; hills are now seen on the right, about 3 miles distant, and we soon reach \**Meenapara*, 1; provisions should be previously laid in at *Buttoda*. Thence along a heavy, sandy road, difficult for carts; cross a *nullah*, 6½, here 20 yds. wide, with sandy bed, and low banks, only full for 4 months in the year; then cross another *nullah*, 1½ mile, with low bank, bed clayey, and having pools filled with water by springs; and we soon reach the town of

#### § KHOOSHALGURH, ½ mile.

**Territory, Tonk.** Civil Authority, the Governor-General's Agent at Ajmeer. Encamping ground. **Bazaar.** Fortifications, walled and protected by a ditch.

Thence along a good road, through an open, cultivated plain; pass \**Saloda*, 1½; \**Binega*, 3½; \**Chan*, 1; \**Sarolee*, 1½; then cross a *nullah*, whose bed is sandy, banks low, and only full 4 months in the year; pass § *Wazeerpoor*, 2; bazaar; thence the road now, which is very bad for carts, becomes intersected by ravines on both sides of the *Gumber* river, leads to \**Koorsain-ka-Gurree*, 3½; \**Raepoor*, ½; then re-cross the *Gumber* river (*Gumbhir* or *Wag*), whose bed is here 100 yds. wide, stream sandy, and dry for 8 months in the year, banks steep, and cut up into deep ravines for ½ mile on each side; thence hills are seen on both sides of the road, at some distance, and we soon reach § *Kutgurh*; thence along an uncultivated, open plain, to \**Kaira*, 3½; \**Kuchrowlee*, 1½; the *Phulwarree* hills, ½ mile, standing on the right, and we soon reach the town of

#### § HINDOUN (Hindown).

**Territory, Jeypoor.** Civil Authority, the Governor-General's Agent at Ajmeer. **Bazaar.** Branch roads, from Agra to Nusseerabad, branch off here.

**DAWES.—To Mhow, 344 miles, E.**

This large, open place, which is surrounded by a ruined rampart, was formerly an extensive city, containing some fine buildings, and although popu-

lous, is but gradually recovering from the devastations committed by the *Mahrattas*.

Thence cross the *Arinee* river, 3½, with its sandy bed, which dries up immediately after the rains; to the right are seen hilly ranges 3 miles distant; then proceed for 2 miles, and we enter

### THE BHURTPORE (Bhartpur, Bharatpur, Bhartpour, Bhurtpoor) STATE,

Which is bounded on the N. by Goorgaon, N.E. by Muttra, E. by Agra, S. and S.W. by the Rajpoot States of Kerowlee and Jeypoor, W. by Macherry (Alwur), and situated in lat. 26° 43' and 27° 50', long. 76° 44' and 77° 42'. It is 77 miles long, N. to S., and 50 broad; has an area of 1,978 square miles. Population, 600,000, chiefly *Jauts* (*Jats*), the most celebrated of which, in modern times, was *Ranjit Singh*, the *Maharaja* of the *Punjaub*. Revenue of £170,000 per annum, and a military force of 3,500 men, with a few pieces of ordnance. The country is, in general, level, about 700 feet above the sea, interspersed with red sandstone rocks, not higher than 200 feet. It is watered by the *Deeg* lakes (*Jheels*); *Manisni*, *Baun*, and *Gumir* rivers; and produces iron and manganese ores, salt, corn, cotton, sugar cane. Owing to the hot winds of *Rajpootana* blowing over this district, its climate is intensely hot; and the heat at the end of May has been most justly described as that experienced in an iron foundry, the thermometer being 130° during that period. Soldiers, when marching through this territory, in that month, daily *perish* from the extreme heat; and the small, sandy particles which fall on the flesh, being borne along by the wind, burn the skin like hot embers. Its chief towns are, *Bhurtpoor*, the capital, *Brana*, *Deeg*, *Waer*, and *Khoombher*.

#### The chief Routes are

- 1st. N.E. to S.E., *Muttra, via Bhurtpoor and Biana* to *Mhow*.
- 2nd. N.E. to S.W., *Muttra, via Bhurtpoor to Nusseerabad*.
- 3rd. E. to W., *Muttra, via Deeg to Alwur*.
- 4th. S.E. to N.W., *Agra, via Bhurtpoor, Deeg, and Khoombher to Ferozepoor*.
- 5th. E. to W., *Agra, via Waer to Ajmeer*

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

409. According to *Tod*, "The *Jauts*, whose descendants occupy this district, colonised the *Punjab*, and are supposed to be descended from the *Getæ* and *Massagetæ*, of the classical writers, *Jutes* of *Jutland*, and the Anglo-Saxon conquerors of *England*." *Abubeker* of *Candahar* conquered them.

1628-58. They concentrated themselves in the vicinity of *Biana* during the reign of *Shahjehan*.

In the reign of *Aurangzebe*, the wealthy *Jaut* (*Zorawar Singh*) committed terrible depredations on some *Zemindars*, but he was captured and put to death by order of that prince.

1720. In the reign of Mohammad Shah of Delhi, Chooraman, who was chosen leader of the Jauts, assisted the Selads Husan Ali Khan and Abdullah, for which he obtained 20 000 gold Mohurs (£300,000) but when they were overcome he incurred the hatred of the King of Delhi.

His son threw off the yoke of Delhi, routed the army sent against him, plundered it and captured all its treasure.

Sooraj Mal succeeded him, and was, in

1730, protected by the Rajahs of Jeypore, when he erected the Deeg and Koombher Forts.

The city of Bhurtpore was, at this period, a place of great strength, and the prince took an active part in the overthrow of the kingdom of Delhi.

1754. He kept at bay the allied forces of the Rajpoots of Jeypore, Marathas, and those of Vizier Ghazi-uddin, and then bought them off by a payment of £70,000.

1756. He obtained the title of Rajah.

1760. He joined the Hindu army with 30,000 men; but the arrogance of Sedasheo Bhao, its generalissimo, caused him to withdraw from such.

1761. He took possession of Agra, at which period the Jauts possessed the whole territory on both sides of the Jumna river (from Gwallor to Delhi), about 160 miles long, and 50 broad, which then produced a revenue of £2,000,000, and they kept up a military force of 70,000 strong.

He was killed in action against the Delhi General, Nujeebad Dawlah.

1774. His son, (Nawal Singh) lost Agra, which was occupied by Prince Nujeeb-Khan, who only left him a small territory, 45 miles W. of Agra, and producing a yearly revenue of £50,000.

Bunjeet Singh, one of the sons of Sooraj Mal, took the government. The population then consisted of 60,000; territory produced a revenue of £130,000 per annum, and the military force was 6,000 strong.

1803. The British Government entered into a treaty with him, and granted him 20 pergunnaahs in the Agra district.

1804. He united with the Mahrattas, soon after which Lord Lake captured the Deeg Fort from him, but was repulsed from the attack which he made upon Bhurtpore Fort.

In April he entered into a treaty with the British, and restored to that government the pergunnaahs which had been given to him, and agreed to pay £200,000, of which £30,000 was paid down, £240,000 in May following, in

1806, He paid £30,000,  
1807, Do. £30,000,  
1808, Do. £40,000,  
1809, Do. £50,000,

1825. The Rajah, Baldeo Singh, died, and the succession was disputed by the supporters of his son and Doorjun Sal (the Rajah's brother). Sir David Ochterlony (then British Political Agent at this State) supported the claim of the former, with a force 15,000 strong, and 100 pieces of ordnance, but the Governor General prohibited him from acting hostilely against Doorjun Sal, whose conduct, however, not proving satisfactory, in

1826, Lord Combermere invested Bhurtpore with 20,000 men and 162 pieces of ordnance, which were unable to effect a breach; the place was however, mined, and taken possession of, when Doorjun Sal, his family, 133 pieces of ordnance, and £481,000 prize money was captured; the whole was then dismantled.

Bulwunt Singh was proclaimed Rajah; a treaty was concluded; a Political Resident allowed to reside there; Doorjun Sal sent to Benares with an allowance of £1,800 per annum, for the support of himself, consort and two sons.

The British troops were withdrawn, and the Rajah (a clever, amiable prince, intent on ameliorating the condition of his subjects) assumed the government.

Thence along a bad cart-road, very much intersected by ravines; cross the dry, heavy, sandy bed of the *Gumbeer* river,  $\frac{3}{4}$  nearly a mile wide; proceed to the right, a hilly ridge, situated 3 miles distant, and passing for 3 miles under the Hill Fort, we reach, on the left side of the road, with a hilly chain stretching off from it W., the town of

#### § BIANA (Byana) 6 miles.

Territory, Bhurtpore. Civil Authority, the Agent of the Governor General at Ajmeer. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Houses, well constructed of stone.

DAWKES to Calcutta, 851 miles, N.W.

ATTRACTIONS:—The temples; ruins of large edifices; ruined fort, in which stands a high stone pillar called *Bhm Lat*, "Staff of Bhim," visible at a considerable distance.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1197. The Mahometans held it.

1491. The Patan King of Delhi, Sikundur Lodi, held his court here.

1526. An Afghan Chief held it.

Baber captured it, and here fought a bloody battle with the Oodeypoor Rajpoot Prince (Rana Sauka), whom he defeated.

Thence proceed along a good road through a well-cultivated country; cross the *Gumbeer* river,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; pass on to *Birinabad*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; *Nerowiee*,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; thence cross a *nallah*, which, as well as the above stream, is dry in November; then pass along a road, with hilly ridges, extending parallel to it, and we soon arrive near *Rudawul*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; encamping ground between it and *Marupoor*. Thence across a partially-cultivated country, having low hilly ridges on the right; thence along a heavy road, pass between the *Ridges*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , until we reach *Bukowlee*,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; thence along a good

road, in some parts very heavy; pass \**Orellia*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Serowie*, 24; then cross the dry, heavy, sandy bed of the *Bangunga* river, with low, hilly ridges on the left; pass some isolated heights, and we then enter

The NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES (Route 27), and also

### THE DISTRICT (PROVINCE) OF AGRA,

Situated within the jurisdiction of the North-Western Provinces, and bounded on the N. by Muttra, E. by Mynpooree and Etawah, S. by Dholpore and Gwalior, and W. by Bhurtpore, between lat.  $26^{\circ} 46'$  and  $27^{\circ} 24'$ , long.  $77^{\circ} 29'$  and  $78^{\circ} 55'$ . It is 85 miles long from E. to W., and 38 broad; has an area of 1,860 square miles, altitude of 659 feet; population of 858,220, chiefly composed of Hindus and Mahomedans, producing a revenue of £106,798, and is subdivided into the districts of Muttra, Agra, Furruckbad, Mynpooree, and Etawah. The principal towns are Agra, Bussey, Chuk-Awul, with Suwad and Shuhur, Chawnee, Nowmubia, Ferozebad, Futtehpore and Kootba. It is watered by the *Junna*, *Chumbul*, and *Khari* rivers, as well as the *Shekohabad*, *Etawah*, *Doch*, and *Feroz Shah* canals. The country is sandy, (owing to the destruction of the *east tank*, 24 miles in circumference, which Akbar erected at Futtehpore Sikri, and the extensive irrigating works constructed by the early Timurian Princes), barren, and thinly populated. Its productions are tamarisk, mimosa, capparoes, and tamarind trees, rubber, gram, pulse, wheat, barley, oats, millet, peas, beans, vetches, oil seeds, carrots, coriander, cinnamon, tobacco, flax, safflower, maize, mung, moth, mash, melons, rice (but limited), sugar, indigo, cotton (the staple article). The water in the wells is generally *brackish*, owing to the small quantity of rain that falls in the monsoon; great scarcity and drought frequently occur, and famine invariably follows whenever the monsoon is not abundant. The most curious geological features are the Futtehpore Sikri sandstone hills and the huge, grey, skeleton, spine-like granite ridge at Kanwah, which rises boldly out of the red, rocky soil. The temperature of the climate is singular. In January it is so *intensely cold* that fires are kept lighted during the nights, and icicles hang from the tents; but in mid-day it is as *genial* as a Neapolitan summer. In the middle of April, May, and June, when the *hot* winds begin, which raise such clouds of sand that the *sun is invisible*, the thermometer stands at  $106^{\circ}$  in the shade, and people have frequently been known to fall *down dead* from the intensity of the heat. The atmosphere of the city of Agra, fort, and palace of Shahjehan so closely resembles that of a *heated oven*, that few Europeans are able to remain therein during this season. Cool breezes set in about the close of June, when the monsoon follows in July, August, and September, and ceases in October. In mid-winter, frosts, which cover the tanks with thick ice, and hailstorms, check and not unfrequently destroy the cotton crops. The principal routes are

1. S.E. to S.W. from Cawnpore, *via* Etawah, along the banks of the *Junna*, Agra, where that

stream is ferried over by a bridge of boats, and in the monsoon crossed by boats, Muttra to Delhi.

2. E. to W. from Futtehgurh, *via* Mynpooree, crossing the *Junna* at Agra, Bhurtpore, Jeypoor to Ajmeer.

3. N.E. to S.W. from Bareilly, *via* Khasganj, Agra, cross the *Junna*, Kota to Neemuch.

4. S. to N. from Mhow, *via* Agra (the Bombay and Agra Road), cross the *Junna*, thence, *via* Allyghur, to Calcutta.

5. On the *Junna*, per boats, but which navigation is much impeded on account of the sinuosity of its course, strong current, and the obstruction of rocks and shoals.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The Persian army, according to Ferishtah, reached this district prior to the invasion of Alexander the Great.

1017. Mahmood of Ghuzni sacked *Muhaban*, which stood near the site of Agra.

1193. An action was fought at Chandwar (Ferozeabad), between Shahabaddin Mahammad Ghori, and Jaya Chandra (Rajah of Benares), the latter being defeated with great loss.

1488-1517. The Afghan King of Delhi, Sikandur Lodi, made this place the capital of his empire.

1526. The Emperor Baber held it. The Afghans, headed by Shere Shah, drove his son, Humayon, into exile. He was afterwards restored.

1559. The Emperor Akbar fortified it, and fixed his residence here.

1658. Aurungezebe removed the seat of government to Delhi.

1761. After the battle of Paniput, it became the territory of the Rajah of Bhurtpore.

1774. Shah Allum's clever and powerful minister, Nujeef Khan, held it, and at his demise it fell to Madajee Scindia, the Mahratta, whose nephew and heir, Dowlut Rao Scindia, gave it to the French adventurer, Perron, from whom it was held by the Dutchman, Hessian.

1803. Lord Lake captured it, and by the treaty of Anjanjam it was annexed to the British dominions.

1857-58-59. The rebel Sepoys committed dreadful atrocities in the district; entered the capital of Agra, and burnt several of the public buildings.

Col. Greathead had a *decisive* action with the Sepoys, and drove them out of Agra, where they had massacred all the resident Bengalees.

Pass \**Dadur*, 1; \**Bhowpoor*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Murai*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Jehanpoor*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; and soon after which we arrive at the town of

### § FUTTEHPUR SIKREE

(Futtehpore Sikra.—"Place of Worship").

Territory, North Western Provinces. District, Agra. Civil Authority, the Lieut. Gov. of the North Western Provinces at Agra. Encamping

ground near the S. gate of the old town. *Bazaar*, well supplied. *Fortification*: It is surrounded by a high embattled-towered stone wall, 5 miles in circumference, and the hilly red sandstone ridge, 150 feet high, extending through it, from S.W. to N.E., and reaching beyond the wall.

**Attractions**.—The ruins of the superb edifices, erected in 1571, by the Emperor Akbar, one of the greatest rulers of Hindustan, and reduced by the Mahrattas to the present lamentable state. The principal of which are the following, viz. :—

The *Great Mosque*, which has a S. front, stands on the summit of the chief elevation, commands a most extensive and superb view of the low land; the walls end in a gigantic domed and minareted causeway; its proportions are so majestic that the hill on which it stands appears at a distance like a small mound of earth. The great gateway is 130 feet high, from the pavement to the summit, and is approached by a most superb and magnificent flight of steps, but which are yearly becoming more and more dilapidated, from the violence with which the monsoons rush down the hill, sweep away, and misplace many of them; but a little labour, however, would replace those portions already dislodged, and thus contribute to maintain this grand and beautiful portal wall in all its unrivalled pristine beauty and magnificence. The view from it extends over a vast tract, and, on a clear day, a distance of thirty miles of the most lovely, picturesque, varied, and enchanting scenery is distinctly visible. The low hills, on which the town is situated, recede through the level country, and are everywhere interspersed with ruins of magnificent edifices and hill fortresses; even that of *Bhuripore* is discernible in the distance, as also is the silvery-looking stream of the Jumna, as it meanders towards the city of Agra, and in the centre of the *coup d'œil*, we behold richly-wooded spots dotted about, all of which are more or less studded with *Ruins* of almost every design, and all ages. The interior of the building forms a superb and noble cloister, leading to the spacious and well-ventilated cells of the Pilgrims and Dervishes. To the left of the entrance stands a *three-domed white marble Mosque*, and opposite, the *fine, magnificent, square, elaborately-carved, white-marble Tomb* of the Mussulman ascetic, Sheikh Selim Cheeslee (whose devout prayers to heaven are, by all pious Indian Mussulmans, supposed to have accelerated the birth of Akbar's son, the Emperor Selim, so named after this devotee) which is 46 feet square. The body is contained in a sarcophagus, surrounded by an exquisitely-carved, latticed, luted mother-of-pearl, marble screen, within which is also the beautiful *Tomb* containing the remains of various members of Akbar's family. It is visited annually by an innumerable number of women.

The *Palace*, a mass of superb ruins, stands to the W. of the great enclosure.

The *Stables* occupy the whole of a long and wide street, the entrance to which is under a beautifully carved stone-pillared portico, 15 feet deep, roofed with majestic stone slabs, which extend from the Colonnade to the wall.

*Terraces and Gardens* appear to have been erected all over the hill, on which this edifice stands, and also to have been well watered by means of fountains, wells, and cisterns.

The *Ruins of a large massive Gateway*, with two most truthful and skilfully-carved stone elephants, the size of life.

A *Tower*, 50 feet high, built so as to resemble elephants' tusks piled upon each other.

Outside the town, and N. of the hills, are the *Ruins of the Embankments*, constructed by Akbar to dam up the *Khari*, extending 20 miles in circumference, and forming a beautiful lake, on whose banks was erected a lofty minareted amphitheatre, in which was played, close by, on horseback, the game of *chougont* (chawgaw) resembling the Scottish pastime of Golf. The vicinity abounds with red sandstone, principally procured from the hills.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857-8-9. The rebel Sepoys held it, committed great devastation at this place, but were eventually dislodged by the British troops.

This town presents one of the most appalling scenes of devastation conceivable.

Thence continuing our route, we pass along an excellent road, across a highly-cultivated country, pass \**Goork Munde*, 2½; \**Kaira*, 1½; \**Singarpoor*, 2; \**Kerawulle*, 2½; \**Baroda*, 4; \**Meeratoor*, with its bazaar; \**Sehano Serai*, 2; \**Fatowlee*, 2; \**Sooltanpoor*, 4½; and 1½ mile further brings us to the capital of the North Western Provinces, the large and important city of

#### † § AGRA:

Territory, North Western Provinces. Meerut Military Division of the Bengal Army. Province Agra. Civil Authority, the Resident Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces. Civil Station. Military Authority, the Officer commanding. Military Station. Cantonment capable of holding 10,000 troops, 1½ mile S. of the Fort. *Bazaar*. *Market*, daily, well supplied with butcher's meat, poultry, vegetables, among which may be named peas, greens, potatoes, cauliflowers, French beans, artichokes, asparagus, fruit, &c.; forage plentiful. *Post Office*. Boats up and down the Jumna. *Police Office* (*Kotwali*), situated in the centre of the city. *Bankers*, the Agra Banking Co. *Printing Office*, (the Agra press). *Custom House*, near the river. *Assembly Rooms*; "Metcalfe Testimonial," is a very handsome architectural structure. *Chapels*, 2 Roman Catholic, and 1 Baptist. *Orphan Institution* capable of containing 2,000, but only 500 are supported here. *Church Missionary Society's Establishment*. The *Relief Society*, which affords alms and medical aid to the indigent. *Cutchery*, (the Magistrate's) situated S. of the city. *Church*, Protestant, a fine edifice, capable of holding a congregation of 1,000.

**DAKES**.—See Table of Distances from the Bengal Presidency.

*Streets*, the principal and the only deserving that name, is that wide, open thoroughfare which extends from the Fort N.W., and bisects the city; all the others are narrow, irregular, but clean.

*Houses*, generally four-storied, are chiefly built of red sandstone. *Shops* are numerous, small, insignificant in appearance, and contain a very meagre display of merchandise. *The Hospital* is being erected; the old one was burnt by the Sepoys, in 1858, during the rebellion. *The College*, situated in the W. part, is a very handsome, quadrangular, turreted edifice, with two handsome entrances. *Government House*, the official residence of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, is a handsome palatial building. *Cantonments*, with the barracks and officers' bungalow, are spacious, well-ventilated, and handsome structures. *Climate*, from November to March, is healthy and dry, with cool refreshing nights, but hot days; and from April to June, hot winds predominate, and the following *Diseases*, viz.:—apoplexy, dysentery, dyspepsia, acute and intermittent fevers, and severe ophthalmia. From June to September (the monsoon season) this place is considered *extremely unhealthy*, especially in and near the Fort, close to which a silty deposit takes place from the banks of the *Jumna* at the end of the rains, which added to the high walls, thick mass of edifices jumbled together, and a deep stagnant ditch in the immediate vicinity, renders a residence at this place, during both the hot and rainy seasons, *extremely injurious* to Europeans. *Commerce*, considerable trade is carried on, not only in cotton and salt, but, also, in the inland transit conveyance of merchandise. *Population*, 75,000. *The Fort* is of an irregular scalene triangular form, with a base of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile long, extending along the river. The S.W. and N.W. sides are concave, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile long, with a circuit of 1 mile. The exterior rampart is 80ft. high, with bastions. There are two superb entrances, the N. one being the finest. The gateway is flanked by two large towers, pierced with small windows, indented with numerous niches, all elaborately covered with mosaic, having huge black marble characters inlaid in white marble slabs set in red sandstone, and most exquisitely carved. The vaulted passages are also beautifully embellished. It was originally protected by a very deep and wide double wet ditch, the inner one of which is in a very bad state of repair, and the high road passes through the outer one.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1803. Lord Lake invested it, and the Mahratta force capitulated, when the British captured no less than £264,000 of treasure and 164 pieces of ordnance, amongst which was a plain *Cylinder Gun* having two rings at the breech, a muzzle 23 inches calibre,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the muzzle, 11 inches diameter at the trunnions, 14 feet 2 inches long, the bore,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, the chamber,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet, diameter of ditto, 10 inches, length of the casabel, 1 foot 2 inches, weight 90,600lbs., and weight of ball, 1,500lbs.
1832. This formidable piece of ordnance was sunk in the bed of the river, where it was blasted to pieces.

*Fortifications*.—The two old walls which surrounded this place, reached from Secundrato Tajganj,

(7 miles long, and 3 broad) and contained an area of 20 square miles, are still visible, and extend along the river for 4 miles, having a breadth of 3 miles, and containing an area of 11 square miles, half only of which is occupied. *The Fine Strand Road*, 80 feet wide and 2 miles long, constructed by the *famished* poor, in 1838, leads from the Custom House to the most interesting and greatest of the

#### ATTRACTIONS:—

The universally celebrated *Taj-mahall*, so called from *Taj* "imperial" *diadem*, *crown*, and *Mahall* "building," which stands on the right bank of the *Jumna*, about 1 mile E. of the Fort, the exterior outline of which is a vast red sandstone rectangle, the quadrangle of which is, from E. to W., 964 feet, and from N. to S. 329 feet; the largest face, with its red hue, having a N. aspect, rises from the river and having, at each end within the quadrangle, a red sandstone, mosque-looking, three-doined edifice, ornamented with white marble, all of which fill up the N.E. and N.W. angles; that on the W. side, however, is only used as a mosque, the others being merely ornamental. The entire edifice, with these exceptions, is of a *dazzling* whiteness. The mausoleum of Shahjehan and his consort, Arjmand Banoo (Muntazi Mahall), stands on the N. side of the quadrangle, facing the river; the entire area in front is most tastefully laid out in square flower beds, with beautiful shrubs in the centre, noble cypress and other trees planted round the borders, which form an avenue to the walks, which are paved with freestone. In the centre of which stands a marble basin, with *jets d'eau* in the central part, playing every evening. On an eminence above this large enclosure is erected a *marble* terrace, about 400 feet square, and 60 high, which is ascended by a majestic flight of handsome marble steps. On its upper surface is a large, highly-polished, marble, slab-paved platform, the seams of which are skillfully inlaid with streaks of black marble, having, at each angle, an eight-pillared cupola minaret, 100 feet high, commanding a superb view of the river, country, fort, and ruins. In the middle of this platform rises the Mausoleum, which is about 190 feet long, and of similar breadth, having a slender minaret at each angle. The beautiful, double-gilt, globular, crescent-mounted dome, with which it is surmounted, measures 70 feet in diameter, and 260 feet high, rises equidistant from the angles and sides, is flanked E. and W. by an isolated columned cupola. The N., S., E., and W. sides are 140 feet long, and much larger than the other ones. The sepulchral apartment is a regular octagon, each side being 24 feet long. It contains the ashes of Shahjehan, King of Delhi, as also those of his consort, Arjmand (noble) Banoo (princess), also surnamed Muntaz-(select)-Mahall (palace or harem), the daughter of Asaf Khan, the brother of Noorjehan, the queen consort of Jehangir, the father of Shahjehan. The tomb of the Empress is most beautifully ornamented with exquisite arabesque mouldings, sculptured flowers, interlaced with admirably selected inscriptions from the Koran. That of the Emperor is loftier, and not so profusely or even artistically decorated. Both, however, are enclosed within a marble lattice-

worked railing, of almost zephyr lightness. The beautiful, decorated, and finely-carved ceiling is dome-shaped, having above it the commodious apartment under the chief dome, which is exquisitely ornamented with chaste clusters of fruit, flowers, and superb variegated foliage, of such light and artistic mosaic workmanship, each flower, fruit, and leaf being modelled from nature, and constructed, according to its colour, of lapis lazuli, jasper, heliotrope, agate, calcedony, cornelian, sard, plasma, quartz, chlorite, yellow and striped marble, clay slate, nephrite or jade, shelly limestone—yellow and variegated, so that the beholder at once perceives that such beautiful and chaste ideas are intended to convey to the human mind and eye the supposed scene of the charms, and indescribable beauty of a heavenly Paradise. There are also several other apartments. On the floor of the upper apartments are placed two *cenotaphs*, similar to those below, and surrounded by a marble, elaborately-wrought, mosaic screen work, 6 feet high. The marble with which the interior and exterior of this most superbly-magnificent and grand edifice is constructed, was brought from Jeypoor as a tribute. It occupied 20,000 men no less than 22 years to build, and cost upwards of £3,174,802.

The *Shahjehan Palace*, which stands within the Palace, is rather small, but contains two moderate-sized rooms, the interior of which is beautifully overlaid with arabesque carved white marble; the even surfaces are ornamented with handsome mosaics, and the whole of the columns with yellow and black marble fillets, and the remains of the various parts filled with rich gilding, are still discernible. Passing through the regal suite of rooms, we arrive at the beautifully ornamented chambers of the Harem; that in which the favourite consort lived is much more elaborately decorated than the others, and through a marble screen pierced in one part by a cannon ball, during the time it was invested by Lord Lake, it commands a most beautiful view of the river. Most of these rooms were cooled by fountains, whose waters issued forth through orifices, from exquisitely worked mosaic pavements. In the court, there formerly stood a grey-stone bath, 40 feet in diameter, hollowed out of one mass.

The *Audience Chambers*, now converted into an arsenal, are equally as large as the whole of the Palace. Arcades hung with tapestry originally enclosed it, but the arches have been walled up, and openings left to admit air and light. Here *Shahjehan*, after he was dethroned by his son Aurungzebe, lived in most regal splendour, in the time of his captivity, until his death, having been attended upon by his daughter, the princess Jehanara, who, according to Tavernier's account, "here lived an incestuous life with her father."

The *Motee Musjid*, so called from Moti "pearl," and Musjid "mosque," and thus designated on account of its extreme lightness and beauty of architecture, is close at hand. The exterior is

beautifully constructed of red sandstone, brought from the *Futehpore Sikree* hills. The interior is constructed of white marble. The quadrangular court is enclosed on three sides by arcades, with a large pillared roofed vestibule, raised on steps, and a capacious marble, ritual, ablution basin in the centre. Above is a noble domed terrace, with smaller ones on each side. There is also an elegant and spacious Kiosk at the end of each front, and equidistant between them are placed seven others. The calmest and most intense solemnity pervades the interior of this oblong, accurately proportioned and beautifully decorated mosque.

*Railways in progress*, from Agra, via Meeahunge, near Broach, and Nerbudda Valley, cross the Ghat near Bhopawur. From Agra to Cawnpore, Muttra to Delhi. Meerut to Lahore, Bakar and Benares, nearly completed. Agra to Delhi, via Etmadpore, Allyghur, Ghazeeodeennuggur, progressing rapidly. *N.W. Dak Company* convey passengers from Agra to Calcutta, (139 stages), via *Bhongang*, 80; *Cawnpore*, 99; *Futehpore*, 50; *Allahabad*, 75; *Benares*, 72; *Sassaram*, 72½; *Shergotty*, 57½; *Mungulpore*, 165½; *Burdwan*, 53; *Calcutta*, 72.

*Eminent Natives*.—Lalah Jotsee Persand, the Commissariat Contractor, who most nobly displayed his fidelity to the British government, during the rebellion of 1857-58-59, by providing 3,000 men with provisions for 6 weeks, and keeping up a communication when all the other roads were stopped by the rebels.

This large and celebrated city stands on the right bank of the *Jumna* (Yamuna, "the blue," Calindi, Daughter of the Sun, Sister of the last Manu, also of Sama or Samana, Pluto or Symmanus), the greatest tributary of the *Ganges*, rises at the S.W. of the *Jumnotri Peaks*, in lat. 31° long. 78° 52', at an altitude of 10,849 feet, and which hill, 500 feet to the N.W. of the hot spring, is one entire mass of snow and ice, from which projects a rock, out of which issues a small, very shallow spray stream, about 3 feet wide. The source of this river, which flows S.W. for 8 miles, where it is joined by the *Berai-Ganga* on the left side; the declivity of the bed is very great—the fall here is 5,036 feet, being 314 feet per mile. Five miles beyond, it receives the *Budeear* on the right, flowing from the *Kedar-Kanta* range; 3 miles beyond the *Bunai* falls into it, and 8 miles further it receives the *Comalida*; 4 miles beyond, the *Rickna*; and thence 10 miles farther it is joined on the right side by the *Khootee*; here it is 90 feet wide, 5 feet deep, rapid, and unfordable. The *Aglar* (*Agikwar*) falls into it 15 miles beyond, on the left; thence it flows S.W., then W. for 13 miles, until it is joined by the *Tonee*, in lat. 30½°, long. 77° 53', at an altitude of 1,686 feet, and which stream is considerably larger than the *Jumna*. Ten miles beyond it is joined by the *Gurree*, and just below, the *Raj Ghat*. After this confluence it is 100 feet wide; a mile beyond, at an altitude of 1,470 feet, it receives the *Asun*, which flows S.E., and drains the W. of the *Dehra Doon*. Thence flowing W., then S., it passes through a ravine in the *Sewalik* hills, and at 12 miles distance enters the *Hindustan Plain* at *Badhamabal*; it thence branches

off into several channels, and also supplies on its right,

The *Doab Canal*, constructed in 1356, by Feroz Toghluk, King of Delhi, and restored in 1830, 80 miles from which, Ali Mardan Khan's canal diverged from it, and flowed S. to Delhi until 1760; and the Feroz Shah Canal ceased flowing at Suffedoon, in 1740. In 1817, the Marquis of Hastings ordered the restoration of the Delhi Canal. In 1820 it was completed. In 1823, the Feroz Shah Canal was restored; thence flowing S. it is navigated by floating rafts. At Delhi it is crossed by a bridge of boats, then flows E. and S.E. for 619 miles, to its confluence (on which rocky point, called Triveni, "three plaited locks," stands the fort of Allahabad—this meeting of the waters is considered sacred by the Hindus, and there is a legend which affirms that the stream *Sarasvati*, which is lost in the Sirhind Wilds, flows underground to Allahabad, and re-issues forth from a rock at the end of the cave under one of the towers of the fort, close to the trunk of a tree, which, although in the cave, still keeps alive, owing to its being moistened with the sacred water) with the *Ganges* at Allahabad, during which part of its course it receives the *Bawn* (Ootungun), *Chumbul*, *Sind*, *Betwa*, *Cane* on the right, and on the left the *Hindon*, *Seonor*, and *Rind*. The entire length of its course is 860 miles, current rapid, bed so impeded by shoals and rocks—ridges of which project into the stream—that it is not navigable beyond Delhi (Delhee), with lofty and precipitous banks. It has a dam, and steam navigation has for some time been established below Calpee. It swarms with crocodiles, and its waters, although perfectly clear, are not so wholesome as that of the *Ganges*, which is of a yellowish colour, and it is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide opposite the red sandstone fort.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

AD

- 1343 First formed into the capital of the North-Western Provinces, and governed by a Lieutenant governor, Mr. Mertius Bird.
1844. Mr. Thomason appointed Lieutenant Governor.
1857. Mr. Colville was Lieutenant Governor at the commencement of the rebellion, and at his demise Sir Henry Lawrence, Bart., succeeded him.
- The Sepoys held possession of it, burnt the hospital, and massacred all the Bengalee residents.
- Colonel Greathead gained a brilliant victory over the rebels.
- The native commissariat contractor, Lahah Jotsee Persand, behaved in a most exemplary and praiseworthy manner, and gave tangible proof of his unswerving fidelity to the Indian government.
- The native troops rebelled and were disarmed.
1869. Two of Her Majesty's regiments are now permanently stationed here.
- Mr. Montgomery succeeded Sir Henry Lawrence, Bart., as Lieutenant Governor.

## ROUTE 236.

Proceed N.E.

NEEMUCH TO BOONDÉE.

DISTANCE 109 MILES.

| ROUTES.          | Distances of Stages. |      |
|------------------|----------------------|------|
|                  | Miles                | Fur. |
| Neemuch to Jawee | 8                    | 6    |
| Lasoor           | 8                    | 2    |
| Deenkur          | 11                   | 5    |
| Ruttungurhkairee | 7                    | 6    |
| Omaidpoor        | 13                   | 0    |
| Singowlee        | 7                    | 0    |
| Tilsocoo         | 7                    | 6    |
| Dabee (Dhabee)   | 15                   | 2    |
| Kullianpoora     | 14                   | 4    |
| Boondée          | 15                   | 1    |
|                  | 109                  | 0    |

Leaving *Neemuch* (Route 10), we proceed along an excellent road, which soon becomes circuitous, rough, but passable for carts, leading across an open, undulating, and well-cultivated country; pass *\*Malkaira 4 $\frac{1}{2}$* ; *Doulpoor, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$* ; *\*Bhoorkairee* (Chut-terboojkee); cross 6 *\*nullahs*, and we soon arrive at *\*Jae* (Jawee), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence pass on to *\*Kotakairee, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$* ; *Chitrowlee, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$* ; *Gadoollee, 2*; *Damonea, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$* ; then cross 5 *\*nullahs*, to *\*Lasoor, 2*; thence the road is very rugged, but practicable for carts, and we soon commence an easy ascent, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 mile long; after which pass through an undulating country, sloping to the N.; thence proceed up a short, rugged *Ghat*, close to *\*Malgurh, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$* ; pass on to *Goorra, 1*; then cross 12 *\*nullahs*, and soon reach *\*Deenkur, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$* , with its bazaar; the road now becomes very rough, leads over slippery ledges and terraces of rock, practicable for carts, and then passes across an undulating country, interspersed with low jungle; cross by ford the *\*Goonjalee river* (Goonjur), also two *\*nullahs*, and at the close of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles we arrive at the town of

### \$ RUTTUNGURH KAIREE (Ruttungurh Kheree).

Territory, Scindia or Gwallor. Civil Authority. Political Agent at Neemuch. Bazaar, well arranged and supplied. Fort, situated on a lofty hill. Continuing our route we soon enter

THE MEWAR TERRITORY (Route 8), and proceed along an undulating country, pass several knolls, and soon reach the summit of a hilly ridge, 1; then proceed up the ascent of a *Ghat* for  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, along a smooth road cut out of the side of the hill, which forms an angle of 15° to 35°, on which is perched a fort; the pathway leading to the foot is narrow and circuitous, and the road rough, but practicable for artillery, and soon reach *Omaidpoor, 6*; Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent at Ajmeer; thence pass *\*Kaira, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$* ; *\*Ulla, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$* ; *\*Jelilla (Jajra), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$* ; *\*Mowpoora, 2*; *\*Sainatalae, 2*; *\*Moolara (Mootalra)*; then cross by ford the *\*Bamnure river*; thence cross 5 *\*nullahs*, and pass along a good,

but, in some parts, rocky road; also through the \**Bamunee valley*, 1½; pass \**Hureepoor*, 1½; and 1½ mile beyond bring us to the town of

### § SINGOWLEE.

Territory, Mewar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch. Bazaar.

DAWS to Oodeypoor, N.E. 100 miles.

Thence along a difficult road, leading up a steep ghat, 560 yards long, blocked up with large masses of rock and low jungle, but practicable for carts; cross 4 nullahs to *Tisoo*; here water becomes scarce in May and June. Thence along a rugged, steep, rocky, undulating road, passable for carts, leading across a hilly district, to \**Goora*, 7; close to which, in the N., stands a hilly range; thence proceed through dense jungle, cross the *Ehree* (Ehroo river), also 15 nullahs, and we soon enter

### THE BOONDEE STATE.

Which, with Kotah, forms the Harowlee district, and is bounded on the N. by Jeypore, E. by Kotah, S. by Scindia's territory, W. by Oodeypoor, is situated in lat. 24° 58' and 26° 55', long. 75° 23' to 76° 30', has an area 2,291 square miles, population of 229,100, who are Rajpoots of the Hara tribe and Meenas, the *aborigines of the place*, both of whom are most desperate marauders. Revenue of £50,000 per annum. Military force of 6,170 men. Is watered by the Chumbul which separates it from Kotah, and is navigable during the monsoon for country vessels of considerable size; and also the Mej or Nej. Its productions are wheat, grain, maize, sesamum, sugar cane, small timber, marble, granite, slate, iron (large manufactures of which are at the city of Boondée). The principal towns are Boondée, the capital; Dugari, Dublana, Indargurh, and Nynwah. The principal routes are:—

1st. N.W. from Boondée, via Jhalpoore, cross the Bunass, Nusseerabad to Ajmeer.

2nd. Ditto, via the hills to Ajmeer.

3rd. Ditto, via Dublana, to Tonk.

4th. The celebrated Lakharee Pass is situated to the E., where Col. Monson, in 1804, was obliged to effect his *most disastrous retreat*. The climate is very unhealthy—fevers, ophthalmia, bronchitis, and rheumatism prevail.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1342. Founded by Rao Dewa, on a district which he captured from the aboriginal race (the *Meenas*), whom he put to the sword.

1569. Rao Soorgun held the Fort of Rintunpore for the Mewar Rajah, but on receiving a command he surrendered it to Akbar.

Dismembered by Jehangir, *Akbar's Son*, who gave the territory S.E. of the Chumbul to Madhu Singh, great grandson of Rao Soorjun, whom he proclaimed Rajah of Kotah. The Rajah of Boondée, Chutter Sal, joined Aurungzebe, and perished in the battle of Samaghar.

1707. The Hara Rajah of Boondée took up arms, and placed Meazzin on the throne of Delhi. The Marathas, taking advantage of the civil war which raged therein, entered and devastated it.

1804. The Rajah assisted the British, nevertheless the Marathas entered his capital.

1817. During the Mahratta and Pindarree wars, he sided with the British, with whom, in

1818, he entered into a treaty, and in

1821, this firm and faithful adherent of the British died; his son, an infant, succeeded; the state was now governed by a Council of Regency, but such administration not proving satisfactory, the Queen mother was appointed sole Regent, but the government was *worribly* managed, and but for the able and noble conduct of the minister the entire district would have been a prey to anarchy.

The Rajah married the sister of the Rajah of Joudpore, a princess of twice his age; and the minister having offended her, was basely assassinated by some adherents of her family; they were, however, soon captured and executed, and through the able management of the British Resident, the matter was amicably arranged between the two states without any rupture of their friendly relations taking place.

1858. Here the Begum of Oude, Birjuz Kudr Ikhal Shah (the *soi-disant* King of Oude), Mucmoo Khan, the Begum's paramour, Prime Minister, held this fort. The Rajah of Hurdut Singh rebelled. It was taken possession of by the British, assessed at £7,000, per annum, and, for his fidelity, bestowed upon the Rajah of Kuppothallah.

Thence pass on to \**Dabee* (Dhabe), 8½, across slightly-cultivated country, covered with thin straggling jungle; cross a nullah to \**Kullianpoora*, 14½; thence along a jungly, rugged, and undulating country; pass *Amtoon*; *Lalpoora*; then the road, which is practicable for carts, winds and passes between lofty banks to *Burkaira*; *Oomuree*; *Chuttempoora*; and we soon enter the town of

### § BOONDEE.

Territory, Boondée State. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Kotah, 22 miles. Bazaars two, large, wide, and extremely clean.

DAWS to Ajmeer, 95 miles S.E., Agra, 195, S.W.; Bombay, 490, N.E.; Delhi, (Delhee), 245, S.W.; Kotah 22; N.W. Population, 30,000, consisting of Haras, Hindus, Mahomedans, and Nagas, (a set of *mendicants*, and who form the Police Force).

ATTRactions.—The Palace, a magnificent structure, standing above the town, is approached by a steep, zigzag acclivity, and consists of several palaces, which have been erected by different princes at various periods, but nevertheless the architecture of all of them is so beautifully uniform, that they appear as one entire structure. The *Chuttermahl*, which was founded by the Rajah of that name, is the largest and most modern; it contains two noble double-serpentine columned halls, and the *east-ensemble* is of unsurpassing beauty. It is garrisoned by 100 foreign troops, native militia, and 40 pieces of ordnance of different degrees of calibre. The *Cash* of *Indargurh* is occupied by a separate force, com-

manded by the Rajah, Dhabaee Kishen Ram. The *Great Temple* of Krishna is beautifully decorated with large groups in relievo, close to which stands a fine symmetrical figure of a horse, cut in stone, and also on a handsome raised pedestal, an Elephant of the same material, as large as life, most beautifully sculptured.

## ROUTE 237.

Proceed N.W.

NEEMUCH TO JEYSULMEER, VIA JOUD-  
POOR, THE CHUTTERBHOOJ (SOMAREA)  
PASS AND PALLEE.

DISTANCE 358½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                                      | Distances<br>of<br>Stages. |      |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------|
|                                              | Miles.                     | Fur. |
| Neemuch to Jeelwara, <i>via</i> Route 211 .. | 104                        | 6    |
| Burra Dulana ..                              | 13                         | 2    |
| Seeptawas ..                                 | 11                         | 6    |
| Sonae ..                                     | 13                         | 0    |
| Pallee ..                                    | 9                          | 2    |
| Karla ..                                     | 9                          | 3    |
| Rohut ..                                     | 8                          | 7    |
| Mogra ..                                     | 12                         | 7    |
| Jodhpore ..                                  | 11                         | 3    |
| Basnee ..                                    | 12                         | 0    |
| Teoree ..                                    | 12                         | 6    |
| Chundalea ..                                 | 10                         | 0    |
| Chunmoo ..                                   | 12                         | 4    |
| Lourta ..                                    | 10                         | 4    |
| Daichoo ..                                   | 8                          | 3    |
| Mundla ..                                    | 9                          | 6    |
| Lowa ..                                      | 11                         | 6    |
| Pokura (Pokurn) ..                           | 8                          | 5    |
| Oodanea ..                                   | 13                         | 0    |
| Lantee ..                                    | 13                         | 2    |
| Chundun ..                                   | 13                         | 2    |
| Burra Wachumpeer ..                          | 14                         | 0    |
| Jaysulmeer ..                                | 12                         | 4    |
|                                              | 358                        | 6    |

Leave *Neemuch* (Route 10), and proceed, *via* Route 211, to *Jeelwara*, (Route 211); pass along a mere footpath for 2 miles; thence the road becomes excellent, and leads through an open cultivated country to \**Somair*, 8½; \**Chota Dulana*, 4½; cross a *nullah* to *Burra Dulana*, ½, situated on the left bank; pass on to \**Kair*, 2½; \**Kaira*, 2½; \**Bolakooa*, 2½; \**Seeptawas*, 5; thence along a plain pass *Budolai*, 1½; \**Neembaira*, 2½; \**Boosee*, 1½; the country now appears rich and well cultivated; pass \**Sodawas*, 4½; \**Goora*, 1½; the water at both is brackish; then cross 2 *nullahs* to \**Sonae*, ½, with its well of brackish water, to the right of which is situated the *Someree nullah*; then along a good firm road, through a level, partially-cultivated, but rather barren country, to \**Amavus*, 3½, and we soon enter the open town of \**Pallee*, 5½; then pass to \**Karla*, 9; cross 2 *nullahs* to \**Rohut*, 8; thence the road becomes very sandy, and leads across an undulating ground, cross by the ford, the *Loonee* (Looni) river, here merely a small brackish rill, and we soon arrive at \**Mogra*, 12½; thence the road leads across an open plain, interspersed with

spots, and at the end of 11½ miles, we arrive at the large walled town of

\**JODHPORE* (Route 156); thence pass along an excellent road, close to \**Mundoo*, 5; \**Deojur*, 4; \**Basnee*, 3, with its brackish water; \**Bamboora*, 4; \**Rajasnee*, 2; \**Teoree*, 6½, situated on the right; \**Burra*, 4½; \**Goora*, 1½, with its ten excellent wells; thence along a bad road through a desert, to \**Chundalea*, 4; the road now becomes very heavy and sandy, to \**Panchla*, 2½; a good well; \**Chunmoo*, 10; \**Lourta*, 10½; \**Daichoo*, 8½, situated amidst sand hills, with its wells of sweet water, 150 feet deep; thence along a heavy jungly road, winding amidst a sandy, hilly desert, to \**Mundia*, 9½, with wells, 90 feet deep; thence the road becomes good; pass close to \**Daideea*, 6; \**Lowra* (Lowa), 5½; then along a hard road for 6 miles, at the end of which the *Salt Lake* is situated close to the right. It extends about 4 miles N.E., is 4 miles broad, with low margin, and quite dry in the hot season, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

## \* POKURN (Pokrun, Pokhurn, Pokura).

Territory, Mewar. Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent at Ajmeer. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

DAWKS to Nagpore, 134 miles, S.W. Nusseerabad, *via* Nagore, 288 S.W. Population, 30,000. Houses, 300. Revenue: it produces no less than £10,000 per annum to its Takoor, "chief," chiefly derived from the transit trade, as it is situated on one of the principal trading routes, from E. Rajpootana to Sinde.

*Fortifications*: it is surrounded by an excellent uncemented stone wall, 15 feet high, having a parapet 5 feet high, and 2½ thick, with a terre pleine, 4 feet broad, marked by a *renée*, with a red earth ditch.

The *Citadel*, an irregular, oblong structure, standing on the W., forming part of the enceinte, is 120 yds. long, N. to S., and 80 yds. broad, with cut stone exterior walls, 35 feet high, but only 18 inches in the interior. It is well mounted with a few excellent guns, and defended by a deep, narrow, masonry ditch.

The *Inner Citadel*, in which the Chief resides, is totally detached from the defences, and well supplied with water from excellent wells.

The *tanks* are two in number, one of which supplies the ditch.

The *Mausoleums* of the Chiefs of the Jodhpore family is close to the temple, a curious structure.

This large and populous place is situated close to the site of the ancient city (on which stands the temple), in one of the most fertile districts of Jodhpore.

Thence along a good, hard road, across an extensive, undulating, but in some parts, rocky waste, and we enter

THE JEYSULMEER STATE (Route 137); and we soon pass \**Oodanee*, 13, with its wells, 90 feet deep; thence along a sandy road, over a Desert; cross a \**nullah* to \**Lantee*, with its wells, 180 feet deep, and bazaar; thence pass on to \**Lodakoor*, 5; cross a \**nullah* to \**Chundun*, 8½; thence the road becomes sandy, and leads through a district densely

covered with *Kajirs* to *Barra Wachumpeer*, 14, with its bazaar and wells, 240 feet deep; then proceed across low ground for 24 miles; thence ascend a small rocky range. Proceed down a gradual declivity, having a low, hilly ridge, extending parallel to the right, and at the close of 12½ miles, we enter the town of *Jaysulmeer* (Route 137).

## ROUTE 238.

Proceed N.E.

NEEMUCH TO KOTA, VIA RUTTUNGURH AND SINGOLEE.

DISTANCE 104½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                                 | Distances of Stages. |      |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                         | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Neemuch to Tilsoora, via Route 236 .... | 64                   | 1    |
| Goora .....                             | 7                    | 0    |
| Rawul-ke-Goora .....                    | 8                    | 0    |
| Kurteepoor .....                        | 10                   | 0    |
| Kota .....                              | 15                   | 0    |
|                                         | 104                  | 1    |

Leave *Neemuch* (Route 10), and proceed, *via* Route 236, to *Tilsoora*, 64½; thence along an undulating, steep, rugged, but good cart-road, leading through dense jungle, with hills situated at a short distance from the road, and we soon enter

## THE KOTAH STATE.

Which is bounded on the N.E. and E. by *Jhallowa*, *Gwalior*, and *Chupra*; N.W. by the *Chumbul*, which separates it from *Bhoondee*; W. by *Gwalior*, and S. by *Holkar's* territory, and *Jhallowa*; lies in lat. 24° 30' and 26° 50'; long. 75° 35' and 76° 56', is 90 miles long from N. to S., and 80 broad; has an area of 4,339 square miles. Population, 433,900. Revenue of £280,000 annually. Military force, 3,450 strong, and a police of 2,000 men. The principal towns are, *Kotah* (the capital), *Patun* and *Sangod*. The chief routes are, 1st, E. to W. from *Calpee* to *Kotah*; 2nd, N.E. to S.W., *Agra* to *Neemuch*; 3rd, N. to S., *Delhi* to *Mhow*. It is watered by the *Chumbul* and its tributaries, *Kalee Sindh*, *Newaj*, and *Parbatty*. A range of hills extend S.E. to N.W., through which the *Mokundarra* pass leads from the *Deccan* to N. India, and which ridge forms the boundary between *Malwa* and *Harowtee*, *Kotah*, and *Jhallowa*. The district is fertile, but, owing to the sultriness of the climate, it is extremely unwholesome during the monsoon.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The state was formerly tributary to *Bhoondee*, but, in the reign of *Rao Ratan*, it was bestowed upon *Madhu Singh*, by the emperor *Shah Jehan*, for his *indomitable* courage at the battle of *Burhanpore*.

*Madhu Singh's* four sons died against *Aurangzeb*; three of them fell on the glorious plain at the battle of *Oojein*, where the fourth was left as dead.

*Rajah Ram Singh*, on the death of *Aurangzeb*, joined his son, the *Prince Azim*, and perished in the battle of *Jajan*.

*Bhim Singh*, who was much esteemed by the *Delhi* king, fell in his service in the battle against *Nizam-ul-Mulk*.

1744. The *Marathas* invaded it, invested the capital, but after 3 months' siege were repulsed with great loss.

1771. *Rajah Goman Singh* died, and was succeeded by his infant son, 10 years old, whose government was administered by that able general, *Zalim Singh*, appointed Regent by his father, and who still continued to conduct the affairs of the state after that prince attained his majority.

1804. *Colonel Monson* advanced into this territory with a large force; he was received by the *Rajah* most cordially, but on that officer's disastrous retreat, that prince, acting under the influence, and through fear of *Holkar* (for which he had to pay the *Mahratta* chief, *Holkar*, no less a sum than £100,000, £30,000 of which was paid down), shut the gates of his capital against him and his gallant force.

1817. A treaty was concluded by the British government and *Omed Singh*, then *Rajah*, who died in

1819, and was succeeded by his son and heir *Keshour Singh*, who, in

1820, began intriguing for the recovery of his sovereign rights, which had been, by the treaty of 1817, vested in *Zalim Singh*.

1821. He gave battle to the British forces on the 30th September, when he was defeated, his brother killed, and he himself fled to *Nahdewars* (*Jondpore*), but returned to his capital in December, when he was re-installed as ruler.

1824. *Zalim Singh* died, and his son, *Madhoo Singh*, undertook the administration, but not possessing his father's talents, the Indian government offered him a separate principality, which he declined, and very soon afterwards the *Rajah Keshour Singh* died.

His nephew and heir succeeded to the throne. *Madhoo Singh* then accepted from the British government, as an independent principality, a portion of the S. part of this district, which was assigned to him, with a revenue of £12,000 per annum, and the title of *Rana* of *Jhallowa*.

1857-58-59. The *Sepoys* took possession of this territory, dethroned the *Rajah*, who joined the king of *Mundisore*, and *Bukshee* of *Nimbaira*. Here General *Roberts* made a forced march from *Nusserabad*, on the 11th March, 1858, a distance of 120 miles in two days. The Contingent rebelled, and two of the *Rajah's* men murdered the political agent, Major *Burton*.

Thence proceed to *Ghoora*, 7; then cross the *Ohree* (*Ehroo* or *Ehree*) river, pass through an undulating country, to *Rawul-ke-Goora*, 8; provisions

procurable from *Dhabe*, 3 miles N.W.; \**Kurreepoor*, 10; *Kinare*, 13, situated on the left bank of the *Chumbul* river, opposite to the town of Kota (Kotah), to which cross by ferry boat; thence proceed up a good ghat on the right, having a steep, rocky one on the left, and at the end of 2 miles we reach the large walled town of

### § KOTA (KOTAH).

Territory, Kotah, its capital. Civil Authority, Resident Political Agent. Military Authority, the Officer commanding at Agra. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

DAWKS to Agra, 195 S.W.; Delhi, 260 S.; Oojein, 140 miles N.

**Fortifications.**—It is enclosed by a strong, bastioned, dry ditched rampart, which, on the river sides, extends close to it, and parallel to its bank.

The *Fort*, situated on the S., contains the *palace*, a handsome cupola, minareted, elaborately decorated structure, standing on a mound, the N. bastion of which contains a neat fortress, commanding the country on both banks of the river, in which, on an islet, stands the *summer palace* of the Rajah, a very pretty edifice.

**Commerce.**—A considerable transit and home market manufacture trade is carried on here. The climate is extremely hot in summer, and very unwholesome in the rains.

**Attractions.**—The Hindu temples and mosques.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—**

1857–58–59. The Rajah's troops revolted, and took possession of the place, which they plundered.

## ROUTE 239.

Proceed N.E.

NEEMUCH TO KOTAH, VIA BHANPOORA AND THE MUKUNDARA PASS.

DISTANCE 122½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                | Distances of Stages. |      |
|------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                        | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Neemuch to Sawan ..... | 13                   | 0    |
| Kukresir .....         | 13                   | 6    |
| Rampoora .....         | 12                   | 2    |
| Burra Bumoree .....    | 7                    | 6    |
| Bhanpoora .....        | 15                   | 3    |
| Bonara .....           | 8                    | 2    |
| Khyrabad .....         | 8                    | 0    |
| Mukundura .....        | 11                   | 6    |
| Humoleea .....         | 14                   | 4    |
| Jugpoora .....         | 8                    | 0    |
| Kota (Kotah) .....     | 10                   | 0    |
|                        | 122                  | 5    |

Leave *Neemuch* (Route 10), and proceed along a good road, through an undulating and partly-cultivated country, cross 9 *nullahs* in this stage; pass \**Girdwara*, 5½; \**Rewurree*, 1½; \**Boorkairee*, 2½; \**Juwassa*, 1; to \**Sawan*, 2½; and 5½ miles brings us to the town of

### § MUNASSA.

Territory, Mewar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch. Bazaar.

Thence proceed to \**Peelpoor*, 1½; \**Dindoree*, 2½; \**Pipulea* (Gotalseekee), 1½; then cross 11 *nullahs*, to § *Kukresir*, 2½, situated in a district having hills to the left, at a short distance from the road, which becomes stony, rough, intersected by ruts, and leads through an undulating, knolly country, to *Phoolpoora*, 1½; *Koondalea*, 2½; then cross the *Toolsee* river, and we soon enter

THE INDORE TERRITORY (Route 8); proceed for 1½ mile through the large, walled town of

### § RAMPOORA.

Territory, Indore. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch. Bazaar.

DAWKS to Indore, 120 N.; Oojein, 95 miles; elevation, 1,360 feet above the sea.

**Attractions.**—The Hindu temple, which is much frequented by pilgrims, who attend it, annually, in April. It has had several *pergunnahs*, 500 villages added to it, and produces an annual revenue of £37,500.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—**

A.D.

Here Holkar formerly resided, and made it his capital and court.

1818. Roshun Beg, who was defeated at Mehidpoor, here gave battle to the British, but was defeated.

Thence passing through the E. gate we proceed along a rugged, stony, rocky road, to \**Semree*, 2½; \**Gogrut* (Goodrut), 1½; then ascend the *Ghat*, pass \**Chota Bumore*, 1½; cross by ford, after November 1st, the *Chumbul* river, but in the monsoon by a ferry boat, which will hold 400 maunds, 1 cwt. Here its banks are steep, and bed stony and rocky; cross 4 *nullahs*, to § *Burra Bumore*, 1½; \**Talia*, 3½; \**Dobla*, 1; \**Rewalkiee*, 1½; \**Kowla*, 2½; \**Burkairiee*, 1½; thence proceed along an undulating, hilly country, with hills in the distance on the left, and at the close of 4½ miles we arrive at the town of

### § BHANPOORA.

Territory, Indore. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Neemuch. Bazaar. Population of the *Pergunnah*, 20,000. Altitude, 1,344 feet. Fort, unfinished, in which stands a beautiful cut marble statue of *Jeswunt Rao Holkar*, who commenced the *palace* not yet completed, the walls and entrance gateway of which are embellished with several beautifully-sculptured figures of various animals.

Thence leaving the E. gate we cross the *Rewa* river; pass along an excellent road, with hills on the left, to *Rutunpoora*, 2; *Neemore*, 1½, where the ridge of hills extend to the N.; thence cross 6 *nullahs*, pass *Sumunkairee*, 3; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of § *Sonora*; bazaar; thence along a good road, through a partially-cultivated district, with hills in front; and on the left we pass \**Oondna*, 1½; \**Roureee*, 3½; and then enter

THE KOTAH DISTRICT (Route 238), and soon afterwards reach § *Khyrabad*, 2½, with its small bazaar; pass \**Goondee*, 2½; \**Koleepoor*, ½; \**Morg*, 2; \**Guneshpoora*, 2½; cross 11 *nullahs* to *Hurnow*, 1; \**Peepulda*, 1; *Anjar*, ½; then cross the \**Anjar* river, which rises in the *Mokundara* range, 12 miles

W. of the Mokundara Pass, in lat. 24° 57', long. 75° 44', flows N.E. for 25 miles, and then S.E. for 15 miles; thence by the S.W. entrance of the above-named pass, and falls into the *Ahoor*, 10 miles above its confluence with the *Kali Sindh*, at Gagroun, and we soon reach the village of § *Mukundara*, 1½, which consists of one long street, with a bazaar; encompassing ground in the valley, formed by two parallel hilly ridges extending N.W. and S.E. between the rivers *Chumbul* and *Kales Sindh* (Sindh), which latter rises in Malwa, in a small hilly range, 12 miles S.W. of the town of Seronge (lat. 24° 1', long. 77° 29', flows N. for 130 miles, to Narwar, N.W. of Bundelcund; then for 130 miles, separates that State from Gwalior, and falls into the *Jumna* on the right, in lat. 26° 26', long. 79° 18', after a course of 280 miles, during which it receives the *Parbati* and *Pohoj* streams. It is crossed from Nusserabad to Saugor by a rocky ford, where it is 100 yds. wide, 2 feet deep, with low banks, and also from Agra to Saugor, where it is 200 yds. wide, 2 feet deep, with sandy bed, and steep raving banks; it is flooded in the monsoon; thence along the *Mukundara Pass*, which is a rugged, rocky, loose, stony road, between high hills, and leading to a rocky, jungly road; pass a *nullah* to § *Bunoteea*, 1½, situated in a well-cultivated district; thence the road becomes bad, rocky, stony, and jungly; cross 3 *nullahs* to § *Jugpoora*, 8; and 10 miles beyond stands the fortified town of § *KOTAH* (Kota, Route 238).

## ROUTE 240.

Proceed S.E.

NEEMUCH TO SAUGOR, VIA BHANPOORA.

DISTANCE 306½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                               | Distances of Stages. |      |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                       | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Neemuch to Bhanpoora, via Route 239.  | 62                   | 1    |
| Oosara Mulargunjia.                   | 9                    | 7    |
| Ahoor River (right bank).             | 10                   | 4    |
| Jaira Patun.                          | 7                    | 6    |
| Raichow (Reechwa).                    | 8                    | 2    |
| Rutlaee.                              | 7                    | 6    |
| Balta.                                | 12                   | 2    |
| Bojepoor.                             | 10                   | 4    |
| Kilcheepoor.                          | 9                    | 1    |
| Kurree.                               | 9                    | 4    |
| Bhopalpoor.                           | 9                    | 4    |
| Bysana.                               | 11                   | 2    |
| Nursingurh.                           | 13                   | 6    |
| Koolukairee.                          | 12                   | 4    |
| Bairsea.                              | 12                   | 4    |
| Kamkaira.                             | 14                   | 0    |
| Betwa River.                          | 12                   | 6    |
| Kurree.                               | 10                   | 7    |
| Garispoor.                            | 12                   | 6    |
| Bagrode.                              | 9                    | 6    |
| Bena River, right bank, near Ratgurh. | 13                   | 1    |
| Gamairee.                             | 9                    | 0    |
| Bapyle.                               | 8                    | 1    |
| Saugor.                               | 9                    | 1    |
|                                       | 306                  | 5    |

Leave *Neemuch* (Route 10), and proceed, via Route 239, to § *Bhanpoora*, 62½ (Route 239); thence along an indifferent stony road, through an open and partially-cultivated country; pass § *Rutumpoora*, 2; § *Osirna*, 3½; § *Chota Laidee*, 1½; § *Oosara Mulargunjia*, 2½; thence the road becomes good to § *Pachakairee*, 2½; § *Bulnarree*, 7½; cross the § *Reva river*, and also 11 *nullahs*; thence through an open and well-cultivated country, cross the *Ahoor river* (Ahu or Dou), 1, which rises in lat. 24° 5', long. 76° 1', flows N. serpentine, then joins the *Ambar*, and falls into the *Kali Sindh* on the left, at Gagroun, lat. 24° 36', long. 70° 10'; we then enter

THE KOTAH STATE (Route 238); pass § *Bulnarree*, 7½, with hills and knolls at a distance; § *Sumraee*, 1½; § *Gondak*, 2; and 4½ miles brings us to the large walled town of

## JAIRA PATUN.

Territory, Kotah. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Kotah. Encamping ground, Bazaar.

Thence pass on to § *Gopalpoora*, 1; § *Bungaree*, 2½; § *Borasse*, 1½; § *Deoree*, 1½; cross the *Kalle Sindh* river (Route 239), by a bad rocky ford, also 2 *nullahs*, to § *Raichow* (Reechwa), 1½, situated close to a low hilly ridge, which extends parallel to the road on the left, and contains 300 houses; the country now becomes hilly to the left, and open on the right; pass § *Rajoda*, 1½; § *Boorkairee*, 1; several hamlets near the road, also a hilly ridge; cross 3 *nullahs* to § *Rutlaee*, 5½, with its 200 houses; thence the road soon becomes rough and stony, the country hilly, and covered with dense jungle, and the valleys well cultivated; pass § *Teklee*; § *Teekla*; § *Bowree-Kaira*; § *Patree Kaira*; then cross the *Hoojar* river and 3 *nullahs*, to § *Bulla*, 12½; then cross by a bad ford the *Chapnee* river, here 100 yds. wide, with high banks, rocky bed, and 2 feet deep; also pass over two *nullahs*, and we enter

## THE BHOPAL DISTRICT.

Which is bounded on the N. by Gwalior and Bairseah, N.E., and S.E. by Saugor and Nerbudda, S.W. by Holkar and Scindia's Territory, and N.W. by Scindia and Omutwarra, lies in lat. 22° 33' and 25° 46', long. 76° 25' and 78° 50', is 157 miles long from E. to W. and 76 broad from N. to S., has an area of 6,764 square miles, population of 662,872, who are chiefly of Patan origin, the descendants of a colony of that race, who established themselves here during the reign of Aurungzebe; Borahs, who have emigrated from Guzerat, Hindus, Brahmans, Rajputs, Soodars, and the hill tribe of Ghools, who are supposed to be the aborigines of this locality; revenue of £220,000 per annum, and a military force of 4,246 men. The greater part of this state is a table-land, the highest altitude being the Raysen Peak, 2,500 feet above the sea. It is watered by the *Nerbudda*, which is here navigable in the monsoon from Hoshungabad to Hindia, the Betwa and its tributary, the Dhasan, Bes, Parbatti, and Newuj. The geological formation is sandstone trap. Its productions are coal iron ore, and rock salt. The principal towns are Ashta, Bhopal (the capital), Islamnagar, ~~Manen~~ and Sitor. Its chief roads are

- 1st. N.E. to S.W., from Saugor, *via* Bhopal to Mhow.  
 2nd. N. to S., from Bhilsa, *via* Hoshungabad to Nagpore.  
 3rd. S.E. to N.W., Hoshungabad to Neemuch.  
 4th. E. to W., Jubbulpore, *via* Hoshungabad to Mhow.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

This territory was formerly divided between the Malwa and Gondwana States.

The present district was founded by the Afghan adventurer, Dost Mahommed Khan, who, through the influence of Aurungzebe, in

- 1723, drove the Hindu owners of the land away, strengthened the fortifications of the capital, erected Futtyghur Fort, and on the death of Aurungzebe, took upon himself the title of Nawaub of Bhopal.

1778. Gen. Goddard, when proceeding with a British force through this territory, was received most cordially by the Rajah.

1809. Col. Close entered this part of India, at which period the Rajah solicited the protection of the British Government, which was refused him.

1813. The allied armies of Scindia and Nagpore, 60,000 strong, laid siege to the capital, then containing only 8,000 men, and which they raised after nine months' defence. The gallant, heroic, and indomitable courage of the Nawaub, on that trying occasion, is universally eulogised by the entire mass of Indian Mahomedans.

General Baptiste soon afterwards directed his army against it, but through the intervention of the British Government the attack was abandoned.

1818. A treaty was entered into with the British Government, who bestowed Ashta and four other districts, which were of great value, and had been taken from the Peishwa, upon the Nawaub for his fidelity.

He was unfortunately soon afterwards shot accidentally by a child.

His nephew, a minor, succeeded, and the government was jointly administered by a regency composed of the Begum, a Christian (Shahzed Musseah, or Belthazzar Bourbon), the descendant of the Frenchman, Bourbon, who lived in India during the reign of Akbar, and who was not only a clever, astute minister, but also a *daring* soldier, Mahomedan and Hindû.

1827. The Nawaub attained his majority, but the Begum refused to install him in his government; he appealed to the Indian Government, who acknowledged his claim, but took no step to enforce it.

1827. He resigned his authority in favour of a younger brother, who, after a deal of procrastination, was married to the Begum's daughter, after which the supremacy was again contested, but the Nawaub ultimately obtained it.

He died, and was succeeded by his daughter, then only six years old.

A Regency was appointed in which the Begum retained a place until the Princess's marriage, when her husband was acknowledged Nawaub.

The mode of government closely resembles that adopted among the Afghan states of Central Asia.

- 1857-58-59. The Sepoys held this territory for some period.

Thence, continuing our journey, we soon reach \**Bojepoor*, 10½; then the road becomes very bail, jungly, stony, and interspersed with numerous ascents and descents; pass *Dablee*, 2½; cross 4 *nullahs* to *Dharai*, 2½; then cross by ford and stony bridge the *Ghar* river, after which the road becomes good, but occasionally some rough and steep parts are passed, and at the close of 3½ miles we reach the town of

### ‡ KILCHEEPOOR.

Territory, Bhopal. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Sehore. Bazaar.

Thence along a good cart-road, across an open, cultivated, and undulating country, pass \**Damunee*, 2½; \**Koorchunee*, 2½; \**Kuraree*, 4½; \**Gorukpoora*, 1½; \**Rampoora*, 1½; \**Chateekaira*, 2½; \**Muraree*, 2; then cross by a bad, rocky, and indifferently ghat the *Newuj* (Newaz, Jamneer) river, which rises N. of the Vin-dhya, a range in lat. 22° 53', long. 76° 28', flows 190 miles, falls into the *Kali* (Kalee) *Sindh* on the right, in lat. 25° 7', long. 76° 20', and is here 200 yds. wide, with steep banks, 1½ foot depth of stream in the dry season; thence proceed through an open and partially-cultivated district, to \**Bhopalpoor*, standing on the site of an old cantonment. Here provisions are so scarce that, if numerous travellers or troops are passing this place, such must be ordered beforehand; pass along through an open country, with hills in the distance on the left; cross a very difficult *nullah*, the approach to which is extremely muddy in the rains, also over 4 others, thence through long grass and thin bush jungle to *Kurnuas*, 4; *Bheelwarra*, 3; *Pulaytee*, 1½; ‡*Bysana*, 2½, with its market on Sundays; then cross the *Dooda* river, 2½, here 40 yds. wide, 2 feet deep, with rocky, sandy bed; also the \**Sookar*, 3, here 100 yds. wide, with rocky bed, and containing pools of water in the hot season; pass \**Peeplee*, 2½; \**Moondee*, 1½; \**Mudouree*; \**Damdore*, 1½; and we soon enter

### THE NURSINGURH STATE,

Forming part of the Omutwarra district, which lies in lat. 23° 28' and 24° 9'; long., 76° 19' and 77° 11'; is 60 miles long, N. to S., and 55 broad. It

contains the towns of Rajgurn (the residence of the Rawul), Nursingurn (Nursingurn), the capital of the Dewan and Kujair. It is divided into two governments, "*Dumlee*," presided over by the Rawul "chief," tributary to Scindia, and the *Dewan* "minister," tributary to the Holkar family.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The name Omutwarra was given to it by the Omut Rajputs, who emigrated from Oodeypoor, under the brothers, Mohun Sing and Parseram, who each ruled over a separate portion of the territory, and subdued this district during the overthrow of the Mogul empire.

2½ miles farther brings us to the large town of

### § NURSINGURN.

Territory, Omutwarra District (of which it is the capital). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Sehore. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

DAWKS to Bhopal, 37 miles, N.W. by N. Fort, which was erected by the Dewan, Alchees Singh. The *Lake*, a beautiful expanse of water, is situated N. of the fortress, in a most picturesque locality, being almost entirely surrounded with hills.

This extensive place stands at the base of a well-fortified hill.

Thence proceed along an excellent cart-road, through an undulating, and in parts, well-cultivated country between hills; pass \**Moreea*, 3; \**Buretta*, 3; cross the loose, strong, sandy bed of the *W. Parbuttee* (Parbutty, or Parbutti) river, which is here 200 yds. wide, 1½ foot deep in the dry weather, when it is fordable, but crossed by a boat in the monsoon. It is thus designated from Parbat, the consort of the deity, Shiva or Mahadeva, and rises N. of the Vindhya range, about 20 miles S. of Ashta, in lat. 22° 45', long. 76° 33', flows N.E. for 80 miles; thence N.W., and falls into the Chumbul on the right, in lat. 25° 50', long. 76° 40', after a course of 220 miles, during which it is joined by several mountain streams, and is quite unfordable in the monsoons. It is crossed by the route from Kotah to Sangor, in lat. 24° 28', and long. 77° 7', and also by that from Kotah to Kalpee at Khaliganpur, in lat. 25° 7', long. 76° 42', where it is fordable, thence continuing our journey, we pass the \**Hill Fort of Meengulgarh*, 1½, with a small village at its base, and 1½ mile beyond, cross the \**Parna* river, here 70 yds. wide, with sandy bottom, and steep banks; and 4 miles beyond, we re-cross it, where it is only 20 yds. wide, and containing pools of water in the hot season; the banks are steep, broken, and raviny, and both streams are very difficult for carts to traverse. Then cross two nullahs, and we soon arrive at \**Koolukairee*, ½, with its banian shops, bazaar, market on Mondays, and nullah full of excellent water; pass *Danora*, 2½; cross five nullahs, some of which are miry for a considerable period after the rains; *Ramgura*, 6; *Imlea*, 2½; cross the river *Ban*, here 40 yds. wide, with steep, raviny

banks, and loose, stony, gravelly bed, and passing through a hilly, jungly, but partially-cultivated country, and 1 mile beyond, we enter

### THE BAIRSEAH DISTRICT,

Which is bounded on the N.N.E. and E. by the Scindia territory, S. by Bhopal, W. by Omutwarra. It is situated in lat. 23° 26' and 23° 52', and lon. 77° 10' to 77° 40', has an area of 456 square miles.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It was formerly overrun by the Pindarries, whom the British expelled, under the governorship of the Marquis of Hastings.

1819. It was restored to the Dhar State, but was by treaty held by the British for five years, to repay that government the loan which had been advanced to the Rajah of Dhar.

1821. It was ceded to the British for the annual payment of £10,000.

The Rajah afterwards cancelled that agreement, but the Board of Control refused to sanction such, consequently it remains British territory on the above mentioned conditions.

And we soon enter the town of

### § BAIRSEA.

Territory, the British District of Bairseah. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Sehore. Encamping ground. Bazaar. We then cross five nullahs to \**Munkia*, 8; cross a miry \**nullah* to \**Koothoor*, 2½; pass \**Damkaira*, 1½; \**Saleea*, 2½; and we then enter

THE GWALIOR TERRITORY (Route 8); pass on to \**Kamkaira*, 4, situated amidst hills on the right; \**Belowree*, 4; \**Bemkaira*, 1; \**Gowaree*, 1½; \**Bagree*, 2; then cross by a good ford the *Betwa* river, 2½ (Betwah, Betvaull, or Vetravanti), which rises about 1½ mile S. of the Bhopal tank, flows S. E. for 20 miles, parallel to the route from Bhopal to Hosingabad, via Sultapoor; thence N.E. for 35 miles, traverses the N. frontier of Gwalior, near Bhilsa, flows 115 miles, when it enters Bundelcund, and flows on N.E. for 190 miles, to 25° 57', long. 80° 17', when it falls into the *Jumna*, at Humeerpoor, where it is ½ mile wide, unfordable, with a rapid current from 7 to 9 miles per hour, and not navigable in any part. After a course of 360 miles, during which it receives the *Dhusan*, *Jumti* and *Beena* rivers, and is crossed by the routes from Neemuch to Sangor; Banda to Calpee, a short distance below its junction with the *Bhys* (Bhais, Beos) river, which rises close to the Bhopal tank, flows N.E. for 45 miles, falls into the *Betwa* on the left, near Bhilsa. Thence proceed along an open and well-cultivated district, with small hills in the distance on the right and left, and we soon enter

### THE PEGUNNAH OF BHILSA.

Which contains 80,000 inhabitants, yields an annual revenue of £32,500, and produces the *finest* tobacco in India, the highly-cultivated state of the three acres on which it is grown is mainly attributed to the supervision of the Chief.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—**

**1230.** It was captured from the Hindus by the Delhi King, Samsuddin Altamash, but soon retaken by them.

**1293.** One of the Generals of the Delhi King (Jelaluddin Feroze) recaptured it; but the Hindus soon wrested it from him.

**16th century.** Humayun re-took it. The Afghan, Shir Shah, captured it from that prince.

**1570.** Akbar finally annexed it to his empire.

**1859.** Scindia now holds it.

And at the end of 1½ miles, we enter the town of

### § BHILSA (Bilisa, Bhilsah, Bilsah).

**Territory, Gwalior (Scindia).** Civil Authority, Resident at Gwalior. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Daks to Oojain, 134 S.; Gwalior, 190 miles S.

**Fort:** an enclosed, stone-walled, structure, with square towers and a ditch. It contains a fine, network, ornamented, cast brass gun, 19½ feet long, with a ten inch bore, embelted with large rings, held by beautifully-figured dolphins. It was manufactured by order of Jehangir. The streets are large, the suburb extensive, and this place stands on a trap rock, situated on the E. of the *Betwa* river, described above.

**Excursions to Sanchi Kanckhera, 4½ miles W.,** where there are some very curious gigantic antique monuments, situated on a detached mound, on the left bank of the *Betwa*, the principal of which is a thin layered, uncemented, coated mortar pyramidal, horizontal area (35 feet diameter), cupola hemisphere, standing on a base, 12 feet high, extending 7 feet all round the outside, with a circumference of 55½ feet and about 80 feet high. There are N.E. and W. gateways, ornamented on the sides and upper parts with elaborately-carved stone figures of elephants and men in various attitudes, each 40 feet high, but the S. one is quite plain, opposite to each of which stands a colossal statue of Buddha, and having at a short distance a similar one, 246 feet in circumference. The whole of these buildings, which are supposed to contain some Buddhist relics, are *chamberless*, and built of solid brick-work, and all are decorated with *Pali* inscriptions, enumerating the *donations* of the various benefactors who contributed to defray the cost of their erection.

Thence cross the *Neewan* and *Sieu* rivers, both fordable by good *ghats*, and three *nullahs*, to \* *Kuree*, 10½, situated close to a country with hills in the distance; then cross 8 *nullahs*, and at the end of 12½ miles, we reach the town of

### § GARISFOOR (Garaspoor).

**Territory, Gwalior.** Civil Authority, Gwalior. Bazaar. Encamping Ground.

**DAWS** to Hoshungabad, 88 miles.

**Fort,** a small masonry structure, situated on the S.E. **Tank,** a large beautiful structure, on the E.

**Excursions** to the five sandstone hills, on which stand the ruins of some superb, elaborately-sculptured, antique edifices.

This place is situated on a low hilly ridge, on the right of the road, which passes through it; then cross 9 \* *nullahs*; pass \* *Bagrode*, 9½; the \* *Rabuna* river, 5, here 50 yds. wide, 2 feet deep of water in the dry season, with steep banks, and rocky sandy bed; then pass over 10 \* *nullahs*, also the *Beena* river, here 170 yds. wide, with a rocky ghat, to the right bank on which stands (1 mile right of the road) the large town of

### § RATGURH, 8½ miles.

**Bazaar.** Fort, situated on a hill, and commanding the place.

This place is situated in a district densely covered with trees, and close to a fertile valley; thence cross 7 *nullahs*, and proceed along a good cart-road, but interspersed with loose stones, and we soon enter

### THE SAUGOR (Sagur, "sea" or "lake"),

AND

### NERBUDDA TERRITORY (Route 66),

And soon after reach § *Gumatre*, 9; thence along an excellent road, cross by a good ford the *Dusan* (Dhasan, Desan, Dussaum, Dausan, Deesann) river which rises in Bhopal, N. of Seermow, in lat. 23° 28', long. 78° 30', at an altitude of 2,000 feet, flows N, for 12 miles, enters the Saugor and Nerbudda district, thence N.E. for 60 miles, to the S. of Bundelcund, through which it flows for 150 miles, and falls into the *Betwa* on the right, in lat. 25° 48', long. 79° 39', after a course of 220 miles, during which it receives several mountain torrents and small rivers, is crossed from Banda to Gwalior, in lat. 25° 34', long. 79° 28', abounds in delicious fish, and is unnavigable; pass on to § *Shora*, 1; cross 3 *nullahs* to § *Bapyle*, 4½; and 9½ miles brings us to the cantonment of the town of

### † § SAUGOR (Sagur, "sea" or "lake").

**Territory, British.** District, Saugor and Nerbudda. Civil Authority, Resident Commissioner. Civil Station. Military Authority, Officer in command. Encamping Ground. Bazaar. Post Office. Cantonment, 1½ mile N. to S. Ordnance Depot. Population, 50,000, chiefly composed of Europeans and Mah-rattas.

**Cemetery.**—European, situated near the cantonments.

**Church.**—A middling sized convenient structure, with a Resident Chaplain, who officiates on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

**Climate.**—Insalubrious.

**Temperature.**—The thermometer in the shade averages 50° in the cold season, and 98° in the hot.

**Fall of rain.**—34 to 46 inches is about the average.

**DAWS** to Jubbulpore, 90 miles N.W.; Nagpore, 185, N.; Allahabad, 223, S.; Agra, 233, S.; Calcutta,

ets Allahabad, 808, W.; Mhow, 215, N.E.; Bombay, 500, N.E.

*The Lake*, a beautiful expanse of water, is 1 mile long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  broad, situated in a lovely spot, amidst exquisite scenery, with its waters and banks abounding with plenty of fish and wild fowl, which afford excellent sport to the angler and sportsman.

*The Mint* is a very handsome edifice, situated about 1 mile E. of the lake, at which formerly a considerable quantity of silver was coined, until the mint at Calcutta was erected.

*Fort* is a large structure, used as an Ordnance depot, generally well garrisoned, and having an excellent parade ground in front of the cantonments.

*Bridge*.—The handsome iron suspension one, constructed the Tendukheri metal, across the Bessi (Bes) river, has a span of 200 feet, and was erected by native artisans, at a cost of £5,300.

*Manufactures* of paper and gold (*Rose*) chains.

This large town, the capital of the district, stands on the W., N., and N.E. side of the beautiful lake from whence it derives its name, but on a swampy site.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857-58-59. In October, 1857, the resident Europeans were besieged for six months by the Sepoys; Sir H. Rose relieved them, and in February, 1858, General Whitlock occupied it.

## ROUTE 241.

Proceed N.E. by E.

NUSSEERABAD TO AGRA, VIA HINDOON.

DISTANCE 220 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

| ROUTES.                         | Distances of Stages. |      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                 | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Nusseerabad to Kanpoora.....    | 9                    | 7    |
| Lamba .....                     | 10                   | 0    |
| Bambola .....                   | 8                    | 4    |
| Fuchewur .....                  | 11                   | 4    |
| Nimeera .....                   | 12                   | 3    |
| Jurane, near Madoorajpoor ..... | 10                   | 0    |
| Keetpoora .....                 | 9                    | 0    |
| Gurnewasse .....                | 13                   | 4    |
| Dowlutpoor .....                | 9                    | 4    |
| Behareepoor .....               | 10                   | 0    |
| Bamunwas .....                  | 14                   | 4    |
| Shelur .....                    | 10                   | 4    |
| Kemla .....                     | 10                   | 0    |
| Hindoon .....                   | 11                   | 4    |
| Agra, via Route 235 .....       | 70                   | 7    |
|                                 | 220                  | 5    |

Leave *Nusseerabad* (Route 212); we proceed along a good road, through a cultivated country; pass *\*Dulwarra*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; here the water is so excellent that the European inhabitants of Nusseerabad cantonment send for it; pass *\*Dulwarree*, 3; *Ghadree*, 2; thence the road, which is thickly covered with large

loose stones, leads along the base of some hills; cross 2 *nullahs* to *\*Kanpoora*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; thence the country becomes uncultivated; pass *\*Dadea*, 8; cross a *nullah*, and we then enter

THE JEYPOOR DISTRICT (Route 235), and soon reach *\*Lamba*, 2, with its small bazaar; Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana at Ajmeer; proceed to *\*Dam*, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a *nullah*, which soon dries up after the monsoon; *\*Bambola*, 2, with its bazaar; thence the country is flat and partially cultivated; pass *\*Nagpur*, 5; *\*Kamaroo*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and 4 miles beyond brings us to the large town of

## § PUCHEWUR (Puchewur).

Territory, Jeypoor. Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana at Ajmeer. Bazaar.

Thence pass *\*Buseeroo*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Koralee*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the sandy bed of the *Mushee* river, 1; pass near to *\*Mindwa*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Nimeera*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , with its small bazaar; *\*Mudunpoora*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross a *nullah* to *\*Mandee*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Jurane*, 4, near *Madharajpoora* (Madoorajpoor), and here the traveller and troops should lay in a stock of provisions for 9 miles; pass on to *\*Bankrola*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Gopalpoora*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Dabich*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; then cross the dry, sandy bed of the *\*Bandee* river to *\*Keetpoora*; pass *\*Jaitpoora*; and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the large town of

## § CHAKSOO.

Encamping ground. Bazaar.

Thence pass on to *\*Ragooopoora*, 8; cross the sandy bed of the *\*Doond* river, 1, to *\*Gurnewasse*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; bazaar; then cross a *nullah* to *\*Mooneekie Tikoroa*, 5; *\*Tilukpoora*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the broad, heavy bed of the *\*Moree* river; then along a very heavy road to *\*Dowlutpoor*, 3; thence along a heavy country, hilly on the left, but open on the right; pass *\*Toonoa*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Charose*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Behareepoor*, 3; fuel can be obtained from Lasont, 3 miles distant; thence along a bad, sandy road, with hills on the left, and an open waste on the right; pass *\*Newalee* (Loalee), 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross the *Kureelee* river, 4, and a *nullah*; and at the end of 4 miles we enter the town of

## § BAMUNWAS.

Encamping ground. Bazaar. Fuel scarce. Branch road to Neemuch. Pass on near to *\*Bandee*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *\*Sura*, 1; *\*Hooda*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  mile beyond brings us to the town of

## § SHEHUR.

Encamping ground. Bazaar. Fuel scarce. Fort, situated on a hill, commands the whole place. Thence along a flat and slightly-cultivated district, with hills on the left; pass *\*Sope*, 4; *\*Hikik Sero*, 2; *\*Kenda* (Kemla), 4, with its small bazaar; *\*Mahabeer*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , standing on the left bank of the *\*Gumber* (Gumbher) river, the dry, heavy, sandy bed of which is crossed here with a steep descent into it, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to *\*Hin-gode*; pass *\*Ernea*, 2; *\*Jehanabad*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and 3 miles beyond we enter the town of

§ HINDOON (Route 235), and thence proceed, via that Route, to

§ AGRA, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 235).

## ROUTE 242.

Proceed N. W. by N.

The Route that lies to the E. is not only 12 miles longer but not so practicable.

NUSSEERABAD TO BIKANERE, VIA

NAGOOR.

DISTANCE 162 MILES.

| ROUTES.                      | Distances of Stages. |      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                              | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Nusseerabad to Doomeera..... | 11                   | 0    |
| Goolindgurh.....             | 15                   | 0    |
| That.....                    | 15                   | 0    |
| Moorla.....                  | 10                   | 0    |
| Bahun.....                   | 6                    | 0    |
| Neemree.....                 | 14                   | 0    |
| Moondwa.....                 | 12                   | 0    |
| Nagoor.....                  | 11                   | 0    |
| Ulaee.....                   | 14                   | 0    |
| Bhugoo.....                  | 8                    | 0    |
| Beekasur.....                | 12                   | 0    |
| Raseesur.....                | 14                   | 0    |
| Oodeeramsur.....             | 14                   | 0    |
| Bikaner.....                 | 6                    | 0    |
|                              | 162                  | 0    |

Leaving *Nusseerabad* (Route 212), we proceed along a good road; pass over four *nullahs* to \**Doomera*, 11; then cross the *Soorsteer* river, and two *nullahs*, to § *Goolindgurh*, 15, with its large bazaar; cross the \**Loonee* (Looni) river, also a *nullah*. We then enter the

**MEWAR TERRITORY** (Route 6); thence proceed along a very sandy road, across a bleak, barren district, to \**That*, 15; then the country becomes open and partially cultivated; pass \**Moorla*, 10, and 6 miles beyond brings us to the town of

§ **RAHUN.**

**Territory, Mewar.** Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Tanks and wells. Thence along a good road, through a very thick, scanty, bush, jungly plain; pass \**Rajond*, 7; \**Bootalae*, 3; \**Neemree*, 4; after which the road becomes heavy and sandy; pass \**Palree*, 5; \**Moondwa*, 7. The way now leads through dense jungle, across an open plain, and at the close of 11 miles we enter the town of

§ **NAGOOR.**

District, Nagoor. Bazaar. Cattle (kine) well-broken in for draught, and of excellent breed, for which this place is celebrated, can be purchased here at £9 (90 rs.) per pair.

DAWKS to Delhi (Delhee), 250 miles S.W.; Jodhpoor, 75 N.E.

Revenue of the district, £7,000; military force, 22,000. This place is the capital of the district. Thence pass across a jungly plain to \**Ulaee*, 14; \**Bhugoo*, 8; \**Beekasur*, 12; \**Raseesur*, 14; \**Oodeeramsur*, 14; we then enter

**The BEEKANEER (Bikaneer, Bikaner, Bhikaner, Bickaneer, Bickanere, Bikkaneir, Bhikanere, Beekaner, Beykaneer, Bicanere) STATE,**

Which is bounded on the N. by Butteeanah; E. by Hurriana and Shekawuttee; S.E. by Shekawuttee; S. by Joudpore; W. by Jessulmere and Bhowulpore; lies in lat. 27° 30' to 29° 55', long. 72° 30' and 76° 40', is 160 miles long from N. to S., has an area of 17,676 square miles, population of 539,250, chiefly Jats (Jauts), Rajputs (Rajpoots), of the Rahtore tribe, descended from Bika, or Beeka, the founder of this state, Brahmans of the Sarsote (Sarasvati) tribe, Jains, and Charus. The chief dialect is Hindce. Annual revenue, £65,000, and military force 5,000 men. The country is generally level, interspersed with undulating sand-hills, in no part higher than 500 feet, and presents a most dreary aspect; but in the immediate vicinity of the capital there is an excellent pasturage tract, called *Johur Jongul*, celebrated for its breed of cattle and horses. It is only partly watered (as hundreds of miles may be traversed without encountering a stream an inch deep) by the Katuri, Gugur, and Ghari rivers, which merely flow through some portions of it, so that water is not only brackish, but even scarce. Its productions are wool, millet, bajra, water melon, wild grapes, wild ber, kurrja, &c. Its imports comprise wheat, barley, pulse, English guns, pistols, watches, French musical boxes, the wares of China, ivory toys from Herat, American glass, ornaments, and vessels, fine silk and cotton fabrics, gold thread, slab copper, opium, sugar, &c. The chief manufactures are leather, sugar refining, goldsmith's work, iron, brass, copper, stone masonry, currying, weaving, carpentry, dyeing; draught bullock-carts (*hackeries*), made at Chandasir, and sell for £10 each, blankets, which fetch from 6s. to £3 per pair, shawls, scarfs, turbans, &c. The entire district abounds with jackals, hyenas, lions, nilgaus (elks), deer, wild ducks, grey partridges (but at some seasons very scarce), wild asses, the *desert rat*, which sits on its hind legs like a kangaroo, and has a tail like a squirrel, foxes with black legs and belly, and brown back, camels of excellent breed, which generally sell for £8 each, and have even realised £80, horses, kine, sheep, the fleeces of which produce most excellent wool, and goats.

**Commerce.**—A most extensive transit trade passes throughout its whole length and breadth; but owing to the depredations of the *Rahis*, a marauding tribe, who infest this state with impunity, it is gradually diminishing, and the caravans that formerly passed, *via* Bikaner, *en route* to Mooltan, Bhowulpore, and Shikarpore, seldom venture this way. *Suttee*, which was formerly carried on to an alarming extent, has been abolished since 1825. The principal towns are Beekaneer, Choeroo, Rajgurh, and Reni.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1459. This state was founded by a Rajpoot adventurer.

1739. George Thomas, the bold Irish adventurer, held it, and obtained £20,000 from the Rajah, as reparation for wrongs sustained.
1818. The Rajah entered into a treaty with the British Government.
1825. The Rajah's second son, a most excellent and accomplished prince, was burned with the Rajah's widow, *Deep-see*, a princess of Oodeypoor, only 16 years of age, at the last suttee of the Bika family.
1851. The Maharajah, Ruttun Singh, died, and was succeeded by his son and heir (Sirdar Singh), the present ruler.
- 1857-58-59, who during the rebellion treated the British with kindness, courtesy, and respect.

## ROUTE 243.

Proceed S.S.W.

NUSSEERABAD TO HURSOLE, VIA OODEE-  
POOR, KHERWARA, AND TEENTOOER.

DISTANCE 280½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                                               | Distances<br>of<br>Stages. |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------|
|                                                       | Miles.                     | Fur. |
| Nusseerabad to Mairia (Mairta), via<br>Route 212..... | 143                        | 2    |
| Kaya .....                                            | 11                         | 2½   |
| Jawur .....                                           | 10                         | 2½   |
| Padoona .....                                         | 6                          | 3½   |
| Pursad .....                                          | 7                          | 4½   |
| Soam River .....                                      | 12                         | 2½   |
| Kherwara .....                                        | 8                          | 0½   |
| Beechoowara .....                                     | 16                         | 2½   |
| Hursolo .....                                         | 53                         | 5    |
|                                                       | 280                        | 3½   |

Leave *Nusseerabad* (Route 212); and we proceed, via Route 212, to *Mairta*, 143½ (Route 212); thence along a rugged, undulating road, practicable for carts; and 12½ miles beyond we enter the West or *Hutteepole* Gate of the large town of

§ OODEEPOOR (Route 213); thence along a very rough, stony, hard, rocky road, extremely difficult for carts; pass \**Chaveena*, 2; *Jogee Talao*, 3½, where there is a beautiful, vast sheet of water, which irrigates the neighbouring country; ½ *Kaya*, 5½, encamping ground E. under some large trees, near a *nullah*; thence along a jungly, stony, uneven, difficult line of marked road, which has only been occasionally traversed by carts; cross a *nullah*, along whose course the road leads to \**Andheeree*, 5½; \**Bourree*, 1; also another village of the same name, 2½; we then arrive at a point in the high road, 1½, a mile beyond which stands the town of

### § JAWUR.

Territory, Meywar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Kherwara. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Tank, a fine, handsome, large structure. Temple, extremely beautiful. The ruins of several superb edifices.

This once large and populous place is now almost ruined, and the magnificent ruins are crumbling

Thence pass \**Teedee* (Burra), 2½; \**Teedee* (Chota), 1½; \**Padoona*, 2½; encamping ground, and containing 100 huts, dispersed over a distance of nearly 3 miles; then along a very rough, steep, loose, stony road to \**Burrageam*, 4½; ascend a *Ghat*; pass a well, and a mile farther brings us to §*Pursad*, 3½, governed by a Thakoor, situated in a valley surrounded by lofty, barren hills; encamping ground near a *nullah*, ¼ mile N.W.; thence along a good road, which requires a little clearing, pass \**Purree*, 1; \**Peeplee*, 3½, a hamlet with its huts scattered over 3½ miles; \**Thao* 4½; \**Rutwannah*, 1, standing on the *Koal* river (Koel, Koyla, Kiyul), which rises in Chota Nagpoor, in lat. 23° 8', long. 83° 58', flows N., passes the Sirgooja and British districts of Palamow and Behar, falls into the Son (Soam) river on the right, in lat. 24° 31', long. 83° 54', after a course of 140 miles. On its banks at Singra extensive coal mines have been discovered.

The approaches to it are very narrow. Thence we pass on to good encamping ground, and ¼ mile brings us to the \**Kaydar*, where water only is obtained from the *Soam* river (Sone, Soane, Sona, "crimson"), which rises in the table land of *Omerkuntur*, at an elevation of 3,000 feet, about 4 miles E. of the *Nerbudda*'s source, in lat. 22° 41', long. 82° 7', flows N. for 30 miles through the Saugor and Nerbudda territory. Thence N.W. for 60 miles, separates that state from Rewa, then receives the *Johila*, flows N. for 40 miles, then is joined by the *Mahanandee*, which falls into it at lat. 24° 5', long. 81° 6', flows N.E., thence S.E. along the base of the Kymose hills, traverses the Mirzapoor district, and is joined by the *Goput* at *Burdhee*, *Rehund*, and the *Kunher*; thence leaves that territory, separates it on the S.E. from *Shahabad*, flows on and divides it from *Behar* and *Patna*, during which course it is joined by the *Kiyul* (Koel, Koyl, Koal), near the celebrated *Bohtas* fort below, and falls into the *Ganges* on the S. side, 10 miles from *Dinapore*, in lat. 25° 37', and long. 84° 55', after an entire course of 465 miles. It is not navigable higher up than *Dandnagar*, 60 miles from its confluence with the *Ganges*; thence along a hard, stony road; cross the *Soam* river, 4, in which there is but little water, and whose banks are steep; pass \**Morwarra*, 1½; \**Tobawarra*, ½; water obtainable from pools in the bed of a *nullah*; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

### § KHERWARA.

Civil Authority, Resident Political Agent. Civil Station. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station, the head-quarters of the Meywar Bheel Corps. Bazaar. Cantonments. Encamping ground N. E. of the Cantonments. Fort, an old structure.

This place stands on the banks of the *Soam* river, in the vicinity of a hilly, undulating country.

Thence proceed along a good, level, but in some parts stony road; pass *Oala*, 1½; cross two easy *nullahs*, ½, to *Bhowalee*, 1; then cross a loose, stony bed *nullah*, ½; pass along a road having hills on both sides to \**Siude*, 2½; thence it becomes circuitous to *Oagdurree*, ½; water obtainable from *Bokta*, situated ½ mile left of the road, which now becomes broad and undulating; pass \**Amhera*, 1½; *Raggar-*

*Barouties*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; water obtainable from the *Sondawarra Lake*, situated about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile distant from the village, at the base of a hilly range; pass \**Nowagum*; and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond stands the town of  
 § *BEECHOOWARA* (Route 225A); and thence proceed, via Route 225A, to § *Hurslee*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 235A).

## ROUTE 244.

Proceed N.E. by N.

NUSSEERABAD TO DELHI (DELHEE).

DISTANCE, 241 $\frac{1}{2}$  MILES.

| ROUTES.                                | Distances of Stages. |                 |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
|                                        | Miles.               | Fur.            |
| Nusseerabad to Kanpoora, via Route 241 | 9                    | 7               |
| Choonasala                             | 10                   | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rehiana                                | 11                   | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Doodoo                                 | 10                   | 0               |
| Akoda                                  | 9                    | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Jobnair                                | 12                   | 6               |
| Danakaewass                            | 12                   | 7               |
| Kala Dera                              | 12                   | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Samote                                 | 10                   | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Munohurpoor                            | 13                   | 1               |
| Babra                                  | 10                   | 0               |
| Fragpoor                               | 9                    | 5               |
| Kote                                   | 10                   | 4               |
| Goofurbas                              | 8                    | 0               |
| Byrode                                 | 12                   | 0               |
| Shajehanpoor                           | 10                   | 0               |
| Barawas                                | 12                   | 0               |
| Janat                                  | 10                   | 0               |
| Paradee                                | 8                    | 0               |
| Hursoo ka Gurree                       | 13                   | 0               |
| Sohut ka Serai                         | 13                   | 0               |
| Delhi (Delhee) Cantonment              | 14                   | 4               |
|                                        | 241                  | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Leave *Nusseerabad* (Route 212); we proceed, via Route 241, to § *Kanpoora*,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  (Route 241); thence pass along a good road to \**Nundala*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; and we soon enter

THE JOODPOOR TERRITORY (Route 8); pass on to \**Khada*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Choonasala*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground S.W.; travellers' bungalow; bazaar; and we then enter

THE JEYPOOR TERRITORY (Route 235); proceed on to \**Atmass*,  $2$ ; \**Khundash*,  $2$ ; \**Rehiana*,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground S.W.; thence to \**Hurslee*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Bhappoora*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile brings us to the large town of

## § DOODOO (Doodhoo),

Territory, Jeypoor. Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, at Ajmeer. Encamping ground, W. Bazaar. Houses, 775.

DAWS to Ajmeer, 42 miles W.; Agra, 186, E.

*Fortifications*.—It is surmounted by a mud wall, with a *Yaussee* braie, and a kunkur soil ditch 20 feet wide at the top, 18 at the bottom, with a scarp of 16 feet, counterscarp of 12 feet, a parapet 4 feet, interior slope 3 feet base, rampart 14 feet, exterior slope 10 feet, interior  $\frac{1}{2}$  feet, *pleine terre* parapet of

4 feet high, with a 3 feet thick based crest; the whole having a circuit of one mile, is entered by mud-covered outwork gates on the E. and W., with tanks of *brackish* water close to them.

*Citadel*, a neat, masonry, lime-plastered structure, 40 yds. square, with a renee, rampart, and parapet, stands in the centre.

Thence proceed to § *Savurda*,  $6$ ; an excellent halting-place, with a large tank opposite it; pass \**Kusnar*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross 2 nullahs to \**Akoda*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground, W.; water brackish, but good near the village; \**Kherree*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Rajree*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; cross 3 low sand-hill ridges to \**Basingpoora*,  $3$ ; and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles brings us to the town of

## § JOBNAIR (Jobneer).

Encamping ground. Bazaar. Houses, 720.

*Fort*.—Here are two in ruins, and one in excellent repair.

*Position*.—It is situated at the foot of a steep hill, the ascent to which is difficult.

Thence the road becomes heavy, if rain has fallen; pass through a cultivated country, to § *Sorewarra*,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Danakaewass*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Kurrunsir*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; here forage is plentiful; thence the road is very badly marked out and heavy; pass \**Sankawas*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Moonepoora*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Ganohee*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; § *Kala Dera*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; encamping ground, S.; \**Nursingpoora*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Thatra*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond stands the town of

## § CHOONOO.

It belongs to the Raja of Jeypoor's brother (Raja Luximon Singh). Encamping ground. Bazaar. Houses, 4,700. Shops, 400.

Thence pass along a partially-cultivated country; cross the *Kagulgao Ghat*, and at the end of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles we arrive at the large town of

## § SAMOTE (Samot):

Encamping ground. Bazaar. Forage plentiful.

DAWS to Mhow, 364 miles, N.E.

*Fort*.—Here no less than three excellent structures, well-mounted with 10 brass guns and 2 mortars, stand on the heights which command the town.

*Palaces*.—The commodious and palatial residence of the Dewan, "minister," stands on an eminence commanding extensive views. Here he receives and entertains, in princely magnificence, all European strangers, whether civil and military servants of the Indian Government or travellers, and by his urbanity, politeness, and hospitality has gained the esteem of all classes of Europeans who pass this way.

Thence proceed along a very bad, intricate road, descend the steep, difficult (especially for carts), long and narrow pass of the *Surunuttee Ghat*; cross the *Bownee* (Rowance) *Gunga* river, a small stream falling into the *Banguna* river, fordable at all times except immediately after a heavy fall of rain; also pass over the bed of a large nullah, and at the close of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles we enter the town of

### § MUNOHURPOOR.

Encamping ground, S., near a large *nuliah*. Bazaar. Forage is scarce at times. Houses, 950. Wells, numerous, and full of excellent water.

DAWKS to Mhow, 375 miles N.E.

Thence along a heavy, sandy road, cross the dry bed of the *Sabree* river, the sand in which drifts and whirls about in clouds when the gentlest *sephir* blows; pass between hilly ridges, and at the close of 6½ miles we enter the large town of

### § SHAHPOORA.

DAWKS to Mhow, 382 miles N.E.

*Fortifications.*—It is surrounded by a well-built wall.

Thence proceed to § *Bubra*, 6½, standing on the *Sabree* river; encamping ground *bad*, in the drifted, sandy bed of that stream. Forage, plentiful; cross 2 *nuliahs*, and proceed to § *Pragpoor*, 10; bazaar; wells full of excellent water; pass *Poorlee* (Poollee), 6½, and we then enter

### THE ALWUR (Machery) TERRITORY,

Which is bounded on the N. by Goorgaum and Kot Quasin; E. by Goorgaum and Bhurtpoor; S. by Jeypore and Jhujhur; lies in lat. 27° 4' and 28° 13', long. 76° 7' and 77° 14'. Is 80 miles long, N. to S., and 65 broad; has an area of 3,573 square miles. Population of 280,000, the greater portion of whom are *Mewattis*, a most brutal and savage race of marauders. Revenue of £180,000. Military force of 7,000 strong, chiefly composed of the *natives* of Oude; and artillery, consisting of 310 cannon and 500 camel swivels. The general appearance of the country is rugged, interspersed with high and low elevations, the greatest altitude being 2,000 feet (the fort of Alwur). The geological formation is *granitoid*. It is watered by the *Saubie nuliah*, *Dadur Nuddee*, *Mahnusk* (Mahnashy), *Laswarree* or *Roopareit*. It abounds with tigers, wild swine, and antelopes. Its chief towns are Alwan (the capital and residence of the Raja), Macherry, Tijarra, and Byrod. The principal roads are, viz. 1. From Delhi to Nusseerabad, *via* Rewari, Alwur, and Rajgurh; 2. Delhi to Nusseerabad, *via* Ferozepoor and Ramghur; 3. Muttra to Alwur.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1265. This district appears to have been well wooded and populous, as when the Turkish king of Delhi took possession of it he cleared it of timber for 100 miles, and decimated 100,000 *Mewattis*.
1429. Mobarik Shah conquered it.
1720. The Rajah of Jeypoor wrested it from the Delhi empire.
1774. Pertaub Singh was made Rao Rajah when he had taken this district from the Rajah of Bhurtpoor.
- 18th century. The Marathas overrun it, and bestowed a portion of it on the *adventurers*, George Thomas.

1803. Near the village of Laswari, on the banks of the Dadur Nuddee, Lord Lake, in November, defeated and overthrew the Maratha force under the French general, Dundernau, of whom he made 10,000 prisoners, captured their guns, baggage, ammunition, treasure, and 44 stand of colours.

Tijarra and other districts were given to the Rao Raja by the British government, for his valuable aid.

The Mewattis, during the campaign with Holkar, continually harassed and plundered the British troops.

1805. An increase of territory was bestowed upon the Raja, by the British.
1809. The Raja diverted the course of the Mahnas Ny from the Bhurtpoor territory, but which he was obliged to alter through the intervention of the British.
1812. The Raja seized upon two forts belonging to the Jeypoor territory, but which he evacuated and restored, upon the appearance of a British force before his capital.
1826. Lord Combermere, at the head of a large army, marched into his territory, and demanded the assassins who attempted the life of the Nawab of Ferozepoor (Ahmed Buksh Khan) to be given up to him, with which request the Raja reluctantly complied.
1831. He intrigued to dethrone the Nawab of Jeypoor, and when called upon to make reparation he refused, but the British compelled him to pay a heavy fine.
1852. He at length fell into the views of the Indian government, and administered the government of his state with *justice, wisdom, and moderation*.

Continuing our Route for 1½ mile we enter the town of

### § KOTE.

Territory, Alwur (Raja Futtah Sing). Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent at Delhi. Encamping ground, *bad*. Bazaar, and forage scarce. Houses, 1,350. Wells, 4, well supplied.

Thence proceed along a heavy road, which soon becomes good; pass between hills to *Goorjubar*, 10½; then along the heavy, sandy bed of a *nuliah*, 2, to the town of

### § BYRODE (Byrod), 6 miles.

Encamping ground. Bazaar. Position: It stands on the S. end of a hilly ridge.

Thence proceed along a rough, ravined road, winding to the N.E.; cross a *nuliah*, then over a good cart road, through a flat country, and we soon enter

THE GOORGAUM DISTRICT, and at the end of 10 miles arrive at the town of

### § SHAJEHANPOOR (Shahjuhanpoor).

Territory, Goorgaum. Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent at Delhi, the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces at Agra Bazaar,

DAWKS to Delhi, 80½ miles.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857. Held by the rebel Sepoys, whom the British dislodged.

Thence along a good road, pass a hilly range on the left, extending for about 3 miles along this route; soon after which we reach *\*Barawas*, 12; provisions obtainable from *Rewarree* (5 miles); about 1 mile N. stands the old cantonment of Rewarree.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1807. The force stationed here was much harassed by marauding Mewattia.

Thence along a good road, which soon becomes heavy, and at the end of 5 miles we reach the town of

### § REWARREE.

Bazaar. Forage, plentiful. Population, 26,938.

DAWKS to Delhi, 50 miles S.W.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857. Here Tooley Ram, the rebel, encamped, but left his guns and magazines on the approach of the British.

In December, Hodgson's horse cut the Gujars in pieces.

Thence proceed to *§ Jant*, 5; then along a heavy road, cross the *Sabee* river (dry in November), to *§ Putadee*, 8; *§ Hursoo-ka-Gurree* (Hursu-ke-Gurhee, Gurhee Hurseero), 13; bazaar; then cross 3 nullahs, the bed of one of which is very deep and unfordable for a considerable period after the monsoon; pass on to *Sohka-Serai*, 13, and we soon enter

## THE DISTRICT OF DELHI.

Situated within the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governorship of the North Western provinces. It is bounded on the N. by Pancepoot, E. by the *Jumna*, which divides it from Meerut and Boolundshuhur, S. by Bullubgurrh and Goorgaon, and W. by Rhotuck, Buhardoorghur, and Jhujar, lies in lat. 28° 24' and 28° 54', long. 76° 49' and 77° 29', has an area of 602 square miles, population of 306,550, chiefly Hindus and Mahometans. It yields a land revenue of £35,000 per annum. The general appearance of the country is rocky, barren, and impregnated with salt. Its greatest elevation is 800 feet above the sea. It is watered by the *Jumna*, Delhi canal, Hansont nullah, and Farrukhnagar Jil. Its productions are barley, wheat, and pulse.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1857. This district was in open rebellion, and entirely held by the Sepoys.

1858. This district was re-organised by Sir John Lawrence, Bart., thus:—

1st division: Delhi, Goorgaon, Paniput.

2nd division: Hissar, Rohtuck, Sirsa, and Jhughur.

The principal roads are, 1st, to Calcutta; 2nd, to Meerut; continuing our Route, at the end of 14½ miles we enter the cantonments of the *once* fine, large, and magnificent city of

## † § DELHI (Dilhi, Dili, Dehly, Dehlee, Dahli).

Territory, North Western Provinces. District, Delhi. Civil Authority, the Resident Governor General's Agent, and Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces at Agra. Military Authority, the Officer in Command. Military Station. Civil Station. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Post Office. Parade ground, Protestant Church, erected by Colonel Skinner, at a cost of £10,000, in which, prior to the rebellion in 1857, divine service was performed on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Fall of rain—the average, 10 inches. Newspaper, "The Delhi Gazette." Climate, arid but healthy. Courts of Justice. Palace of the British Resident, a fine edifice. Bank, Delhi, plundered of £150,000 in the rebellion of 1857. Observatory, founded by Jey Singh (the Rajah of Jeypoor), and contained, prior to the rebellion of 1857, *five colossal* instruments, and was then well worth inspection. The College was a handsome edifice.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1792. Founded.

1829. Richly endowed by Nawaub Itmall-ood-Dowlah, minister of the King of Oude, with £725 6s. The Indian government added £3,314 14s. Total revenue, £4,058.

1857. Prior to the rebellion it was attended by no less than 400 students of all castes.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances from the Bengal Presidency.

*The North Western Dāk Company.*—Dawks to Calcutta, via Allyghur, Bhowgong, Cawnpore, Futehpore, Allahabad, Benares, Sassorum, Shergotty, Mungulpore, and Burdwan. 155 stages and 894 miles. To Umballa, 18 stages; office, Delhi.

*Conveyances* the same as at Bombay.

*Railways in progress.*—Delhi to Agra, Lahore, Peshawur, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.

HOTELS, several; tariff, 5 rupees, (10s.) per diem, or £10 per month.

Boats on the river.

*Circumference*, 7 miles.

*The Fortifications.*—Prior to the rebellion in 1857, it was enclosed on three sides by a grey granite, bastioned, martello-towered wall, mounting 9 cannon, with an excavated ditch, raised glacis, and extensive curtains.

*The Gates*, previous to the siege of 1857, consisted of 11, viz., the Ajmere, Buddurnao, Cashmere (so celebrated for the *noble manner* in which Lieutenants Salkeld and Home sprung the mine attached to it in 1857), which had a casemated guard-room for the troops quartered there; and close to it stood that beautiful, chaste edifice, the Protestant church, Caubul, Delhi, Kaili, Lall, Lahore, Negumbod, Rajghat, and Turkoman.

*The Streets* were all extremely narrow, except the *Chandni* "white shining," *Chauk* "square, street, or market," which extends N. to S. from the palace to the Delhi gate; it is ¼ mile long, 50 yds. wide, with excellent shops on both sides, and kept remarkably clean, owing to a watercourse flowing in

a red, stony channel, through the centre. There is also another one extending E. to W. from the palace to the Lahore gate, down which also flows a water-course, but the beautiful effect of both these fine streets was in a great measure destroyed prior to the rebellion, by the houses that stood in the centre and across, so that the channels of the courses were scarcely discernible.

**ATTRACTIONS.**—The Royal Palace, which was considered, prior to 1857, by the Delhi courts of law, as an "independent territory," the Mughul monarch and heir apparent ~~then~~ being exempt from all criminal and legal process, and the sons and brothers of the former princes, from *civil* only, stands in the Chaudni Chauk. It was at one time, one of the *finest* Imperial residences in the known world, although not surpassing Windsor Castle. Before the memorable siege of this place, in 1857, it was enclosed on three sides by a red granite, flanked, turreted, cupola wall, 40 feet high, and a mile in circumference, was well and magnificently constructed, had two noble barbican gateways, and on the fourth side was protected by the offset of the *Jumna*, over which was a narrow bridge, which connected it with the old, antique, heavy, massive, rudely carved, moulded, and corniced *Selinghur Fort*, situated on the E. bank, and originally erected by an early Patan monarch. It (the Palace) was entered by a succession of noble, lofty, beautifully sculptured, red granite gateways. Near the centre of the great tower stood a fine Gothic arch, leading through a long vaulted aisle to a small, open, ornamented, octagonal court, beautifully embellished with richly-carved devices, of flowers, and inscriptions from the Koran, and thence to the private council chamber, "*Devani Khass*," which was a superb, white marble, four cupola-pillared, arched pavilion, exquisitely embellished and ornamented with carved, gilt, inlaid, arabesque flowers and inscriptions, in the Persian character, and having round the frieze the motto so frequently quoted by Moore in his *Lalla Rookh*, "*If there be an elysium on earth, it is this, it is this!*" but in which opinion the ex-king of Delhi *does not appear to have coincided*; the silver foliage which originally adorned the ceiling, has, like the glory of the Mughul emperor, long since departed, but into *whose coffers* the proceeds were deposited we know not. The condition of this magnificent hall was deplorable in the extreme, as crows, kites, and vultures held their consultations therein. The *ex-emperor of Delhi* rarely, if ever, visited this magnificent Privy chamber of his race, which was open on the side next the palace court, and on the other, leading to the garden, which, although then utterly neglected, was in former days most beautifully laid out in terraced walks, interspersed with the choicest exotics, amidst which played the cool and refreshing waters, from elegant and chastely sculptured white marble fountains, which were well supplied from a superb marble aqueduct. Within the palace was an octagonal, white marble pavilion, containing three spacious white marble, domed apartments, then in a lamentable, filthy, and mutilated state, in which stood a fountain, beautifully ornamented, both of the same material.

The *Private Royal Mosque*, "*Moti Masjid*," was a small, exquisitely carved, white marble edifice, but also left in a *shameful, dilapidated, filthy condition*.

The *Public Hall of Audience*, a "*Dewanee-um*," which contained the throne, *was besmeared, and almost covered with the excrescence of birds*, although a large superb marble pavilion, but kept in as dirty, neglected, and wretched a condition as the other parts of this most princely pile of buildings. It also contained a most diabolical machine for *crushing state prisoners to death*. Close at hand stood

The *Roshun-a-Dowlah Mosque*, from which the barbarous Persian usurper (Nadir Shah) witnessed, in 1739, the massacre of 30,000 Delhians, by his troops.

The *Chief Mosque*, "*Jumna Masjid*," erected by Shahjehan, in 6 years, at a cost of £100,000, stood on a red stone-paved platform, 450 feet square, from which it rose 30 feet above the level of the city, had a large gateway on each of its three sides, approached by flights of stone steps; in the centre stood a marble ablution reservoir, filled by machinery from fountains supplied by the well, near the mosque. It was also skirted on three sides by open octagonal pavilions and arcades. It occupied the W., was a superb, oblong edifice, 261 feet long, ascended by beautiful stone steps, having a large, white marble, slabbed front, with a ten-compartment cornice, 4 feet long, 2½ broad, exquisitely inlaid with black marble, *Muski* character, Koran inscriptions, and a white marble flag; paved interior, 3 feet long, and 1½ foot broad. The whole edifice was ornamented at each end with three white marble, black ribbed, minareted domes, 150 feet high; the summit was ascended by a red stone staircase of 130 steps, from whence a most extensive and imposing view of the city, river, ruins, and neighbouring country was obtained. It was repaired in 1851.

The *Large Well*, which was excavated in the solid rock, and repaired by the British, in 1809, stands close by, the water from which is raised by machinery.

The *Palaces of the Nobles* were nearly all destroyed by the Rohillas and Mahrattas.

The *Ali Murdan Khan Canal*, so designated after its projector, an able and rich Persian, who possessed considerable power here, during the reign of *Shah-Jehan*, from 1638 to 1656, draws its supply from the Feroz Shah Canal, at Kair (Rair, 70 miles), from which it flows to the city, over the top of a high, artificial mound, passes through a masonry aqueduct, continues along by the N.E. base of the rocky range W. of the city, passes through a solid, rocky channel, for 3 miles, where it is 25 feet broad, and of similar depth, but in one place it is 60 feet deep; it then enters the town by an open channel, flows along by a large aqueduct, traverses and diffuses streams throughout the whole of the palace, and falls into the *Jumna*, whose waters are not only unpleasant to the taste, but *unwholesome*, being strongly impregnated with *naeton*. The erection of this canal must have cost an immense sum of money, as well as great labour, but the supply of such a vast quantity of pure water is a most inestimable benefit to the city, and when, in former times, a watercourse flowed

through the principal streets, its value must have been most *invaluable*.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

The Nawaub of Oude's father (Safdar-Jang) is supposed to have derived an annual income of £250,000 from this source.

1752. He revolted, and the canal was allowed to go to ruin.

773. Ahmed Shah repaired it at a cost of £10,000. Soon after the supply was cut off.

1820. The inhabitants held a public festival to demonstrate their extreme *gratitude and joy* at again beholding the water return, through the repairs made by the British Indian Government, at an outlay of £110,000, which now yields a dividend of 15½ per cent., or £17,000 per annum.

1830. The Indian Government repaired the Doab canal, also constructed by Ali Murdan Khan, which had likewise been allowed to go to ruin.

*The Arsenal*, which stood on the bank of the *Junna* river, contained 120 guns of various calibre, and numerous stand of arms; and, at the time of the rebellion at Meerut full 500 stand were here stored up. *The Powder Magazine*, well supplied.

*The Suburbs* are not only extensive but *even beautiful*. Several of the localities have been designated, and not inappropriately so, by Europeans, *the Islington, Clerkenwell, &c.*, of Delhi.

*The Bridge of Boats* across the river *Junna*, over which no less than 65,000 bullock carts (hackeries), 100,000 mules, and 84,000 ponies pass annually.

*The Roads* are numerous, branching off in almost all directions, and leading through a complete maze of ruins of tombs, palaces, serais, and gardens, the most extensive and beautiful of which were the *Shahitnara* (Shahlamarat, "Kling's Edifice"), which, at the period of the rebellion of 1857 was in a *most ruined and desolate* state, is a mile in circumference, and cost £1,000,000. They were formerly most picturesquely, beautifully, and tastefully laid out, ornamented with red stone, octagonal pavilions, baths, grottoes, secluded groves, pleasure houses, the whole of which were rendered cool and refreshing by the *jets d'eau* which played from the richly-carved marble fountains, all arranged with the exquisite skill and taste for which that Emperor was so remarkable; but all that then (1857) remained of this splendid regal paradise was the lofty brick wall by which it was surrounded, and a few fine large stately trees, amidst which stood the rural retreat of the British Resident.

*The Citadel of Feroz Shah (kotla)*, a large, clumsy, rude-looking structure, stood to the S. of the city. It was formerly the fortress, and was washed by the *Junna*, but which now seldom or ever reaches as far, except when the inundation of the river is very great. Not far distant from the ramparts of the river face, stood a square, three-story, vaulted building, most probably used as a summer house, at the end of a court yard, from the terraced roof of which, having the ruins of a mosque adjacent, rose the single shaft red stone pillar, 37 feet high, with a girth of 10½ feet at the base, called *Lah*, or *Feroz*

*Shah's Staff*, so named on account of that Emperor having had it erected in that position in 1355. It is supposed to have been brought from the Sewalik mountains at Rajpur, on the bank of the *Junna*. On it were several inscriptions, the most *ancient* of the Sanscrit and Palis, and is supposed to have been inscribed by the Buddhist king, Asoka, surnamed *Pirgadassi*, 325 B.C., and insculcates the observances of that religion. The most modern is that of the twelfth century.

*The Old Patan Fort*, a circular, round-pierced, loop-holed towered structure, was surrounded by walls 60 feet high, with a gateway in the centre of each side.

*The Tomb of the Emperor Humayun* (1½ mile S.) stands in the centre of an arched platform, 200 feet square, each arch of which contains a tomb, which is reached by four large flights of steps. It is a noble square red stone, inlaid, large dome, Sarapenic architectural building, having in the interior a spacious circular apartment, resembling the Oxford Ratcliffe library, in the middle of which stands an elegant small white marble sarcophagus, wherein repose the *ashes* of Humayun, and in the smaller apartments are the *remains* of his family relatives and favorites. The view from the summit is superbly grand and magnificently imposing, as nothing but vast ruins are visible as far W. as the hilly range (8 miles distant).

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1857. Here Captain Hodgson, through the instrumentality of an illegitimate son, and the aid of the one-eyed Moulvie, Pujub Ali, Sir John Lawrence's *trusty emissary* captured that hoary miscreant, the ex-king of Delhi, and killed two of his sons, whither they had concealed themselves during the *last act* of the memorable siege of Delhi.

*The Mosques and Burial Places*, which lie scattered about the W. of the above tomb, are worth inspection. The most remarkable is the beautiful, elaborately, and elegantly-carved white marble mausoleum of that reputed Mahometan Saint, Nizamooddeen, close to which, in small, elegant, lattice-worked white marble enclosures, repose the ashes of the members of the Moghul family, as also the remains of the Princess Jahanara, the daughter of Shahjehan, who shared his captivity (see Route 235). The *mausoleum of Safdar Jang*, vizier of Delhi in the 18th century, the ancestor of the *present ex-king of Oude*, is situated 2 miles beyond. It is an arched, octagonal dome, parallel, perpendicular, red sandstone, and white marble sectioned structure, within which repose the ashes of that able minister, in an exquisitely carved white marble sarcophagus. It is surrounded by a beautiful garden, adorned with elegant fountains of the same material, all of which, with the exception of the latter, were, until 1857, kept in excellent order by the ex-king of Oude's agent. *The Kub Minar*, situated 5 miles to the S., is a tapered, four balconied, fluted, ornamented, embattled, fine red stone, and marble cupola-pillared dome column, 248½ feet high, with a base diameter of 42½ feet, supposed to be the highest column *extant*. The balconies are of the following respective heights:

90 feet, 140 feet, 180 feet, and 203 feet from the ground. The fluting extends to the height of 180 feet, at which the fine unduted white marble material commences. The cupola is eight-pillared, enclosed by an iron gallery, to which we ascend by a spiral staircase of 383 ruined steps. In 1863 an earthquake and terrific thunderstorm injured it materially, cracked the staircase and central pillar vertically, and displaced a considerable portion of the stones on the W. side; but all has been admirably repaired by an Indian Government engineer. It is decorated with four Persian inscriptions, two of which inform us that the Turkish Mussulman Delhi monarch, Shams-ood-deen Altamsh, who ruled over this empire from 1210 to 1236, erected it; but another attributes its construction to his heir, Naser Amin-ool-Numenin, which in all probability signifies that the red stone portion was erected by the monarch, and the remainder by his heir. They also add that in 1529 and 1531 it was much injured by lightning.

The unfinished pillar, close by, which is only 40 feet high, with a base diameter of 85 feet, bears no inscription, hence the origin of its erection, is involved in mystery; but it is most probable that both these structures were erected to commemorate the preponderance of Islam over Brahminism.

The ruins of large and superb edifices are scattered about in all directions. In the court yard of one stands a soft iron pillar, 26 feet above the ground, and one foot in diameter. The depth buried is unknown; but Hindu superstition affirms "that it is indented in the back of a tortoise, on which rests the entire universe." Further to the N. stands an enormous Mussulman tomb, adorned with an undeciphered inscription, but supposed to contain the ashes of Shams-ood-deen Altamsh.

The Sepulchre of the Emperor Shah Alum, and a large Italian architectural edifice, (formerly used by the ex-king of Delhi as his country palace, through the court-yard of which passes the public road), are near at hand.

Excursions.—The extensive, hard, red stone ruins of Toghluksbad, 4 miles to the E., and 10 miles distant from Delhi, appear to have been reduced to its present destructive state by the effects of an earthquake. The Mausoleum of Feruz Toghluks, which is strongly fortified, was so designated in honour of Kutb-ud-din Ibeek, who governed this kingdom from 1206 to 1210, and appears to have been erected in the 14th century, at which period these ruins formed a portion of the ancient city of Delhi, and were constructed by that prince, who also erected the town of Ferrozabad.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

B.C.

3089. This empire, according to Hindu chronology, was founded by Yudisthira, and the seat of government held at Delhi.

The seat of government was removed from A.D. Delhi.

792. Anangpal held his court at Delhi.

980. The Rajah of Delhi defeated by the Hindus.

1006. The Rajah of Delhi repulsed by Mahmood of Ghazni.

A.D.

1191. This empire ranked as one of the four great Hindu powers.

1193. Kutb-ood-deen defeated the Rajput Raja, Pirthi, who held this kingdom, and established the Mahomedan dynasty, the slaves of the Sultan of Ghor.

1288. The Afghan adventurers, Khiljijs, assassinated the Rajah Keikobad, and placed Jela-ood-deen on the throne, which dynasty (Khilji) ceased to govern in

1321, when Sultan Mobarik was murdered. Gheias-ood-deen Togluks, the founder of the Togluks family, ascended the throne.

Mahmud reigned when Tamerlane the Tartar (whose sword is in the possession of the Rajah of Khympoor) invaded it, plundered and burnt this city, and murdered 200,000 Delhians, whose heads he had piled up like towers, and left their bodies to be devoured by the birds of prey.

Interregnum of anarchy and confusion ensued.

1450. The Patan Lodi Afghan (Behlol) seized upon the throne.

1526. Ibrahim, his grandson, was killed at the battle of Paniput, at which place

The celebrated Mughul (a designation given to all foreigners of fair complexion, but not confined to those of the Mogul race) Baber, the descendant of the celebrated Chengis Khan on the throne.

1550. Humayon (his son) succeeded him,

1540, but was defeated by the Patan adventurer, aided by the Persian king.

1559. Humayon regained the throne by the battle of Sirhind.

1560. Akbar (his son) succeeded him, whose harem contained 5,000 women, each occupying a separate and magnificently furnished apartment, and who extended his empire from Chittagong, in the E., to Candahar in the W., and from Baltistan (Little Thibet) in the N., to Berar in the S.

1627. Shahjehan succeeded him, he amassed £6,000,000 of treasure, besides vast quantities of jewels, bijoux of every description, and most costly furniture.

The succession disputed by his sons Dara, and Aurungzebe.

1658. Aurungzebe ruled, and extended the southern frontier to Tanjore. He subdivided the kingdom into 22 *Soubahs* "provinces," which then yielded an annual revenue of £37,800,000, and maintained an annual force of 200,000 men.

1707. He died, and Jehander Shah (his grandson) succeeded him.

1718. He was deposed and strangled, and Farrock-shir succeeded him.

1719. He met with a similar fate, also did his two successors.

Mohammed Shah reigned, and the Marathas began to dismember this vast territory.

- 1737.** And, headed by Bajee Rao, attacked this city. Asaf Jah (viceroy of the Deccan, administrator of the empire, "*Nizam-ool-Mulk*") declared himself the independent ruler of the Nizam territory, hence its designation.
- 1739.** The Persian usurper, Nadir Shah, marched into Afghanistan, crossed the Indus at Attock, attacked the Mughul force, and routed it at Kurnaul, and levied such enormous contributions on the inhabitants, that, at the end of 58 days, he returned to Persia with no less than 120 millions sterling of treasure, among which was the *celebrated peacock throne*, worth six millions sterling.
- The Province of Tatta (the modern Sindh) and all the Mughul territory W. of the Indus was transferred to Persia.
- Bengal revolted, the Rohilla Patans declared their independence. The Nawab of Oude threw off his allegiance; the Mahrattas took Guzerat, Berar, Orissa and Malwa; the Rajputs held Ajmeer, and in
- 1752,** Ahmed Shah Dooranee (Durani) of Cabul the Punjab.
- 1754.** The Great Mughul, Ahmed Shah, was dethroned and blinded.
- The dismemberment of the vast Delhi empire took place.
- Alumghir II. succeeded him, but only retained the plundered capital of Delhi, which in
- 1756,** Shah Durani (Dooranee) took possession of.
- 1758.** The Mahrattas, under Sedashio Bhao, contemplated the entire subjugation of Hindustan.
- 1761.** They were repulsed with great slaughter at Paniput, by the Cabul chief, Ahmed Shah Durani, who placed his (Shah Alum's) son (Jewan or Bedar), Bukht, aged 13 years, on the throne.
- 1760.** His father assumed the title of Padshah (Badshah) and took up arms against the British, but was defeated at the battle of Patna.
- 1765.** He ceded Bahar, and Orissa, the Dewanny Provinces of Bengal, and received a territory, yielding an annual revenue of £260,000.
- 1771.** He quitted his assigned residence at Allahabad, and transferred to the Mahrattas the territory, &c., granted him by the British, in 1765, of which
- The British themselves now took possession.
- 1771.** He returned to Delhi, and then became the captive of Madhagi Scindia, the Mahratta chief, upon the decline of whose power,
- The celebrated Rohilla chief, Ghulam Kadir (son of Zabithah Khan, and grandson of the celebrated Najib-ood-Dowla) fixed himself at Delhi.
- 1788.** His conduct became so *overbearing* to the Padshah, that he sought aid from Scindia; his communications with that chief, having been intercepted by some of Ghulam Kadir's emissaries, that chief entered the royal palace, plunged a dagger into both his eyes, took possession of his treasure, and plundered and outraged the females of his family. He soon met with his deserts, for, falling some time afterwards into the power of Scindia, "he was tied by one of his feet to the foot of an elephant, beaten to pieces, separated limb from limb," and thus perished ignominiously, and suffering most execrably.
- 1783.** Shah Alum was kept by the Mahrattas in a most *degraded* state of poverty, which position was not ameliorated by
- Perron, the French adventurer, who was allowed £200,000 per annum for the royal expenditure, but not more than one-fifth part ever reached the Padshah.
- 1803.** Lord Lake advanced towards Delhi, routed the Mahratta force under General Louis Bourquien, took the Padshah under British protection, and an ample annual revenue was allowed him.
- 1804.** Jeswunt Rao Holkar besieged Delhi, with an army of 70,000 men, and 130 pieces of artillery, but Lieutenant Colonel Burn, with a small force (the irregular troops having *deserted*) maintained the defence of the then 9 miles of ruinous fortifications, so skillfully that after three days, on the approach of Lord Lake's force, the Mahratta chief withdrew.
- 1805.** The Padshah was prohibited from coining money. The offerings, "*Nazur*," or presents of British officials, were curtailed considerably, both by the Marquis of Hastings and Lord Amherst; the former wounded that monarch's feelings by *seating himself* during an interview.
- Lord Ellenborough repudiated the practice *in toto*, but made an addition to the yearly allowance in lieu thereof.
- 1806.** The unfortunate Padshah, Shah Alum, died at the advanced age of 86 years. He was succeeded by his son Akbar.
- 1813.** The request of the Princess of Travancore, to be supplied with a dress of investiture for her infant son from the Padshah, was refused, which shows the great deference with which the Sovereign of Delhi was held in, almost throughout the Indian Empire; consequently it was deemed necessary to prohibit the head of the fallen House of Delhi all *outward insignia* of royalty.
- 1837.** Mahommed Bahadur, the lineal descendant of the illustrious Baber, succeeded, who, with his relatives occupied the Palace at Delhi, which was at this period given up to the British Government; he received an annual income of £150,000, but soon became irretrievably involved in debt.
- 1857.** The disbanded Native Bengal Infantry regiments here joined the rebel Sepoys from Meerut, in May, took possession of the city, massacred all the Europeans, and proclaimed the King of Delhi—a Sovereign of Hindustan. They plundered
- The Bank, Public Treasury, &c., held by them, and they took possession of £150,000 treasure.

1857. The Sepoy rebels fled from Meerut, arrived here in May, massacred all the Europeans, and took possession of this city, which they found most amply stored with guns, stand of arms, ammunition, and plenty of treasure, all of which they appropriated to their use. Genrs. Nicholson, Wilson, and Sir Henry Bernard died here. Gen. Anson died at Kur-naul, en route to this siege.

In September, captured by the British, after a long and sanguinary siege, by Gen. Nicholson, and a loss of 1,670 men. It was reduced to a mass of ruins. The inhabitants offered £800,000 to redeem or spare the city. £50,000 treasure, and 100 stand of arms were dug up. Lieuts. Salkeld and Home blew up the Cashmere Gate at the siege—the former died here. The murderer (a Mecca pilgrim) of Mr. Frazer was here tied to a tree and cut to pieces, December 23. The Nawab of Jhujhur was hung here, and his treasure (£90,000) and state confiscated.

1858. Sir John Lawrence re-organised this district and divided it into the two following divisions, viz.:—1. Delhi, Gurgaon, and Paniput. 2. Hissar, Rohtuck, Sirsa, and Jhujhur.

Here Husan Ushkeree, the *soi-disant* prophet, was executed on the 29th July. He stated that "he deducted 10 years of his own life in order that it might be added to that of the King of Oude."

Rissaldar Hisuayut Ali (a Parbea of the Purbas) was presented with £100, and the Summel of the Governor General of India, who bestowed upon him the free jaghire of his native village of Mahonah, producing a yearly revenue of £500, as a reward for his having saved and protected thirty-two Europeans for eight days, in June 1857.

The artisans of gold and silver embroidery, worked shawls and laces, obliged to turn pedlars and packmen.

A handsome monument was erected in the churchyard, over the remains of the victims of the May massacre, in 1857.

The ex-King of Delhi was tried and banished near to Rangoon.

1859. His son Feroze Shah still remains at large in the Nepaulesse Territory, with the Begum of Oude and Nana Sahib. He attacked Mundlesore Station in August, released 700 prisoners, and Captain Hawes, the Political Agent, was killed in the conflict.

The jewels of the King of Delhi sold by auction at Calcutta, by Messrs. Hamilton & Co.

This (until the events of 1857-58-59) superb and imposing looking city, standing at an elevation of 800 feet, is situated on a low rocky range, about 1 mile from the right bank of an offset of the Jumna, which branch leaves the parent stream 6 miles above the town, rejoins it 2 miles below, was founded by Shahjehan in 1631, is 7 miles in circumference, and was left after the siege of 1857 a complete mass of ruins, but previously its appearance,

as approached from the Agra or N.E. road, was peculiarly impressive, solemn, and grand, as the traveller passed a plain interspersed with half-ruined, massive, Patan architectural obelisks, the greater portion of which lie covered with thorny bushes, and the ruins of beautiful brick mosaic dwellings—encased, enamelled—thief, brilliant-coloured, decorated, gilt-domed, elegant, ruined monuments lay scattered about in all directions, and once constituted the magnificent and ancient city of *Indraprestha* (Inderput, "Emperor of the World"), which was founded by Yudesthira, who, according to Hindu chronology, died 3,101 years before the Christian Era, which then covered a space of 30 miles on the banks of the *Jumna*, and above the then lofty ramparts of the modern city rose beautiful acacias and gigantic date trees, peering gradually above which are seen the light and elegant gilded domes and minarets of mosques, high clusters of towers and battlements, a few houses, and over the *glacis* were scattered numberless tombs, picturesquely shaded by the beautiful yet mournful foliage of the salvadora. Now (1859) under able superintendence, it is once again recovering some of its *pristine beauty of position*, and is being placed in a more sanitary state.

## ROUTE 245.

NUSSEERABAD TO GWALIOR, VIA

KUROWLEE.

DISTANCE 241½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                 | Distances of Stages. |            |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------|
|                         | Miles.               | Fms.       |
| Beonja to Ramsir .....  | 10                   | 3          |
| Gotana (Goteana) .....  | 7                    | 3          |
| Burra Lamba .....       | 1                    | 3          |
| Gunnour .....           | 12                   | 0          |
| Diggee .....            | 7                    | 0          |
| Chowgeen .....          | 10                   | 0          |
| Dangurtul .....         | 11                   | 0          |
| Pallae (Pullae) .....   | 13                   | 4          |
| Gungwarra .....         | 12                   | 0          |
| Chor Mularna .....      | 13                   | 0          |
| Meenapara .....         | 15                   | 2          |
| Khooshalghur .....      | 8                    | 7          |
| Mahomedpoor .....       | 8                    | 4          |
| Kurowlee .....          | 12                   | 0          |
| Bugrar .....            | 9                    | 0          |
| Mundrael .....          | 13                   | 0          |
| Baoree (Bawlee) .....   | 7                    | 2          |
| Koolowlee .....         | 10                   | 4          |
| Kylarus .....           | 9                    | 4          |
| Sikrowda .....          | 9                    | 0          |
| Semowlee .....          | 12                   | 4          |
| Chokai Paharee .....    | 10                   | 0          |
| Gwalior Residency ..... | 8                    | 0          |
|                         | <b>241</b>           | <b>1/2</b> |

Leave Nusseerabad (Route 27), and proceed along a stony road, through an undulating, cultivated country; pass *\* Beonja*, 3; *\* Sumond*, 4; cross two nullahs to *\* Ramsir*, 3½; *\* Myhaisa*, 2; *\* Nasipokee*, 3; cross four nullahs to *\* Gotana*, 3½ (Goteana); thence along a good road to *\* Jorapoorra*, 3½; *\* Ja*

*rota*, 2½; cross five nullahs to *Pandawarra*, 2½; thence the road becomes broken and stony; pass through an open district, and at the close of 3½ miles we reach the town of

### § BURRA LAMBA.

Territory, Jeypoor. Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana at Ajmeer. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Fortifications: it is surrounded by a mud wall and deep ditch. Thence proceed along a good road; pass \**Gunnour*, 12; \**Deemee*; and at the end of 7 miles, we enter the town of

### § DIGGEE (Dhiggi).

Encamping ground. Bazaar. Thence pass on to \**Sora*, 5; cross a nullah to \**Mounce*, 5; pass on to *Choojeen*, *Bunwarra*, *Basra*, *Ramba*; cross the *Ma-shee* river to \**Dangurtul*, 11; proceed to *Chukana*, *Kundaurut*, *Chorpoora* and *Nowacee*, and at the end of 13½ miles, we enter the town of

### § JULLAEE.

Encamping ground. Bazaar.

Thence pass on to \**Byroopoor*; \**Jamrole*; \**See-sola*; cross the \**Dahil* river and four nullahs to \**Gungwarra*, 12; provisions obtainable from *Bowree*, 4 miles N.E.; then cross a nullah to \**Chor Mularna*, 13, surrounded by a mud wall and ditch; here fuel is very scarce. Thence along a good road to \**Phursad*, 5½, but which becomes very heavy when crossing the dry, sandy bed of the *Morcel* river; then pass on to \**Bultoda*, 3½, which is surrounded by a ruinous mud wall and ditch; then pass across the very heavy and sandy bed of the \**Bunhan* river, 5½, here only a small rill in the dry season, but 150 yds. wide, with sloping bank; hills now appear on the right for upwards of 3 miles, and we soon reach \**Meenapara*, 1; thence along a heavy, sandy, cart-road; cross a nullah, 6½, 20 yds. wide with sandy bed, low banks, and only full of water one-third of the year; then cross another, 1½, whose bed is clayey, banks low, and in which there are pools of water, and ¼ mile brings us to the town of

### § KHOOSHALGURH.

Encamping ground. Bazaar. Fortifications; it is surrounded by a deep ditch.

Here the traveller should lay in a store of provisions for 20 miles; pass \**Mahomedpoor*; thence along a good road for about 3 miles, whence it becomes difficult, passing through ravines for 2 miles, and we then enter

## THE KUROWLEE DISTRICT (Kerowlee),

Which is bounded on the E. by *Dholpore*, S.E. by the river *Chumbul*, which separates it from *Gwallor*, W. by the *Bunass* river, which separates it from *Jeypoor*, and N.W. by that State. It lies in lat. 25° 55' and 26° 43', long. 76° 43' and 77° 38', has an area of 1,878 square miles; population of 187,800, a clear revenue of £20,000 per annum, and a military force of 1,900 men.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1454. The King of Malwa (*Mahmud Khilji*) conquered it.

*Akbar* took possession, and added it to *Delhi*. The *Mahrattas* wrested it from him, and exacted a tribute of £2,500 per annum from the population, which

The *Peishwa* gave over to the British, who remitted it to the *Rajah*, who, with base ingratitude, in

1825, joined the rebellion of *Doorjun Sal*, during the *Burmese* war.

1852. The *Rajah*, *Nursing Pal*, died, when his adopted son, *Bhurr Pal* succeeded him; the administration of the government was conducted by the British authorities, until he attained his majority.

1857. Here *Col. Seaton* defeated the *Rajah* of *Mynpooree* in December.

1859. *Tantia Topes* reached here in February, and changed his name to *Ram Singh*.

Proceed along ravines, and at the end of 10 miles farther, we enter the town of

### § KUROWLEE (Kerowlee).

District, *Kurowlee* State. Encamping ground. Bazaar. Fine groves in the vicinity. Houses, well built of brick, faced with stone, and covered with thin slabs of that material. Streets are narrow and extremely filthy. Palaces—The *Rajah's* residence is a very handsome structure, ornamented with lofty towers, with red stone; interior, handsomely furnished, and having gardens tastefully laid out, and ornamented with fountains. Forts: It is well defended by two fortresses, standing on two hills adjoining the town.

This place which is the capital of the State, stands on an elevated spot, amidst most difficult ravines, with beautiful, well-cultivated lands, and fine groves around it.

Thence pass through ravines; cross three nullahs, then the road becomes stony and uneven to \**Bug-rar*, 9; pass a *Chokee* on the summit of \**Needur Pass*, 7, with a tank and hunting ground of the *Raja* of *Kurowlee*; pass \**Needur*, 2, and we then enter

## THE SHEKAWUTTEE DISTRICT

(*Shakhawati*, *Shekhawuttee*, *Shekhawattee*, *Shekhavati*),

Which is bounded on the N.W. by *Bikaner*, N.E. by *Loharoo* and *Jhugnur*, S.E. by *Jeypore* and *Patun*, and S.W. by *Joudpore*. It lies in lat. 27° 20' and 28° 33', long. 74° 52' and 76° 10', is 95 miles long, from N.E. to S.W., and 63 broad; has an area of 3,895 square miles. Population of 380,500, chiefly *Rajputa*, who abstain from eating the flesh of the swine, and on the birth of every male child, sacrifice a goat, whose blood is sprinkled over the infant. They are a most determined set of marauders. It formerly had a revenue of £280,000 per annum; but the *Shekhawuttee* brigade is now a British force.

The country is arid, and soil fertile. The productions are wheat, barley, grain, pulse, red pepper, bhang (hemp) and Bhurt, which grows abundantly in the sandy portions of this district, and the inhabitants of these parts chiefly subsist on babul, karil, and phok. The chief towns are, Lutchmangurh, Mundella, Khetri, Goodah, Singana, Fattelpoor, Sikur, Khandhalla, and Jhunjhala. It is watered by only one stream, the Katurae, which traverses it from N. to S.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It was originally governed by a number of *Thakoors* (petty chiefs), who were de-scended from Shekji, a member of the Rajah of Amber (Jeypore's) family.

15th century; that Rajah took possession of this state.

18th century, Jey Singh recovered it.

1834. The British troops took possession of the forts, owing to the government being in a state of anarchy and disorder.

The Thakoors formed and maintained an irregular force, for some period, when the British government undertook, not only the charge but the cost of it; ever since, the country has remained quiet.

And soon afterwards enter the walled town of

#### § MUNDRAEL (Mundrela) 4 miles.

Territory, Jeypoor. District, the Shekawuttee State. Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent at Rajpootana (which appointment was held by Captain Bird, who in 1856 retired from the service with a fortune of no less than £750,000). Encamping ground. Bazaar.

DAWKS to Jhoonjhnoo, 18 miles N., Delhi 111, W.S.W.

*Fort*.—A fine Pukkar structure standing on a hill. Thence along a broad road, which becomes bad as it leads through ravines for  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles; pass \**Uuar*, cross by ferry boat the *Chumbul* river; we then enter

THE GWALIOR TERRITORY, (Route 8), and soon afterwards pass \**Baoree* (Bawlee), 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Kaimaree*; \**Peepurgaum*; \**Bairee*; \**Rumpoora*; \**Koolowlee* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pass *Suwai Naipree*; cross by ford the *Kooree* (Kooree, Kewari, Kohari) river, which rises about 60 miles S.W. of the Gwalior fort, flows N.W., passes on to the N.E., then E., and at length S.E. for 185 miles, and falls into the Sindhe on the left, in lat. 26° 28', long. 79° 14'. It is crossed on the road from Agra to Gwalior by a ford at Hingonah, also from Etawa to Gwalior, about 45 miles from its mouth. In its lower course it passes through *Sindous* the former haunts of the Dacoits, Thugs, &c. The peculiar manner in which parties were formerly openly, and are even now in some parts covertly initiated into the *Mysteries of Thuggee* may not be inappropriately noticed here. It was generally customary for a group of natives, whose remarkable appearance not only fixed the attention of the beholder on them, but also caused him to imagine that they were remnants of a race belonging to some remote age, to be seen seated on each side of the novice, who sat on a blanket, looking towards the W., and paying deep and profound attention to the

instruction of the *Gooroo*, "spiritual teacher," who, after he had informed him that he was invited into the sacrifice of the *Tipoonas*, made a small hole in the ground close to the blanket on which the uninitiated was seated, then placed the sacred pickaxe thereon, whilst another put a piece of silver as an offering and a pile of sugar, a small portion of which was dropped into the hole, whilst one of the assembly poured forth an earnest supplication to their "powerful goddess," after which he presented the novice with a piece of the thus consecrated sugar, and whose inauguration was then accomplished. The *Gooroo* then addressed him as follows: "you have partaken of the consecrated sugar, and are now a Thug, and have vowed destruction to all beings whom the goddess casts in your path." The next day the ceremony was renewed, and the convert was not allowed to partake of any nutriment except milk. Sacrifices were offered up to the sacred pickaxes, and as the birds alighted conclusions were drawn from such omens. Then the novice was ordered to bathe himself carefully, after which his body was anointed with fragrant oil, his forehead marked with vermilion, a handkerchief having a large knot tied at one end with a piece of silver placed in it was given to him in his left hand, he holding the plain end in his right hand, and about the space of a *man's neck* being between them. The *Gooroo* then told him "that when he threw the fatal cloth from behind, then he must suddenly turn his knuckles into the neck and the sudden wrench would cause instant death." They were generally benevolent and venerable looking men, patterns of every domestic virtue, excellent sons, husbands, and fathers, exceedingly generous towards their own kindred, gentle, polite, and amiable in their outward demeanour. Their costume consisted of a *grey turban*. A little practice soon causes the novice to become an adept at *strangulation*, after which he learns to become a *Sotha*, which consists in the display of consummate tact, powers of dissimulation, ability to sustain a variety of characters and disguises, politeness of demeanour, command of language, suavity of manners, pleasing, simple, and artless address and blandishments, so as to entice the unwary, and wean himself into their confidence and esteem, as a spider weaves its web around its victims, but more especially by practising the *Gaskurna*, which consists in a Thug feigning death, who is immediately told by some of his confederates that a charm will restore him. The stranger who has been previously enticed to their rendezvous is requested to join in this pious work, and to count a number of stars, and whilst thus engaged the novice performs the *strangulation*, dexterously throws the handkerchief, and fastening the knot with a firm grasp, kills his victim, whose body after having been *plundered* is cast into a grave previously dug for him. Thanks to the well-directed and praiseworthy exertions of the E.I.C. Thuggeeism in this mighty empire has been almost entirely suppressed, as few and rare instances of such are now ever known, although the fact must not be disguised that it is still *covertly* carried on. There is an excellent figure representation of the various stages of this diabolical practice to be seen *faithfully delineated* in the British Museum. It

is affirmed by the British press that *garotting* which became so prevalent in England in 1855-56 by *ticket of leave men* (pardoned convicts) was first copied from such, but how far the truth of such assertion is correct, the author of this work knoweth not.

Thence proceed to \**Kyiarus*, 9½; should provisions be required previous notice must be given; then pass \**Doongurpoor*; \**Siowtee*; cross the *Sone* river to \**Sikrooda*, 9, standing on the right bank of the river; pass *Joura*, and we soon enter

## THE BUNDELKUND (Bundelkhand, Bundela "race," and Khand "region," Bundela) DISTRICT.

Which is bounded on the N.W. and W. by Gwalior, N.E. by the Jumna, which separates it from Etawah, Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Allahabad in the Doab, E. by Bhagelkhand (Rewa territory), S. by Sangor and Nerbudda territory. It lies in lat. 23° 52' and 26° 26', long. 77° 53' and 81° 39', is 200 miles long from N.E. to N.W. and 135 broad, has an area of 18,099 square miles, population of 2,260,714, chiefly composed of Yaduvansi, Ahirs (Aheer), descendants of the Chandelas (Chundal), Raghuvansi tribe, Bundelas (so named from being the descendants of Banda "slave girl" who was concubine of the Gharwar adventurer Hurdee who murdered the former Rajah), Bondelas, Puars (the most treacherous and deceitful of all the tribes), Dhandelas, Gujars (Gujars, Goipurs) Maharratta Pandits of Jaloun. Chaubi (Brahmans so called from reading the 4 (Chou) Vedas, and a few Mahometans. The predominant religion is Brahminism, but *Suttee* has been abolished. The language is a kind of Oordoo Vernacular, a medley of Sanscrit and Persian.

It contains the *districts* of

### BANDA.

1857. Here the Nawab rebelled, and joined the rebels. Sir Hugh Rose defeated him, and took possession of the place. Mijore Tewaree, a Sepoy of the first regiment native infantry, saved the lives of Mr. Duncan and his family; but, being taken prisoner by the Sepoys, was tortured with red hot irons. He escaped from Lucknow, took a letter to Cawnpore, and is now Jemadar of the Oude police; and at the capital (Banda) Captain Glas-tonbury Neville, of Crimean celebrity, was killed.

HUMMEERPOOR, held by the rebels in 1857.

CALPEE.—The whole district was devastated by the rebels, and the fort held by Balla (Lalla) Sahib, the brother of the Nana, who was wounded in the battles of the 6th and 7th December. Here General Inglis defeated the Gwalior rebels, when the Central India field force captured shot, ammunition, ordnance stores, gun foundries, wheel carriage manufactory, 24 stand of colours, entrenching tools, 10,000 lbs. of English gunpowder in barrels, all valued at £30,000. Here the Ranees of Jhansi commanded the troops.

### Territories of

JEETPORE, held by Sir E. Lugard in 1858.

JALOUN.—Here Nana Sahib encamped in September, 1857, and the Ranees surrendered to Sir H. Hamilton.

*Pergunnahs* of Duboi and Garota.

*Jaghires* of Chirgaon (Churgaon).

*The nine Native States of*

ADJTGUR, held by the rebels in 1857.

BIJAWUR.

CHURKAREE.

1857. The Rajah's palace defiled by the Sepoys, and £30,000 of treasure carried away; his troops defeated; guns captured by the Sepoys; but, nevertheless, the gallant prince remained faithful to the British.

CHUTTERPORE.

DUTTEEAH.

1857. The Rajah was besieged by the Ranees of Jhansi.

1859. The Regent Ranees died, and the succession disputed. The adopted son of the Rajah supported by Sir H. Hamilton.

### JHANSI.

1857. The Europeans massacred by the rebels.

1858. Sir H. Rose besieged it.

The Ranees, who wore a necklace worth £5,000, was killed at Gwalior Fort.

The father of the Ranees hung.

Here Lieutenant C. E. Webber, Royal Engineers, "the boy officer," gallantly scaled the walls of the capital, performed feats of valour, and killed all his opponents.

OORORA (Terree).

PUNNAH.

1857. The Rajah friendly to the British, but was defeated, and driven back by the rebels.

SUMPTUR.

*The three Independent Jaghires of*

BAONEE.

BERONDA.

1857. Here the Sepoys rebelled.

SUREHLAH.

*The Jaghires of* Bijra, Dhoorwe, Puharee, Tohree, FUTTEHPUR.

1857. Rebels defeated here, the Rajah, Jusseen Singh, killed in battle. Value assessed by government, £1,000 per annum, given to Jobber Singh for his fidelity.

*The Callinger Jaghires of*

BEHUT.

BHYSONDAH.

KAMPTA.

NYGAON.

1857. Held by the rebel Sepoys.

PALDEO.

POORWAH.

1858. Attacked by Beni Madho,

**PUNRAH.**  
**TAHRAON.**

1858. General Whitelock captured the fort, Narain Rao, brass guns, 800 stand of arms, and £200,000 in treasure. Re-captured by the rebels, but taken possession of by General Whitelock.

**MUKKER.**  
**ALLYPOORA.**

1857. Held by the Rajah.

**BEHRE.**

1858. The rebels routed by Captain Costoman, of the Rohilkund force.

**GORIHAR.**  
**GURUWLEE.**

**JIONER.**

**JUSSO.**

**LOGASSO.**

**NOWAGOR.**

1858. Held by the rebel Sepoys.

All under the charge of the Governor-General's agent at Gwallor.

The chief towns are—Banda, Calpee, Chatarpoor, Duttar, Jaloun, Jhansi, Mohaba, Oorcha, and Tehari.

The principal roads are E. to W., from Allahabad, *via* Banda, to Nusseerabad; N. E. to S. W., Futtchepore, *via* Banda, to Sangor; N. E. to S. W., Cawnpoor, *via* Calpee and Jhansi, to Gooona; N. to S., Cawnpoor, *via* Banda and Hummerpoor, to Jubbulpore; S. E. to N. W., Banda to Gwallor, and N. W. to S. E., Agra to Sangor. The general appearance of the country is an immense plain, interspersed by three mountain ranges, viz:—

1st. The N. E. or Bindyachal (Binduchal) hills, which in no part have a greater elevation than 2,000 feet, begins near Seundah, on the Sindh river, extends S. W. to Narwar; thence S. E. to lat. 24° 12'; then N. E. to Ajegarih, Kalleenjur, Birghar, from whence it stretches beyond this territory. It is of granite formation, interspersed with trap, and has an average height of 520 feet above the sea, with a plateau of 12 miles wide.

2nd. The Punna range, which rises S. of the Bindachal plateau, is on the summit a platform of 10 miles, with an average elevation of 1,125 feet between the Kuttra Pass and Lohargaon. It is of volcanic sandstone origin.

3rd. The Bandair range lies to the S. W., and is separated from the Punna hills by the Lohargaon valley. It is of sandstone, ferruginous, gravel origin.

It is watered by the Sindh, Phooj, Betwa, Dhasan, Berma, Cave (the only navigable one in the district, and then but for 60 miles, in the monsoon), Oormul, Chandrawal, Baghisi, Palsuin, Ton, and Jumna rivers, and the Jhills (Jheel), or lake of Burwa Sagur. Its productions are iron ore, diamonds, turquoises (about the Punna range), teak, dwarfish ebony, bamboo, acacia, catechu, which produces terra japonica, all the indigenous trees of India, cotton, sugar cane, indigo, aul, ach, jowar, bajra, millet, pulse, mahra (for its petals, which, when

dried, are equal to raisins). The manufactures are red, coarse cotton cloths, dyed with the extract of the ach plant; coarse sacking, for wrappers of merchandise; sugar candy and paper, at Calpee, and carpets at Jhansi.

**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—**

**A. D.**

1021. The then reigning Rajah marched with an army of 82,000 men and 640 elephants against Mahomud of Ghuzni, but was obliged to yield, and pay him a large tribute.

1183. Parmal Deo, the twentieth reigning Prince, from Chandra Varma (who established himself with the Chandel Rajputs at *Ajuhoba* and its vicinity), was deposed by the Pirithi Rajah, the king of Delhi and Ajmeer, at a period when this district was in its greatest splendour, and extended from the Jumna river to the Nerbudda; after which the country became a prey to dreadful anarchy.

14th Century. The Bundelas, under Hurdeo, surnamed Dewuda Bir, settled on the right bank of the Jumna.

1531. Pretap Hrad (the tenth descendant of that chief) founded Oorcha, and was succeeded by

Birsing Deo, surnamed *Dangi* (robber), hence their territory was called *Dangaya* (*Thieves' Land*), who considerably increased the territory through the assistance of the Padshah of Delhi, Jehanger, whose friendship he gained by the base murder of his father's (Akbar's) minister—the clever Abulfazl.

Jajah Singh (his son) succeeded him, who, rebelling against the Court of Delhi, was exiled, and retired to the Gondwana Wilds, after which it became annexed to that empire.

For six years, when owing to the frequent rebellions of the Bundelas, they were received into the military service of that empire. Those residing in the E., under the command of Rajah Chatrasal, repulsed the forces of Delhi, but being hard pressed procured

The Peishwa's aid, to whom Jhansi Fort and district, and the E. part of this territory was ceded, all of which

That Prince bestowed on the Brahman, Kasi Pandit, whose descendants held it until the British obtained it.

The Peishwa then wrested Oorcha from its Rajah, and bestowed it upon a Soubahdar, whose descendants still rule over it.

The entire district became distributed amongst several chieftains.

Anarchy now prevailed throughout the whole of the district.

1792. The Mahratta chief, Ali Behander, undertook its conquest, but after 13 years' persevering exertions, he died without subjugating it.

When the Peishwa fled to Bassein, he ceded to the British the Hummerpore and Banda Districts.

1722. Hummat Bahadur aided the British, who not only allowed him to retain his territory, but at his demise, in
- 1804, they bestowed pensions on his surviving relations.
- Shamshur Bahadur joined Scindia, but was repulsed by Colonel Powell, at Capsah, on the left bank of the *Cane* river, and received a pension of £40,000 per annum from the British Government.
1809. The Rajah of Ajeghar was defeated by the British.
1812. The British attacked the Callinger Hill Fort, (Kallinjar, Kalanjara, Kalinjer, Kalleenjur, Kallinjier, Kallinger, Calanjara, Calinjer) which is celebrated for its temples, considered by the Hindus as particularly holy. The principal idol is the hewn stone rock, squatting, highly-indecent, gigantic figure of Siva (Nilkauth, so-called from *Nil*, "blue," and *Kauth*, "throat," thus designated because the legend states that, when he had drunk the sea poison to preserve the world, it stained his throat blue). Near to this gigantic statue is a *Lingam*, 3 feet high and 2 feet in circumference, "which bears a close resemblance to a human face, with two silver eyes. Lieut. Maisey has made some beautiful drawings of the Cave Temples at this place, and the antiquities of Sauchi near Bhilsa; for a description of which the traveller is referred to his memoir, extracts from which will be found in the *Bengal Asiatic Review*."
1814. The Jaghiredar of Chirgaon revolted, a British force was sent against that fort, which was invested two days, and after a desperate engagement it was captured.
1816. The rebellious Jaghiredar was killed whilst marauding, by some British troops, and his possessions were annexed to those of Jaloun.
1817. The Peishwa ceded to the British the whole of his rights and possessions over this district.
1857. The whole of this district was entirely overrun by the rebellious Sepoys, with whom the Rajah sided.
- Kalinjur Fort was captured and held by the Sepoys until dislodged by the British.
1858. The Sepoys fled thither in great force, after the capture of Lucknow.
- Lala Sahib (Nana Sahib's brother), appeared here with a large army in March.
- Several of the petty Rajahs joined the Rebels, whilst others remained faithful, a record of which is affixed to each state.

And soon after which we enter

### THE ALLYPOORA (Alipora, Allapoor) JAGHIRE,

Which is bounded on the N. by Humerpoor, E. and S. by Jaitpore, and W. by Jhansi (Jhansee), lies in lat. 25° 8' and 25° 21', long. 79° 14' and 79° 24'; has an area of 85 square miles, 28 villages,

population of 9,000, revenue of £4,500 per annum, and a military force of 76 men.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1808. The Jaghiredar was confirmed by the British Government, in his possession of the territory, and his descendant now rules over it.
- 1857-58-59. The Sepoys committed sad havoc in this district, and also the large town of

### §ALLAPOOR (Allypoora, Alipora.)

Territory, Bundelcund. District, Allypoora Jaghira. Civil Authority, Resident at Gwallor. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

Thence pass *Turra*, cross the *Ashin* (Asun) river, which rises in lat. 25° 59', long. 77° 38', flows N.E., joins the *Kooares* river, and thence flows 65 miles and falls into the *Sindh*, after a course of 80 miles. It is crossed by ford from Agra to Gwallor, in lat. 26° 28', long. 78° 6', and we soon afterwards enter

THE GWALIOR STATE (ROUTE 8), and also the town of

### §SEMOWLEE, 12½ miles.

Territory, Gwallor. Civil Authority, Resident at Gwallor. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

Thence, along a good road, which soon becomes very rocky, and jungly, pass \**Kaimra*; \**Chokai*; \**Paharee*, 10; then cross the *Sunk* river (Byeturnee), which rises at *Lohadugga*, in lat. 25° 29', long. 84° 55', flows 275 miles; passes through the Cuttack district, and the Mahamuddee and Brahmune district, for 70 miles, for the last ten miles of which it is called the *Dhumrah*, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, and we soon reach the celebrated hill fort of

### †§GWALIOR (Gawaler, Gualior, Gualior).

Territory, Gwallor or Scindia's Possession. Civil Authority, Resident. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

Dawks to Agra, 65, S.; Allahabad, 277, N.W.; Calpee, 100, W.; Calcutta, *via* Ahmedabad, 772, N.W.; Delhi, 175 miles, S.

Manufactures of gunpowder, fireworks. Artillery foundry. Tanks, several of which are very large, and well supplied.

The *Cantonment* of the Maharaj (Lashkar), which extends some lines, lies S.W. of the rock, and is merely a cluster of dirty, rough, irregular buildings, all of which are in a most filthy state.

The *Palace* of the Maharaj is a mean structure, but generally supposed to have formerly contained immense treasure, the *hoarded* proceeds of rapine and plunder.

The *Fort*, the capital of the Scindia possessions, stands on an isolated, ochreous, sandstone, horizontal, strata, perpendicular, precipitous rock, about 1½ mile long, N.E. to S.E., and 300 yds. broad, having large, sculptured, bold relief figures of Parswanath, the 20th Jain, upwards of 40 feet high; situated about 700 yds. to the S. of Conical hill, a curious stone edifice, having on the S., S.E. and S.W. similar hills, at the distance of from 1 to 4 miles, the *tout ensemble* forming an amphitheatre, and on the E. flows the *Sooounreeka* river, round the edge of which is placed an irregular rampart, the entrance

within which, on the N. of the East side, is by wide, steep, step road, cut out in the face of the rock, practicable for elephants, and which is protected on the exterior by a high, massive, stone wall, well defended by traversing guns, directed downwards; the interior being approached by seven gates, the chief of which is the *Hatipul* or Elephant, so called from the sculptured figure of that animal, placed on its summit. In the centre stand two curious, ancient, Hindu architectural, red stone, pyramidal edifices, surmounted by *kiosks*, formerly the palaces of the mother and sister-in-law of the reigning Rajah, when Gwalior was a large empire, and this place the seat of government. Close by stand six lofty, bastioned, thick curtained, round towers; and, on the E. side, there stretches horizontally, a curious, glaring, blue-coloured, coarse porcelain tiled streak, which gives these edifices a very picturesque appearance. The magnificent sandstone edifice, beneath which repose the ashes of that celebrated sanctified sage, Muhiammad Ghous, who flourished in the reign of Akbar.

The *Ruins* of a large Jain Temple, about 700 years old; also, those of the lofty Thallee-ka-lath (Tell-kalath), which an *oilman* erected in the time of Acler Shah.

The *Fortifications* would require 15,000 men to defend them.

*Houses*, good, but irregularly built.

*Street*, about a mile long.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- A.D.
773. Sarga Senna, the Rajah of a small district, situated close to the rock, erected this fort.
1028. Mahmood, of Ghuzni, besieged it, but was compelled to retire.
1196. After a long and desperate assault, Shahabuddin of Ghor's Lieutenant (Bahauddin and Kutbuddin Eibak), captured it.
1211. The Mussulmans held it.
1231. The Slave King of Delhi, Shamsuddin Altamsh, recovered it after a year's siege, and in one of the gateways are carved four lines, commemorating this event.
1398. The Hindu Chief, Narsingh Rao, took possession of it.
1519. The Patan, King of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi, recovered it, but at his demise a Patan adventurer took possession of it.
1526. Baber captured it, and ordered the sculptured colossal figures on the rock to be destroyed; which, however, was never done.
- Humayon held it till his exile, in
- 1543, when Sher Shah captured it.
1556. Akbar held it, made it his state dungeon, and herein confined his cousin, Abulkasim (the son of the unfortunate Kamran), who was afterwards murdered.
- Here Aurungzebe also imprisoned his brother Morada, his son, and nephew (Soliman, and Sepehr Sheko, the sons of Dara), all of whom he basely had assassinated.
1737. The Mahrattas held it, but on the dismemberment of Delhi, the Jat Rana of Gohud captured it from them.

1779. Scindia took it—a British force re-captured it, led on by Captain Bruce (the brother of the celebrated Abyssinian traveller), and restored it to the Rana of Gohud.

1784. Scindia recovered it.

1803. The British took possession of it, and in

1805, restored it to Scindia.

1844. A British Garrison again held it, but it was soon restored to Scindia.

1857. The rebel Sepoys seduced the Gwalior Contingent, from their allegiance to Scindia, and headed by Tantia Topee, Rane of Jhansi, Nauwab of Banda, Kooer, Dowla Singh Rahimati,

1858, attacked that prince, drove him, his family, and his Dewan, Dinker Rao, from the place; elected Rao Sahib (the Nana's nephew), to the throne, and the Nana, as Peishwa.

Tantia Topee fixed his head-quarters in Phoolbagh, "*Flower Garden*." The rebels plundered the treasury of £2,000,000, and assessed the bankers most heavily.

Sir H. Rose erected batteries on the Lashkar (isolated rock, on the flat plateau) and on the 19th of June restored the Maharaj. The fort was stormed, and Lieutenant Rose fell. In September, four emissaries of the Nana's were executed here, for attempting to tamper with the Bombay 25th Native Infantry.

## ROUTE 246.

Proceed W.

### NUSSEERABAD TO JOODPOOR.

Distance 108½ Miles.

| ROUTES.                            | Distances of Stages. |      |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                    | Miles.               | Fms. |
| Nusseerabad to Burgucheevass ..... | 13                   | 4    |
| Nagela .....                       | 11                   | 3    |
| Rass (Raus) .....                  | 13                   | 4    |
| Bussai .....                       | 13                   | 0    |
| Lotowlee .....                     | 10                   | 4    |
| Puchak .....                       | 10                   | 4    |
| Leonee River .....                 | 13                   | 4    |
| Kupraira .....                     | 10                   | 2    |
| Beesulpoor .....                   | 10                   | 2    |
| Nandra .....                       | 12                   | 4    |
|                                    | 108                  | 4    |

Leave *Nusseerabad* (Route 27), and proceed along a good road, cross a *nullah* to *Burgucheevass*, 13; we then enter

THE JOODPOOR (Jodhpoor) STATE (Route 5): pass \* *Nagela*, 11½, to the town of

#### § RASS (Raus).

Territory, Jodhpoor. Civil Authority, Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, at Ajmeer. Encamping ground. Bazaar.

This place stands on the N.W. of the *Aravalli* range.

Thence proceed to \* *Bussai*, 13; \* *Lotowlee*, 10; cross 3 *nullahs* to \* *Puchak*, 10½; then pass over the

\* *Loonee river* (Looni); also a *nullah*, to \**Kupratra*, 13½; thence proceed to \**Beesul-poor*, 10½; \**Nandra*, 12½; cross a *nullah*, and seven miles beyond brings us to the town of  
§ *Joodpoor* (Jodhpoor, Route 20).

## ROUTE 247.

Proceed N.W. during January, February, and March.

NUSSEERABAD TO MOOLTAN, VIA NARNOUL, HANSI, BUTNEER, AND BAHAWULPOOR.

DISTANCE 604½ MILES.

| ROUTES.                            | Distances of Stages. |      |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|------|
|                                    | Miles.               | Fur. |
| Nusseerabad to Kote, via Route 244 | 142                  | 5½   |
| Thunwas                            | 10                   | 1    |
| Narnoul                            | 14                   | 2½   |
| Kunonde                            | 13                   | 7½   |
| Doodwa                             | 17                   | 5½   |
| Dadree                             | 7                    | 1    |
| Nundoo (Munheiro)                  | 10                   | 3    |
| Burra Bowrance                     | 8                    | 3½   |
| Chota Bowrance                     | 12                   | 3½   |
| Hansi                              | 11                   | 1    |
| Hissar                             | 15                   | 7½   |
| Agrooa                             | 13                   | 2½   |
| Futtehahad                         | 17                   | 6½   |
| Jodka                              | 14                   | 0½   |
| Sirsa E. Gate                      | 12                   | 2½   |
| Ranees                             | 12                   | 5½   |
| Sooreewalla                        | 18                   | 3    |
| Butneer                            | 8                    | 6½   |
| Soorutghur                         | 23                   | 2½   |
| Sidarghur                          | 10                   | 0½   |
| Baloochia (½ mile N. of the Road)  | 19                   | 1    |
| Anoopghur                          | 17                   | 7    |
| Wuller (Sidarghur)                 | 11                   | 7½   |
| Phoolera                           | 11                   | 2    |
| Meergur                            | 15                   | 0    |
| Maroot                             | 11                   | 6½   |
| Chappoo                            | 9                    | 3    |
| Kaleepar (Dak Station)             | 12                   | 6½   |
| Bhurwalla                          | 14                   | 5½   |
| Bahawulpooi (Mooltan Gate)         | 14                   | 2    |
| Custom House Ghat                  | 3                    | 0    |
| Pahore                             | 12                   | 4    |
| Kotlee                             | 11                   | 6    |
| Peer Junnoo                        | 11                   | 1    |
| Larh                               | 7                    | 1½   |
| Mooltan (Delhi Gate of)            | 12                   | 6½   |
|                                    | 604                  | 3½   |

Leave *Nusseerabad* (Route, 27), and proceed, via *Route 244*, to § *Kote*, 142½ (Route 244); thence along a good road, but rather bad in some parts; pass § *Gopalpoor*; cross the dry bed of the *Sota river* (Sote or *Yarwufadar*, so called from *Yar*, "friend," *Wafadar*, "trustworthy," which rises in *Moradabad*, in lat. 28° 54', long. 78° 33', flows S.E. for about 130 miles, and falls into the *Ganges* on the left, in lat. 27° 41', long. 79° 29'. It is crossed by the road from *Bareilly* to *Meerut*, where it is fordable from *Bareilly* to *Delhi* by a fascine bridge. The name of

*Yarwufadar* was bestowed upon it by *Mohammed Shah*, of *Delhi*, during his invasion of *Rohilcund*, in 1745. Thence pass on, and enter

## THE JAGHIRE OF JUJHUR,

which is bounded on the N. by *Hurriana* and *Rohtuk*; E. by *Delhi*, *Goorgaon*, and *Alwur*; S. by *Goorgaon* and *Alwur*; W. by *Shekawuttee* and *Lo-haroo*; and lies in lat. 27° 55', long. 75° 55' and 76° 58'; has an area of 1,230 square miles; population of 123,000; annual revenue of £60,000; and a military force of 3,000 men. It has an elevation of 840 feet, is in many parts a low, rocky region, well-watered by the *Junna* and its tributaries. The principal roads are, viz. *Hansi* to *Nusseerabad*; *Hansi* to *Neemuch*; and *Dadree* to *Jujhur*. Its chief towns are *Jujhur*, *Narnot*, *Dojana*, and *Kanound*.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1806. The British conferred it, by *Lord Lake's* advice, in perpetuity, upon *Nijabut Ally Khan*, a member of the *Bhuraitch* family, for his assistance against the *Mahrattas*.

1835. His grandson, *Fyre Ali Khan*, succeeded.

1857-58. He joined the rebel *Sepoys* against the British Government; was tried, condemned, and executed at *Delhi*; his treasure, £90,000, and territory (which now forms a division of the *Delhi District*) confiscated.

Thence proceed to \**Boodwall*, 3½; § *Thumwas*, 2½; encamping ground distinctly marked out by pillars. Then pass along a good road, which, although practicable for carts, is rather heavy; pass § *Surohee*, 5½; cross the dry bed of the \**Kursawuttee river*, to § *Mandee*, 6; and 3 miles beyond brings us to the town of

## § NARNOUL (Narnol).

Territory, *Jaghire* of *Jujhur* (British territory). Civil Authority, The Governor-General's Agent at *Delhi*, and Lieutenant Governor-General of the North Western Provinces at *Agra*. Encamping ground, defined by pillars. The *Golee river* flows by this place, but is dry in March. Houses, 2,730. Bridge, a handsome *Juckka* structure, erected across the *Golee river*. Fort, an old ruinous edifice, formerly held by that celebrated adventurer, *George Thomas*, by whom this place was acquired.

## HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1858. Col. *Gerrard* took it, and the *Summund Khana*, a relative of the *Nawab* of *Jujhur*, was killed in battle.

This place is very ancient and curious.

Thence proceed along a heavy road, passing through a productive wheat, barley, and gram district; pass \**Nussapoor*, 2½; \**Mairadoo*, 1½; \**Hoodena*, 2½, with its brackish water; \**Nangul-Chow-dree*, 3½; we then reach some sand-hills, which are in many places covered with bushes, but soon pass along loose sand, which has the appearance of *sea waves*, the wind as it wafts along leaving a track like drifted snow—off the beaten track animals sink knee deep—continuing our journey for 3½ miles, we reach the town of

## § KUNONDE (Kanoond, Kanound, Canound).

Territory, Jaghire of Juihur (British). Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent at Delhi, and Lieutenant-Governor North Western Provinces, at Agra. Encamping ground, 1½ mile distant. Bazaar. Houses, 2,000; Fort, a very strong mud edifice. Palace, the late residence of the Nawab, Abdool Rayman Khan.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1858. Here Col. Gerrard was killed, in the decisive engagement with the rebels, which lasted until sunset, when the British were victorious.

This large place, of considerable importance during the Mahratta War, was the stronghold of Favon Rao. Thence proceed along a good but heavy road, practicable for wheeled carriages; pass \**Munjero*, 1; \**Malaria*, 4½; \**Bowana*, 1½; \**Lelang*, 3½; \**Potoe*, 1½; \**Sanoa*, 1½; § *Doodara* (Doodwa), ½. Previous notice should be given, if a large quantity of provisions are required; soon after which we enter

## THE TERRITORY OF THE NAWAUB OF BAHADOORGURH (Bahadoor Jung),

which is bounded on the E. and S. by Delhi; N. and W. by Rohtuk; lies in lat. 28° 37' and 28° 49'; long. 76° 54' and 77° 1"; is 14 miles long and 6 broad, from E. to W., has an area of 43 square miles; population of 14,400; annual revenue of £13,000; a military force of 150 men.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1806. It was granted to the Nawaub of Jhujur (Jujhur), but was soon after taken from him, and given to the Nawaub of Bahadoorgurh, a Mahometan.

1857. The Nawaub rebelled, joined the Sepoys, was defeated by General Whitelock, and his territory confiscated by the British.

Thence pass on to \**Gassola*, 2½, and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

## § DADREE.

Territory, Bahadoorgurh. District, Dadree, the capital. Civil Authority, Governor-General's Agent at Delhi, and Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces at Agra. Encamping ground, S.W., marked out by pillars. Bazaar. Wells, water brackish. Tanks, water excellent. Houses, 3,400. Fort, is a strong structure, and the residence of the Nawaub.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1858. The Nawaub acted friendly towards the British; town captured by the Sepoys, but regained by Brigadier Showers.

Thence proceed along a heavy, sandy road; cross several narrow belts of sand hills; pass \**Gheekaro*, 3½; § *Mundoo* (Munheeroo), 6½; encamping ground, N.E., marked out by pillars; thence the road becomes rather heavy; pass a sand-hilly range to the W., *Nagui*, 1½; then the road leads between grain and sugar plantations, interspersed with hamlets, and we then enter

## THE ROHTUK DISTRICT,

which is bounded on the N.E. by Paneput; E. by Delhi and Bahadoorgurh; S. by Jhujhur (Jujhur); S.W. by Dadree; and W. by Hurrianah and Sirhind; lies in lat. 28° 38' and 29° 16'; long. 76° 10' and 77° 4'; is 50 miles long from E. to W., and 44 broad; has an area of 1,340 square miles, contains 7 Pergunnahs, viz., Rohtuk, Beree, Gohana, Kerthowda, Mehian, Mundowthee, and Bewhane; population, 294,119, chiefly composed of Hindus and Mahometans. The Feroze canal flows through this district, and at Gohana; when the Delhi canal was constructed by Ali Murdan Khan, the water escaped from its confines and destroyed the town of Lalpur. It is under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, and forms a division of the Delhi District.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1858. Held by the Sepoys, but recaptured in September, by Colonel Van Courtland; and 6½ miles brings us to the town of

## § BURRA BOWANEE (Bewannee, Bewhane, Bhowanny, Bowani).

Territory, Rohtuk. Civil Authority, Collector at Rohtuk. Bazaar. Houses, 4,800. Fort, small. Population, 29,442.

Commerce: it carries on an extensive trade with the neighbouring States, especially in sugar, which is manufactured here.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1809. It was captured by the British.

Thence along a good road to \**Lowarree*, 8½; § *Chota*; § *Bowannee*, 4½; encamping ground, S.W., marked out; fuel scarce; soon after which we enter

## THE BRITISH DISTRICT OF HURREENAH,

(so called from Hara, "*verdant*," on account of its fertility), which is bounded on the N.W., N., and N.E. by Sirhind; E. by Rohtuk and Dadree; S. by Dadree and Loharoo; W. by Bikaneer and Bhuteana. It lies in lat. 28° 33' and 29° 49'; long. 75° 20' and 76° 22'; has an area of 3,300 square miles, and a population of 225,086, chiefly composed of Hindus and Mahomedans. The chief town is Hansi (Hansee). It is on an alluvial soil, producing rice, wheat, millet, barley, pulse, and luxuriant grass; but, as much of its fertility depends on the monsoon, a considerable quantity of water is *always preserved* in masonry tanks by the population, as in the hot season the climate is very arid, and the water from the few springs found in this district is *brackish*. It is watered by the Jumna canal, which flows by Hansi and Hissar to the *Gagur* river, along which small barges pass. Tigers and lions infest the woods and jungly wastes.

### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

This district is celebrated as having been the scene of the notorious Irish adventurer, George Thomas' attempt to establish an Independent British state.

He fortified the capital of this place (*Hansi*), founded cannon, manufactured arms and powder, coined rupees, and well organised and disciplined a body of 6,000 men.

He was attacked by the Mahrattas, headed by the French adventurer, Perron, and was obliged to retreat into the Bengal Presidency, where he died in

1802, when *en route* for Calcutta.

1857-58-59. The rebels harassed this district. The troops belonging to the Hurriana brigade rebelled, were disarmed, and then executed. The Jat villagers protected the Europeans during the *emeute*.

Thence along a good road, which passes close to fields, well-cultivated with crops of gram, barley, and wheat; then cross five small canals, which branch from the large Ferozeshah canal, and we soon reach \**Sekunderpoor*, 8½; and towering in the distance appear the *Toosang* range; and 2½ miles further we enter the town of

### † *HANSI* (Hansy, Hansee).

Territory, British. District, Hurreeanah. Civil Authority, Collector at Hissar. Military Station, the head-quarters of the Hurreeanah Light Infantry, and also of a regiment of Irregular Cavalry. Military Authority, Officer in command. Encamping ground, ½ mile E., clearly marked out. Bazaar. Cantonment, S. of the town. Post Office. Population, 9,112.

*Mint* in the time of the adventurer, George Thomas, 1798, where he had silver rupees coined, *Manufactures* at the above period were powder, cannon, muskets, and matchlocks.

*Fort*, which was in former days considered *almost impregnable*.

DAWS to Delhi, 80 miles W.; Calcutta, 989 N.W.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:— A.D.

1036. The fort was considered by the natives as *impregnable*, but Massaoud (son of Mahmud of Ghuzni), on his invasion of India, stormed and captured it in six days, and obtained immense treasure therefrom.

1798. That bold and indefatigable Irish adventurer, George Thomas, made it the capital of his contemplated Independent state.

The French adventurer, Perron, drove him from this place, when he proceeded to Calcutta, but died *en route*.

1857. The Bengal mutineers occupied it in May, and massacred all the Europeans.

Thence along an excellent road; pass \**Khoord*, 6½ miles; then across a gram, wheat, and barley district, and we soon enter

### THE HISSAR DISTRICT.

Which, in the reign of Akbar, produced an annual revenue of £137,502 4s., and maintained a military force of 62,575 men, but is now a *pergunnah* of the British District of Hurreeanah (Hurriana), and thence proceed to the town of

### \* *HISSAR*, 9½ miles.

(Hissar "*citadel*," Hissar, Feroza Hissar, Feerozeh).

Territory, British. District, Hurreeanah. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Bazaar.

DAWS to Delhi, 104 miles N.W.; Calcutta, 991 miles N.W.

Bridges, constructed of good masonry, across the watercourse.

ATTRACTIONS.—The *Ruins of the Palace of the Sultan Feroze*, which contains vast subterranean chambers. The *Feroze Shah's Lath* (club or obelisk), an iron rod pillar, standing on an ancient one-piece stone base, nearly 11 feet high, with a circumference of 8½ feet; the remainder is constructed of red Agra sandstone, having on the summit an iron rod, on which was formerly placed a cupola. It is 45 feet high from the base, and a *solid column*, surrounded by old buildings, used as magazines, in one of which is the *entrance* to a subterranean passage, which leads to Hansi, a distance of 16 miles. The inscriptions have not been deciphered, but the *capitals* resemble the English, rather than Indian characters. There is the representation of a ship, but such does not in the slightest degree resemble the model of any modern vessel: it is a curious structure, and was erected by Feroz Shah from the description which an officer gave him of a vessel he had seen. The E.I.C. formerly had a breeding stud of horses kept here, as also a bullock farm for rearing cattle for the use of the ordnance department, but both have been abolished. There existed a stone and brick fort in the time of Akbar.

#### HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857. In May the Bengal mutineers held this place, and massacred all the European inhabitants.

1859. The English ladies again obliged to flee away for safety.

Thence proceed through a thin, thorny, grass jungly district; pass \**Checkumass*, 9½; \**Agrooa*, 3½; encamping ground, well marked out E.; then along a good, open, but heavy road after the monsoon; pass \**Keree*, 2½; \**Budophal*, 3½; \**Drungur*, 3½; and a few miles beyond, stands the town of

### \* *FUTTEHABAD*, 5½ miles.

Territory, British Hurreeanah. Civil Authority, Superintendent of the Bhutte Territory of Sirsa. Encamping ground, W. Bazaar. Forage scarce. We then enter

### THE BRITISH TERRITORY OF BHUT-TIANA (Bhuttees),

Which is bounded on the N. by Bahawalpore and the protected Sikh States; E. by Hurriana; S. by Bickaner, and W. by Bahawalpore. It lies in lat. 29° 12' and 30° 29', long. 73° 1' and 75° 22', and extends as far as the Sutlej river; has an area of 3,017 square miles, population of 112,974, chiefly composed of Hindus and Mahometans, many of whom migrate to the banks of the Sutlej from February to July, but return thither in the monsoon (August to December). Six *pergunnahs*, containing the towns of Sirsa (Sirsa), Durbal, Raneah, Goodha, Mulout,