

tures of milk-bushes; then proceed across a river with sandy bed, here 300 yards wide, dry at low water, but affected by the tide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

§ MANDIVEE (Maundvee, Mandavee).

Travellers' bungalow; the Palace is appropriated for their use. Encamping ground across the ridges, with water closet at hand. Bazaar, well supplied. Tank, a large structure, with plenty of water, on the W. Wells, numerous, and full of water; houses, 9,000; population, 90,000; streets extremely dirty. That on the W. is preferable for a *long* sojourn of troops; but, if such are disembarking, to proceed to Bhooj, the E. side is the best.

Commerce.—Almost all the trade of Cutch is carried on at this seaport.

Sailing Boats can be hired.

Circumference, 2,640 yards.

Bunder—There is not any regular landing place, but boats unload on a sandy beach, where troops disembark, on the W. of the creek; 400 yards broad and 100 wide, situated at the mouth (free from all impediment) of the gulf, having 12 to 18 feet depth of water at high tide, and affected by such. But at a short distance beyond the town, and where it is approached, its depth is only 2 feet at high tide.

This walled commercial seaport, the largest town in Cutch, is of an oblong shape, and stands between hilly ridges. Boats of any size can approach it, and large vessels can anchor safely in the offing, about three miles from the shore.

ROUTE 107.

Proceed S. by W.

BHOOJ TO MOONDRA BUNDER.

DISTANCE ABOUT $36\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhooj to Kaira, <i>via</i> Route 106.....	13	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Kala Goga	11	3
Moondra	8	5
The Bunder	3	1
	36	$2\frac{1}{2}$

Leave *Bhooj* (Route 15); proceed, *via* Route 106, to § *Kaira*, $13\frac{1}{2}$ (Route 106); thence along a good open road, through rather a confined country, to the low stone-walled village of *Beraji*, 7, with its fort standing on the Nang river; then cross several nullahs; proceed over an undulating, barren, and sandy country, which, however, is open and cultivated, to § *Kala Goga*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground in the fields; then along a sandy road to § *Bharaya*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; to the W. of which flows a river, 125 yds. wide, with hard sandy bed, low banks, with a fine stream until late in the season; thence through an open country, pass § *Burra-Kuppaya*, 3; then cross the *Bookee* river, $1\frac{1}{2}$,

here 450 yds. wide, by a road which is *annually* remade for 700 yds. by throwing up sand over *Kirbes* (grass), and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to

§ MOONDRA (Mundeah).

Territory, The Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Cutch (Kachh). Civil Authority, Political Agent at Bhooj. Encamping ground, N., S., and E. Bazaar, well supplied. Circumference, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Houses, 1,500. Population, 20,000. Wells, those to the E. contain *salt* water, but those to the W. fresh. Tank, to the N., full of good water.

This large walled town stands on the coast of the Gulf of Cutch, and owing to its distance from the sea, is unlikely ever to become a place of any very great importance. To the W. is the bed of a dry stream, and on the other side of it are situated some beautiful gardens and pretty trees, in the midst of a well-cultivated and open country. Thence proceed along a good hard cart-road for about 300 yds., and at the end of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles we reach *The Bunder*, which is flooded at spring tides, and being invariably muddy, renders it very inconvenient to land at. *The Creek* is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, 100 yds. wide, from 9 to 12 feet deep, has a rise of 5 feet at the spring tides, when laden boats of 200 candies can approach the Bunder, but at all other times only those of 100, as there is a bar with 9 feet of water at its entrance; difficult of navigation from the Gulf, having its banks clearly marked, notwithstanding that the land on both sides is densely covered with bushes, which are almost under water when the tide is up, but dry at low water.

ROUTE 108.

BHOOJ TO OMERKOTE, VIA NOWAKOTE.

DISTANCE $162\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhooj to Deepla, <i>via</i> Route 103	91	1
Sehar	20	5
Nowakote	11	0
Nota	12	4
Chorawa	14	4
Omerkote (Umirkot, Amirkot, Amercot, Oomercote)	12	3
	162	1

Leave *Bhooj* (Route 15); proceed, *via* Route 103, to § *Deepla*, 91 (Route 103), situated in the *Thurr District*; thence proceed along a good road to § *Pud-diar*, $3\frac{1}{2}$, with its ruined well; pass § *Soonglee*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, with its good well; then across some heavy sand hills to § *Dabree*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; § *Urjuk*, 41; § *Boreeai*, $2\frac{1}{2}$, the country about which is partially cultivated; § *Sing-garea*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; thence the road becomes better, and the country covered with low jungle, with sand-hills extending in the distance on both sides; pass § *Bojakur*, 2; § *Sehar*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; § *Kullye*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; brackish water at the two latter places; thence along a jungly, sandy, but direct camel road to § *Nowakote*, 11; encampment

ground S. of a small fort, standing on a hill, and mounting 9 guns. Water rather scarce, but forage and firewood procurable; thence the road leads through heavy sand, with sand-hills extending on the right to the end of the stage, pass *Lodee*, 1½, near which there is extensive cultivation; **Junana*, 2½, to right of which (1 mile) is a well of excellent water; **Moolnaja Gote*, now the country becomes jungly; pass **Ramtulla-Synd-ka-Gote*, 2½, with its well of excellent water; **Eyde (Hydoo Changa)*, ¾; thence through a grassy jungly country to §*Nota*, 4½; encamping ground N., and well E.; then pass a well, ¾, of excellent water, to **Runabon (Runabou)*, 5½; **Sukkurdeen (Nubbeesir)*, 1½; encamping ground near a vegetable garden; houses, 107; population, 2,000, chiefly composed of mixed tribes; wells 75 feet deep, N.W., but the water soon becomes *brackish* in the hot season; forage procurable; then pass **Toora*, 2½, on the right of which there is a well of excellent water; then cross a very heavy sand-hill to §*Chorauer*, 3½; encamping ground W., and forage procurable; **Kaiyrola*, 9, with its fine well, 1 mile W.; and 3½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ OMERKOTE,

(Omerkote, Oomercote, Amercote, Omarkote, 'Umrkot, Amirkot).

Territory, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Sinde, (Sindh). Deputy Collector at Meerpoor. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office.

DAWKs.—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

FORT, large, built of mud, and about 500 feet square, with a mud wall about 40 feet high, having formidable round towers at each corner, six square ones on each side, and a huge circular one in the centre. It is now used as public offices, and stands ½ mile from the town.

Branch Routes to Balmir (Balmer), Jaysalmer (Jaysulmere), Islamkot and Virawao. *Commerce.*—An extensive rice trade is carried on here.

EMINENT NATIVES.—The Emperor, Akbar, the most celebrated Indian Sovereign, born here on the 14th October, 1542. His mother, the Empress, Hamidah (a native of Jam in Khurasan), having accompanied her consort, the Emperor Humayun (in his exile to the court of his friend, the Rajput Rana Prasad) from whom she received as a present at his birth, a *pod of musk*, with the supplication to his God, that the infant Prince might spread the renown of his arms over the world, as the perfume of the musk diffuses its fragrance around.

Houses, 300. Population, 25,000. Position: On the E. of the Desert of Sindh, about 100 miles from the Indus, which, in the monsoon, inundates the place.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Originally governed by the Talpoor family.

Taken possession of by the Raja of Jodhpur.

1813. The Talpoor family regained it.

1843. Capt. Edmund Brown, of the Bengal Engineers, took it by order of the late Sir Chas. Napier.

ROUTE 109.

Proceed N.N.W.

The *best* route for troops, if notice is previously given, as then the road will be cleared, and supplies provided by the Sinde authorities.

BHOOJ TO SUKKUR, VIA VINGUR AND BUDDEANA.

DISTANCE 398½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhooj to Buddeana, <i>via</i> Route 102.....	134	4½
Ghoolam Hyder Khanka Tanda, <i>via</i> Route 104.....	24	5½
Syedad Bussun-ka-Gote.....	17	1½
Kokur.....	11	3½
Alliyar-ka-Tanda.....	9	0
Pelajee.....	12	6
Shahikat (Saikat).....	8	1
Nova Halla.....	13	1½
Synd-ka-Gote.....	11	1
Sukkurund.....	14	2
Loonee (Kazee Gotee).....	16	0
Dowlutpoor.....	16	6
Mora.....	12	0
Nowal ara.....	15	4
Lukka.....	12	6½
Reylanee.....	9	7
Hingorja.....	10	6
Futheepoor (Phoolipoor).....	16	7
Lookman-ka-Tanda.....	14	3
Roree.....	15	3
Sukkur Camp.....	1	6
	398	3

Leave *Bhooj* (Route 15); proceed, *via* Route 102, to § *Buddeana*, 134½ (Route 109); thence per Route 104, to *Ghoolam Hyder Khanka Tanda*, 24½ (Route 104); then along a good road through dense jungle, intersected by canals; pass *Juksir-ka-Gote*, 2½; **Fyze Mahomed Nidamane*, 4, standing on the left bank of the *Goonee* river, which here cross, as it is dry from September to April; pass on to **Kabool-Dussun-ka-Gote*, 8½; § *Syedad-Bussun-ka-Gote*, 2½; *Kirbee*, grass for forage obtainable; **Shah Beer*, 5; **Paray-Fuqueer-ka-Gote*, 2½; and 3½ miles beyond brings us to the town of

§ KOKUR.

Territory, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Sinde. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Mahomed-Kanka-Tanda. Bazaar, well supplied, and *Kirbee* (Karbi) abundant.

Thence along a hard road through low jungle to § *Bookeya*, 3½; and 5½ miles beyond stands the town of

§ ALLIYAR-KA-TANDA.

Civil authority, Collector at Hyderabad, 24 miles. Encamping Ground, N.W. Bazaar, well supplied, and *Kirbee* abundant. Houses, 1,000; population, 5,000. Manufactories of cotton fabrics and dyeing.

It stands at the intersection of the two great routes from Hyderabad, E., and Cutch to Upper Sindh and the Punjab; then pass on to *Nuzzerpore* (Nurspoor), 84 miles; houses, 400; population, 3,000; standing on the right bank of the *Gones* river. * *Pelajice* (Pullajee). Encamping ground; houses, 100; population, 2,000; situated on the left bank of

THE INDUS RIVER.

One of the largest streams in Asia, and deriving its name from *Sindhu* (Sanskrit), called by the Greeks *Sinthus*, by the Latins *Sindus*, and takes its source at the N. of the *Kailas*, "cold," Range, 22,000 feet above the level of the sea, in lat. 32°, long. 81° 30', where it is called, *Sinh-kha-bad* "Lion's Mouth," from the native supposition that it flows from the mouth of one of those kings of the forest, then flows N.W. to Tagle for about 160 miles, where it is joined by the *Gariote* (*Eekung Choo*), near which spot much gold has been discovered, which stream is clear, broad, and rapid, but not deep. The elevation of the dreary district through which it flows is 1,600 feet, in which *Fahs* "goats" abound, and from whose wool is manufactured the celebrated shawls; thence it continues to the *La-Ganskiel-Pas*, a distance of 50 miles, when quitting the table land, it enters the deep gorges which separate the *Konehlan* (Mooz Taugh) from the Himalaya, within 5 miles of the Chinese empire, in lat. 32° 56', long. 79° 22', close to a low, sandy plain, intersected by small lakes, partially covered over with *soda*; here its depth is 60 yards, and it is entirely frozen over in November; but in the summer fordable at night, although deep in the day-time. Thence it proceeds S.W. for 30 miles, then bends to the N.W., is 50 yards wide at *Ughsi*, 30 miles below which, and close to *Le*, the capital of Ladakh, its elevation is 10,000 feet, with a fall of 22 feet per mile; and here, opposite to *Niemo*, it is joined by the *Zanskar*, a rapid and turbid stream, 30 miles below which, at *Kulutze*, a wooden bridge is constructed over it, but in the inundation season it rises to 40 feet; then flowing N.W. for 55 miles, receives the *Dras*, which takes its source in the range N.E. of Kashmir, and at this confluence discharges an immense volume of water, thence bending to the N.W. for about 47 miles. Close to *Karis Fort*, in lat. 35° 11', long. 75° 57', it receives the *Shy-yok*, supposed to rise in lat. 35° 33', long. 77° 40', just above the *Cabool* river, one of its most important tributaries, and the accumulation of ice (which might be made an article of commerce, if native industry were directed into that channel, in lieu of purchasing the same from the Americans, who supply the East India markets) which obstructs the channel of the *Shy-yok*, causes the dreadful inundations to which this river is so subject, and where its breadth is 150 yards, and that of the *Sinh-kha-bad* only 80 yards, although its depth of water is considerably greater. Just below this junction the river (*Indus*) takes the name of *Aba-Sind* (*Indus Proper*), and at 25 miles W., opposite to *Iscardoh*, where gold has been found, it receives the *Shighgur*, thence it glides along for 90 miles to the N.W., and at *Inckpoo-i-Shagaron* it quits the mountains, winds S., proceeds through the *Attock* country, and at 8

miles distant receives the *Ghight* from the N.W., and at *Acho*, 25 miles beyond this junction, descends like a vast torrent through a valley 7 miles wide to the S.W. for 45 miles; then passes *Derband*, the N. boundary of the Punjab, where it is generally 100 yards wide in August. Thence it flows 60 miles to *Attock* (the fort of which was, in 1857, garrisoned by British troops, and £270,000 treasure secured; in the sand near this place gold has been found), during which course it washes several small islands, passes five fords or ferries, which can only be crossed in winter, but which are very dangerous, owing to the rapidity of the current and the intense coldness of the stream. Here it receives the *Cabool* river, which joins it amidst turbulent rapids, the rushing of whose waters bears a strong resemblance to the thundering of the Falls of Niagara. The upward navigation of this river stops here, which place (*Attock*) is much frequented by travellers going from Hindustan to Afghanistan, and who cross over it by two bridges of boats, constructed one above the other at the *Fort of Attock*, where this stream is 1,000 feet above the sea, and 800 feet wide, and at the other one, just below it, the depth is 540 feet, and the current flows on at the rate of six miles per hour. Then flowing S.S.W., it enters a rocky channel in the *Salt Range* and bears the name of *Attock*, then rolling on for 10 miles beyond that place, between slate-rock cliffs, the current, though rapid and deep, is calm; then proceeds 100 miles further to *Kala Bagh*, the channel widens to 500 yards, the torrent whirls, dashes, and rolls most terrifically between precipices and ledges of rocks which rise almost perpendicularly several hundred feet from the water. Here it is known by the name of *Nilab*, "blue water;" thence proceeding to *Ghora Trap*, it passes at the rate of 10 miles an hour, through a channel of 250 feet wide and 180 deep, so that it is impossible to undertake an upward voyage from May to September, even although at that time the natives float down this rapid stream on their *Mus-suts*, "inflated hides." The upward voyage is performed by tracking. Just below *Kala Bagh* it enters the plain, where the channel widens to 500 yards, its banks become low, and the *Khussoree Hills* rise like a gigantic fortress from the water, giving it (the river) the appearance of a *moat*. Here it loses its clearness, becomes muddy, and during the inundation covers the neighbouring district. Thence it proceeds to the S., to *Deera Ismael Khan*, and then to *Mittinkote* (*Mittunkote*), during which it receives the *Koorum*, and afterwards the *Harroo*, in lat. 33° 47', long. 72° 16', also the *Swan*, in lat. 33° 71', long. 71° 48'; it then flows on to within 20 miles of *Shikarpore*, which place it inundates, and proceeds to *Rokee*, winding through a ridge of limestone and flint rocks at which there are some rocky islets, the largest of which, *Bukkur*, has a good-sized fort, and separates the stream into two channels. About 80 miles from whence the *W. Narra* (Snake, so called on account of the winding nature of the stream), and the *E. Narra*, which is also a large branch of the *Indus*, in the low season no longer becomes a stream, but it is in contemplation to excavate a new channel close to *Roree* (*Rori*), at a cost of £47,780, which will cause a continuous supply of water, so that the sys-

tom of irrigation may be carried on when necessary diverges from this river, and, after serpentine for 120 miles rejoins it about 4 miles S.E. of *Sehwan*; just above the town of *Narra* it forms the Lake *Manchur*, about 20 to 50 miles in circumference; thence it takes the name of *Arrul*, and flowing on for 80 miles with banks elevated about 15 to 20 feet above the surface; here irrigation is carried on by means of the Persian wheels. Soon after it is joined by the *Fulailee*, which quits the *Indus* 12 miles N. of *Hyderabad*, flows S.E., insulates the *Gunjah* hills 15 miles below the town, then rejoins it at *Trical*, in lat. 25° 9' long. 60° 21', where the *Delta* commences. The *Tulallee* then flows to the S.E., where it is called the *Gonnee*, and communicating with the *Phurran*, empties itself at the *Koree Mouth*, which is in fact an arm of the sea. At *Begunna*, 40 miles below *Hyderabad*, the *Pinyaree* branches off from the *Indus*, and is navigable as far as *Maghribee*, within 50 miles of the sea, where there is a dam erected across it, after passing which it is again navigable, and discharges itself into the sea through the *Ar*, to the W. of the *Koree Mouth*. The *Indus* then flows past *Tatta*, close to which the *Kalarie* branches off from it, and there on that side the *Delta* commences. Five miles beyond that it separates into two branches, viz. the *Buggan*, flowing W., and the *Sata*, proceeding S., which is properly the *Indus*. Soon after, the *Mull* and *Moutnee* (both of which were formerly extensive branches), flow from the left side; boats are seen on the former estuary only, and beyond in the same direction flows the *Kaha*, quite unnavigable; and still farther in the W. proceeds the *Kookywarree* mouth, now stopped up by a sand bank, but which in 1837 was 1,100 yards wide. The *Sata* empties the greater bulk of its waters through the *Kedewarree*, which is 7 feet deep at low spring tides. Then proceeding to the W. there flows the *Hulamree* Estuary, where the British forces landed in 1838, en route to Afghanistan, and further on is the *Jova* Mouth, leading to *Buggaur*, and up which the river steamers proceed during the floods; both the above channels are safe in the low season, either for arrivals or departures. The next mouth is formed by the junction of the *Dubbur* and *Gorabee*, and a little further on the *Pityanee* reappears; beyond is the *Coldee* Mouth, with 5 feet of water, and then the *Pitty*, the largest mouth, which is navigated by the steamers from *Kurrachee* (*Karachi*), and is followed by the *Gizree* Mouth, navigable, although having only 2 feet of water. At low water the *Indus* falls into the sea by the *Sata* channel only, after flowing 1,914 miles, which has its efflux at the *Kedewarree* Mouth, the entrance to which is very unsafe, and is avoided by all coasters. In the early part of the season its water is considered very impure, and should not be drunk in any quantity, owing to the mass of decayed animal and vegetable matter it contains. Alligators of the long-snouted species *Boluna*, as large as porpoises, large fish, *Fulias*, a fine fish, but dangerous on account of its tiny and numerous bones, frequent the banks in such shoals that the inhabitants thereof may not inappropriately be termed amphibious.

Then continuing our journey, we proceed along a confined road, pass three small hamlets, §*Shatkat* (*Saikat*), §; encamping ground, E.; thence the road becomes heavy and sandy, but passable for carts, although intersected by several water channels, and the *Kullian* (Wat "canal"); pass §*Mode* (*Muhar*), 1; §*Kybur*, 1; §*Kundoo*, 4; §*Satya*, 1; and 42 miles brings us to the town of

§ HALLA, or NOWA HALA (i.e. New Hala).

Resident Deputy Collector. Travellers' bungalow, situated off the high road. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office.

A town of about 10,000 population, near an old town of the same name, on the E. bank of the *Indus*. Here is a masjid and tomb of a Mahomedan saint. Scindian cups and earthenware are manufactured to a considerable extent. The coarse pottery is made from the clay of the *Indus*; and the finer sorts, from the clay, mixed with ground flints, and brilliantly coloured. In this way glazed tiles for the wall and courts of buildings are produced. The lakes or jheils in the neighbourhood yield a salt fatty earth, which is chewed by the people for a relish; and they swarm with wild fowl.

We are now in the provinces inhabited by the *Jats*, whom Captain Burton is disposed to identify with the *Gipsies*. "Your eye (he says) is scarcely grown critical enough in this short time to see the tweddledum and tweddle-dee-like difference between their personal appearance and that of the Scindians; nor can I expect you as yet to distinguish a *Jat* waudh or village, from a *Scinde* goth or village; so I will describe them to you. You are certain to take some interest in a race which appears to be the progenitor of the old lady in a red cloak, whose hand, in return for the cunning nonsense to which her tongue gave birth, you once crossed with silver; and the wiry young light weight whose game and sharp hitting you have more than once condescended to admire. Native historians and their own traditions concur in assigning to them a strange origin." Their language, which is a corrupt dialect of that spoken throughout the provinces of the Punjab, supports this testimony; and it is probable that war or famine compelled them to travel southward at the beginning of the 18th century. "Under the *Kalua* dynasty, the *Jats*, in consequence of their superior strength, courage, and cannibal coalescence, speedily rose to high distinction. The chiefs of tribes became nobles, officials, and ministers at court. They provided for their families by obtaining grants of land—feoffs incidental to certain military services; and for their followers, by settling them as tenants on their wide estates. But the prosperity of the race did not last long. They fell from their place when the *Belochees*, better men than they, entered the country, and began to forage for themselves in it. By degrees, slow yet sure, they lost all claims to rank, wealth, and office." They are now scattered throughout *Scinde*, occupied in agriculture, feeding flocks, or breeding camels; especially the last, so much so, that *Jat* and *Sarwan*, or camel-man are synonymous. "The *Jats*, in appearance, are a swarthy and unclovely race, dirty in the extreme; long, gaunt, bony, and rarely, if ever, in good condition. Their beards are thin, and there is a curious expression in their eyes. They dress like *Scindians*, preferring blue to white clothes; but they are taller, larger, and more un-Indian. Some few, but very few, of their women are in early youth remarkable for soft and regular features. This charm, however, soon yields to the complicated ugliness brought on by exposure to the sun, scanty living, and the labour of baggage cattle. In *Scinde*, the *Jats* of both sexes are possessed of the virtues especially belonging to the oppressed and inoffensive Eastern cultivator. They are necessarily frugal and laborious, peaceful and remarkable for morality in the limited sense of aversion to intrigue with mem-

bers of a strange kaum or clan. I say, in Scinde; for this is by no means the reputation of the race in the other parts of Central Asia, where they have extended. The term 'Jat' is popularly applied to a low and servile creature, or to an impudent villain; and in spite of the *Tobfat el Kiran* (the Persian history of Scinde, which asserts that the Jats and Belochies sprung from the same ancestors), a Beloch would consider himself mortally affronted were you to confound his origin with the caste his ancestors deposed, and which he despises for having allowed itself to be degraded. The Afghans and Persians all have a bad word to say for them.—(*Burton's scinde*).

We then cross eight water-courses, pass six villages, and proceed through a wide and cultivated plain to § *Synd-ka-Gote*, 1½; situated on the Richel Mouth of the Indus, and supplied by water from a dund. "inlet," 1½ mile distant, but difficult of access on account of the mud; forage is also obtainable; thence proceed along a good but sandy road, through thin jungle: cross fourteen water-courses; pass § *Synd Gote*, 1½; § *Ababegja Gote*, 2; § *Manarunga Gote*, ½; § *Pingara*, 1½; § *Punjimora*, 1½; § *Kucherree*, 3; § *Goolab-Hoosain-ka-Gote*, 1½; § *Sukkurund* (Sakrandi), 1½; encamping ground, N.E.; bazaar well supplied, and forage obtainable; dund, with excellent water. *Sporting*.—Excellent duck and snipe shooting. Thence proceed along a good road through thin jungle, cross ten water courses, also the Rain river, whose bed is dry; then pass near a dry tank, 3, situated about half a mile S.; then over a wide sandy plain, interspersed with patches of jungle, to § *Loonee* (Kazee Gote), 13; forage procurable; encamping ground, S.E.; thence proceed through a level and well cultivated country, cross eleven water-courses; pass § *Boogarunja Gote*, 10½; § *Gorum-Rancho-Gote*, 2½; and 3½ miles further brings us to the town of

§ DOWLUTPOOR (Daulatpur).

Encamping ground S.S.W. and S.S.E. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage procurable. Dund, ¼ mile W.

This place stands about 2 miles from the Indus river. Thence proceed along a good road, intersected by eighteen water-courses and canals, through a cultivated but juncky district, to § *Shapoor*, 4½; § *Dal*, 5½; encamping ground, W. or E., close to dense jungle; § *Mora* (Morah), 2; thence dense jungle extends along nearly the entire distance of this stage; pass several villages situated at a distance on the left, close to the river; cross twenty-four water-courses, and then along a heavy sandy road to the town of

§ NOWSHARA (Nowsharra, Nawshahra).

Civil Authority, Political Agent at Khyrpoor. Encamping ground N.E., near two wells. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. Market for rice well attended. Manufactures of coarse native writing paper.

EXCURSION to *Tars Shah*, 10 miles off the road, the head quarters of a Deputy-Collector.

This large place was, during the reign of the Talpur Dynasty, the head-quarters of the artillery of the Sindian Ameers. Thence along a route which was cleared in 1845-46, by Mir Ali Murad, for the British army, the road being broad and sandy; pass § *Gye*, 3; houses, 1,500; population, 7,000; § *Syndon-ka-Gote*, 2½; situated on the left, ¼ mile beyond which there is a Dund of water; § *Berce-ka-Shah*, 2½; standing on the right, with a Dund flowing near it; then cross the bed of a river, 2½, which is ¼ mile broad; pass several Dunds; § *Munga-ka-Tanda*, ½; § *Lukka*, 2½; encamping ground and forage; pass § *Buhwajo Gote*, ½, close to which is a Dund; § *Bazeelpoor Gote*, ½; § *Syndpoor*, ½; § *Synd Shooja-ka-Gote*, 1; § *Hullian-ka-Gote* (Hallani), 3½; travellers' bungalow, and the last one met with on this Route; pass § *Beylanee*, 4½, the water is procured from the river Indus, 5 miles distant; thence proceed along a good, but rather sandy road, through a richly cultivated district, interspersed with villages and Dunds; pass § *Dwan-ja Gote*, 2½; § *Munga Pootra*, 4½; § *Jeshuri-ja-Gote*, 2½; § *Hingorja*, 1½; encamping ground N., at some distance; pass on for 7 miles to

§ RANEEPOOR.

Bazaar well supplied, and forage procurable. Population, 5,000, chiefly employed in the manufactures. *Manufactures*.—Cotton fabrics, formerly in great demand, but fallen off considerably since the introduction of British goods.

Then pass § *Derajar*, 2; § *Gombul*, 4; and 3½ miles beyond stands the town of

§ FUTTEHPOOR (Phoolipoor).

Encamping ground E. of the road. Bazaar well supplied, and forage procurable.

This place, which stands on the route from Hyderabad to Bukkur, is situated E. of a large plain, which extends full 100 miles S., and about 8 or 9 miles from the left bank of the Indus, has an elevation of 30 to 60 feet, and consists of hard marl, perfectly free from saline efflorescence, is consequently regarded as the most healthy place in Sind, and well adapted for a cantonment.

Thence pass § *Mustee-ka-Tanda*, 4; § *Pees Shah*, 4½; then proceed through a sandy desert tract to § *Lookman-ka-Tanda*, 5½; encamping ground, W.; and on the right, pass the large town of

KHYRPOOR.

Territory, 'Kyrpoor (Kaipur), belonging to Mir Ali Murad. District, Upper Sindh. Civil Authority, Resident Political Agent. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Streets narrow, very dirty, and unwholesome. Population 15,000, chiefly employed in weaving and dying coarse cotton fabrics. Revenue under the Ameers (Amirs) of Sindh amounted to

£70,000. Military Force 12,000. *Sporting*—Excellent shooting of hogs and small deer; the Hunting Grounds, "Shikargas," of His Highness Mir Ali Murad, who invariably allows Europeans permission, on application. Canal, the Merwah, the largest from the Indus, which supplies the city with drinking water, and the district for irrigation, that in the wells being *brackish*, except that within the palace walls.

This town is beautifully situated among trees, about 15 miles from the Indus, on the borders of the E. Desert; was formerly a military station, and the residence of the Sindian Ameers; it contains numerous mud hovels, a few good houses, a palace with embattled mud walls, situated close to the Bazaar, and a gaudy lacquered tiled mosque. It is the capital of a territory governed by Mir Ali Murad, who has abolished slavery therein, and whose son-in-law, Jaffier Alee Mahommed, Reis of Khyrpoor, visited England in 1856, to institute his claim against the E. I. C. for an annuity of £90,030.

Then passing through dense *reed jungle*, 9, which soon afterwards leads over an open plain, pass a date plantation, situated on the bank of a river; thence along a *winding road* for 5 miles, and then proceed across stony hills; and at the close of 6½ miles we reach the town of

ROREE (Rori, Lohri, Lohuree).

Civil Authority, Political Agent at Khyrpoor (Khairpur). Encamping ground N., on the E. bank of the Indus. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. Post Office. Population 8,000, chiefly composed of Afghans, Belooches, Hindus, the bankers and money brokers, and Mughuls. The *Houses* are constructed like those of Hyderabad, have a framework of wood, plastered with mud; are in a ruinous condition, 5 storeys high, roughly erected, with slight timber frames and wickerwork, plastered with mud, which gives them a dingy look, with flat roofs covered with straw, having layers of clay. The wealthy merchants have erected themselves flat-roofed dwellings of burnt bricks, with balustrades and shutters, with wooden lattices, but destitute of chimneys. The *Streets* are exceedingly narrow, and the atmosphere unwholesome. *Steamers* to and from Hyderabad. *Manufactures*: Cotton fabrics, dyeing, leather, silk fabrics, inferior paper, gold and silver embroidery. *Productions*: Sugar cane and wheat, the plantations of which are irrigated with Persian wheels.

ATTRACTIVE.—The *Mosque*, which commands the finest panoramic view, was erected in the time of Akbar by Muhammad M'assum, a Saiyid of rank, who is buried at Sukkur, and stands on the N.E. part of the town on an eminence. It is a heavy dull brick edifice, with three glazed porcelain tiled domes. In an adjoining shrine is preserved a hair of the Prophet's (Mahomet) beard, which is kept in *amber*, in a gold case set with emeralds and rubies, and enclosed in a wooden case inlaid with silver.

This town, the ancient *Lohurkot*, the appearance of which is extremely pleasing when seen from a distance, is situated on the E. bank (which is covered with date palms) of the Indus, opposite the town⁴⁶

Sukkur, on a rocky, limestone, flinty range, which stretches from Cutch Gundava into Upper Sindh. It terminates abruptly on the W. side in a precipice of 40 feet high, rising from the beach of the Indus, which during the inundations maintains the height of 16 feet above the ordinary level. There are four islets close to this place. 1. The Island of Bukkur (Bakar, "dawn"), so named by a celebrated Saiyid after the Muhammadan conquest of Sindh, an oval flint and limestone rock, about 25 feet above the river, 800 yds. long, 300 wide, and 1,875 in circuit, which has been constructed into a formidable fortress, with double walls of 30 to 35 feet high, built of burnt and unburnt bricks, having 61 bastions, loopholes, slight parapet, two wickets and two gateways, one facing the E. (Rori), and the other the W., opposite to Sukkur. It is divided on the left bank from Rori by the E. channel, 400 yds. wide, 30 feet deep, with a current of 4 miles per hour—and on the right bank from Sukkur, by the W. channel, 98 yds. wide, 15 feet deep, with a current flowing 3 miles per hour. At some distance to the N. stands a point of land which projects from *Bukkur*, W., between which and the W. shore there is a channel 50 yds. wide, 7 feet deep, with a current of 4 miles per hour, over which in 1839 a bridge of 19 boats was constructed for the W. channel, and of 55 for the E., to enable the Bengal army to march into Afghanistan; it was, however, soon after swept away. 2. *Sati*, between Bakar and Rori, a small islet containing some old tombs. 3. The Isle of *Khwajah Khizr* (Saint Elias), to the N. of Bukkur, with its antique Masjid, and containing an inscription dated 952 A.D., about 250 years prior to the Muhammadan invasion of Hindustan. 4. Navy Wood Island, to the S. of Bukkur Island; and just below it, in the centre of the stream, stands an edifice, which proves that the Indus must have deserted its original channel, and which *break* is stated in the *Chuchnamah* to have arisen from the base conduct of the Raja of Alor.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1839. The Amirs of Khyrpoor ceded this fortress to the British.

EXCURSIONS.—The *Town of Alor* (5 miles), is worth inspection. The *Village*, with 60 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are Muslims, and the remainder Hindus, contains the Tomb of *Shakar Gauj Shah*, to visit which vast numbers of pilgrims flock hither, who purchase the farming products of the inhabitants; and beyond the *Ridge of Ruins*, which extend N.E., and most conspicuous and picturesquely amidst which stand:—1. Alamgir's Masjid. 2. Two Tombs of the Saiyids, 1 Chakar Ganj Shah, a celebrated *Ziyarat*, to which the inhabitants of the adjoining villages make a pilgrimage twice monthly; it is a plain white tomb, with a neat carved flowered border; and 2. *Khalifah Kut b'ud-du Shah*.

The whole of this locality is considered extremely interesting on account of the rapidity with which the Indus dashes along by the islands, the depth of its waters, the luxuriant date groves which adorn its banks, the hills towering above them, and the ancient edifices which are scattered about its environs; independent of which, it has invariably been the place of departure for British-Indian

armies advancing into Afghanistan, or the point of arrival of hostile native forces to overrun Hindustan. Then cross the *Indus* river, and at the end of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile we enter the town of

§ SUKKUR (Sakar).

Bazaar, well supplied, and forage procurable. Population, 500.

DAWKs.—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

ATTRACTIONS.—The towers, under one of which (90 feet high) is buried the Saiyid Muhammad M'asûm, who erected the chief mosque at Rori; mosques, with minarets, all in a good state of preservation, one of which is a heavy, badly-proportioned edifice, 100 feet high, ascended by a winding stone staircase, and commanding most extensive and magnificent views of the adjacent country; the river and the immediate vicinity, which is densely covered with most beautiful and luxuriant groves of date and palm trees, which, together with the town and fortress, form a most interesting landscape, and unique *coup-d'œil*.

This ruined and extremely picturesque town, which stands on the right bank of the Indus, is situated opposite to the bold, precipitous-looking town of Roree (Rori), with the island fortress of Bukkur standing between them, and is built in a low limestone range, on the very verge of the river's bank. The river (Indus), immediately above this place, sweeps suddenly round, and flows S.W., forcing its way by two channels, the E. being the most considerable, at the narrowest part of which it is only 570 feet broad, but becomes 1,050 feet wide at the S.W. end of the Bukkur Fort. The W. channel is about 300 feet. Between these channels there is a triangular, rocky, limestone, flint, oval-shaped space, 2,600 feet long, and 1,500 broad, through which the river flows with great rapidity over a rocky bed, about 7 feet deep in the centre, on which stands the Fort of Bukkur, already described above.

ROUTE 110.

This is *not* so good as the preceding route, owing to the road being very *heavy* between Balliaree and Wunga Bazar.

BHOJOJ TO SUKKUR, VIA BALLIAREE AND WUNGA BAZAR.

DISTANCE 405½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhoof to Bhaga-ka-Tanda, <i>via</i> Route 103	139	4
Raja-Talpoor Khanance.....	15	0
Ghoolam Ali	11	3
Manikchund	9	2
Aga Manoo	11	7
Alligar-ka-Tanda	16	5
Sukkur, <i>via</i> Route 109.....	201	4
	405	1

Leave *Bhoof* (Route 15); proceed, *via* Route 103, to *Bhaga-ka-Tanda*, 139½ (Route 103); thence along a good, level road, intersected by water-courses,

through a jungly and partially-cultivated country, pass several hamlets, § *Raja Talpoor Khanance*, 15; Encamping ground; § *Mainoon-ka-Gote*, 8; § *Dung-ka-Gote*; § *Ghoolam Ali*, 7; Encamping ground, canal, forage abundant, and standing on the *Poorana* river, a large offset of the Indus; then along a good level road, which has lately been cleared and improved, although intersected by a few deep water-courses. Pass § *Luggarunja Gote*, 5½; § *Altikhan-ka-Tanda*, 3; § *Manikchund*, 2; § *Shadrames Gote*, 2; § *Goolajia Gote*, 1; *Aga Manoo*, 1½; situated to the W. of the road; Encamping ground on the bank of a canal; then pass *Burrahkan*, 1½; *Musseerkan-ka-Gote*, 2½; *Synd-ka-Gaum*, 1½; *Bulla Chalee*, 1½; *Meer Khan*, 1½; *Ghoolam Hoosain*, 2½; *Alligar-ka-Tanda*, 6½ (Route 106); and thence proceed, *via* Route 109, to § *Sukkur*, 201½ (Route 109).

ROUTE 111.

Proceeding N.W.

This is the *best, shortest, and post road* to Tatta, and should be adopted by single travellers, and small detachments of troops.

BHOJOJ TO TATTA, VIA LUCPUT.

DISTANCE 174½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhoof to Kotree (Kotri), <i>via</i> Route 101..	86	5
Lah	12	6
Goonee	3	0
Loond (Fuzleeloond-ka-Gote)	17	5
Mugribee	12	5
Gool Mahomed jo Gunda	13	5
Meerza Luggaree ka Gote	10	4
Bheyla	10	2
Tatta, East side (Thaththa)	7	3
	174	3

Leave *Bhoof* (Route 15); proceed, *via* Route 101, to *Kotree* (Route 101); then proceed over a dead, flat country, interspersed with a few stunted bushes, on which camels can graze; pass *Lah*, 12½; here is a Sepoy's post, but only *brackish* water, procurable, and that from pits; * *Goonee*, 3, grass obtainable, and camels can be hired, but travellers requiring such should take the precaution to hire them *previous* to starting from Lucput, and have them brought to *Kotree*, which will prevent all disappointment or delay; thence proceed across the *Runn*, the first 8 miles of which lead along a hard level road, and the remainder through a barren country to *Loond* (Fuzleeloond-ka-Gote, 17½; *Raj-Yulik-Ju-jo-Gote*), 2½; thence the road, which becomes good, level, and intersected by canals, leads through a poor country, pass two villages to *Bhoorul-ka-Gote*, 2½; *Kaleefa-ka-Gote*, 3½; and four miles beyond brings us to

§ MUGRIBEE.

Territory, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District Sindh. Civil Authority, Resident Deputy Collector. Encamping ground. Bazaar,

well supplied, and plenty of forage. *Canals*.—The Pinjaree or Goongra. Population, 5,000.

COMMERCE.—A large trade is here carried on in the exportation of rice.

This town stands on the Pinjaree river (a branch of the Indus), about 60 miles from its mouth, and below it a dam is erected across the river, 40 feet broad and 50 high; the water in it flows through several small passages to the underneath channel, called the Goongra, which is navigable to the sea, and empties itself into the Sir mouth. The country in the vicinity is cultivated; then pass § *Synd Sutar-najo-Gote*; § *Synd Gho-lam-All-ika-Landa*, 1½; which is very picturesque situated amidst gardens, and richly cultivated; § *Gool-Mahomed-jo-Gunda*, 6½; § *Meerza Luggaree-ka-Gote*, 3½; § *Soojavul-ka-Gote*, 7½. Collectors' bungalow. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Mugribes, standing on the Botara Canal, whose banks are well cultivated; proceed to § *Bheela*, 10½, standing on the left bank of the Indus; encamping ground; thence along a very heavy road, cross the Indus here, 4 miles across, leaving the picturesque village of *Fuquer-ka-Gote* to the right; we cross the *Garee-Wah* by a bridge, and 7½ miles bring us to the E. side of the large town of

§ TATTA (Thattha, Nagar Thattha).

District Sindh. Civil Authority, Collector at Kurrahche (Karachi), 57½. Encamping ground, 1½ mile W., on which the British army encamped in 1839, when en route for Afghanistan. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar well supplied. Post Office.

Boats ply across the stream; but if required to transport troops, application must be made previously to the commander of the Indus Flotilla, at Kotree, 63 miles.

Commissionary Bunder, 3½ miles distant down the stream, but only 2½ miles when the river is at its lowest.

Steamers to and from Karachi, Rori, and Hyderabad.

Population, 10,000.

DAWES.—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

CEMETERIES.—The new one is 6 to 8 miles long, first used as a burial ground in 1500 A.D., when the former place of interment, Per Panjah, was abandoned.

This old capital of Lower Sindh is supposed to be the Pattala of ancient geographers. The distance from the apex of the Delta, where the two principal branches of the Indus separate, the Buggaur going west, and the Sata east, is about 4 miles, and thence to the sea about 60 miles. Opposite the town the main stream is 1½ mile wide in the wet season, about March, with a depth of 5 to 6 fathoms, and a velocity of 7 miles per hour. When the dry season comes in September and October, the breadth is reduced to one-third; the depth is about 1½ to 2 fathoms, and the current runs 3 miles an hour.

The modern city, called Nugur Tattah, or Tattha City, by way of pre-eminence, occupies an unlevelled space of 3 miles by 1½; but the ruins of former towns extend over 30 miles, and are scattered between Peer Puttah, 10 miles south, and Sami-Nugur, 3 miles north-west. There are evident indications that Tattah has shifted its site at various times with the changes in the course of the river.

One town was plundered and burnt by the Portuguese in 1555, when property to an immense value was destroyed, and as much more carried off by the captors, the whole of which they lost in a storm. When taken by Nadir Shah in 1742, it was said to be inhabited by 100,000 weavers, 20,000 artisans, and 60,000 miscellaneous trades, which if correct would give a population of about 480,000 at the least. The population of the modern city, small as it is, is continually on the decline, owing to the advantages possessed in respect to health and trade by Kurrahche, Hyderabad, and other towns. Some loongees or *loona* wai coat fabrics, for which it is celebrated, are still made here; but the coarse cottons and woollens are undersold by those of English manufacture.

ATTRACTIONS.—The travellers' bungalow, a deserted factory of the Company, which was occupied about eighteen or twenty years from 1753, and then given up. It is a quadrangular building, with a flat roof, and a wooden gallery looking towards the court, something in the style of an old English inn.

Of the four hundred colleges or mosques which Tattah boasted formerly, the only one which appears to have been found in a tolerably good condition when Lutfullah visited the city in 1836-9, was that of Shah Jehan, or the Jama Masjid. "Visited," says this Mohammedan gentleman in his *Autobiography*, "the Grand Mosque (Jama Masjid), begun by Shah Jehan in A.H. (anno Hegira) 1057, or A.D. 1647, and finished by Aurungzeb A.H. 1072, or A.D. 1661, as I found by the inscription. The edifice is a magnificent one, about 200 yards long by 100 broad, built with baked bricks and mortar. The inner plaster is glazed in white and blue colours. The whole site is roofed with one hundred domes, every one of them painted in a different style from another. The inscriptions carved round the great arch of stone, and those upon the two date stones, are excellently done in large letters. In short, the whole scene presents a picture of beauty and solemnity to the spectator." It is said, however, to be crumbling away in some parts in spite of the durability of the bricks, which are extracted from the soil, a composition of white clay and sand. Lutfullah on this occasion visited the great Moslem priest of the city, Makhdom Shaikh Abdullah, who had a large and beautiful library, containing many standard works, both in Arabic and Persian.

The Kulancote, or Kullian Kot, 1½ mile south of the city, is a vast ruined fortress, ascribed to Alexander the Great, and probably the site of the Hindoo city, the name being Sanscrit signifying Fort Prosperous. The walls are of massive brick, with many round towers placed at short distances, and in some parts crumbling in heaps, like huge red rocks, in which finely vitrified bricks and tiles are found, as sharp as chiselled stone. It contains the remains of domed monuments, &c., and ancient coins have been found.

Tatta, according to Burton, is commonly called Dewal by the Arabs and Persians, a name arising out of the Dewala, or pagoda, which stood in the centre of the fort, forty rods high, with an idol of the same height on the top of it, and which was destroyed by Caliph Walid, its first Moslem invader. The sites of old temples are still frequented by Hindoo pilgrims. The Sacred Cemetery on the Mekli Hills, a low range about 8 miles long, is the great lion of Tatta. A space of six square miles is supposed to contain not less than a million graves. The top of the hill is surmounted by an immense Eedgah, or mosque, in which the services of the two great holidays are held. It was built 1633, by Yusuf Khan, governor of Sind. In the cemetery are about 500 vaulted domes, besides towers, arches, porticoes, colonnades, &c., in a ruinous state: many built of glazed tile and brick, and looking like enamel, and all profusely carved in the Moslem style. Two of the most remarkable tombs are those of Mirza Isa, and Mirza Tuqatullah, two former governors; fine edifices of yellow marble, beautifully carved with flowers, built 1643. One of the oldest is that of Baba Isa Langotiband, 1514.

This celebrated and once populous city is situated three miles W. of the right bank of the Indus, near the apex of the Delta, on a gentle elevation, in a valley at the base of the Makali hills, and is considered *extremely unhealthy*. It is almost insulated by the water of the Indus, which, when it recedes, leaves stagnant pools which infect the atmosphere around. The houses, which are flat-roofed and mostly one and two storeys high, are rapidly falling into ruins, as they are constructed of a timber frame-work, nailed over with watha, plastered over with grey mud, mixed with chopped straw, which gives them the appearance of stone. They are furnished with Badgers (bad "wind" and gir "taken") or ventilators constructed like a windmill, which convey a current of cool air throughout the entire dwelling. Its general aspect is that of extreme desolation; the deserted streets, decayed bazaars, dirty, wretched, squalid, miserable, loathsome, and unhealthy appearance of the poor dejected inhabitants, dispels in an instant from the mind of the beholder, the picturesque and charming coup d'oeil which this city presents at a distance, when its high houses appear towering above the beautiful acacias and variegated foliage of the other lofty and elegant trees which are interspersed about it.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1522. It was founded.
 1555. The Portuguese burned and plundered it. Akbar destroyed it, and never thoroughly rebuilt it.
 1758. The British established a Factory, but in 1775, the *insalubrity* of the climate obliged them to remove it.
 1779. The British again attempted to maintain another factory, but it was abandoned, although the *house* in which it was carried on still remains in a good state of preservation.
 1839. The British garrisoned it, when they were almost *decimated* by pestilence and disease.

ROUTE 112.

Proceed N.W. by N.—The best route for troops and artillery.

BHOJO TO TATTA, VIA SOOMRASEER, VILGUR, AND RAOMA.

DISTANCE ABOUT 200½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Furs.
Bhoof to Buddeena, via Route 102.....	134	34
Turrie	11	2
Khorwa (Futtipoor)	18	1
Meerpoor	11	4
Durree-ka-Gaum	6	4
Bheyla	10	7
Tatta (E. Side)	7	3
	200	1½

Leave *Bhoof* (Route 15); proceed, via *Route 102*, to *Buddeena* (Route 102); thence a long road leading across a plain, interspersed with scattered bushes, and liable to inundation, pass *Surrudee*, 3½; *Turrie*, 8½; encamping ground *S*, and *E*, at the 11th mile; pass 2 or 3 hamlets; cross 7 canals; thence the plain is covered with dense jungle, intersected by canals, and subject to inundations. proceed to *Khorwa* (Futtipoor); encamping ground N.N.W.; then cross several canals, pass 3 or 4 hamlets, to the town of *M. erpoor*, 11½; Civil Authority, Collector at Hyderabad; encamping ground *E*, in a plain; bazaar, well supplied; then cross two bridge-d canals, also, by an excellent ferry, the *Pinyaree* river, an offset of the Indus, on the left side at *Bunna* (lat. 25° 4', long. 68° 15'), a little below which is the channel, one mile broad, having in its centre a large sand bank, is navigated to *Mughrabee*, and is then called the *Goongro*, where there is a *Bund* (dam), 40 feet broad, constructed in 1779, by the Ameers of Sind, below which it is navigable to the *Sir* (Sear, Mouth, where it is two miles wide, and we soon reach *Durree-ka-Gaum* 6½, standing on it; thence along a good road, through much jungle, with cultivated spots near the villages, to *Bheyla*, 10½; and thence proceed, via *Route 111*, to *Tatta* (*Thaltha*), *Route 111*.

ROUTE 113.

Proceed S.W.

BHOJO TO TOONA BUNDER, VIA ANJUR.

DISTANCE 37 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Furs.
Bhoof to Puddur, via Route 95	13	6½
Anjur	12	4½
Toona	9	5
Toona Bunder	1	0
	37	0

Leave *Bhoof* (Route 15); proceed, *via* Route 95, to *Puddur*, 9½ (Route 95); thence along a good hard road, in some places heavy, through a flat open country to **Konderoy*, 3½; dhurmsalla; encamping ground E.; the road now becomes sandy, and leads over a plain studded with low hills to **Suggu-ia*, 5½; we then enter

THE ANJAR DISTRICT.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1816. Ceded to the E.I.C. by the Raja of Cutch, who in
1822, returned it to him, and in
1832 relinquished all claim thereon.

At the end of 6½ miles we reach the large walled town of

ANJAR.

Territory, The Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Anjar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at *Bhoof*. Residency Bungalow. Encamping Ground N.W. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 2,400. Population, 25,000. Circumference, 1½ miles. Cantonment (Old) N.W.

This place stands in an open undulating country; thence proceed along a good hard road to a river, 1½, here 150 yds. wide, 2 feet deep, hard bed, very low banks, flowing rapidly on each side of the ford, then pass another small river, and also 2 wells, on the side of the road to **Sairi*, 4½; proceed for 3½ miles to **Toona*, with 95 houses, and 1 mile beyond brings us to

TOONA BUNDER.

Which offers great facilities for embarkation, as it contains a substantial and good-sized Pier, lately erected.

Encamping ground. Fort about 300 yards distant.

To the N. the Gulf of Cutch is much obstructed and nearly closed by islands, through which there are 3 channels, containing sufficient water to admit boats of moderate burthen.

MARINE EXCURSIONS:—

The Port of *Jooria* (Route 28), situated on the Kattivar coast, from whence the traveller can proceed direct to

Rajkote (Route 17) in about 5 hours.

ROUTE 114.

Proceeding E. ½ S. from Nov. 15 to Dec. 20.

The best route for troops during the dry season, as water is always obtainable by clearing the wells, and making troughs at the halting places; plenty of forage for camels is procurable, but it is necessary to look out for the numerous quicksands which are interspersed about it.

TATTA TO DEESA (DISA), VIA BUDDEENA, RAOMAKA (RAOMA) BAZAR, AND NUGGUR PARKUR.

DISTANCE 323½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Tatta to Buddeena, <i>via</i> Route 112	65	5
Vingur, <i>via</i> Route 102	53	4
Near Mulkar	14	6
Vingee	16	0
Bokarree	17	6
Bawuria	11	2
Urmulla	21	0
Nuggur Parkur	16	7
Ramsirra Tank	16	1
Nurra Bate	17	6½
Nurra Bate	13	1½
Bab-ir	16	4
Deodur	12	3
Bheelree	17	4
Deesa (Disa)	13	0
	223	2

Leave **Tatta* (Route 111), and proceed, *via* Route 112 to **Buddeena* 65½ (Route 112); thence, *via* Route 102, to *Vingur* 53½, (Route 102). The above portion of the route, however, frequently becomes 3 miles longer, when travellers are obliged to make a *détour* between *Kuddun* and *Raomaka Bazar*, so as to avoid crossing the sand-hills and the mud, which generally lies very thick for 3 miles between *Raomaka Bazar* and *Vingur*. Thence we proceed along an excellent, dry, hard mud, level road, skirting the edge of the *Runn* (Route 15), and passing over *Bunnee* (grass) Land near to **Mulkar* 14½; only brackish water, but plenty of firewood and forage are obtainable; camp 1 mile N. by E., situated on the verge of the *Runn*, in *Bunnee Land*. This place stands on a sand-hill, about 1 mile N. by E. from the camp, and about 2 miles N.W. of the encampment. Then across four sand-hills to **Indree*, with its large well of excellent water; this stage can easily be performed in 4½ hours; then pass **Panaitee*, 8½, standing on a sand-hill about 1 mile from the *Runn*; thence along much grass land to **Vingee*, 7½ (in 4½ hours), also standing on a sand-hill; encamping ground 1 mile N.N.E. in grass land beyond the sand-hills; firewood and forage obtainable. Then proceed along a good road for 8 miles, cross over the *Muddy Runn* for 4 miles, which is full of quicksands, and close to some sand-hills, we arrive at a good level road, which pass along to the end of the 13th mile, nearly where it turns off from E. to N.; proceed up an inlet of the *Runn*; good encamping ground E., surrounded by high sand-hills, close to some Wells, about a mile from which stands a village, and we soon arrive at **Baharee*, 4½ (5 hours), situated on an elevated sand-hill, standing at the head of another inlet of the *Runn*. Here *Jucavree* and *Hurrialia* grasses are abundant. Thence along a tolerable good level road, which extends S.E. for about 5 miles over grass and jungle to the *Edge of the Runn*; thence proceed E.N.E. and 6½ miles further brings us to **Bawuria*, (3½ hours). If the *Runn* be dry, the distance between *Vingee* and *Bawuria* can be shortened 7 miles, and then performed in one

stage by avoiding *Baharee*, which stands at the head of a swampy inlet of the *Runn*, jutting about 4 miles inland. Thence we proceed over a level but muddy road, interspersed with *quicksands*, along the edge of the *Runn*, the first mile of which leads among sand-hills, but not over them; then cross the mouths of three narrow *Inlets of the Runn*, each situated respectively at $5\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{3}{4}$, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to *Urmalla* ($6\frac{1}{2}$ hours), situated among sand-hills; encamping ground. Then proceed along a hard road over the *Runn*, cross three hard sand-hills $1\frac{1}{2}$, easy for ordnance; then pass the mouth of a muddy inlet of the *Runn*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and we enter

THE NUGGUR PARKUR DISTRICT (Route 46).

Proceed along a gravelly road, practicable for carts, but confined by short thick jungle, pass two shallow tanks; **Kharoda*, $8\frac{1}{2}$, with brackish water; **Lrey*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Mhow*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Bhodesvir*, $\frac{1}{2}$, situated under a rocky hill, with a large tank, dry in December; **Poorunowa*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile further brings us to the town of

§ NUGGUR (Nuggur Parkur), (Route 46).

ATTRACTIONS.—In the Parkur Desert there stands a fine *Parasnath*, similar in form to that at *Ellora* (Route 53). Thence proceed along a narrow sandy road, through ploughed fields, for $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the **Ramsirra Tank*, about 1 mile W. of which stands the village of § *Burrana*; then across a low undulating country covered with grass and bushes, to **Burkooa* $2\frac{1}{2}$, with a tank containing water much longer than any other in the vicinity; encamping ground; then over a considerable quantity of mud, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond we enter

THE RUNN.—Pass *Boordia Bate*, $4\frac{1}{2}$, standing on the right, then leave the *Runn*, $3\frac{1}{2}$, and enter *Nurra Bate* 5, (Route 45); pass along a good road to **Soosegaum*; **Beynup*, 4; **Sedwa*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Sator*, 3; **Abala*, 4; **Babeir*, 3; **Meeta*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; **Dodra*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; **Deodur*, 3; **Keeta*, 3; **Nanota*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Kora*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Sumana*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Moondetta*, 4; **Bheelree*, 3; **Kalewa*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Sandia*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Lorwarra*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Wudurra*, 2; **Koopa*, 2, to the **Bunass* river, 1, which cross to § *Rajpoor*, 4; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond stands § *Deesa* (Dissa), Route 29.

ROUTE 115.

TATTA TO HYDERABAD (HAIDARABAD),
VIA KOTREE (KOTRI).
DISTANCE $59\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Tatta to Chuttai-ka-Gote	4	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Chilhya	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Shaik-Radaaw-Peer	1	7
Kunjur Dund	5	2
Helaya-ka-Gote	1	6
Soonda	6	3
Jirkh (Jerrick, Jarrak)	9	5
Raja-ka-Gote	4	0
Mozawur (Shaik Peer)	5	2
Sorunjee Wassee	5	3
Kotree	8	4
Hyderabad (Haidarabad) in Sindh	4	0
	59	2

Leave § *Tatta* (Route 111); proceed along a good road; pass *Goolam Hussain*; *Seir-ka-Gote*; *Chuttai-ka-Gote*, standing on the Kudare river (dry in January), $4\frac{1}{2}$; then pass an enclosed *Shikargah* (hunting ground), 1; *Chilkyra*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Shaik-Radaaw-Peer*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, which is a large, white tomb, standing on a hill to the right, close by two tanks, around which there is plenty of grass, and forage can also be procured from an enclosed *Shikargah*. Here the country is hilly, stony, and interspersed with much jungle. Encamping ground, near a hilly range; then pass near **Kunjur Dund*, $5\frac{1}{2}$, a lake situated $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the left of the road. Grass abundant at the N. end, as also in the *Shikargahs*, near the Ameer's bungalow on the left. Pass on to *Heliya* (Helija-ka-Gote), $1\frac{1}{2}$, with its small pond of excellent water, situated beyond the village, amidst some thick bushes on the left of the road; but if the traveller passes along this route during April and May, he must procure his supply of water from the Indus, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant; then proceed for 3 miles S.E., the road leading through a *Shikargah* to *Moolankee-Meane* (Poora), the point of embarkation on the Indus river, when vessels or boats cannot reach the *Tatta Bunder*. Pass on to *Jutta-ka-Gote*, 1, standing 1 mile to the right, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ from the right bank of the Indus; *Tarunja*, 1; *Kurranaka*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; § *Soonda* (Soor-dan), $1\frac{1}{2}$. Houses, 250. Population, 3,000. Grass procurable from a *shikargah* on the left; thence the road passes along the foot of a hilly range, over a hard, gravelly plain; then up steep ascents, skirting low hills on both sides; thence it winds over a pass, between a high hill on the right, with deep ravines on the left; and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

JURRUK (Jirkh, Jerrick, Jarrak).

Territory, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Lower Sindh. Civil Authority, Resident Deputy Collector. Encamping ground W., confined and low. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. Population, 2,000.

STEAMERS to and from Tatta. The river trip is extremely picturesque and pleasing.

COMMERCE.—Hither the Beloochistan tribes resort for the purchase of manufactured articles.

MANUFACTURES.—Turnery, which is brought to the greatest perfection.

This place, which contains some fine ruins, stands on an eminence of about 30 feet; is situated on a rocky ridge, which forms a headland, projecting into the Indus on the W. side. Its position is extremely beautiful, as it commands the entire navigation of the Indus. The salubrity of the air is proverbial, hence it is the resort of the Belooches in case of sickness. We then enter *Middle Sindh* (Michele).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1843. Sir C. Napier formed his celebrated camel corps here, and
Placed Agha Khan (a Persian noble, the lineal representative of the Ismailyah chiefs), as commandant, but the Beloochees drove him away.

Thence pass through dense tamarisk jungle, across very bad, broken ground, intersected by water-courses; pass a *tank*, 2½; *Raja-ka-Gote*, 1½, standing in an open plain, close to the bank of the Indus. Encamping ground, N. Grass from the banks of a tank and a *shikargah*: **Mozawur* (Shaik Peer), ½, situated amidst lofty trees, which are discernible at some distance; wells, containing indifferent water; thence the road becomes sandy, and interspersed with dense *pearloo* and tamarisk jungle. Pass *Sorwajee Wassee*, ½, situated about ½ mile from the shelving, soft bank of the Indus, and surrounded with thick jungle. Open and extensive encamping ground between it and the river, 1 mile distant; thence along a good road, winding amidst sand hillocks; pass **Shaik-Soomar-ka-Gote*, situated ½ mile E.; here forage for horses, and also supplies for 1,000 men are procurable within twenty-four hours' notice; and at the close of 8½ miles, we reach

+ § KOTREE (Kotru).

Territory, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Sindh. Civil Authority, Collector at Hyderabad (stipend, £1,200 per annum), 4 miles. Naval Station of the Indus Flotilla. Naval Authority, Officer commanding the Flotilla. Encamping ground, open and extensive. Travellers' Bungalow, well conducted and supplied. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant.

BOATS.—The Government Ferry Boats ply five times, daily, between this place and the entrenched camp.

CHURCH.—Divine service twice on Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. The stipend of the officiating minister is paid jointly by the congregation and the clergy fund.

This considerable and pretty village stands on the right bank of the Indus, here 850 yds. wide, and has a sand-bank opposite, close to which boats can approach, but extending some distance below the village, and is surrounded by trees and having several roads, lined with beautiful avenues of trees, leading from it. It is a most important station, as it is situated at the junction of the Routes from the Delta, Kurrachee (Karachi), Sehwan, and Hyderabad; to the latter of which there are two roads, viz., *via* Giddu Bandar, the most direct, and the entrenched camp.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1839. The British army encamped here, when en route for Afghanistan.

Then cross the Indus by one of the Government ferry-boats, and 4 miles brings us to the large town of § Hyderabad, (Route 10).

ROUTE 116.

Proceed N.W. by N.

SUKKUR TO HERAT, VIA KANDAHAR,
DADUR, SHIKARPOOR AND BAGH.

DISTANCE ABOUT 760½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.		
	Miles	Far.	Y.s.
Sukkur to Lukkee	15	0	..
Shikarpoor	9	0	..
Jagun	12	2	..
Janedera	11	5	..
Rajan	11	2	..
Burshoree	28	0	..
Meerpoor	13	0	..
Kasim-Kee-Joke	20	6	..
Maysurra (Myshur)	14	6	..
Nwosahara (Nowahuhra)	15	3	..
Dadur	8	0	..
Kundye	10	5	..
Gurmal near Kirta	10	3	..
Beebee Nanee	9	3	..
Abigoom	9	6½	..
Sir-i-Boolan	8	5	..
Sir-i-Ab	27	6½	..
Quetta (Kote and Shawl)	8	1	..
Then N.			
Camp beyond Hydurzye	9	6	..
Then N. 18 E.			
Kheduzee and Hykulzie, N. 55 W	10	7	..
Lora River Camp	7	1	..
Urumbee	7	5½	..
Killa Abdalla Camp	6	1	..
Foot of Kojuk Pass	6	6	..
Ohumun	4	6	..
Dund-i-Gollai	15	6	..
Puttoola Killa	9	2	..
Mele (Melamanda)	10	7	..
Doree River (Tuktupool) N. 9 W	14	4	..
Deh-i Hajee	7	4	..
Camp at the Aqueduct	12	2	..
Kandahar City	7	4½	..
Sanjere	12	0	..
Houz-i-Muddud Khan	14	0	..
Kooshki Nakhod	15	6	135
Kak-i Chapan	9	5	178
Helmund River (left bank)	22	3	58
Girahak River of Helmund	1	4	..
Zeeruk	20	7	85
Dooshakh	12	7	76
Koosh-i-Sufed	21	7	195
Washere	9	5	215
Bank of Khush Road	12	2	97
Ibrahim Joee	13	4	10
Tooki-Kusurman	6	5	95
Surowd Khareez	15	0	59
Sheheruck	15	5	115
Sehwan	15	12	175
Right Bank of the Furrah Road	1	3	45
Abukoomreh	21	3	50
Chah-i-Jehan	17	2	17
Hyahed	20	1	135
Left Bank of the Adrusund	22	2	225
Serai-i-Shah-Bed	22	3	195
The Rozeh Bagh	21	0	210
Right Bank of the Heri Road	4	2	7)
Herat (The Kandahar Gate)	3	0	180
	760	3	108

Leave *Sukkur*, (Route 109); proceed along a good cart-road to § *Abad*, 3½, situated ½ mile to the left; pass **Nusseerabad*, ½; **Jafferabad*, ½; **Encamping ground*, ½; **Soomra-ka-Gote*, ½; *Drea*, ½, situated on the left; § *Maboo*, 1½; **Mungranee*, 2, situated on the left; § *Soomur*, 1½, standing ½ mile to the right; and 2½ miles further stands the large ruined town of

§ LUKKEE (Northern).

Territory, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Upper Sindh. Civil Authority, Collector at Shikarpoor, 9 miles S.E. Encamping Ground to the right. Bazaar, well supplied. Indus situated 10 miles from it.

REVENUE.—It yielded no less than £10,000 per annum in its palmy days.

The houses in this ruined and almost *tenantless* place are still in an excellent state of preservation, notwithstanding that it is the *rendezvous* of plunderers; then pass § *Junera Kasha*, 5; cross the *Sindh Canal*, 1½, which was cut from the Indus, navigable for boats 4 months in the year, and flows S.W. to Larkhana; to § *Lukkee Thur*, ½; and 2½ miles further brings us to the important commercial town of

†SHIKARPOOR (Shikarpur).

Territory, the Sindh Military Division of Bombay. District, Upper Sindh. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station, Cantonment. Civil Station. Bazaar, well supplied, extending 800 yds, and roofed with palm leaves. Post Office. Port, Kurrachee (Karachi), 294 miles.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

TRANSIT TRADE.—From Marwar and the adjacent ports of Hindustan, Khorasan, and Persia. *Production*: sugar-cane is grown in large quantities, and the juice used in the preparation of sweetmeats.

ROUTES.—To Kurrachee, *via* Sehwan; Hindustan and E. side of the Indus, *via* the ferry at Roree (Ror) and Sukkur (Sakar). Houses, 7,000, chiefly miserable hovels, with the exception of the massy piled, gloomy wall-enclosed secluded mansions of the rich Hindu merchants. Shops are numerous, and well stocked with all kinds of Asiatic, Chinese, European, and Persian commodities. Population, 30,000, about two-thirds of which are Hindus, who are here generally represented as being an *unprincipled, immoral, and indecent* race of people, and the remainder Afghans and Mahometans.

COMMERCE.—Considerable business is carried on at this place, as here reside some of the wealthiest Hindu bankers in the East, who realised immense fortunes during the *improvident* government of the Afghans; but their character, as a body, is that of being an enterprising, vigilant, rapacious, and avaricious set of beings, yet, at the same time, distinguished as linguists—most of them speaking fluently Beloochee, Hindustani, Persian, Pushtoo, and Sindee; obsequiously polite, very intelligent, and possessing almost unlimited credit, as their *hoowies* (bills of exchange) are negotiated all over

India, Central and Western Asia, as they have agents in all the large cities of those countries upon whose fidelity they can safely rely, as they (the agents) only trust those persons whose families are domiciled at Shikarpur.

REVENUE amounts to £7,100 per annum.

This large and important commercial city is situated in a low level country, flooded in the monsoon, within 15 miles W. of the Indus, and 1 of the Sindh Canal, which flows past it, and is navigable from the Indus to *Larkhana* from April to October. It is surrounded by beautiful luxuriant groves and orchards of mangoes, dates, oranges, and mulberries, and was once fortified by a strong wall of 3,831 yds. in circuit: the entrance to it is very *unightly*, the streets being narrow and disgustingly filthy.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1617. It was founded and rose to considerable commercial prosperity on the ruins of the city of Lukkee, in the time of the Sindian rulers.

Thence proceeding along a good level road, through thick jungle, free from any *nullahs*, pass **Jagwa*, 12½, with its small fort, fortified buildings, encamping ground, and but a scanty supply of camel forage and *kirbee* (grass); then along a level wooded district, cross 4 shallow *nullahs* to **Janeedera* (Janehdurra) 11½, standing on the border of the *Pat* or Desert of Shikarpur, with its large fort and well inside, and three outside; encamping ground, E., in fields. The vicinity is naturally very fertile, but the Beloochian plunderers keep continually devastating it; forage is *very* scarce. Pass § *Rogan*, 11½; Civil Authority, the Commissioner in Sindh. Military Station. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Sindh Horse Regiment, on the frontier at Khangurh. Encamping ground S.E., *bad tasted* water. Then proceed along a hard road, across a level barren *desert*, destitute of water, but subject to be inundated in the heavy rains; pass § *Burshoree*, 23; water scarce in the hot season. We now enter

THE BELOOCHISTAN (so-called from stan, "land," and Beloochees) COUNTRY, situated in Southern Asia, and bounded on the N. by Afghanistan, E. by Sindh, S. by the Indian ocean, W. by Persia. It is 700 miles long from E. to W., and 300 broad from N. to S., has an area of 160,000 square miles. Revenue of £25,000. A military force of 60,000 men, excellent *guerilla* troops, who did the British great service in the Sepoy rebellion of 1857-58-59. Population of 50,000, collectively termed Belooches (Biluchis), chiefly Mahometans of the Soonnee persuasion, and consist of

The *Brahuis*, of whom there are no less than 74 tribes, so-named from *Bah-rok-i*, "on the waste;" they are an *erratic* pastoral people, live in tents and on animal food. They have round faces, broad flat features, brown hair and beards; do not resemble any other Asiatics, and their language bears a close affinity to the *Teutonic dialect*, *viz.* :—

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	BRAHOOOR.
I. Me.	Ich. Mich.	I. Ma.

The *Nharoes* inhabit the W. portion, and are most uncivilised, ferocious, predatory, but active and stirring. They plunder expeditions, "*chupaos*," ride on swift camels 70 or 80 miles per diem, burn, kill, and plunder everything before them, and return to their habitations by a different route from that by which they quitted them; and in habits and customs closely resemble the *Findaries*, who were formerly the scourge of India.

The *Mughsees* and *Rinds*.—These two tribes, settled in the E., between Sindh and Kelat, are not of such a predatory disposition as the foregoing, and have generally formed the best portion of the armies of the *Ameers* of Sindh.

The *Lumris* or *Numris*, who inhabit the maritime province of Luz, and reside in *Felt Tents*, are an active and hardy race, and subsist principally on their herds of camels, buffaloes, kine, and goats, all of which they barter for what necessary articles they require.

The *Dehwars*, or *Parsis* of this district (whose nation is fully described, Route 1,) are few in number, and occupy themselves in agriculture. Their women, like those of their nation at Bombay, never show their hair to any persons except their husbands and nearest relatives. They always give the first mouthful of food to a dog, if that animal is present, as they are extremely fond of them. They are inoffensive in their manners and exemplary in their conduct; their language is Persian, although those of Bombay consider the *Gujarathi* as their vernacular, from which nation they originally came; they frequently travel to the Temple of *Bakou* (Baku), situated in a district termed the *Field of Fire*, which is reached, *via Tefis*, by a road leading along the right bank of the *Kour* river, across immense uncultivated plains covered with stones, exposed to the burning rays of a scorching tropical sun, over which traverse innumerable myriads of gnats, who harass and tease travellers; thence proceed to the town of *Eliavetpool*, most picturesquely situated in a lovely fertile spot surrounded with luxuriant flowers, delicious fruit gardens, and inhabited by peaceful and hospitable Armenians. After resting here they proceed to the city of *Schimacki*, standing on the summit of a dismal arid mountain, the entire scenery around which is rugged and cheerless in the extreme, and only enlivened by miserable looking Persians, clothed in beautiful shawls and rich silks. Here they remain a short period, and then proceed to the strong city of

BAKOU,

Situated in the Caspian Sea, which was ceded to Russia, by Persia, in 1728, re-captured in 1735, and restored to the Russians in 1801. It contains an excellent harbour. The authorities of the place invariably provide the *Dehwars* (Parsis, Guebres, Zoroastrians, Fire Worshipers), for more minute details of whom the traveller is referred to the following, viz.:—The Parsi Religion, by Dr. Wilson—Tartash Namah (History of Zoroaster), by Professor Eastwick—Life of Zoroaster, by Professor Loti—The Journals of the Bombay Asiatic Society—

Autobiography of Intfullah — Briggs' *Gujarashtra*, Daubistan, 1842 — Anquetel de Perron's *Travels in India*, with an escort of guides and Tartar soldiers. Thus attended, they proceed direct to visit

The Temple, situated a short distance from the city, on the Caspian Sea. It is 216 yds. square, built in the irregular shape of a Persian fortress, contains an outer wall 12 feet thick, with 60 loop holes or pierced cells. The centre court consists of an irregular heap of stones, resembling funeral piles, having in the middle a quadrangular domed temple, supported on four hollow pillars, through which flames of *naphtha* burst forth like the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. There were originally thirty-five fire-worshippers (Parsis) resident at this temple, but now only three Parsi priests reside here, who are remarkably fine looking men, with their faces tattooed with red and white, and keep the fires burning; but on the approach of visitors, whether devotees or curious travellers, they light the others, as well as the altars in the court, with a piece of lighted tow placed at the end of a long wand, which produces a most electrifying and startling effect, especially if such is done at night. The flames, which are of a bright, red, clear colour, and devoid of smoke, then burst forth simultaneously from the altars and temple, and so powerful is the glare, that the sky assumes a very reddish appearance, the lurid light brings out every stone, and all is death-like silence in this strange, yet indescribable scene of grandeur and majesty, except when the priests repeat portions of the *Zend Avesta*. The heat is intense and acutely felt by all persons present, who are under shelter in a large room at the entrance gate, but which becomes like an over-heated hot-house. The scene in the court of the temple, when the flames issue forth through the still night air, impresses the beholder with awful grandeur and sublimity, which is considerably heightened by the worshipping of the priests in their cell. The heat at the mouth of the deep *naphtha* wells from whence the fire originates, is quite unbearable.

The *Jets*, who are of Indian origin, occupy the greater part of *Cutch Gundava*; but some of them lead a gipsy life, and speak that peculiar dialect termed *Jekki*, which closely resembles Hindustani.

The *Hindüs* are to be found dwelling in small numbers, at all places where any commerce is carried on; and who, as they manage the financial transactions of the district, notwithstanding the indigence of the inhabitants, oftentimes amass great wealth, and are treated with much urbanity by the Mahomedans; they have (at *Hinglay*, in *Lus*) a shrine which is considered as "one of the 51 *pitas* (places), celebrated at the spots on which the dismembered limbs of *Sati* or *Doorga* were scattered."

The *Afghans* are not numerous, and principally dwell in the *Shawl* valley, many of whom belong to the *Taujiks*, a peculiar Afghan tribe.

It is subdivided into the following six provinces, viz.:—

Cutch Gundava, chief towns, *Bagh*, *Dadur*, *Gum-dava*.

Nalawon, chief towns, *Khozdur* and *Zeehree*.
Kelat, chief town, *Kelat*.

Serawan, chief towns Moostang, Nooshly, Shawl, all of which are governed despotically by *Mir Nasir Khan*, styled the Chief of Kelat, the son of Mehrab Khan, killed by the British troops, who stormed the capital in 1839.

Lus, chief towns Bela and Soumeanee, governed by an hereditary chief styled the *Jah*, who, previous to his administering the government, must be recognised by the Khan of Kelat, for which act of recognition he is obliged to furnish a military contingent when called upon by that Prince.

Mekran, formerly subject to Nasir Khan, grandfather to the present Khan of Kelat, lately threw off its allegiance and is now independent, but generally in a state of anarchy, and governed by several wild chiefs.

The bulk of the inhabitants of Beloochistan are generally hospitable, protect and entertain strangers while under their roof, but hesitate not to plunder and kill them when beyond their dwellings, indolent, dissipated, gamblers, smokers, take snuff immoderately, opium-eaters, fond of hunting, shooting, throwing the spear, and all kinds of athletic exercises. They are abstemious as regards intoxicating liquors, feed on milk, animal food, game, wild asses, of all of which they partake most voraciously and in a half-cooked state, prepared with grain, capsicum, onions, garlic, and relish their food when it is highly seasoned with asafoetida. They traffic in slaves, purchase wives with pastoral articles, of which the lower orders have eight, and the higher grades as many as they like. The *Moolah* (priest) unites them, and a man invariably marries his brother's widow. After death the body is guarded for three nights, when the family, friends, and neighbours of the deceased, employ that time in feasting as sumptuously as the means of the deceased will permit. Their costume consists of a white or blue cotton cloth skirt or tunic, similar to the smock frock of the English peasantry, but looser and not so long, under which are worn very loose trousers or drawers drawn tight round the ankles, with a *loongee* (lungi, "scarf") round their waist. They wear a cap fitting close to the head, but which allows the large locks of hair for which the *Belooches* (Blüchis) are celebrated to fall down below it. Men of rank wear, in the winter, a quilted over cotton tunic, and those of the lower orders a capote of coarse felt or cloth. The dress of the females is similar to that of the men, except that their trousers are much wider; the tunic opens in front, which exposes much of their *bust*, and when they walk abroad they envelope themselves completely in a long shroud-like Afghan drapery. The women are treated with much more consideration and indulgence than among other Mahometan nations. The sea coast, of regular outline, is situated E. and W. from Cape Monze to Cape Jask (long. 66° 35' to 67° 48'). is craggy, not elevated, but in some parts low and sandy. The headlands are Cape Monze (E. of Soumeanee Bay), Goorab Sing, Ras Arubah, Ras Noo (W. of Gwadel Bay), Ras Jewnee (E. of Gwettar Bay), and Cape Jask, W. extremity; it extends 600 miles without having a single harbour, but possesses the well sheltered roadsteads of Sou-

meanee and Choubar bays. The general appearance of the country is rugged, elevated, barren, but deficient of water. The lofty Hala (*Brahnick*) Range, which rises majestically from the Indian Ocean at Cape Monze, is 30 miles broad at the S. part, which increases to the N., where the Lukkee Mountains of W. Sindh branch off to the E., stretch to the W., and form rugged table lands and intricate mountain groups, which lessen in height to the N.W., until they sink level to the Desert. In the N.E. they join the S. portion of the Sulim-in Range, and in the N. the Toba and Khojeh Amran hills, the highest point of which is the *Tukkatoo Peak* (11,000 feet), having an elevation equal to that of *Chehel Tan* (Tau), situated to the N.W. of it, whose summit is snow-clad at the end of June, as in fact is the entire district except the N.W. portion, which is a complete labyrinth of mountain ridges. The valleys are sandy, barren, and elevated, which causes the snow to lie thereon from November to February, and makes the crops later than in England. In the N.W. the land slopes down to the *Great Desert* on the S., and from thence a low, dreary waste of rocks, dry, barren sands, interspersed with two sandy deserts about 25 miles square, between which is situated an Oasis ("fertile spot") 6 miles broad and 30 long, watered by several springs, on which grows abundance of grain, although it extends to the sea, and for a short distance E., where the scorching *Plain of Cutch* stretches along the E. base of the Hala range, from which elevated table land to the W., the face of the mountain is furrowed by two long and deep ravines, through which there are two celebrated passes. The N. part is well watered by streams, and the S. by mountain torrents which rise amidst the lofty hills and flow along the low, sandy tracts to the Ocean, near the bases of the mountains; their channels are small, filled with luxuriant vegetation in the hot season, but deep and broad as they approach the coast; the principal ones are the *Hu*, which rises in the Hala range, separates Beloochistan from Sindh, and at the close of the monsoon flows away in an immense body, which ceases in the hot season, when it dwindles away into several very small pools. The *Porally*, situated in the W., is an inconsiderable stream, which dries up in the hot season at *Lyaree* (20 miles from its mouth) where it forms itself into a creek navigable for small boats. The *Aghor*, also situated in the W., which passes *Hingaj*, the celebrated seat of Hindü pilgrimage, rises in the snow-topped mountains, has a long course of 280 miles, flows W. to the mouth of the *Dustee* (which rises in the *Gurmsahl*, near the S. course of the Helmond river, and flows about 1,000 miles, the upper part being called the *Boodoor*, which glides in the monsoon through the sandy desert south of *Seistan*, and empties itself into the sea. The climate is mild and cool in the elevated regions, 5,000 to 6,000 feet high, but a short distance from whence it becomes sultry and oppressive. Bitter frost is often experienced at *Kelat* and W. of *Shawl*. At *Dadur* (742 feet high) the heat is intense, and sunburnt bricks are frequently reddened by the burning rays of the sun. Along the low coast it is temperate, owing to the sea breezes, but in the W. Desert the power of the sun is dreadfully scorching, and the heat almost unbearable. Fine, im-

palpable sand is whirled into the air, having the appearance of ocean waves, which slope to windward and leeward, and bear the resemblance of a steep and perpendicular wall; in fact of such a burning nature are the scorching winds in the hot season that it is utterly impossible to traverse that part, as they destroy all animal life. The mountain ranges about *Kelat* and *Moostungare* are composed of secondary limestone. In *Luz* quartz has been found; here is a *Geyser*, or volcano of liquid mud, which is thrown up from 4 circular hills, out of round basins, closely resembling the *Sicilian* and *Grenada* mud volcanoes. The *Hala* range is full of limestone, sandstone, and shells, and the *Kohistan* in the N.W. parts bears evidence of volcanic action.

The productions are gold near *Nal*, 120 miles S.W. of *Kelat*, silver and lead (*Kappur hills*), iron and copper (*Luz*), tin, antimony (*Kappur hills*), brimstone (*Sunnee*), alum, sal-ammoniac (*Sunnee*) tamarind, babool, tamarisk, mulberry, oriental plantain, walnut, sycamore (which attain the size of timber trees), mango, wild fig, willow, wild olive, and date trees; sheep (of the Persian or Dumba breed, having rich, fat marrow tails, weighing about 10 to 14 lbs., similar, only much larger than those sold in the Bazaar at Aden, the mutton of which equals that of England both in size and quality) goats, *mass* (curd), *rogban* (ghee, "clarified butter"), *shelanch* ("buttermilk"), sheep and goat skins, wheat, barley, oilseeds, millet, madder, pulse, rice, cotton, maize, indigo, tobacco, hides, drugs, dried fruits, fish, apricots, pistachio nuts (the powder prepared from which is used by the Eastern ladies as a cosmetic to improve the fairness of their complexions, which, by their peculiar mode of application, become *white* as alabaster), apples, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, figs, pomegranates, melons (which grow to such an enormous size that the *largest* cannot be lifted by one person), mulberries (made into bread, hence the reason of their being so blood-thirsty), turnips, carrots, cabbages, lettuces, cauliflowers, peas, beans, radishes, onions, celery, parsley, egg fruit, cucumbers, rhuwash (edible rhubarb), *hing* (*asafoetida*), here called, most inappropriately to the European taste, but appropriately to that of the native, *khush horak*, "pleasant food."

The imports chiefly consist of British, Chinese, Indian, and Persian manufactures, rice, spices, dye stuffs, and slaves from Muscat. The only native manufacture is that of matchlocks. The country abounds with lions, tigers, leopards, hyænas, wolves, jackals, tiger cats, wild dogs, foxes, lemur and monkey tribes, goats, sheep, asses (wild), eagles, kites, vultures, magpies, crows, falcons, geese, ducks (wild), phenicopters, herons, bustards, parroquets, small birds of all varieties, and jungle fowl, also insects and reptiles. Fish swarm on the coast, the inhabitants of which, like the *Icthyophagi* (their ancestors), subsist on it, but is scarce both in the rivers and streams. Black coloured camels of the Bactrian species, with two humps, are very numerous, and used for burthen, for which they are invaluable, and the dromedaries are celebrated for their speed. Horses in the N. W. are of a very excellent breed, being crossed with Persian and Arabic, which renders

them strong, well made, large, and *vicious*, but those of *Luz* are small and not much sought after.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Ahasuerus, according to *Arrian*, governed this country.

8th century. The *Mughuls* devastated it, and then the emperor *Akbar* annexed it to his dominions.

18th century. *Nadir Shah* made it tributary to him, and appointed *Nasir Khan* (grandfather of the present ruler) *Beglar Beg*, commander-in-chief.

1830. *Mehrab Khan* governed it, and when the British army passed through the *Bolan Pass*, en route for Afghanistan, he manifested such hostility that General *Willshire* stormed and captured his capital, *Kelat*, during which assault he was killed, when

A British officer was appointed Governor, but in 1831, he was overpowered by the natives and obliged to withdraw.

General *Nott* re-captured it.

1841. *Nadir Khan* (the son of *Mehrab Khan*) was recognised as ruler by the British, who then withdrew from the country.

We then enter

THE PROVINCE OF CUTCH GUNDAVA,

Which is bounded on the N. E. by Afghanistan (so called from stan "land," and Afghans the natives, who term themselves *Poshtunnah*, and trace their descent from a son of *Saul*, king of Israel, and assert that their ancestors were settled here by *Nebuchadnezzar*, after his destruction of Jerusalem), W. by *Jhalwan* and *Surawan*. In shape it forms a triangle, the E. being the vertex, and the W. frontier the base. It is 160 miles long from N. to S., 130 broad from E. to W., has an area of 10,000 square miles, population 100,000, chiefly composed of *Jets* (the agriculturists), *Rind Belooches*, and *Brahuis*, all Muslims of the Sunni persuasion, and *Hindus*, who are the bankers and financiers of the country. The chief towns are *Gundava* (the capital), *Dadur*, *Bhag*, *Lepree*, and *Kotree*. The *Hala* range stretches to the W. frontier, and forms the E. face of the table land of central *Beloochistan*. It has two celebrated Passes, viz., *Bolan* in the N., leading to the N.W., and *Moo'a* or *Gundava* to the S., the two extreme points of which point to the N., and the middle part to the S. Its highest elevation is from 500 to 600 feet. The climate is intensely hot, owing to the want of water and forests. The temperature in February is 98°, which is considerably higher than that of *Sindh*; here the *Simoon* (scorching wind) is not only frequent, but fatal to animal life. The winter is mild, and the inhabitants of *Kelat* repair hither during that period. In the N.E. the climate is agreeable, being free from the extremes of heat and cold. This district is badly watered, and suffers fearfully on that account, for the *Nari*, *Kawee*, and other streams, which flow down through it from the mountains, are entirely lost by evaporation. The soil is hard, baked clay. The general appearance of the country is dreary in the extreme, especially

near the *Desert of Shikarpoor* (Put Rann), which is about 40 miles long, subject to the dismal appearance of the *mirage* (the optical illusion by which we appear to see distant objects *inverted*, and which is caused by the unequal density of the air), and a thick haze; water is only obtained there from wells, and even that is *brackish*. When irrigated, this province produces annually two crops of cotton, grain, madder, millet, pulse, sugar cane, dates, limes, pomegranates and mangoes. If this district were well governed it would become extremely fruitful and productive, as the *Jets* (*Jats*) (the agriculturists) are a very industrious and peaceful people, but, who, after sowing their crops, are obliged, prior to reaping, to seek safety in the mountain fastnesses, owing to the predatory incursions of the marauding Belooches (*Blüchis*). It is traversed by the routes through the *Bolan* and *Moolá* Passes, which render it of paramount commercial importance. We then proceed to *Kassim Kee Jokee*, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; encamping ground S.W.; then cross 5 *nuláhs*, proceed along a good level road, intersected by nullahs, and canals, for irrigation, through a well-cultivated country, with the *Nara* river flowing to the right; pass several hamlets, and at the end of $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles we reach the town of

§ BHAG.

Territory, Beloochistan. District, Cutch Gundava. Civil Authority, Commissioner of Sindh. Military Authority, Officer commanding on the Frontier at Khangurh. Encamping ground E. Bazaar, well supplied with Chinese, European, and Indian commodities. It is large and roofed in. Houses, 1,500, chiefly built of mud, and miserably constructed. Population, 30,000.

Cemetery.—A very large ground, with some handsome tombs.

Mosques.—The large white-domed, minareted, glazed green, tiled, roofed one is very handsomely decorated and well built.

Manufactures.—That of gunpowder is very extensive, the sulphur being procured from the *Sunnee mine*.

Climate.—Is sultry in the extreme.

ROUTES.—It is situated on the great route from Sindh to the Bolan Pass, to which there is a road from thence without passing through Dadur.

This large ruinous walled (this expression, *walled town*, is much used in Scripture, and often all that is seen of such, *en passant*, is merely a long mud wall) town stands on the *Nari* river, which rises in the E. of the Hala Range, in lat. 30° , long. 68° , flows S. for 50 miles, is joined by the *Kanhee* (Bolan), near the village of *Eree*, from whence it flows S., and is lost in the dry arid plain of Cutch Gundava; but in the severe monsoons it is so swollen that it reaches the *Indus*, then disappears altogether for many months in the year, when water is only obtained from its bed by digging, which is the only source from whence a supply is procurable either for domestic purposes or irrigation. The neighbouring district is fertile in grain, but in other parts it is *treeless*; then cross 6 *nullahs*, and at the end of $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles we reach *§ Meysurra* (Myahur);

houses, 200; population, 5,000. It is situated on the Great Route from Sindh to Kandahar and Gluznee, *via* the Bolan Pass, and stands on the *Kauhee* or Bolan river, which rises at Sir-i-Bolan in the Pass, at an elevation of 4,494 feet, flows along almost the whole of the road through the Pass, except from *Kirta to Beeber Nancee* (10 miles), where it serpentine to the N.E. Its declivity is very rapid, as in 50 miles from Sir-i-Bolan to *Dadur*, it falls 3,751 feet, and after a sinuous S.E. course of 70 miles, joins the *Narra* in lat. $29^{\circ} 24'$, long. $67^{\circ} 58'$. This stream is subject to great and sudden overflowings, and incautious travellers are not unfrequently drowned by its furious torrent, as its bed occupies the whole breadth of the ravines of the Bolan Pass, through which it flows, the cliffs on each side being inaccessible steep. In 1814 a small detachment of 45 men (with their baggage), belonging to the Bengal army, perished by its sudden inundation; thence we cross a deep **nullah*, $6\frac{1}{2}$; then proceed along a rugged, stony road, leading between a low, hilly range to the large walled town of

§ NOWSHARRA (Nowshura, Nowshara, Nowcharra), 9 miles.

Bazaar, well supplied. Manufactures of coarse paper.

Standing amidst cultivation, intersected by canals of running water, flowing from the hills. Thence along a good level road, intersected by water courses, cross a branch of the *Bolan* river, 3, with broad, steep banks, and at the 5th mile we reach the town of

§ DADUR.

Bazaar, well supplied.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

Thermometer.—In February, 130° day; unbearably hot, without a *breath of wind*; April, 10° day; 52° night; May, June, July, and August, 130° ; intensely hot without any breeze.

Climate.—Here, and in the vicinity, the heat is so oppressive and intense, that the temperature exceeds that of any other place in the same parallel of latitude ($29^{\circ} 26'$, long. $67^{\circ} 41'$), which is caused by the reflected heat of the sun's rays, from the almost perpendicular bank of the bare rocky hill on which it stands, and by which it is surrounded on three sides.

Annoyances.—The plague of flies, as well as the whirling clouds of dust which generally flicker through a heated mist, like the vapour of a fiery furnace, are dreadfully trying to all Europeans, and many of well-known bravery, and thoroughly acclimatised to a residence in all the different parts of India, have declared "*that here they envy the dead*," and would rather die than pass two seasons in this most trying of all Eastern climates.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1840. In November, Nusseer (son of Mehrat Khan, who was slain at the storming of Kelat) attacked a British force but was defeated.

The headless body of the British Political Agent at Kelat (Lieut. Loveday), was captured from the Beloochian army, who found it chained to a *Kajawa* "seat," on a camel's back.

Thence proceeding along a good road over which wheeled carriages and heavy ordnance can pass, through a barren country during the whole of the route, with the exception of two green patches, at the end of the 5th mile, we enter

THE BOLAN PASS

(but most inappropriately so termed, as it is nothing more or less than a succession of *ravines* and *gorges*, which begin here on the E. side at an elevation of 600 feet, and consist of coarse conglomerate; then ascend along the course of the *Bolan* river, here 2 feet deep, with a round, stony bed, over which horses have some difficulty to pass, but which wheel carriages and camels easily traverse, cross it no less than eight different times; then, after proceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, we reach *Dubbree*, where there is a beautiful luxuriant verdant valley, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, with hills about 600 feet high on each side, through which the stream flows, and on whose banks there is encamping ground large enough for 1,500 troops; thence proceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ miles further we reach the small oval-shaped valley of *Kondlan* or *Kundy*, about 600 yds. long, and 400 yds. broad, standing at an elevation of 904 feet above the sea, where the road is stony and pebbly, here both forage for camels and grass are scarce, and which beautiful spot becomes quite a *lake* in the monsoons, which renders it a dangerous place for an army to be in when the rains set in, owing to the steepness of the hills, which are on both sides (which are shoots 500 feet high of the *main* range on the summit of the Pass), as it would be quite impossible for it to escape *destruction*, as such calamity befel a small detachment of the Bengal army when traversing this route in 1814; from thence there is a route to the S. E. towards *Bagh*, from which place this Pass can be entered without going through *Dadur*; the road now leads due N. up a more difficult ascent of 1 foot in 304, but still continues along the course of the river, which is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, and is crossed no less than 17 times in this stage, and at the end of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles we pass *Gurmal*, near *Kirta*, standing at an elevation of 1,081 feet; here only coarse grass is procurable for horses, and camel forage scarce; then along a good road through a broader part of the valley, which in some places is 3 or 4 miles wide; then through the small *Jelloughur Pass*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground on the banks of the river, which together with the road now bends to the N. W., then up a steeper ascent of 1 foot in 77, and at the close of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles we reach *Seri-ab-Beebe Nanee*, standing at an elevation of 1,695 feet, with surrounding grey whitish-coloured coral rock hills, 800 feet high, and similar to the stone used by *lithographers*; from whence a Route branches off to *Rod Bahar* and *Kelat*; we now proceed N.W. through the dry bed of the *Bolan* river, which here entirely disappears, and flows below the shingly bottom of the valley, and after travelling for $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, across rough steep ground, which is well commanded by the impending hills hanging over it, which portion of this route is extremely difficult and trying to troops, on account of the utter destitution of water, we reach *Abi-yoom* (Lost River, so called from the disappear-

ance of the stream), standing at an elevation of 2,540 feet; thence we proceed N.W. up the river, which now becomes clear, and is about 2 to 3 feet deep; then proceed up a very steep ascent of 84 miles, the acclivity being 1 foot in 25 (the *greatest* on this route), we reach *Sir-i-Boo'tan*, where the river flows forth in a clear stream out of a rock 4,494 feet above the level of the sea, on the left of the road; thence we proceed W. across the desert plain of *Dost-i-Beh-Dowlut* for a distance of 10 miles, totally devoid of water, the last three miles of which is the most dangerous portion of the entire route, as the road is flanked on each side for 50 to 60 feet by almost inaccessible perpendicular hills, which can only be ascended at the extremities, and soon after which we reach *Sir-i-Ab*, the top of the Pass, 5,793 feet above the level of the sea, where there is a fine spring, and a few hamlets at which camel forage and *lucerne* is to be procured.

The average ascent of this portion of the route is 90 feet per mile, but troops with baggage and artillery can perform it in 6 days. The atmosphere during the hot season is so oppressively hot and inimical to both animal and human life, that it is solely penetrated by messengers, who are only despatched in cases of the most urgent exigency, and frequently perish. A detachment of British troops attempted it, and after losing a great many men were obliged to desist. This place is infested by the *Maree* and *Khaka* Beloochian tribes, who subsist partly on their flocks of sheep, but who are a lawless, sanguinary, treacherous race, and plunder and attack all travellers who may venture unprotected through the Pass. They hesitate not to commit murder, and have been known to exterminate all the inmates of caravans, and carry away the *booty* to their hill fastnesses, where they dwell in caverns. This place is of the utmost importance in a military point of view, as it is the great medium of communication between *Sinde* and *Khorasan*, although in a commercial sense that of *Gomul*, farther N. is much more so, as the *Lohani* Afghans take all the main traffic through it, and *Hingūstan* at the one end, and *Afghanistan* and *Central Asia* at the other extremity. The highest point is at its W. end, in lat. $29^{\circ} 52'$, and long. $67^{\circ} 4'$.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1839. The Bengal Division of the British Army, en route for Afghanistan, marched through it.

Thence proceed down a descent of 500 feet, and we enter

THE SHAWL VALLEY,

Which is situated at an elevation of 5,000 feet, and bounded on the E. by the *Kurkleekee* range, which overhangs the celebrated *Bolan Pass*, W. by the *Chehel Tan* heights, N. by the *Tukatoos* mountains, and S. by an acclivity, which extends to *Mustoong* and *Kelat*. It is 12 miles long and 3 broad, has a population of 5,000, chiefly consisting of *Afghans* and *Belooches*. The streams which water it pass through an opening in the *Chehel Tan* heights. The climate is so intensely cold in winter, with snow lying on the ground for two months, that the wealthier inhabitants migrate to *Cutch Gundava*,

during that period; but in the summer it is mild and genial. The soil is fertile, and its productions are, wheat, barley, rice, and lucerne; wild sheep, and goats abound in the wild enclosed mountainous parts, and the lambs are considered exceedingly fine; apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, grapes, mulberries, pomegranates, quinces, and figs are abundant. It contains the towns of *Quetta*, *Isprunglee*, and several villages. The climate is salubrious, but severe in winter, when the snow falls, at the beginning of April; and at the end of 8½ miles, we reach

§QUETTA (Kote or Shawl).

Entrenched camp near the town. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage obtainable. Elevation, 5,563 feet above the sea. Population, 2,000.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

Kaleezes, ("Subterranean aqueducts") supply the town with excellent water.

CLIMATE.—The cold in the winter is intense, and in the other seasons the temperature approximates to that of England.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Citadel, standing on a mound of 70 to 80 feet high, and mounted with only 1 gun.

PRODUCTIONS.—The orchards in spring (April) abound with apple, apricot, pear, and plum trees, the size of forest trees, in full blossom, which gives the town a most beautiful horticultural appearance.

This small town, called by the natives *Quetta*, standing on an eminence, is most picturesquely situated in the centre of a fertile and well-watered valley of the same name, surrounded by bold fronted hills, several thousand feet high, and well fortified by a mud wall, 12,000 yards in circumference.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1839. The British occupied it when *en route* for Afghanistan, General Nott garrisoned it and formed an entrenched camp.

1842. General Sir Richard England made it his head-quarters and retreated thither, when repulsed at Hykubzye, in his advance to the Kojuk Pass, and in October The British evacuated it.

Then proceeding along a good road between lofty, snow-clad hills, pass through a wheat cultivated country, covered with artificial grasses and good orchards, in which grow European fruits; we reach * *Abdool Rahim Khan*, 2½, with its running stream; then proceed up an ascent, for 3½ miles, along a road intersected by three swampy streams, and two river beds, both of which are shallow; one is muddy, and contains a small quantity of water; thence along a stony road, intersected by five stony nullahs, flowing from the lofty hills on the right to the summit of the ascent, then down a steep descent, 1½, down which artillery can be drawn without unyoking the oxen or horses, by putting drag chains on; then along a very rough, stony road, similar to the bed of a river, we reach the bottom of the defile, which is overhung with stupendous hills, the heights of which require to be well guarded, to protect travellers or

troops from the predatory attacks of the Beloochism and Afghan plunderers; from the right issues forth from the base of the hills, two large streams, which cross, and we then enter

THE COUNTRY OF AFGHANISTAN,

So-called by the Persians, from *Stan* "land," and *Afghan* "lamentation," which name, Malcolm states, "was given to that tribe from their assertion that they derive their origin from one of the lost tribes of Israel, which was exiled from Judaea;" but the native author, named *Neamet-Ullah*, affirms that "It is called Afghan from the natives being descended from Afghan or Afghana, who was thought to be the son of Japhet, or the grandson of Saul, King of Israel." The inhabitants call themselves "*Pushtanuch*, *Puktanuch*," hence the designation of *Patan*, which is universally applied to them. It is bounded on the N. by Chitral, Kafiristan, and Kunduz (from which it is separated by the Hindu Koosh); E. by the rugged mountain tracts of Gilgit and Yessen; S. by Bhawalpoor, Sindh, and Beloochistan; and W. by Persia. It contains the towns of Cabool (the capital), Charikar, Dera Ghazee Khan, Dera Ismael Khan, Furrah, Ghuznee (Ghuzni), Grishk, Istalif, Jellalabad, Kala Bagh, Kohat, Herat, Kandahar, Peshawar, Mittumkote. Subzawur. It is 60 miles long from Torbela to Herat (E. to W.), and 500 miles broad from N. to S., has an area of 225,000 square miles. Revenue, £240,000. Military force, 13,000 cavalry (who are armed with heavy matchlocks, bayonets, sabres, blunderbuss, three horse pistols, cut-throat de chasse, daggers, knives, shields, and around their wrists hang powder flasks, measures, bullet pods, &c.), and 3,000 infantry. Population, 5,120,000 chiefly composed of the

Duranis, formerly called *Abdalli*, but so denominated from Ahmed Shah, who took upon himself the title of *Duri Duran*, or "Age of Fortune," owing to a dream, who are not only the most numerous, but the highest class, and are divided into two branches.

Zeeruk, who comprise the *Populzai*, *Allekkozai*, *Baurikzai*, and *Aitchikzai* tribes.

Punjpaui, who are subdivided into the *Noorzai*, *Alizai*, *Iskhaukzai*, *Khonganee*, and *Maukoo* tribes.

The ancient Royal Race were the *Populzai*, as one of its families, the *Suddozai*, "gave a sovereign to this empire."

The *Vizirship* appears to have been filled entirely by the *Baurikzai*, *Eusufzai*, *Otman*, *Khai*, *Tur-coulaines* *Khyberes*, *Momunds*, and the *Peshawur* tribes of *Bungush*, *Khuttuks* (who, are styled *Berduranis*, which name they also received from Ahmed Shah), who inhabit the N.E. portion of the district. *Ghiljies*, subdivided into two clans of *Torcam* and six of *Boorham*, considered as the most distinguished after the *Duranis*, as the chief of them held the sovereignties of Afghanistan and Persia, and defeated the Turks, until they were subdued by Nadir Shah. The *Peshawur* tribes, *Daman* tribes, *Caukers*, who inhabit the S. of the *Khakas*, near the Toba and *Kojeh Amran* ranges, and who, with the *Aitchikzai*, committed most cruel and daring depredations on the British troops, in the *Passes* of

Bolan and Kojuk; *Banoo*, *Murwut*, and *Suliman* tribes; *Nauaseers*, *Huzareh*, who inhabit the W.: *Eimauk*, *Taiika*, *Hindrees*, *Hindia*, *Kuzrubauhes*, and the *Lohanis*, by far the most considerable migratory race, who number 100,000, and frequently have with them, in their wandering excursions, no less than 24,000 camels and 60,000 shoe; they pass their winters in the *Daman* (the district between the Suliman Range and the *Indus*, situated in lat. 30° to 33°, long. 70° to 71°), where they leave the bulk of their property, with a protecting force, and in the spring they travel to Calcutta, Bombay, Dera Ismael Khan, Dehra Ghazee Khan, and *rendezvous* at *Drabund* in the Dejarat (30 miles from Dera Ismael Khan) lat. 31° 45', long. 70° 32'. The amount of its imports is about £500,000 per annum, which principally consist of velvets, shawls, broad cloths, gold, gold dust, copper, fire-arms, refined sugar, satins, calicoes, tea, carpets, handkerchiefs, muslins, chintzes, long cloth, loongees (*lungis*) of a costly description, fancy goods of silk and cotton fabric, Indigo, dye stuffs, paper, jewellery, drugs, groceries, cutlery, hardware, leather trinkets, porcelain, glass, ivory, &c.

The exports consist of madder, certain dye stuffs, asafoetida, dried and fresh fruits, raw silk, tobacco, wool, lead, sulphur, alum, zinc, horses, ponies, camels.

The trade between this place and Russia is much more extensive than with Great Britain, India, or Central Asia, and is carried on, *via* the Hindoo Koosh Passes, *Bamian* Route, and across the Huzareh Range from Herat (Alexander the Great's celebrated route when pursuing Bessus;) with China, *via* Yarkund, Kohan, and Bokhara, from which two latter places Afghan produce is transported into Russia and Hindustan *via* the Kyber, Bolan, and Gomul Passes, and to Soomeanee (the only port in Beloochistan), on the Indian Ocean, *via* Kelat.

This country is distinguished for its great elevation and unevenness of surface. The most valuable portion stretches from the Hindoo Koosh (which is an extension of the Mustak and Karakorum Ranges of Tibet, which stretch on the N. to the same degree parallel to the W. part of the Himalaya Mountains, from which it is divided by the valley through which the *Upper Indus* (*Sing-kha-bad*) flows, to the course of the *Kabool* river. To the N. of the Hindoo Koosh, whose strata is granite, gneiss, quartz, slate, and limestone, stands the table land of *Pamir* (16,000 feet), where the line of congelation is 17,000 feet, on the S. of which the hills recede in diminished ridges, enclosing the beautiful fertile valleys of *Chitral*, *Kafiristan* (which district is peopled by the *black clad race*, called by the Muslims, *Kafirs*, "infidels" who, in consequence of the oppressive conduct of the Mahometans towards them, prohibit all strangers from entering their country). *Panjikora* and *Suwat*, watered by the rivers *Atshang* *Kooner* (*Kama*) and *Lundye*, but which rise again N. of the *Peshawar* Plain to the height of 20,943 feet. To the S. of the above mentioned valleys there stands a low cross range, extending from E. to W., separating them from the provinces of *Lughman* and *Jelalabad*. To the W.

of *Kafiristan*, a long lofty ridge stretches S.W. from Hindoo Koosh, and divides that *unexplored* land from the *Punchshir* Valley, and then sinks into the *Huzareh* Hills, which portion has been *explored*. From the *Punchshir* Valley, the hilly range extend W., from whence lofty, but narrow, rocky ridges stretch parallel to each other, due S., and no less than 20 of these hills are discernible between *Punchshir* and *Bamian*, which place is the W. extremity of the Hindoo Koosh. The N.W. portion consists of a very extensive maze of lofty mountains (the *Paropamisus* of the ancients), on which the snow lies for a considerable period during the year, from which issue forth streams which flow in every direction, some of them rising at an elevation of 10,000 feet. The ranges S.W. of *Ghore* are 14,000 feet high. That part of the country which separates the W. frontier from *Helimund* is reported by the natives to be a rugged, mountainous district, having the ridges between *Ghuznee* and the *Helimund* river about 18,000 feet high, and snow-topped in summer. The *Pamghan* Range, 13,000 feet, and snow-clad, stand at the S.W. end of the Hindoo Koosh, rise close to the city of *Cabool* (*Kabul*), and from which issue forth all the streams which water that remarkably luxuriant and fertile spot, called the *Koh-i-Daman*. The *Kyber* Range, of blue slate formation, extends, at its E. end, across the *Kabool* (*Cabool*, *Kabul*) Valley, which is 200 miles long, sloping to the E., and standing at an elevation of 7,000 feet, and the *Kurkutch*, extending still more to the W., both of which are watered by the *Cabool* river, which discharges itself into the *Indus*, near *Attock*, to the S. of the above-named range. The *Kala*, or *Salt Hills*, which stretch across the country, are intersected by the *Indus*, and connect themselves in the *Punjaub* with the Himalaya. The *Great Suliman* Range, the summit of which (*Tukht-i-Suliman*, or *Khaisha Ghur*) stands 11,000 feet high, S. of the *Sufeld Koh*, stretches to the S. frontier, and to the E. of it is situated the *Indus*, and the low, narrow, fertile tract of the *Daman*, whilst to the W. stands the extensive *unexplored* tract (at least by Europeans) of

SEWESTAN.

But stated to be extremely productive in grain.

The narrowest part of this elevated country is situated to the E. of the *Kandahar Plain* (3,000 feet above the sea), about 60 miles wide and bounded on the E. by the *Hala* range, and W. by the *Amran* mountains. The whole of this immense country is watered by the *Kabool*, *Toe*, *Gomul*, *Zhobe*, *Lora*, *Doree*, *Ghuznee*, *Turnak*, *Hury*, and the *Abistada* lake, which stands at an elevation of 7,000 feet, but generally very deficient in water. The greater part of *Afghanistan* is a mountainous region, interspersed with beautiful, picturesque, luxuriant fertile valleys, having a rugged Swiss-like surface; it exceeds Spain in extent, and is situated in the same latitude as Syria, Egypt, and Barbary. The *Huzareh* district, which comprises the fourth part is cold, barren, mountainous, and peopled by a peaceful Tartar race. The *Bamian* province, situated at an elevation of 10,000 feet, contains the celebrated passes of *Cabool* and *Turkestan*, having to the E. the elevated Valley of *Kabool*; on the S. the beautiful and

luxuriant fertile district of *Sogurh*, which extends to the Ghuznee highlands, where there are traces of volcanic action; on the N. is situated the fertile and well cultivated *Koh-i-Daman*, as well as the luxuriant rich valleys of *Ghorbund*, *Punchshir*, *Tugoa*, and the Plain of *Begram*. To the E. stands the hilly yet fertile district of *Lughman*, as well as the beautiful, rich, and picturesque *Valle of Jelalabad*, which was visited in 1842 by a severe earthquake, to the S. of which is situated the district of *Nunguhar*, which extends along the N. base of the *Sufed Koh*, and is equal in every respect to the *Koh-i-Daman*, whilst to the N.E. lie *Bajour* and the partially-traversed valleys, watered by the *Panjhora*, *Suwat* and *Lundye* rivers, (called the *Eusufzye* country), and inhabited by that race, hence its designation, the lower portion of which is fertile, well watered and possesses a warm, genial climate, the more elevated regions being clothed with dense jungle and forests, to the S. of which is situated the *Peshawur* district, a low fertile level country, similar to N. Hindostan both in climate and productions. Still more to the S. stands the *Salt Range*, whose formation consists of iron ore, gypsum, bituminous slate, coal, sulphur, rock salt with naphtha, and the rich and beautifully picturesque valleys of *Mirwut*, *Kohat*, *Banoor*, *Bungush*, and beyond the *Daman* or *Derajat*, which extends as far as the N. Scindian frontier, to which it is similar in climate and productions. To the W. beyond *Seistan* lies the fertile valley of *Pisheen*, the climate of which is cold, N. of which, between it and Ghuznee, is situated the rocky, rugged, barren, cold district, watered by the *Toba* and the basin of the *Ab-istada* lake. To the S. of *Logurh* and *Kabool* lies the Ghuznee district, which is a highland, extending E. and W. and having an altitude of 9,000 feet, which separates it from the fertile wheat-producing valleys of *Tarnak* and *Urghundah*, and extending S.W. to the *Kandahar Plain*, which when irrigated is extremely fertile, although situated at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea, and has a climate and productions similar to those of N. Hindostan. To the S. of it stands the partially-explored (by Europeans) district of *Shorawut*, whilst to the S.W. lies the swampy, sultry, and level *Seistan* district, which is inundated in many parts with shallow water.

The productions consist of gold (procured from the Huzareh Range, and the sands of the Indus and *Kabool* rivers, and *Lughman* stream); silver ore (in the *Mica slate* of the *Ghorbund* and *Punchshir* Valleys, and in the Huzareh Range); cinnamon (in the Huzareh Range); copper (in the *Kurkutch* Range, at *Tezeen*, S.E. of *Kabool* and *Sufed Koh*); copper ore (in *Bamian*); lead, in *lodes* (in the *Ghorbund* Valleys, the lower part of *Hindoo Koosh*, and N.W. of *Cabool*); antimony (in the above places, *Bamian*, and the *Khyber* Range, where the water is impregnated with it); tin (at *Bamian*); zinc, sulphur, sal-ammoniac, and nitre (in the *Ghorbund* Valley); iron ore (abounds in the whole of *Hindoo Koosh* Range, *Hajeguk Pass*, near *Bamian*, *Bajour*, the upper parts of *Panjhora*, and of such superior quality, that it realises three times the price of common iron); coal (in the *Kala* Range, *Dodundee*, N. of the *Peshawur Plain*); and the mineral resources of the

country are considerable about *Huzareh* and the N.E. of *Afghanistan*, and only require to be developed. A most valuable breed of horses is procured near *Herat*; and in the *Huzareh* country there is an excellent, hardy, strong race of ponies (*Yabooos*). Immense quantities of milk in the cold regions. Broad-tailed sheep (*Dumba* breed), with those appendages weighing from ten to twelve pounds. A breed of short-legged, shaggy, symmetrically-formed goats, and also camels, which abound in the *Huzareh* district, both of which animals produce two fleeces annually: the winter one is shorn in spring, and cleared of its hairs by hand picking. The summer one is of very fine, soft, and silky quality. The skins of these animals are rubbed with lime and potash, to loosen the hair, and remove it from the short hair, which is removed afterwards. The fine wool thus obtained, is manufactured into shawls and fine fabrics, at *Kabool* and *Kandahar*, and are made by batches of six persons, working together with the rudest implements, similar to those instruments which are used in Europe by the *hand-lace* makers, and, although such are very much inferior to those of *Kashmir*, owing to their *stiff* and *harsh* quality, they generally cost £100 and upwards; and the coarse is manufactured into tent cloths, grain bags, ropes, &c., and prepared with leather, into *postens* (upper garments), all of which commodities form its most important elements of wealth.

Coarse woollen cloths are manufactured for home consumption. Considerable quantities of felt (*Nun-mund*) is made, the finest kind being used for clothing, and the coarse for tent-cloths and carpets. Long rifles (*jezails*) are made in large quantities at *Kabool*. Silk, coarse cotton, leather, saddlery trappings, and harness, are the only manufactures.

There are two harvests annually, which produce wheat, the staple article of food, barley, addus, mukhod, beans, peas, rye, oats, which are merely cultivated for the straw, which is used as fodder; rice, grown at an elevation of 7,000 feet; arzun, gall, jowaree, bajreh, maize, ground into flour, and eaten roasted when unripe; cotton, sugar, safflower, madder, tobacco, ripened in the warm districts; melons, cucumbers, gourds, pumpkins, cabbages, cauliflowers, spinach, lettuces, onions, garlic, beetroot, egg plants, peaches, apricots, nectarines, grapes, pomegranates, figs, apples, pears, plums, quinces, cherries, mulberries, walnuts, at *Kabool*; citrons, dates, at *Jelalabad*. Hay is made from the stems and leaves of wild plants, rhubarb, docks, thistles, &c. The potato is not grown. The following animals inhabit it, viz. Lions, in the *Kohistan* of *Kabool*, at the base of the *Hindoo Koosh*; leopards, in the *Kohistan*; tigers, in the jungles of the *Daman*, and the *Sulman* range; hyenas, who devour the sheep and cattle; wolves, in herds, who attack both men and animals with great ferocity; black, white, and coloured bears; jackals, and foxes, who commit dreadful depredations on domestic animals; monkeys, in the N.E. parts; wild sheep and goats, in the N. mountain ranges; antelopes, elk, martens, powerful animals, which are in size and figure between the goat and elk, generally 5½ feet long, and 3½ feet

high, having horns $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and the circumference of its fore-hoof, 11 inches; Gopkhar, or wild asses, wild dogs, mongoose, ferrets, hares, cats, *improperly* termed Persian, as they come from Cabool; dromedaries, one-humped camel, the ordinary beast of burden; asses, used as beasts of burden; buffalo, scarce, and only breed in the Daman, Peshawar, and at Kandahar; cows, similar to the humped ones of India, but much inferior in breed, breed in the Daman only; oxen, which are used for ploughing; dogs, of good breed, especially greyhounds, as the Afghans are expert sportsmen; eagles, hawks, extremely good for falconry; swans, ducks, wild geese, herons, cranes, storks, partridges, quails, parrots, in the warm regions; snakes, which are rarely venomous; scorpions, which swarm in the Peshawar, but whose sting has seldom proved fatal; the babool, a kind of oak, which grows at an altitude of 4,000 feet; wild olive, devlar, a large species of pine, growing at an elevation of 10,000 feet; cypress, walnut, birch, holly, pistachio, mastrah; sinjit, pinus chilgozch (which produce edible seeds, impregnated with turpentine); hazel, mulberry (all of which grow on the heights); and on the plains are found poplar, plane, willow, and tamarisk trees. Owing to this country extending over full seven degrees of latitude, there is much diversity of climate; and great extremes of temperature are experienced. The cold is very severe in winter in those parts where the heat is intense in the summer. The thermometer, in the winter, at Ghuzni (which, according to native report, has been completely depopulated at different periods by snow storms, which is most probably true, as very little fuel is obtainable there, where the snow lies on the ground for three months) is 10° to 15° below zero, and in the summer it rises to 94° . At Kabool (Cabool, Kabul), where snow also lies for the same period, and at which place the inhabitants rarely quit their abodes, but sleep close to stoves, like the Russians; it falls to 5° or 6° below zero, and rises from 99° to 100° in the summer. At Khoord Kabool, which stands at an elevation of 1,070 feet above Kabool, the cold has been known to be so terrifically intense, that it has been below zero all night, and "the water in the water bags was then frozen into a solid lump of ice." The whole of N Afghanistan is intensely cold in winter, and places situated in a lower latitude than Italy or Spain, are often visited by the rigours of a Siberian winter. In the Kurkutch range (1,000 feet above Kabool) the frost is so severe as to shatter rocks. The winter is mild at Jelalabad, but the summer so intensely hot as to produce *simoon* and destroy life; as also at Gundamak, where the Kabool high land descends to the plain of Jelalabad, 4,000 feet less elevated, and at which plain snow has been known to fall above and rain below the pass, which is caused by the reverberation of the rays of the sun, and the radiation of heat from the towering hills. In Peshawar, 1,000 feet below Jelalabad, it freezes sharply in the nights until the beginning of March, and in the summer the thermometer in the shade stands at 110° to 112° . At Daman, 500 feet below Peshawar, it freezes at night in the mid-winter, and in summer the range of the thermometer exceeds that of Hindustan. In the N. W., the

Huzareh district, the cold in winter is intense, snow lying on the ground for five entire months. In the S. frontier, between the Hala and Amran ranges, 5,000 feet high, the climate is so rigorous, that the roads are covered with ice. At Kandahar, with an altitude of 348 feet, it is rather extraordinary, but the climate is mild in winter, snow seldom seen, and the water but slightly frozen; here, however, the heat in summer is intense, as also is the case in all other parts of the country, except in the most elevated districts, and the thermometer frequently rises to 110° in the shade, when the fatal *simoon* is experienced. In the lower parts of Sevestan, so intense is the heat that the natives compare that climate to the infernal regions. The monsoon which fertilises Hindustan does not visit the W. portion of this territory beyond the Suliman range, neither does rain or snow fall in the cool season; in the hot weather the rains are but casual, and owing to its being watered by one large stream (the Kabool river) only, the climate is extremely arid, so that upon the whole this country is not considered very salubrious. Fevers and agues predominate in the autumn, colds are prevalent, and even dangerous in the winter. Ophthalmia and small pox are also very common complaints. The religion of the Afghans is almost uniform, they being almost all principally Mahometans of the *Soonnee* persuasion, which acknowledges the three Kaliphs, and rejects Ali's claim to the immediate succession of Mahomet's power; but the Huzarehs are bigotted Shias. The greatest acrimony exists between these sectarians, whose priests ("Moolahs") are a numerous and influential body, and who, prior to officiating as such, must not only be prepared for that office, but are also required to pass an examination, after which they are duly inducted, by having a very large and singularly-shaped turban placed on their heads, and being clothed in a large, loose, white or black cotton robe. Their mode of living is similar to that of the laymen, without any restriction. Pensions are sometimes granted to some of them, and those who reside in the rural districts are supported by a *tithe* of the produce; others not only preach, but teach; and some follow the legal profession, for which they receive fees, whilst others live on their property, and practice the sacerdotal functions at their pleasure, so that they are upon the whole, an independent body, having no chief priest at their head, but co-operating with each other in union for the common interest of their followers. *Synods* (thought to be directly descended from Mahomet), Dervises, Fakeers, Calenders, also reside in this country, and great reverence is shown to those religious professors, who endeavour to obtain the reputation of superior holiness to which aspirants or impostors—even the Ruler of the country shows great and marked deference, and their tombs, when they pass away from this earthly pilgrimage, are held sacred and preserved by the people. The Persians and Dehwars (Parsis) who reside at Cabool, and its immediate vicinity, live in continual dread of their lives, on account of their religious tenets, whenever any fanatic *emeute* breaks forth.

The Languages spoken are the *Pushtoo*, the vernacular dialect, and which, according to the opinion

of Sir William Jones, closely resembles the Chaldaic, but which assertion is positively refuted by Messrs. Adeling, Dora, Elphinstone, Klaproth, and Leech, who considered it to be an Indo-Germanic language, which is also the opinion of the Serampore missionaries; it is also spoken by the *Tanjiks*.

Persian, by the Persians, *Kuzzilbaushes*, "Red-heads" (the descendants of the captives given to Tamerlane by Shaikh Haidar), who wear red caps as a mark of distinction, and belong to the colony of the Toorka, here a very influential body, having settled in Afghanistan under the governments of Nadir and Ahmed Shah, who are generally employed as *diplomats*, in which avocation they have highly distinguished themselves, and greatly predominate in Persia at the present time), and *Dehwaars* (Farsis).

Hindustani, by the *Hindkees*, *Hindis*, and the inhabitants of the Huzareh District. The Persian alphabet and Nushk character is generally used.

The Origin and descent of the Afghans, is, according to native historians, from the *Jews*, who were carried captives by the Babylonians to the Ghore range, between Herat and Kabool, and which assertion is considerably strengthened by the very strongly marked resemblance which they bear to the European Hebrew race, as they are swarthy in the E., and of olive and European complexions in the W., tall in person, with large, dark, lustrous, black eyes, robust stature, lean, bony, and muscular, with high and hooked noses, high cheek bones, and long faces, strongly marked features, with coarse, strong, black (rarely, red) beards, and hair, which they wear in long, large locks, hanging down the side of the head, *à la Asiatic Jewish mode*. The features of the present ruler of Cabul (Cabool, Kabool, Kabul), Doat Mahomed Khan, are strikingly Hebrewish. Among the *higher* orders, the language, dress, and manners of the Persians predominate. The national costume of the *lower* orders is a pair of dark cotton loose trowsers, a large shirt, "*camiss*," worn over the trowsers, reaching down to the knees, a low, black silk or cloth cap, with lappels or sides, having a gold brocaded top, or crown, a pair of brown, or untanned leather, half-boots, and in the *cold season*, a large well-tanned sheep-skin cloak, "*portin*." In the E. the Hindustan costume is adopted. The Afghan females are generally "*en bon point*," fair, handsome, and their costume, when *chez eux*, consists of a loose shirt (*chemise*), like those worn by the men, but rather longer, and made of finer material, richly ornamented with a small, bright colored silk hood, and when they go abroad, which is not often, they completely envelope themselves in a *Boorku* (a long white veil, with eyelet and breathing holes), which conceals the whole of their person, and gives them the appearance of a *walking ghost*, and which garment, or shroud, they cast around them at the approach of strangers. They adorn their persons with massive, inelegant, and cumbersome ornaments, such as gold and silver chains, strings of coins of those metals, finger and thumb rings, bracelets, earrings, gold nose pendant, silver and gold anklets, and toe rings. All unmarried women wear white trousers, and their hair loose. The women are considered like *currency*,

wives are purchased, and in cases of crime, the penalty is oftentimes paid in the fair sex. *Murder*, for instance, incurs a penalty of 12 young men. The *striking* of a hand, pulling out a tooth, destroying an eye, and similar offences, are punished by a fine of 6 women. The *breaking* of a tooth incurs a penalty of 3 young girls.

Marriages are generally contracted when the men are 20 and the women 16 years old; but when the price agreed upon is forthcoming, they may be entered into at an *earlier* age. If, however, money is scarce, then the men will not enter into the state of matrimony until forty, and the women 25 years old; thus the *peculiar doctrines* of Malthus are carried out in this far distant country, where neither his name nor tenets were ever heard of. The Afghans can espouse four wives, if they possess sufficient means, and also keep as many *mistresses* as they feel disposed. The women in the rural districts enjoy more liberty than in the towns, and those in good circumstances travel on horseback, shrouded in their *Boorku*, or in *Kajawars*, "panniers," slung across the side of the camels, wrapped in cumbersome over dresses, or shrouds. The men, when *chez-eux*, pass their time in smoking tobacco or inhaling the smoke from hemp, *bang*, or *gunjah*, which produces the most powerful and illusory kind of intoxication known, and which effectually calms the horrors of hydrophobia, and has a most extraordinary effect on the human constitution, of which a very complete, scientific, and graphic description is given in the "Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal" for 1839, page 732. Snuff is taken quite as an article of luxury. Gambling and wine are prohibited, yet, nevertheless the Afghan aristocracy secretly quaff that nectar. Music is totally prohibited by strict religionists, who hesitate not to destroy all kinds of instruments, when they perceive them in their families. They are partial to singing, and particularly addicted to *story telling*, *à la Arabian Tale mode*. Their meals generally consist of either roast or boiled mutton with the broth, spiced pilaws, ragouts, savoury stews, and game. Their dessert consists of sweetmeats and fruit, for both of which they have a decided *penchant*. They drink sour milk, sherbet, tea (which is rather *expensive*, and therefore only used by the most opulent), and the extract of *bang*, *gunjah*, and *hemp*. The lower orders and pastoral population subsist on milk, *roghan* (clarified butter), *koroot* (sour insipidated milk), to the use of which they are immoderately addicted. Their chief amusement is hunting, which sport they carry on like the Scottish "*tinkal*." Horse-racing is here conducted on a large scale, as no less than 20 to 30 horses start at once, and proceed over a distance of from 10 to 20 miles. The *altun*, or national dance, is generally "performed by 15 or 20 couples, who surround the musician (standing in the centre of the place), beat time with their feet, bound round him with the wildest and most excited gestures imaginable, fling their hands loosely about, clapping the palms, tossing their arms about, making measured movements with their hands and feet, setting their teeth tight, frowning, knitting their brows, rolling their eyes, grunting like swine, twisting their bodies

round like harlequins, winding into each other's places, shrieking like drunken beings, and whooping like the Scotch in their reels, all of which movements continue without intermission until the performers sink down quite exhausted."

They were in former ages conventionally hospitable, a fund being set apart in each *Khail* (Oolooss), for the entertainment of strangers, whom they received as *public guests*, so that a foreigner might travel through the length and breadth of their land, without any difficulty in finding a meal, or a roof to shelter him. Masson, who has written a graphic and accurate description of Afghanistan, actually journeyed through this country without any pecuniary disbursement, and was most hospitably entertained everywhere. They are of a chivalrous disposition, for if a female sends her veil to an Afghan, and implores his aid, the same is sure to be afforded her. The bitterest enemy of an Afghan was, in days of yore, perfectly safe whilst under the roof of his rival, and it was then no uncommon occurrence for the suppliant of a favour to refuse to sit down on the carpet of the individual whose interest he solicited until his request was granted him, and seldom or ever was compliance in such a case refused, which method of asking a favor is termed in the *Pushtoo Dialect* (their vernacular), *Mannawautee* ("I have come in"), and which was most probably the method adopted by Themistocles, when he besought the hospitality of the Molossian monarch. But, alas! such chivalry no longer exists among them, for in the last century, during their war with Persia, the Afghan leader invited the Persian Governor of Kandahar to his palace, and there assassinated him, and all his retinue, and when he captured Ispahan, he invited 300 of the Persian nobles to a feast, and then massacred them; and had 3,000 Persian guards slaughtered, whom he had also invited to a carouse. In 1842, when the British troops attempted to retreat from Cabool, six British officers reached within a few miles of *Jelalabad*, at which place they halted to satisfy the cravings of nature, and whilst partaking of the refreshment brought to them, by Afghans, they were most inhumanly cut to pieces by those miscreants, which fully shows how little reliance is to be placed on the *Nung-du-pooshlanneh*, "honor of the Afghan name," and clearly develops their character at the present age, which is that of being most consummately deceitful, wantonly and ferociously barbarous, revengeful, envious, avaricious, rapacious, and obstinate. Their rapacity is *universal*, from the ruling prince down to the lowest menial, as was fully exemplified by the manner in which *Dost Mahomed Khan* robbed *Honigberger*, *Mahomed Shah Khan* despoiled *Lady Macnaghten* of her jewels and clothes, and the dastardly vile *Cauker* (Kauker) wretch who stripped Masson, the indefatigable traveller, of everything, *except* his shoes and trowsers. They are ruthless, bloodthirsty, formidable, active, alert, always on the "*qui vive*" in war, but lamentably deficient in intrepidity and coolness, and quite unable to withstand the steady charge of a determined foe. The *Tajiks* are the most ferocious and bloodthirsty of all the tribes, and appear to live in continual broils with each other (so that the whole

population of the country of *Italy*, close to *Cabool*, actually perform their domestic and pastoral duties *armed to the teeth*), which detestable character arises in a great measure from their staple article of food, which consists of *dried mulberries*, ground to meal, and made into bread.

ATTRactions.—The *Architectural Ruins* are principally situated in the *Bimian* valley, in which locality was situated the *Alexandria ad Caucasum* of the Greeks, *en route* from *Cabool* to *Turkestan*, and having an altitude of 8,496 feet. They chiefly consist of the three most colossal and largest figures in the world, and being the most extraordinary relics of antiquity known.

No 1. Represents a man called *Sung Sal*, is about 120 feet high, much mutilated, the arms and legs being shattered by cannon shot, which violence was perpetrated by *Aurungzebe* or *Nadir Shah's* orders.

No. 2. Is a female figure named *Shah Muma*, 117 feet high, and similarly disfigured.

No. 3. Is that of a child, 60 feet high.

They are all *rudely* sculptured in bold relief in the cliff, and stand in deep niches, the ceilings of which are ornamented with delicate painted delineations, the freshness of the colours being exquisitely beautiful, which is most extraordinary when the severity of the climate is considered. In all probability these colossal idols were erected by some distinguished individuals, residing in this locality, who sought immortality by such stupendous monuments, and they are not unjustly attributed to the Buddhist Princes of *Ghore*, who governed the country between *Cabool* and *Persia*, in the early centuries of the Christian Era, as *Sherif-o-Deen* alludes to them in his account of *Tamerlane's* campaigns, and most undoubtedly they must be considered as coeval with the *Jelalabad Topes* (which when opened contained coins of the early Roman and Byzantine Emperors, even as late as 474), the pyramids, round towers of the *Emerald Isle*, and caves of *Hindustan*. The learned and erudite *Orientalist*, *Hyde*, alludes to these idols, but places them at *Balkh* in lieu of *Bamian*, and states that they were considered as those mentioned in the *Khoran*, which naturally leads us to conjecture, whether the *Arabian Idolatry*, previous to the appearance of *Mahomet*, was not connected with the *Hindu* superstitions, and the *Kaaba* blackstone, a *Lingam*. The face of the rock, on which these monuments are chiselled, for upwards of 8 miles, contains large excavated caves, which sometimes afford shelter for caravans, the cells of which are beautifully decorated internally with tasteful and well finished fresco paintings and sculptures. That beneath the largest figure is capable of quartering half an entire regiment. By some authors it is conjectured that this place was once the residence of the *Great Lama*, and that those excavations, which are connected with each other by means of galleries, afforded accommodation for the superiors of the *Lama* priesthood, and that the lower orders of that society were located in the insulated cells, and caves, which also served as hostels (*serais*) for visitors and *gesums* (*monks*), and *anis* (*nuns*), whilst the laity inhabited the city, but it is much more probable that they are all of

Buddhist workmanship, as the features of the images bear a striking resemblance to those of Buddha, in the Island of Salsette. On all the eminences of the city of Bamian are constructed well-built slender towers, supposed to have been *Pyrethas* "fire altars," which bear a striking resemblance to the Irish round towers, in the vicinity of which coins and rings have been dug up bearing *Celtic* inscriptions of later date than the Mohamedan era, and some belong to the age of the Indo-Bactrian kings. The entire vicinity is absolutely covered with beautiful ruins of tombs, mosques, and edifices, which show how extensive and splendid must have been the city of Gulghue (Galgula), which was stormed, plundered, and devastated by Zingis Khan, in 1221, who also exterminated the inhabitants. The ruins of its *citadel* are situated on a detached hill, in the centre of the valley. All travellers who have visited this interesting place, contemplate with wonder and reflection the lonely solemnity of this desolated spot, covered with colossal mysterious idols, almost innumerable excavated caverns, which seem to be invested by nature with mystery and awe. The shrill whistling of the wind through the ruined pinnacles and towers, impress the mind with irresistible surprise, and involuntarily directs the eyes on the ruined fane, eagerly anticipating a repetition of shrill and lugubrious cadences, the mournful melody of which thrills through the soul, as if they were in truth, as the natives assert, the music of departed or invisible spirits.

The *Fort of Zohak*, so named from the Persian fable, demon king, stands about 8 miles E. of the above ruined city. It is constructed of fine burnt bricks, arranged in various curious devices; the materials of which they are composed must indeed have been most excellent, as their freshness and preservation is truly wonderful. They have ramparts 70 to 80 feet high, which were erected to command the Pass, although some authors consider that these ruins were places of interment and religious privacy.

The dilapidated *Fortress of Saiyadabad* which stands close to the ruined city of Gulghue, is a massive burnt brick structure of extraordinary size and enormous strength, the entrance to which was formerly by a large gateway of immense proportions, on the W. side, which has of late years been built up, so that admission is obtained by a small one on the S. side. In it are rows of two-storied houses, about 25 feet high, ranged along the interior of the ramparts, and in the middle of the enclosure is a small area. These buildings appear to have been originally covered with mud domes, which *old Father Time* has destroyed, so that they are now only flat-roofed and supported on rafters. The occupants are supplied with water from a well, although there were formerly subterranean aqueducts which abundantly supplied the place, and by means of the disclosure of their situation to a besieger by a king's daughter who held this fortress, it was captured, and was henceforth termed by the natives *Killa Dokhtar* "Daughter's Castle." This place was repaired, rendered defensible and almost impregnable at the commence-

ment of the present century, but the treacherous and cruel Haji Khan Kaka made the occupier of it a prisoner, and then obtained possession of it.

The *Ruins of a superb Mosque* are close by, which leads to the supposition that this place was erected by Mussulmans.

The *Infidels' Fort (Kafir Kot)* is an immense, lofty, massive ruin, situated on the W. bank of the *Indus*, between that river and the *Valley of Largee*, in a spot interspersed with mud hovels. It comprises a number of very ancient towers, constructed with consummate skill, rising on the summit of a mountain chain, and which are connected with the river by a ruined wall, which reaches to the water's edge. The date of its erection is unknown.

The *Topes, "stupas,"* or vast solid masses of short, cylindrical-shaped masonry edifices, surmounted by hemispherical domes, similar to those found in the Punjab, are generally supposed by many authors to be Buddhist monuments, or shrines, enclosing sacred relics, such as a bone, stick, hair, or tooth, while others consider them as *regal sepulchres*. Innumerable quantities of antique coins have been found in this country, especially in the *Plain of Beghram*, which was the site of a very large city, as unburnt bricks of an unusual size have been found there, where 61,865 copper coins, with a few silver ones, signet rings, and other relics, also some engraved seals, were discovered, of Greek, Roman, Greco-Bactrian, Indo-Parthian, Indo-Scythian, Sassanian, Hindii, Indo-Mahometan origin, and in date extended from the 3rd century prior to the Christian era, to the 13th century of the present epoch. These discoveries are elaborately treated of in Professor Wilson's "*Ariana Antiqua*." In all probability they were deposited in the sepulchres of the dead, as quantities of broken pottery (fragments of funeral vases), were also found in that immense cemetery, which was constructed outside the ruined city; but this place could not have been the "*Alexandria ad Caucasum*" of the Greeks, for no traces of Grecian architecture have as yet been discovered.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

622. The Afghan chief, Kels, assists Mahomet in his attack on Mecca, and the Afghan nobles are descended from him.
998. Mahmood of Ghuzni (the son of Subuclyeens) ascends the throne, and extends his conquests from the river *Ganges* to the Caspian Sea. Little is known of the rulers of this country until
- 1747, when the Dooranees tribe establish themselves in the government.
- Ahmed Shah is crowned at Kandahar, and extends his empire from Khorassan to Sirhind, and from the river *Oxus* to the sea.
1773. Timur, his son, succeeds.
- The King of Bokhara encroaches on this territory.
- The seat of government removed to Kabool.
- Zemaun Shah, his youngest son, succeeds; the eldest one, Humayon, being excluded therefrom, was by him imprisoned, and deprived of his sight.
- He attempts to invade Hindustan.

1800. Mahmood, his brother, imprisons, and deprives him of sight. He ascends the throne, but Shoojah-ool-Moolk, another brother, disputes his right, makes him prisoner, he escapes shortly afterwards, and Shoojah-ool-Moolk retreats to Lahore, where
- Runjeet Singh confines, and mulcts him of all his treasure; he soon afterwards escapes, and seeks refuge in the British territory.
- Mahmood, at the instigation of his son, Kamram, imprisons, blinds, and murders his Vizier (Fulleh Khan),
- Whose brother rebels, and Mahmood is obliged to seek refuge at Herat, where he dies.
- Kamram, his son, succeeds to that portion of his father's territory, which he held possession of at his demise.
- Futteh Singh brothers (the *shrewdest* of whom is Dost Mahomed Khan), governs the remainder.
- Shoojah-ool-Moolk attempts to regain possession of the throne, and, being unsuccessful, seeks shelter in the British territories.
1837. Russian emissaries begin to spread themselves actively about the countries to the W. of India, which caused
- The Indian Government to make overtures of alliance to Dost Mahomed, but such proved abortive.
- ▲ British Army, 50,000 strong, then prepared to assist Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk, in his claim to the throne.
- The Afghan ruler opposed it with a force of 20,000 men, and the country was thus governed, *viz* :—
- Dost Mahomed Khan held Cabool.
- Kandahar was governed by his three brothers.
- Kamram, (Shoojah-ool-Moolk's nephew) ruled at Herat.
1839. Shah Shoojah is enthroned at Kandahar. The British storm and capture Ghuzni, and then enter Cabool, from which Dost Mahomed Khan retreats.
1841. A dreadful massacre of British Troops takes place at Cabool, and among whom was Colonel Sir Alexander Burnes.
- In December, Sir William Macnaghten, the British Envoy, together with his staff, were treacherously slain.
- ▲ A convention was then entered into with the Afghan Chief, Dost Mahomed Khan, and the British troops, placing reliance on the word of that prince, commenced their retreat, but they were basely attacked when *en route*, and many, together with the Intrepid Lady Sale, whose admirable account of this disastrous retreat is well worth perusal, with several other European ladies, were made prisoners.
- The remainder of the Force perished, except 4 Native troops and Dr. Bryden, of the Medical Staff of the Bombay army, who reached Jelalabad, then held by Sir Robert Sale.
- Ghuzni evacuated by the English. Shah Shoojah captured, and killed by the Afghan Chief.

General Pollock marched through the Khyber Pass, and joined Sir Robert Sale, both of whose armies united with that under General Nott from Kandahar, and entered Cabool on September 15th,

- 1842, when Her Majesty's 7th Regiment of Infantry, with 3 rounds of cheers, raised the British Ensign on the *spot*, from whence the British had so treacherously been expelled.

The European prisoners were released by Akbar Khan, and the Fort, Bazaar, Chief Mosque, and principal edifices were demolished, and then the British evacuated the country.

Dost Mahomed, who had been held a captive by the British, was released, when anarchy and disorder prevailed over the country.

1857. The Persians seized upon Herat and committed such ravages, that, in conformity with the treaty of alliance, which the British had entered into with Dost Mahomed, an expedition was fitted out against Persia, and the British Indian Fleet bombarded and took Bushire.

Sir James Outram gained several brilliant victories, took possession of Mohammerah; and eventually peace was concluded with Persia, and Herat evacuated by the Persians—but not until an arrangement was made with Dost Mahomed to supply him with considerable quantities of arms and ammunition.

But the disastrous campaign of 1837, has taught the Indian Government not to rely on the *friendship* of the Afghans; hence no British army was sent to defend Herat.

1859. It is *rumoured* that Russia is marching 64,000 men towards Herat.

We then enter

THE PISHEEN VALLEY,

An elevated table land (6,000 feet) in S. Afghanistan, situated between the Toba, Tukato, and Kojeh Amran ranges, traversed *en route* from Sindh to Afghanistan, *via* the Bolan and Kojuk Passes. It is 50 miles long from N.E. to S.W., and 25 broad, well watered by the *Lora*, "river," or Pishoon river (which rises 50 miles N.E. of Quetta, flows S.W. for 80 miles, and loses itself in the sandy desert of Khorasan. Its water is very salt (7 to 8 yds. wide, and 2 feet deep in April), which renders it extremely fertile. Its productions are, wheat, European fruits, *artificial* raised grapes, &c. It is inhabited by the Tereen tribe (who are mixed with the Khakas and Atchakzais, belonging to the Duranees, who so successfully harassed and plundered the British troops in 1837 and 1842), and Synds, who claim their descent from Mahomet. The principal trade consists in horses, which the latter people take down to Bombay. They both possess considerable warlike prowess, as was fully demonstrated when they attacked and repulsed General Sir Richard England, at Hykulze, in 1847.

Thence proceed to the *Kuchla Plain* (Koochalk), and we soon reach the small town of

KUCHLACK (Koochalk).

Territory, Afghanistan. District, belongs to Meerab Khan of Kelat. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sindh. Military Authority, Officer commanding the frontier at Khanguri. Encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond the town. Bazaar, well supplied. Fort, small, situated $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond the town.

CURRENCY.

Vernacular Name.	Kind of Coin.	Value in British Currency.
		£ s. d.
Kowree.....	A shell	0 0 '010
Kuseera.....	Copper	0 0 '083
Ghaz.....	do.	0 0 '166
Pysa.....	do.	0 0 '333
Shahsee.....	Silver	0 0 1'661
Sunmar.....	do.	0 0 3'333
Abbasee.....	do.	0 0 6'666
Rupee.....	do.	0 1 8
Tilla.....	Gold	0 11 9'027
Boodkee (ducat).....	do.	0 9 9'048
Mohur (15 rupees).....	do.	1 10 0
Toornoin.....	Imaginary	1 13 4

Silver is the *standard* currency. Gold fluctuates in value. The relative value of gold coin or bullion to silver is much lower than in Europe.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Commercial Weight.	Value in British Weight.
	lbs. oz. gr.
Mukhoad.....	0 0 2'958
Miscal.....	0 0 71'000
Pow.....	0 12 428
Beer.....	12 15 0
Khurwar.....	1038 6 0

LONG MEASURE.

Vernacular Name.	Value in British Measure.
	miles. ft. inches.
Khoord.....	0 0 0'832
Gheerah or Pow.....	0 0 2'531
Ghuz-i-Shah.....	0 0 40'500
Biswah.....	0 4 0
Jureeb.....	0 80 0
Kroe or Koss.....	2 0 0
Munzil.....	24 0 0

This town, which contains a few small mud houses, stands in the Pisheen Valley, on the banks of a brook, about 2 or 3 miles from the base of the Tukattoo range of hills, the double snow-clad point of which is the highest part (8,000 feet).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1842. Here Sir Richard England, after his repulse at Hykulzye, had a skirmish with the Afghans on his retreat to Quetta (Shawl); and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond is the spot where the British troops encamped.

Thence cross the *Lora* river, 2, here a good-sized stream, 80 yds. wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot deep, with perpendicular banks in some places, and about 40 feet beneath the level of the plain, and we then enter

THE KANDAHAR DISTRICT;

Thence the road now becomes good, but winds among low, sandy, dusty hills; then cross two deep nullahs, each respectively at $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, also the *Lora* river, $\frac{1}{2}$ here a fine stream, 2 feet deep, 4 yds. broad, and 30 feet below muddy banks; and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, recross it to *Hydurzie*, standing at an altitude of 5,259 feet, amidst cultivated land, and on the bank of the *Lora* river, which, together with another hamlet of the same name, situated on the opposite bank of that fine stream, is inhabited by the Synds, who are descended from Mahomet the Prophet, and held in much esteem by the Afghans, who consider them to be endowed with supernatural powers. The country in the vicinity is populous and well-cultivated.

Travellers and officers should now *look well* to their baggage, as the Kookur Belooches are the most daring and cunning plunderers imaginable, whose depredations are committed at by the Synds, who live in continual dread of these marauding rascals; then cross a large nullah, $3\frac{1}{2}$; proceed along a fine, open plain; cross a dry river, $\frac{1}{2}$, about 10 feet deep (there is also another road along the side of the hills on the left, which the natives state is the *most direct*); thence across an open plain, densely covered with short, green grass; cross a nullah, $3\frac{1}{2}$, about 6 feet deep; then along a good road with low hills on the left, and on the right the plain lies open at intervals, after which the low range stands close to the road, about 1 mile before we reach the river; then turn N. 45 W. and cross the *Sungaw* river, $1\frac{1}{2}$, which rises at the S. base of the *Toba* range, flows W., and falls into the *Lora*; it stands at an altitude of 5,000 feet, here 8 yds. wide, 20 inches deep, with rather high banks; the road now winds along the base of some low, sandy hills for about 1 mile, and great precaution must be taken to keep the baggage *well guarded*; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles bring us to

§ HYKULZYE.**HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—**

1842. On the 28th March, Sir Richard England was repulsed by the Afghans, when *en route* for Kandahar; but

On the 28th April, he totally routed the Afghans, and reduced this place to ashes, when

The bodies of the British troops who fell in the former engagement were discovered, and all received Christian burial.

This place, inhabited principally by the Synds, who speak Hindustanee fluently, stands at an elevation of 5,000 feet, and is situated about two miles S. of the Singaw river, in a well cultivated and fertile country. Close by on the S. flows a canal, and near at hand is the *Valley of Khedazie* (Kheduzee); thence the road proceeds, after 2 miles, along a deep nullah, which cross, and also re-cross at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, here it is 15 feet deep, rough, and difficult, and afterwards it passes along between a similar deep and dangerous nullah; the ground along the river is, for a considerable distance, of the same description, but interspersed with a little level road; then cross the *Lora* river, to the camp, $7\frac{1}{2}$; here having 8 yds.

of water, 2 feet deep, and is between 40 and 50 feet beneath the level of the plain, with double banks on each side, over which artillery must be conveyed by fatigue parties for about 400 yards; then we reach the encamping ground, where forage is scarce, but thin grass plentiful in the higher bed of the river; then pass on the left the small hamlet of *Footames*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; thence through a cultivated country, pass on the left *Koolary*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; and about 1 mile beyond stands *Marye*, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther is the *Spot* where the British troops encamped; about 1 mile on the right stands a *Fort and Village*; thence the road becomes very good, and the neighbouring country covered with lye bushes nearly withered away at this season of the year by drought, and we soon reach the plain or district called *Trumbee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond there is good encamping ground on the left of the river, here broad and shallow, close to which flows a small shallow stream, which disappears entirely a little lower down; between the low hills on the right abundance of grass for cattle is obtainable; thence we pass within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of *Killa Abdulla*, situated on the left, in a plain, broken by small hills and beds of mountain streams, containing a fort well-fortified with bastions, and an excellent, well-supplied large Tank. The road now becomes very bad, water extremely scarce, and is intersected by the Amran Hills (Kojah Amraun) which bound the *table lands* of *Shawl and Pishen* on the W. It joins the Highlands of Tukato, Toba Ranges, and those in the vicinity of Kelat. They are traversed by the Kojuk Pass, and have an elevation of 9,000 feet; thence we proceed up the first ridge of the *Kojuk Pass*, $6\frac{1}{2}$, by a very gradual ascent, but which is exceedingly fatiguing for cattle of all kinds; the road then narrows from 12 to 20 feet; and for the next $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile the ascent becomes much steeper, and so continues to the *summit*, 1 mile; a spring of excellent water flows across the middle of the road; then proceed up the steep ascent, along which ordnance must be taken up by the side of the hill; then pass down a *declivity*, $\frac{1}{2}$, quite as steep as the ascent, which road is also crossed by an excellent stream of delicious water, and here it is joined by a road from the left, along which the baggage of the British army invading Afghanistan in 1839 was conveyed; we then commence the *ascent of the 2nd Ridge*, $\frac{1}{2}$, which is equally as steep as the preceding one, extends about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and about half-way up, the best camel road turns off to the left from the artillery road, leads down to a small water course, but is so narrow, that only one of those *valuable* animals can pass along at a time. To the right is a path which should be avoided, and on no account should either troops or travellers attempt it, as it passes across a small ridge which is so *precipitous* that it is almost impossible to pass along it, without constantly slipping or falling into the road, which, of itself, forms quite a ravine below. The paths leading from the high road should be *guarded*, so as to prevent any interlopers from entering, and the heights must be well *protected* to admit of the baggage passing safely through, as the hills are almost always infested with cunning and astute plunderers of the Kowkur tribe, who are ever on the *qui vive*, and look out for booty. The road

now becomes considerably longer and steeper than any other of the *ascents*, winds sharply round a point near the top, on the brink of a *precipice*, and as it is utterly impossible to employ cattle, battering rams, field pieces, and all the carriages used to transport an army, must be dragged up and lowered down by *manual labour*, as was effected by the European Infantry, in 1837. The natives, however, state, that a *better* route leads off to the left, after passing the stream at the foot of the first *descent*, and then rejoins that already described, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond the *last descent* by a very easy gradual slope. The obstructions which this *pass* offers to the passage of troops are much more considerable than those of the Bolan Pass (through which the British army marched in six days). Its E. brow has an elevation of 6,848 feet, and its summit, 7,449 feet. The mountain heights are composed of slate and sandstone, and where vegetation is perceptible covered with grass, flowered shrubs, beautiful fragrant plants, wild rhubarb (*Rurash*) which is consumed in great quantities by the inhabitants. It is situated on the main road, *en route* from Sinde to Kandahar, *via* the Bolan Pass.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

A.D.

1842. General Sir Richard England forced his way through it, when the final evacuation of Afghanistan took place.

On the right are a few good springs of water, and short grass in a hollow on the right. The natives state that there is a much better road leading off to the right from the stream of water after passing the *first ascent and descent*, which re-unites with the artillery road, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond the bottom of the *last steep descent* by a more gradual one. Continuing our route we soon reach *Chumun*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; here camel forage and green grass are abundant, but foraging parties should not only be on the look-out but strongly guarded, as *marauders* abound; after leaving the above spot, proceed down a descent for 4 miles, along a dry plain, cross 8 shallow *nullahs*, interspersed with green bushes, then cross a small pool; also the dry bed of a *nullah*; ascend several low ridges, and we soon reach

* DUND-I-GOLLAJ, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Here is a large reservoir (4,036 feet), well supplied by a canal from the hills at a great distance (20 miles on the right), which was dammed up in 1839, which act caused the British troops dreadful suffering for want of water, and then proceed to *Puttoola Killa* (Futtoola Killa), $9\frac{1}{2}$, situated at an elevation of 3,918 feet, and entirely dependent for water on a canal which conveys that necessary of existence from hills 50 miles distant to the N., and which supply was cut off in 1839, when the British troops encamped $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of the fort. Forage obtainable, and for 4 or 5 miles to the left are some excellent wells; thence there is a *more direct* route than that generally followed, which avoids the hilly pass, which, however, is not often used; continuing our journey we pass along a road which ascends gradually for about 7 miles, then over a succession of rough *ascents and descents*, cross several *nullahs* situated

between two hills, which here close to a narrow pass; then descend gradually to the river, and we soon reach **Mele* (Melamanda) 10½, around which are scattered several hamlets, standing on a small stream, with many wells, and situated in a rocky and uneven country on the E., with level and well-cultivated land on the W.; thence proceed over an undulating, dry, and stony ground, densely covered with *tataras* and wild thyme bushes, for 10½ miles; then pass a narrow path between high hills, the road now becomes stony and confined for a short distance; then cross 3 or 4 large *nullahs*, several deep *cucha* wells, and we soon reach the *Dores* river, which rises near the Kojuk Pass, on the W. of the Khojeh Amran range, its *briny* waters flow W. about 70 miles, and fall into the *Turnat* river just above its confluence with the Urghundab. It is 18 inches deep, and 4 yards wide; on the bank stands the village of **Tuktatpool*, 14½, at an elevation of 3,630 feet, and situated in a cultivated district; then proceed along a good road, cross 8 small *nullahs* flowing into a larger one, with high banks, and ruined buildings on the left, and 7½ miles brings us to the walled town of

§ DEH-I-HAJEE.

District, Kandahar. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. Population, 2,000. Houses, chiefly built of sun-dried brick, are from 20 to 30 feet high, with dome-shaped roofs, of the same material, which the heat of the sun has rendered quite waterproof.

This place is situated in a productive country, and has in its immediate vicinity a good stream of water, aqueduct, and two enclosed hamlets (2 miles distant), one respectively on the left and right; thence proceed to § *Koosh-and*, 9½, which is a cluster of villages situated in a plain on the right; then pass on for 2½ miles farther to the encamping ground, standing amidst considerable green cultivation, close to an *aqueduct*; thence proceed through extensive cultivation, extending a considerable distance to the left, across a very large plain, to **Zadkur*, 2½, which contains some beautiful gardens and several enclosures; then through cultivated land to § *Kurazee*, 2½; pass **Populzie* (Koolcha Bagh), ½, with several enclosures and gardens; **Naudree*, ½, a cluster of mud ruins of the town, erected by Nadir Shah when he contemplated building a large city, which was to have exceeded Kandahar both in size and splendour; and 1½ mile brings us to the Shikarpoor gate of the large city of

§ KANDAHAR.

Territory, Afghanistan. District, Kandahar, of which it is the capital. Post Office. Bazaar, well supplied, and cheap; fuel scarce, especially in winter. Market, held beneath the Charsoo; fruit plentiful; such as peaches, figs, apricots, nectarines, grapes, several pounds of which can be bought for 4d. Currency, see Kuchlack. Climate, summer, intensely hot; winter, severely cold. Population, 100,000, consisting of a mixed nature, and chiefly comprising Afghans, Persians, Uzbeks, Beloochees, Dehwars (ees), Jews, Hindoos, &c., all principally en-

gaged in commerce. Revenue, may be estimated at £80,000 per annum.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

- Founded by Ahmed Shah, on the site of a large town of very great remote antiquity.
1384. Captured by Tamerlane, whose unparalleled sword (the temper and power of the blade of which is considered to be the *finest* workmanship in the world, and which is most exquisitely and curiously watered with names and figures, now almost worn away by age), is now in the possession of Jaffier Abe Mahomed, of Khypore, who visited England in 1856, and is valued at £40,000.
1507. Captured by Sultan Baber.
1620. Shah, Abbas of Persia.
1751. Nadir Shah built a city approximate to it, and called it Nadirabad, which fell into decay on the erection of the present one by Ahmed Shah, who made it his capital. Timur removed the seat of Government to Cabool.
- Shah Shoojah was expelled.
- Dost Mahomed Khan's brothers (Kohen-Dil-Khan, Rehem-Dil-Khan, and Mehir-Dil-Khan), took possession of it, and levied heavy contributions on the adjoining districts.
1837. The British occupied it, and stopped the above exactions, and in
- 1842 they evacuated it, since which a continual state of anarchy has prevailed throughout the entire country.
- CONVEYANCES.—Caravans to Cabul, in 15 days, Herat, 15 days; Jelalabad, 22 days. Couriers to Cabul, in 8 days; Herat, 10 days; Jelalabad, 12 days. Horsemen to Cabul, in 6 days; Herat, 7 days; Jelalabad, 9 days.
- Shape.—It is constructed in the form of an irregular quadrangle.
- Fortifications.—Surrounded by a mud wall, 26 feet thick at the bottom, 14½ feet at the top, and 27 feet high, with 54 curtains and semi-cylindrical bastions, with a ditch 20 feet wide, and 10 feet deep, which can, in case of need, be filled from the canals of the *Urghundab* river. Its W., N., E., and S. faces are respectively, 1,967, 1,164, 1,810, and 1,345 yards. There are large towers erected at each corner, the six gates are well protected by double bastions, and near the gateway is the middle of the N. side, which contains
- The *Citadel and Palace*, in which the monarchs formerly resided, both nearly a heap of ruins.
- The *Streets*.—The two principal have opposite gates, and cross
- The *Charsoo*, a large domed structure, 50 yards in diameter, surrounded with shops, and in which the market is held.
- The *Houses* are chiefly of two storeys, built of mud with domed roofs, of the same material, which is here generally used, owing to the scarcity of timber.
- The *Mansions* of the aristocracy and wealthy merchants are enclosed with high walls, constructed and roofed with timber, they generally contain 8 to

4 courts, ornamented with beautiful gardens, and playing fountains, which lead into large halls, with small apartments opening out of them, the walls of which are decorated with paintings and handsome mirrors, the intervening spaces being coated over with a species of *Talc*, which being finely powdered and dusted over with size varnish, gives it the appearance of frosted silver. The wood ceilings are either beautifully painted or curiously carved.

The *Dwellings of the Poor* consist of one unornamented room, totally destitute of furniture, except a coarse carpet, and a few felt cushions.

ATTRactions:—

The *Mosques* are exceedingly mean edifices.

The *Tomb of Ahmed Shah*, the founder of the Durani dynasty, is particularly worth inspection. It stands on a stone platform, is constructed of coarse stone, sun-dried bricks, coated with gaudy red, and blue stuccoed flowers, figures, and devices, octagonal in form, and has a cupola, with angular minarets, 40 feet in diameter, and 70 feet high. The interior walls are of similar workmanship. The pavement is covered with a beautiful carpet, and the founder's sarcophagus, with a splendid shawl of exquisite workmanship, and intrinsic value, and near which are the twelve tombs of that Shah's children. The windows are of stone trellis work, which admit the light, the rays of which often fall, most beautifully, on some of the holy texts of the Koran; attached to this edifice is a brotherhood of *Moolas* (priests), who take it in turns to zealously guard the building, and when on duty they keep continually reciting aloud portions of the Koran.

COMMERCE.—The transit trade is very considerable, and causes an immense influx of foreigners of all nations, so that the variety of costumes displayed is extremely interesting.

The *Native Costume* is very diversified, as some wear long chintz or broad-cloth cloaks, huge turbans, and long, bushy, red, *henna*-stained beards; others are dressed in jackets, blue linen trousers, or drab cloth tunics, with flowing sleeves, and various coloured cotton skull caps. The women dress as already described. See *Afghanistan*, page 233.

This large city, the capital of W. Afghanistan, is situated in a fertile, cultivated plain, open on the S. and W., slightly enclosed on the N., but confined on the W. and S.W., well watered by canals flowing from the *Urghundab* (Urghessam, Arghusun, or Arghund) river, which rises in the Amran range, flows W., and joins the Turnak, in lat. 31° 31', long. 65° 30'. It is a rapid stream, only retaining its water for two or three days, having its bed dry for the greater part of the year, and was so when the British troops encamped on its banks, in 1837, flows 4 miles to the W., and also the *Turnak* river, which rises on the S. of the highlands of Ghuzni, about 5 miles N. of Oba, at an elevation of 7,500 feet, flowing W. receives a *feeder*, which some authors consider the main stream, and which rises at *Sir-i-Chushna* ("Springs Head"), at the base of a hill 2,000 feet higher than the level of the surrounding country, where its width is 8 yds., depth, 2½ feet; current, rapid and clear, fordable at all parts, and in the lower parts of its course; in con-

sequence of being drained off for irrigation, it becomes quite dry in summer; it then flows W., receives the *Doree* from the E., and joins the *Urgundab* in lat. 31° 23', long. 65° 8'.

Leaving *Kandahar* in the evening, we proceed along a road through enclosed walled gardens, in the suburbs of the town, which soon becomes narrow, cross several canals flowing from the *Arghandab* river, and irrigating the *Kandahar* valley, which, when troops are dispatched along this route, should be bridged over by an advanced detachment (although there are more roads than this by which troops and baggage can pass through the suburbs, *en route to Herat*); thence through a fertile country for 7 miles to **Kokaran*, standing close to the *Arghandab* river, which flows within 500 yds. of the main road, is 40 yds. wide, 2½ feet deep (when not overflowing), and here crossed by a ford. Encamping ground. *Jowassa plant*, grass, *bhoosa*, "chopped straw," and *lucerne* is abundant.

Thence the road becomes good and firm, then descend an abrupt declivity into the bed of the river, which, to render passable for guns, would require, when troops are passing, the *morning labour* of a considerable number of pioneers. There is also another Ford, ½ mile lower down the river, which is considered the best for artillery, and is preferable, as the point where the irrigation channels are made is thereby avoided. But when the river is flooded, and the depth of water exceeds 3 feet, this stream will, on account of its velocity, offer considerable impediments to travellers; still the river scarcely ever retains its water many days, which renders it almost fordable everywhere. In the month of June it is generally 40 yds. wide, beyond this river, two artificial water courses are crossed, and in order to render such passable for guns, pioneers would be obliged to reconstruct the road, which, at the end of 5 miles, brings us to **Surjerje*. Encamping ground. Forage for camels and horses. *Bhoosa* and *lucerne* abundant, about 1 mile from the right or N.W. bank of the above river, in a very fertile country.

Thence along an excellent road, across a hard level plain, close to which flows a canal, pass *Budwan*, and we soon reach **Hous-i-Muddud-Khan*, 14; forage, scarce, except *jowassa*, which is abundant; sheep and goats obtainable; then pass along a hard, level, gravel road for 10 miles, after which it approaches a hilly range, with a loftier ridge, at a distance, in a N.E. and S.W. direction; water scarce, although the beds of several water courses are passed; and 5 miles beyond stands **Koshk-i-Nakhood*; Encamping ground; forage, *jowassa*; *Khareeza* ("artificial lakes"), of which there are two, well filled with good water; then pass **Maimund*, 10; situated at the commencement of a well-cultivated valley, surrounded by lofty hills; then proceed along a good level road, on which sand lies rather deeply for a short distance, then over a few slight undulations, and we soon reach **Khak-i-Chapan*, 9½; forage and grass abundant; about 2 miles to the S. of the encamping ground stand several villages, interspersed with gardens, standing amidst much cultivation; thence along a good hard road, the first part of which is undulating,

and interspersed with a few sandy patches, and at the 11th mile we pass close to a *well*, but scantily supplied with water; thence proceed through a partially-cultivated country, pass the remains of a *garden*, and an *artificial watercourse*, and soon after we reach

THE LEFT BANK OF THE HELMUND RIVER, 22½ miles,

(The Etymander of the ancients), which rises E. of the Hagezuk, joins the *Hindoo Koosh* to *Koh-i-Baba*, which separates the waters which flow into this stream from the S. and E. from those which flow into the Oxus from N. and W., at an elevation of 11,500 feet; it has a very rapid fall at Gurdan, Dewar, the Western extremity of the Oonna Pass, and 15 miles beyond, its altitude is 10,076 feet. It flows for 200 miles through the Huzareh range, then quits it, and enters the *Durani district*, through which it flows for 150 yds. *Sur* to *Girskah*, where it is breast high at all the fords in the lowest season, but unnavigable, owing to the rapidity of the current; its banks are here 1,000 yards asunder, and in the spring they spread still further; its depth is 12 feet, and the natives are very fond of practising to shoot arrows across it, although such a feat has not yet been accomplished. Close to *Girishk* it comes up to the horse's belly, 350 yds. wide, with a clear, smooth, rapid current. The banks are extremely fertile, but singular to state, the country on each side is a barren, arid, desert, almost uninhabited; about 20 miles below *Girishk* it is joined by the *Urgundad*, which flows from the E., and 120 miles farther flows W. for 30 miles, then serpentine N.W. at *Pullaluk*, where it is in the month of March 400 yards wide, and very deep, but fordable with some difficulty, a short distance from thence down the stream. It flows through the *Gurmsahl Valley*, having a width of 3 miles; all along its course, lie ruins of buildings, and appurtenances for irrigation, and the country a few miles from its banks, is a desolate desert, inhabited by a few predatory Afghans and Belooches; then flowing N.W. for 100 miles, it rushes through a level country, separates into several channels, forms marshes and pools, and then falls, after a course of 650 miles, partly into each of the lakes of Hamoon (lat. 31° 30', long. 62°), and *Duk-i-Teer* (lat. 31° 40', long. 62° 5'), both of whose waters are *brackish*, shallow, and full of weeds. *Encamping ground on the low meadow land, near the river, or on the dry plain above it. Forage for camels and horses abundant. Then cross the above stream, about 1½ mile from the Ferry, unfordable for troops with their accoutrements on. Within a short distance higher up, there are easier fords, which laden camels cross with safety; it is about 3½ feet deep, 7½ yards wide, and current 3 miles per hour. In May it can be crossed by *rum-keg-rafts*, which Sappers could row across, but should the river be flooded, a rope suspension bridge, supported on stout wooden trestles, might be thrown across, as the banks above the ferry are favourable for such, as ropes, treble blocks, and spars

might be provided prior to leaving *Kandahar*, and we soon reach **Girishk*, 1½. Encamping ground on rather a damp spot. Fort, constructed of brick, and situated on a mound about 2 miles from its right bank; it is but very badly defended, and could easily be captured with a few 9 pounders, and the place escalated; both the gates and gateway are badly constructed.

Forage for camels and horses are abundant. In the vicinity there is good cultivation beyond a high gravelly bank, and above it a desert plain, which continues many miles to the N. Thence proceed along a stony, undulating road for 6 miles, which is crossed by several mountain torrents; it then becomes level and good until we reach the 18th mile, where stands the § *Fort of Saadaat*, which was erected by the unfortunate *Futteh Khan*, as his mother's residence, who was a courageous and good-natured princess, and here kept a small court. It is a strong, well-built place, in the form of an oblong, 180 yards long, 200 wide, with round towers at the sides and angles. It is surrounded by a formidable dry ditch, 300 yards long, and 200 wide, excavated out of hard granite. On the ground between the ditch and walls cattle are placed on the approach of an enemy, which securely protects them. It contains several subterraneous aqueducts. Then pass over an undulating road between two steep slopes, and we soon reach **Zeerut*, 20½. Encamping ground. Forage for horses and camels abundant. Fuel very scarce, the dried bushes along the route being the only wood obtainable, but in case of emergency the mulberry trees should be felled.

Thence proceed along a hard, level road for 6 miles, and we reach § *Sur*; then pass **Dooshakh* (Dooshank) 1½; encamping ground; *Khareezes*, "subterraneous aqueduct;" forage, jowassa, and grass.

This village stands at the base of a hill, over which the road passes at the height of 900 feet, and is surrounded by a surmounted, towered, mu. wall. Then along a good level road for 3 miles, and we reach a *Khareez*, which contains an excellent supply of water; and at 5½ miles beyond we enter a range of hills, which are smooth, gravelly, and not very abrupt at the sides, covered with *khanjak* trees, over which it gradually closes in until it becomes so narrow that a laden camel can scarcely pass; thence, up a gradual ascent, proceed over a broken, stony road to the summit of this Pass, which stands at an altitude of 900 feet above the village; thence the road winds about declivities, covered with tall reeds and tamarisk bushes, is constructed parallel to the river, and is in some places difficult to pass over, especially for camels.

The traveller can also leave *Dooshakh*, and proceed to **Kurra Khan*, 6; thence to **Ujrum*, 4 miles; then to the **Shela*, "pool of waters;" **Guswap*, 4 miles; then to a place about 8½ miles distant; and thence to **Washere* (5 miles), making the total route from *Dooshakh* to *Washere*, 27 miles, and the road entirely free from any obstructions.

Continuing our route for 21½ miles, we reach

*** KOOSH-I-SUFEID (Kooah-i-Saffeed.)**

Encamping ground. Good forage for horses. Thence proceed, down a gentle descent, along a hard road, into a valley in which there are several small hamlets, and enclosed gardens, watered by *Khareezes*, which are placed obliquely down the sides of the slopes, as the watercourse at the bottom is dry. The road now becomes stony, and the country undulating, until we reach § *Washoor* (Washere), 9½; encamping ground; forage for asses, and grass abundant; *khareezes*, "subterraneous aqueducts," well supplied. This place is situated amidst the hills, where the Huzareh range slopes to Seistan. From thence we proceed over a stony, uneven road, pass the *Ausian* stream, which flows parallel to the road for 6 miles; then proceed down a valley situated between two hills; the road now winds down a dry watercourse, which is practicable for ordnance, and down a bad, steep descent to the *Left Bank of the Khash Road*, 12½, which rises in the lofty *Toot-i-Gusserman* range, S. of Ghore, in lat. 32° 50', long. 63° 35', flows S.W. for 180 miles, forms the reedy swamp at *Aishkenek*, close to the *Hamoon Lake*, which often overflows, then becomes impassable for some time, flows through a barren, desolate, rugged country, and rises into hills watered by numerous torrents, its waters, which form the boundary between Kandahar and Herat, being drawn off for irrigation; and its bed is dry in the hot season. We then enter

THE TERRITORY OF HERAT.

Encamping ground. Forage for camels and grass obtainable.

The country on both sides of the river is arid, stony, and desolate. Up the valleys of this stream, stand lofty, hilly ranges, which are situated about 50 miles distant, the summits of whose peaks lie about 30° E. of N., but the bearing of the chain of the hills is E. and S. Then ford the river, which is, at the end of June and beginning of July, 37 yds. wide, 18 inches deep, with a current flowing at the rate of 1½ mile per hour. The banks appear to have been washed by a rushing torrent. After having passed the river, the road serpentine among hills for about 3 miles; we pass near a spring, which is situated about 500 yards to the N.; then cross the dry beds of two large torrents, and proceed along a hard, level plain for 9 miles; after which we enter a range of moderate-sized hills, by a narrow and difficult pass, which is traversed in many places by the dry beds of several mountain streams, which part of the route is difficult and distressing for camels and horses to pass across, on account of a N.W. wind, which seems to prevail here at this period (July) of the year, and blows from 2 p.m. until 8 a.m.; thence we pass the large insulated mountain called *Kohi Doordan*, which is situated to the S. of the road, and below the large, lofty *Spindow I. Sunden Hill*; encamping ground; soon after which we reach the **Ibrahim Joore* river, 16½, which rises in the Tymuni country near Ghore, flows S. as far as Dilarum, where it is merely a rivulet, from thence S.W., and after a course of 100 miles loses itself in the *Ashkinuh Marsh*, in lat. 32°, long. 62½°. Its banks are high, stony, irregular, and

wide apart; but the encamping ground, although large, is not good; in July it is 37 yds. wide, 18 inches deep, with a current flowing 1½ mile per hour; encamping ground; forage; *jowassa* (plentiful), grass and reeds from the bed of the river. *Bhoosa* and fuel procurable in moderate quantities.

Thence the road leads among hills for about 1 mile, after which we enter a plain, skirting a precipitous, lofty, hilly range, then pass a mountain gorge, ascend the valley for 5 miles, to **Guneemurgh*, situated at a short distance from a village, and having a well supplied *khareez*; thence along mountain valleys, across a difficult and broken road, to **Nuluk*, 13½, standing on the *Cheera* stream, which rises in the hills S. of Ghore, flows S.W., and joins the *Furrah Road*, on the banks of which there is an encamping ground; forage, both for camels and horses, abundant. Thence the country becomes mountainous, thinly populated, but cultivated, after which the road gradually ascends among hills, with the lofty ranges of the *Tymunee* country towering above them; pass *Cherra*, with its small fort standing to the W., and we soon reach

TOOT-I-KUSURMAN (Toot-i-Gussur-man), 6½ miles.

Encamping Ground. *Khareez*, well supplied.

Forage, for camels and horses; *jowassa* and grass abundant.

Fuel.—Dry shrubs obtainable.

Thence along a difficult, rugged, and stony road, which leads N., then winds W. along the course of a mountain valley, which is ½ mile wide, and bounded on both sides by high rugged peaks; cross several beds of torrents, to the summit of the pass, which is 1,200 feet higher than *Toot-i-Gussurman*, and extremely difficult at night for laden camels, and totally impracticable for ordnance, but which might easily be made passable by pioneers; officers should not attempt to carry guns up this hill pass, as, if smoothed, they would have to be dragged across the most difficult portions of the road, by a working party. The hills are densely covered with *khunjuk* trees, and the streams are fringed with bushes; thence down a descent to the foot of the slope, where water is found in a stream, covered with long grass, rushes, and bushes; from thence the valley becomes 4 miles wide, with level road; and we soon reach

SUROWUD KHEREEZ, 15 miles.

Encamping ground, extensive and uneven. *Khareez*, well supplied.

Forage.—*Jowassa* and grass abundant.

Thence along a good road, parallel to which extends a very lofty range of hills, and the celebrated *Angoosht Peaks*, which passes through an undulating district to a low, rugged, hilly range, for about two miles; pass *Largehur Khareez*; thence along another low hilly range, and we enter a hard, level plain, which leads us to the banks of the *Furrah Road* (which rises in the Tymunee range, flows past *Dowlatabad*, where in July it is 35 yds. wide, 3 feet deep, uneven bed, fine clear stream, with a current

flowing $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile per hour), beyond which it flows S.W., for 90 miles, and falls into the *Hamoon Lake*, in lat. $31^{\circ} 45'$, lon. $61^{\circ} 40'$, and we reach

***SHEHERUCK, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.**

Encamping ground. Wheat is here reaped at this season of the year.

Forage.—*Jowassa* and grass abundant.

This place stands on a hard, level plain, with a lofty, hilly range on the S. Then the road becomes hard and level, leads across a plain, slightly undulated, having to the S. a lofty mountain range, with a curious *projecting peak*, beyond which in the distance stands the fertile *Valley of Durra-i-Khoon Khar*, and we soon reach

***SEHWAN, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.**

Encamping ground on broken land.

Forage.—Fruit, grain, wheat (reaped at this season of the year) abundant.

This place stands on the banks of the *Furrah Rood*, along which the valley is extremely fertile for upwards of 40 miles. Thence ford that stream, whose shingly bed is irregular, having deep reefs, and pools, a swift current, flowing at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile per hour, with pure and transparently clear water, 35 yds. broad, $\frac{3}{4}$ feet deep, but which, when flooded is extremely difficult for an army to cross, although cattle can easily ford it at any season; and soon after which we reach

**THE RIGHT BANK OF THE FURRAH
ROOD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.**

Encamping ground on the lofty bank.

Forage and grass plentiful.

Fuel, scarce.

Thence along a hard, level, stony plain, through variegated and cultivated land, for about 6 miles; then enter amidst low hills, along which extends the bed of a reedy mountain stream, and 9 miles beyond we reach a *pool of water*; thence up a gradual ascent, surrounded by hills, to

***AB-I-KOORMAH (Aubi-Koormeh), 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.**

Encamping ground in the meadow. A spring of excellent water, but if a large supply is required it must be dug for. *Forage*, grass.

Then along a rough, stony road, for upwards of 10 miles, and for which distance there are two routes; one to the left, which is the *shortest and best*, leading up the face of a short but steep hill, up which horsemen and laden *yaboo*s can travel, but which is rather difficult for laden camels, and might easily be made passable for ordnance. That to the right is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile longer, but presents no obstacles, and we soon reach

***CHAH-I-JEHAN, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.**

Encamping ground. *Forage* for camels and Horses.

Standing in an uncultivated and desert spot, thence the road becomes level, good, and serpentine between gentle hills, which are close to each other, and which might be converted into a *strong post*, should it be necessary to defend this pass from an Afghan, Persian, or Russian invading army from Herat, and we soon reach

***HYZABAD, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.**

Encamping ground on a plain, which at this season is rather marshy. *Kharezes*, well supplied. *Forage* for camels and horses. *Fuel*, very scarce.

This mud-walled place is surrounded by villages with cultivated gardens; this state of cultivation extends about 8 miles along the plain to the town of

SUBZAWUR.

Situated on the left bank of the *Adruscund* river, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Rood-i-Adruscund, Subzawur), which rises 80 miles N.W. of Ghora, flows S.; below the town it takes the name of *Jaya*, then that of *Haroot*, and, after a course of 160 miles, falls into the *Hamoon* (Turrah) lake, in lat. $31^{\circ} 49'$, lon. $61^{\circ} 33'$, in a beautiful, fertile valley, interspersed with mud-walled villages. It contains a mud fort, 250 vda. square, faced with seven rounded bastions, having a gate on the S., and a ditch, both of which are in a most wretched, dilapidated state, with a citadel in the centre, in which the governor (the son of the Shah, Kamran of Herat) resides, but who possesses very little authority over the inhabitants of the surrounding country, which is in a most dreadful state of anarchy and ruin, although it is proverbially the *richest* district of Herat. We must now proceed to the verge of the cultivation of this plain, thence N., and after surmounting a difficult hill pass, at the top of which is a spring of water at the eighth mile, we rest at the end of the eleventh mile, close to the *Khojib Omeh* stream, the water of which is rather *brackish*, but not *utterly* distasteful. *Forage* abundant.

We now quit the irrigated land, a considerable portion of which is marshy at this season of the year. then proceed over a hard, stony, steep plain for 6 miles, pass between hills, after which the road serpentine up an ascent for $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and we reach a bushy, reedy, table land, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, surrounded by low hills, which seem to be subject to inundation, to the E. of which stand peaks about 10,000 feet high; thence up another ascent, and we soon reach an elevation of 1,500 feet above *Subzawur*; then descend down a winding, rocky, steep descent, which would require three to four days' labour of a working company of pioneers to render it practicable for heavy pieces of ordnance; then we enter the *Adruscund* valley, and soon reach the left bank of the

***ADRUSCUND RIVER, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.**

Encamping ground uneven. *Forage* abundant. *Fuel*, procurable from the bed of the river, which is fringed with bushes of willows. The country around is uncultivated, deserted, and uninhabited.

Thence we proceed along an ascending, stony road, practicable for artillery, and parallel to which, for 6 miles, flows the *Rood-i-Guz*, a rapid feeder of the *Adruscund*, 20 yards wide, until we reach an elevation of 6,500 feet (1,500 feet higher than where the above river is crossed), and we proceed to

***SERAI-I-SHAH-BED (Beg), 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.**

Encamping ground commanded by a hill, situated to the E. *Forage* abundant.

Thence proceed along an ascending road for about 3 miles, to an elevation 700 feet above the last named place; then pass down a gradual, regular, and continued descent, along a good road to a declivity of about 2,000 feet, and at the 11th mile, pass the *Caravanserai* of

SERAI-I-MEER. DAOOD.

Kharez, well supplied.

Attractions:—The view of the valley of Herat, the Koh-i-Dooshakh range, which obstructs the view of the city. The lofty range of the Huzareh country, 14,000 feet high, is seen towering in majestic grandeur above a mountain range on the other side of the valley, and soon after which we reach **Howzi-Meer Doodoo*; *Kharez*, well supplied; and soon afterwards **The Rozeh Bagh*, 21, a royal garden, containing a fine plantation of beautiful large Scotch firs.

Forage—jowassa, grass and bhoosa, abundant.

Thence cross by ford the *Heri Rood* (Hurry) river, which rises in the W. of Koh-i-Baba, in lat. 34° 50', long. 6° 20', where it is a pool of bubbling springs, situated at an elevation of 9,000 feet; it flows W. for 350 miles; then 3 miles beyond Herat, where it was formerly crossed by the brick bridge of *Pal-i-Malan*, three arches of which have been swept away, so that when it floods, it is impassable, but at other times its channels (for here it separates into several) are 40 yards broad, and 1½ foot deep. Its water is remarkably clear, pure, and good; from Herat it flows N.W. for 250 miles; joins the *Moorghab*, and then, together with that stream, loses itself in the *Khorasan* desert. Here its bed is shingly, and traversed by several of its channels, the largest of which is 40 yards wide, and 18 inches deep, with a rapid current flowing at the rate of 1½ mile per hour; a great portion of it is carried away for irrigation. Its bulk of water is much less than that of the *Helmund*. The old, dilapidated, ruined, dangerous three-arched bridge still partly spans the river, which has left its ancient bed, a branch flowing round each end of that structure, and on the **right bank of Heri Rood*, 4½, there is encamping ground.

Forage—grass from a large meadow on the bank of the river, *Jowassa*.

Provisions must be provided from Herat, 3 miles; thence we proceed along a worn-out, badly-paved road, intersected by water-courses over which are erected some narrow, awkward, dangerous bridges; pass a number of bridges, whose roofless, and deserted houses are inclosed in gardens, the walls of which are broken down, and the trees partially destroyed, and at the end of the 3rd mile, we enter

§ HERAT, (Bunder "Port.")

Territory, Afghanistan. District, Herat. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Scinde and Governor of Herat, Kamran, son of Mahmood Shah, of Cabool, and nephew of Shah Shoojah. Military Authority, Officer commanding the frontier at *Khangurh*,

and Native Governor. Encamping ground on the right bank of the *Heri Rood*, 3 miles from the city. Bazaar, well supplied.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances. North Western Provinces.

CONVEYANCES.—Caravans to Cabool in 31 days; Jelalabad, 25 days; Kandahar, 18 days. Couriers to Cabool, in 13 days; Jelalabad, 10 days; Kandahar, 7 days. Horsemen to Cabool in 18 days; Jelalabad, 14 days; Kandahar, 10 days.

Elevation, 2,500 feet.

FORTIFICATIONS.—Their shape is that of an oblong, about 1,600 yds. long and 1,400 broad. It is inclosed by an artificial mound about 60 feet high, and was, until the Persians destroyed this place, in 1857, surmounted by an unburt brick wall of 30 feet, faced with 30 round bastions of the same material, the angular ones being larger and higher than the rest, which mound sloped down to the ditch, at an angle of 45 degrees, its breadth at the base being 100 feet, having on that slope, a trench 7 feet deep round it, parallel to the rampart, which was situated about 30 feet from it, and outside it, a similar one, also a deep wet ditch, 30 feet wide, at the bottom of it, which surrounded the city, with its five gates, well defended by small work.

Population, 50,000, chiefly composed of Persians (*Shias*), *Dehwar* (*Parsees*), *Mahometans* (*Sunnis*), *Tanjiks*, *Afghans*, *Belooches*, *Moguls*, *Hindoos* (the principal bankers and merchants), and *Jews*.

Revenue, £89,000.

Houses, 4,000, chiefly two-storied, with very small doors.

Shops, 1,200, well supplied with Russian, Indian, and British commodities.

IMPORTS.—Chintzes, brocades, dressed leather, hides, indigo, *loongees* (Jungis), shawls, sugar, spices, muslins (from Hindustan and E. Afghanistan) bullion, broad-cloth, carpets, coarse woollens, tea, fine sugar, porcelain, glass, silk, fine cotton fabrics, felts, metals, hardware (from Central Asia, Persia, Russia and Turkey).

EXPORTS.—Lamb and sheep skins, skin cloaks, caps in great quantities; carpets, which for softness, brilliancy, and durability of colours are equal to those of Turkey, and which generally command £100 each. Saffron and assafœtida.

COMMERCE.—So extensive is the trade carried on at this place in time of peace, that it is surnamed *bunder*, or port.

MANUFACTURES.—Silk and carpet.

THE STREETS are filthy in the extreme, having mounds of dung, pools of stagnant, waste water, all kinds of offal, dead carcasses, and dirt scattered about them in every direction, so that the olfactory nerves are assailed with the most abominable stenches imaginable, and which uncleanness produces all kinds of

DISEASES; and, being unquestionably the most filthy place in the universe, it is quite a miracle that the *plague* has never visited the inhabitants, but which most probably arises from

THE CLIMATE being proverbially healthy, on account of its elevation. The *winter* is cool, snow lies on the ground for several days, and in the *summer*, the heat for about two months is *intense*, notwithstanding that its latitude is below that of any European city.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The *Shah's Palace*, a very mean edifice.

The *Musjid-i-Jumma*, the principal mosque, erected in the 13th century, in lieu of the one which was destroyed by Zengis Khan, was originally 275 feet wide, contained 408 cupolas, 130 windows, 444 pillars, six entrances, and was superbly embellished with costly, elaborate, and highly-finished gildings, carvings, mosaic pavements, and precious stones.

The *Ruins of the Moosullah* (a place of worship), erected to the memory of Imaum Reza, stands at the N. end, and are extremely magnificent, beautiful, and costly. They comprise a very lofty front, with a court 100 yds. square, having its cloistered sides ornamented with highly finished mosaic embellishments of flowers, &c., which opens into a grand circular hall communicating with the other apartments. It contains the ruins of twenty chaste and costly minarets, the highest of which is ascended by 140 steps, from the summit of which a most beautiful view is obtained of the city, and the rich gardens and luxuriant vineyards around it and the vicinity, the *tout ensemble* of which is comparable with the finest Italian landscape.

This city, the capital of the **HERAT DISTRICT**, which extends on the E. from Khansh Rood, half way to Kandahar: on the S. includes Seistan, and is bounded on the W. by Persia, who, in 1837, seized upon the Ghorian Province, stands upon elevated ground near the W. frontier, in a beautiful fertile valley, 30 miles long and 15 broad, surrounded by small fortified hamlets, interspersed with gardens, cornfields, vineyards, intersected by rippling streams, about 3 miles from the *Heri Rood*. The beautiful fane, public buildings, and gardens about the vicinity bear ample testimony to the state ment of the native chroniclers, that this place was, in the 15th and 16th centuries, a very fine city, and then contained no less than 100,000 inhabitants, but, alas! all that splendour, glory, and magnificence has long since vanished. Oppression, misgovernment, long-continued devastating wars, and sieges by the Persians, have completely changed the aspect of things, and anarchy, distrust, and ruin now prevail. It is of great importance on account of its position, both in a military and commercial point of view, as it commands the most frequented route from Persia to Afghanistan, and from the latter country to Western India, *via* Sindh.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857. The British Indian Government despatched a mission to this place, which reached it in October.

1857. The Persians evacuated the city, after having looted it, unroofed the Charbagh, demolished and defaced the public buildings, and destroyed the crops in the vicinity.

Major Taylor, the British Political Agent, found the governor, Sultan Ahmed Khan, destitute of arms, with 10,000 stand of which he furnished him, and also 20 Persian guns.

The Persians maltreated the Jews.

The Political Agent, when *en route*, found an English boy, a survivor of the Cabool massacre, during the Afghan war, who had forgotten his vernacular tongue, with the exception of the two words, *God* and *London*, whom he sent down to Bombay.

1859. The rumour prevails that Russia is marching 63,000 men towards this place.

ROUTE 117.

Proceed N.W. by N.

SUKKUR TO SHOORUN, VIA KASSIM-KEE-JOKE.

DISTANCE 126½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sukkur to Kassim-kee-joke, <i>via</i> Route 116	102	5
Nusseerabad	11	4
Shoorun	12	4
	126	5

Leaving *Sukkur* (Route 109), we proceed, *via* Route 116, to *Kassim-kee-joke*, 102½ (Route 116); and thence proceed along a good road, across a level country, for 11½ miles, to the town of

§ NUSSEERABAD.

Territory, Upper Sindh. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sindh. Military Authority, Officer commanding the frontier, at Khangurh. Bazaar, well supplied.

This large place, which was formerly of considerable importance, is almost deserted; then continuing our journey for 12½ miles we soon enter

THE TERRITORY OF CUTCH GUNDAVA — (Route 116), and at the end of 12½ miles we reach the large village of

§ SHOORUN.

Territory, Cutch Gundava. Military Authority, The Khan of Kelat. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage plentiful.

Fort.—Here are two small fortresses within ½ mile of each other.

This large place is prettily situated, and surrounded by verdant hills.

ROUTE 118.

Proceed N. by E.

SUKKUR TO DEYRA IN THE BOOGTEE HILLS, *VIA* SHIKARPOOR AND SHAPOOR.

DISTANCE 161½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sukkur to Janeedera, <i>via</i> Route 116 ..	47	7
Khangurh	4	4
Minotee	20	4
Shapoor	14	0
Ooch	11	7
Sooree Kooshta	20	0
Furrancee	10	7
Zeen-ka-koomb	7	0
Koombee	10	0
Deyra	15	0
	161	2

Leave Sukkur (Route 109); proceed, *via* Route 116, to *Janeedera*, 47½; thence along a good,* open, hard, level, and bare road for 4½ miles to

§ KHANGURH (Khangheer).

Territory, Upper Sinda. Civil Authority, Collector at Sukkur and Shikarpoor. Military Authority, Resident Officer in command of the frontier. Military Station, Head-quarters of the Sinda Horse. Bazaar, well supplied, and plenty of forage. Fort, a small compact structure in excellent repair. Frontier town. Travellers' *bungalow*, a one-storied building, with verandahs, having two sets of apartments each, one large room, with one or two cane bedsteads, a smaller room, bath-room with *chattis* full of water, and a butler, bearer, and sweeper in attendance.

Thence through a level desert district for 20½ miles, to **Minotee*, with its small fort, brackish water in the well within it, a scanty supply of firewood, but abundance of camel and horse forage; thence W. by N. along an open level road for about 10 miles, after which it becomes heavy and sandy, and 4 miles brings us to the open town of

§ SHAPOOR (Shahpoor).

Territory, Cutch Gundava. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sinda. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Frontier at Khangurh. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. Encamping ground sandy, and heavy near the water pits in the river.

This place is situated on the N. side of the sand hills which bound the desert. Thence proceed over a very heavy, sandy road for 3 miles, then it becomes good for about 5½ miles, and afterwards heavy and sandy for 12½, to the small deserted *Juk-rancee* village of

*OOCH.

Forage and firewood plentiful, and water brackish. This place is situated in a beautiful grove of trees, near a hot spring in the bed of a river, at which

resides a Fakir, who receives all travellers with kindness and attention. Thence proceed along a heavy, difficult road, intersected by the dry beds of several sandy nullahs; then cross several precipitous ravines, to a spot much frequented by *Boogtee* herdsmen with their cattle, and named § *Sooree Kooshta*, 20½; the bed of the hill stream must be dug from 13 to 15 feet for water, and soon after we enter

THE TERRITORY OF THE BOOGTEE TRIBE;

then proceed along an excellent road for 10 miles to § *Zurrancee*; thence through the *Lalle Pass*, 1, and 3 miles beyond brings us to the main range of the mountains forming the S. boundary of the *Boogtee Hills*; then ascend gradually for 2 miles, to the Pass of *Zeen-ka-koomb*, which is so narrow and steep that artillery must be dismantled, and drawn up by manual labour, and we soon reach § *Zeen-ka-Koomb*, 6. Bazaar, well supplied, and water from a cleft in the rock, 450 yds. E.; then along a good road, which crosses a table land, 2 miles broad, then down a gentle declivity to § *Kombee*, 10; thence pass on for 6 miles, and we enter

THE PLAIN OF DEYRA; and 9 miles beyond stands the town of

§ DEYRA (DEYRAH).

Territory, the Boogtee Tribe. Civil Authority, the Commissioner in Sinda. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Frontier at Khangurh. Bazaar, well supplied. The water is procured from a spring in the Gorge of the hills, about 2 miles N.E. of the town, but the course of which can be turned by those who hold the pass from whence the spring issues. Elevation, 1,250 feet above the sea. Fort, with square walls, 15 feet high, 1½ thick at the base, and only 1 at the apex; is 150 yds. long. The gate in the S.W. was defended by a square tower and traverse, which although destroyed by the late Gen. Sir Chas. Napier, in 1845, has been rebuilt. It is bounded on the N. by a precipice, 1,500 feet high.

This place, the capital of the Boogtee tribe, stands in a fertile plain, about 30 miles long and 4 wide.

ROUTE 119.

Proceed N. by E.

SUKKUR TO DEYRA direct.

DISTANCE 135 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sukkur to Shikarpoor, <i>via</i> Route 116 ..	24	0
Zeerkhail	11	0
Meerpoor	18	0
Hoosein-kee-Gurhee	11	0
Hoodoo	17	0
Sooree Kooshta	12	0
Deyra, <i>via</i> Route 118	42	0
	135	0

Leaving *Sukkur* along Route 109, we proceed, *via* Route 116; thence along an undefined road, much broken up by nullahs, through a well-cultivated country; pass § *Zeerkhail*, 11; *Deea-ka-Gote*, 3½, standing on the S. bank of the *Biggarie Canal*, which issuing from the Indus in lat. 28° 3', long. 69° 6', has a course of 30 miles, and is impassable during inundation; *Ahmedshah*, 1; plenty of water when the country is flooded, and 2½ miles beyond brings us to

§ MEERPOOR (Mirpur):

Territory, Upper Sindh. District, Mirpur. Civil Authority, Collector at Shikarpoor. Bazaar, well supplied.

This large town is well defended by a small tower at each angle. Thence proceed through a desert country, along a good road, pass *Ghoolamee*, 8½; here herdsmen are frequently met with; **Hoosein-kee-Gurhee*, 2½; and 2 miles beyond stands the new village of that name; thence the road leads through *peeloo* jungle, and between hills, along a good grazing country, to **Hoodoo*, 17, situated in

THE TERRITORY OF CUTCH GUNDAVA, and the nearest Military Authority is the Officer commanding the frontier of Khangurh. Water must be dug for (2 feet) in the bed of a mountain stream.

This place is much frequented by the Boogtee herdsmen, who bring their cattle thither, as the pasturage in the vicinity is excellent.

Thence proceed over a shingly, undulating plain, to *Sooree Koosula*, 12; and then, *via* Route 118, to § *Deyra*, 42; (Route 118).

ROUTE 120.

Proceed N. by E.

SUKKUR TO DEYRA, *VIA* SHIKARPOOR, SHAPOOR, AND POOLAJEE.

DISTANCE 164½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sukkur to Shapoor, <i>via</i> Route 118	86	7
Chutta or Chutz	11	4
Poolajee	9	2
Teywaagh	10	0
Murrow Koostuk	14	0
Sungsa	15	0
Deyra	18	0
	164	5

Leave *Sukkur* (Route 109), proceed *via* Route 118, to § *Shapoor*, 86½ (Route 118); thence along a heavy,

R

sandy road, across grassy plains, cross the *Teywaagh* river, 6; in which water is always procurable by digging, and we soon enter

THE COUNTRY OF THE KYHERE TRIBE OF BELOOCHEES.

Who were driven from this territory by the *Doomtees* and *Jukhranees*, but who returned to it when those people were expelled therefrom in 1844, by the British; then pass along a good, hard road, through a well cultivated district, to the large, dilapidated, walled village of § *Chutta* or *Chutr*, 5½, containing some old ruined towers and wells, 10 feet deep; thence the road becomes narrow, leads through cultivated land, to **Thar-ka-Gote*, 4; thence pass through thick thorny *peeloo*, and tamarisk jungle, and 5½ miles brings us to the large, dilapidated town of

§ POOLAJEE.

Territory, Cutch Gundava. Civil Authority, Collector at Shikarpoor. Military Authority, Officer commanding the frontier at Khangurh. Bazaar, well supplied. Wells, 90 feet deep. Climate, intensely hot in summer. Thermometer, in August, averages 103° in the shade.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1840. The British force, when *en route* for Kahun, encamped here.

A reinforcement proceeded to Kahun, in August, but returned to this place after having lost 272 men.

This large dilapidated town is situated about 5 miles from the S. base of the mountain range, which encloses the Kahun valley, and unites the Hurrund and Dajel highlands with the Hala range. Thence pass along a level, heavy, sandy road, to **Teywaagh*, 10; and 6 miles beyond we cross a difficult *Ghat*; also, at 3 miles farther, a steeper one, and another one mile distant; and 5 miles after which we reach **Murrow Koostuk*. Here forage and grass are obtainable; thence along a good, but broken road to **Sungsa*, 15; to the N. of which flows a good stream; forage and grass obtainable; thence continuing our route for 16 miles, we soon reach § *Deyra* (Route 118).

ROUTE 121.

Proceed N.E. by E.

The bridges over the canals along this Route are merely wooden ones, and totally unfit for the passage of a body of pedestrians.

SUKKUR TO FERÖZPOOR VIA SUBZUL-KOTE AND BUHAWULPOOR.

DISTANCE 457½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sukkur to Roree (Rori)	1	6
Turree Chanee	7	4
Chongha	9	0
Hajee Mullodee	9	3
Gotkee	10	3
Sirhud	8	0
Bagoodra	8	2
Oobara	13	1
Subzulkote	11	5
Ahmedpoor	13	5
Nowahara (Kulan)	17	4
Sumnaboo	14	4
Khanpoor	17	3
Mahuroodee Kundee	18	2
Chowdaree	11	5
Chanee Khan-ka-Gotoe	11	2
Ahmeipoor	15	4
Hoosein Bhacee	8	7
Khyrpoor	9	1
Buhawulpoor	13	2
Bakree-ka-Dera	19	4
Noor Mahomed	19	0
Khyrpoor	12	3
Kaim Kaze	13	3
Hasilpoor	10	3
Bhadeera	11	1
Mata Shadoo	14	0
Kassim-ke	13	7
Mukloom-kee-Bustee	13	4
Chukko-ke	13	4
Ramooke	13	0
Tawakul	10	2
Lukkee	11	6
Baluk Badluke (Luskurree Bhyar)	17	0
Bage-ke	10	6
Mohun-ke	13	4
Mundote Chota	12	3
Ferozpoor	14	0
	457	1

Leaving *Sukkur Cantonment* (Route 109), we proceed, *via* Route 109, to *\$Roree* (Rori); from whence to *Khanpoor* the Indus flows from 15 to 25 miles W.; thence proceed along a good hard road, near which there is some swampy ground, then through a cultivated country, studded with thin jungle, pass *\$Attiwahar*, 2½; *\$Jamee*, 1½; *\$Kourakee-Bustee*, 1½; *\$Turree Chanee*, 1½; encamping ground N.W., and ½ mile S., close to the Indus river, on which this place stands; forage plentiful. The road now becomes narrow and intersected by one deep, and five small canals; pass through a well-cultivated, thin, jungly country to *\$Kassimpoor*, 1½; *\$Abdool Shah*, 4½; *\$Syud Khan*, 1½;

***CHOONGA, 2 miles.**

Encamping ground, N.E. Wells. Dund, situated ½ mile distant.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1842 Ceded by the British to Mahomed Bawli Khan.

Thence the road serpentine considerably, is intersected by four canals, and passes through thin jungle and a slightly-cultivated district; proceed on to **Kulloonda*, 4½; **Bood*, 1½; **Korree*, ½; **Wahan*, 1½; **Hajee Mullodee*, 1½; encamping ground; wells; forage and fuel abundant. Thence proceed along a good but winding broad road, for 10½ miles, to

\$GOTKEE.

Territory, Upper Sind. Civil Authority, Collector at Sukkur. Encamping ground in rice fields. Bazaar, a very handsome, but *fantastically* decorated, verandah edifice, well supplied. Forage and fuel abundant. Sheep plentiful.

ATTRACTIONS:—

A large glazed, tiled, cupola mosque. Houses, a few wretched-looking mud-built domiciles.

This place, situated about 6 miles from the left bank of the Indus, has the vicinity infested with predatory and sanguinary plunderers, although there is much pasturage for cattle, and a good deal of sugar cultivation. Thence along a good road, through much jungle, pass **Khain-kee-Bustee*, 2½; **Sirhud*; Civil Authority, Political Agent at Khyrpoor, 5½; thence proceed along a thick, jungly, but cultivated country; pass along the banks of a deep canal, and we soon reach

***BAGOODRA, 8½ miles.**

Encamping ground, S. Wells. River flowing 1 mile W.

This place is situated in a very swampy part, subject to inundation, close to a large nullah, and about 10 miles from the left bank of the Indus. Thence along a good road through a well-cultivated, and thin jungly country, pass *Mahomedpoor*, 5½; *Showra*, 5½; *Rajunpoor*, 1½; and we soon reach the walled village of *\$Oobourah* (Oobara), ½; encamping ground close by, and 1½ mile previous to entering it, a Dund, which is flooded in the monsoons. Thence proceed along a good road, intersected by two deep canals, and along which the *Dobara* river flows parallel for some distance to the left, and we soon enter

THE BUHAWULPOOR (BHAWLPOOR) TERRITORY.

Which is bounded on the N.W. by Sind, and the Punjab E.S.E. and S. by Bhutana, Bickaneer, and Jessulmer, and S.W. by Sind. Its form is an elongated oval, 310 miles long from N.E. to S.W., 110 broad at the widest part, its area 22,000 square miles; population 600,000, chiefly consisting of *Jets* (Hindu descent), Hindu settlers in the district, who, unlike the E. Hindus, are strong, robust, dark-complexioned, and hard-featured, with long hair and beards, Beloochees and Afghans. The Vernacular is a kind of *patois* of Hindustani, Pushtoo, and Beloochee, all spoken with an unpleasant drawing intonation. The aristocracy use both the Persian language and costume. Their religion is *Mahometanism*, (to which creed the Khan belongs); and the Hindu persuasion is tolerated. The ruling race are called *Dawdputrees* ("sons of David"), so named

from a native called David of Shikarpoor (Scindian), who was a weaver by trade, and took refuge in this district, the capital of which was founded by Bhawli Khan, one of his descendants; hence its name. It has a revenue of £150,000 per annum. Military force of 13,000 men. The general appearance of the country is level, interspersed with a few sand-hills, about 60 feet high, the fertile portion of which extends along the *Ghara* and *Indus* rivers. The sandy parts of the desert are so deep that animals sink in it, as if they were traversing snow, the wind whirls the sand up into hills, and the hard, level parts of that wilderness are covered with stunted shrubs of mimosas, acacias, rue, and other aromatic plants, interspersed with patches of grass, and subject to the fantastic and deceptive vagaries of the mirage (*Sirraub*), which makes the most diminutive shrubs, when viewed at a distance, appear like forests, and sometimes as they are approached, they appear to resemble ships in full sail—often look like breakers on rocks—and even bear the semblance of a pier with high masted ships lying close to it; but on going near are only a cluster of bushes, with not even a bank near them. The wild asses in Sinde, which are very little larger than the ordinary breed of those animals, are sometimes so magnified by the mirage as to appear like elephants; so when the sun shines the whole of the Runn of Cutch appears like a vast expanse of water.

Here the change from the dreary desert to a cultivated country is almost momentarily, as we leave that barren and deceitful wilderness, and enter on green fields, having beautiful crops, and verdant groves, which fertile tract is well watered by the *Ghara* river (the name given to the Beas and Sutlej streams, from their confluence at *Endressa*, for about 300 miles, when they join the *Chenab*, in lat. 29° 20', long. 71° 5', and from thence bear the name of the *Punjab*). At the ferry of Hurekee it is a fine unfordable stream of 275 yds. wide, 12 feet deep, with a current of 2½ miles per hour, flows S.W., but rather serpentine, and at the lower end of its course, where it becomes the boundary, it is muddy, with low banks, and overflows the country for a considerable distance. It joins the *Chenab* in a low, marshy spot, where each river is about 500 yds. wide, and the united stream 800 yds. Its waters are of a pale colour, and those of the *Chenab* red, and for several miles distance, after their junction, the sides respectively assume those hues) and form canals; but in dry seasons it is irrigated by means of the Persian wheel. The inundation of that stream renders the water in the wells impure and nauseous. The diseases are intermittents, disordered bowels, incurable dropsy, catarrh, and influenza. The productions are rice, wheat, apples, hides, ghee, drugs, dye stuffs, wool, coarse cotton cloths. The imports chiefly consist of the manufactured goods of Great Britain and Hindustan.

The principal Routes are from E. to W., across the desert, from Beekanaïr to Bahawalpore, and over the Indus, being the line of communication from Hindustan to Khorasan.

N.W. from Jessulmaïr to Khanpore, across the Indus at Mittinkote, into Afghanistan.

N.E. from Sinde to Bahawalpore, *via* Khanpore, parallel to the river frontier.

It abounds with tigers, wild hogs, deer, aquatic fowls, winged game, camels, cows, buffaloes, fat-tailed sheep, goats, poultry, milch cattle, wild geese (½d. each), &c., and all kinds of provisions are plentiful and cheap. The principal towns are Ahmedpore, Bahawalpore, Kanpore, Ooch, &c.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

During the Durani monarchy, the descendants of the present ruler were merely its Nawabs.

The Nawab took upon himself the title of Khan, and became an independent sovereign, when Shah Shoojah was expelled from his kingdom.

Mahomed Bhawli Khan, who reigned during the power of Runjeet Singh, placed himself under the protection of the British.

In consequence of which the Indian Government made the Sutlej the boundary of Runjeet Singh's territory.

A.D. 1838. A treaty was concluded after the restoration of Shah Shoojah to the throne of Cabool, which rendered the Bhawli Khan totally independent. During the Afghanistan campaign that prince acted faithfully towards the British Government.

1843. For which he had ceded to him, the fertile district of Bhoong Bara, and Subzulcote.

1843. At the beginning of the Mooltan Rebellion, the Khan placed his troops at the disposal of the British, and an annuity of £10,000 per annum was granted him as a recompense.

1852. He died, and was succeeded by his younger son, Sadik Khan, his brother, Haje Khan, having been disinherited and imprisoned.

He escaped soon afterwards, headed an army, captured Sadik Khan, and took possession of the kingdom; but at the interference of the Indian Government, he granted his brother, who withdrew into the British territory, a suitable annuity.

Then continuing our route we pass *Maree*, 2½; *Lal Khan*, 1½; *Kooshal*, 4; and thence proceed through dense high jungle, to the small fortified frontier town of

§ SUBZULKOTE.

Territory, Bahawalpore. Civil Authority, Assistant to the Governor General at Ferozepore; Assistant Commissioner at Mooltan. Military Authority, Officer in Command. Military Station. Encamping ground, S.E. and N. Bazaar, well supplied, and provisions very cheap. Post Office. Fort small, and situated outside the walls. Wells, several large ones.

Fortifications.—A wall mounted with three old cannons.

Commerce is not very considerable, although a small lucrative trade is carried on.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1843. Ceded by the British to the Bhawli Khan, as a reward for his fidelity.

This place was formerly the frontier town of Sindh. Thence, proceed along a heavy, sandy road, pass **Adumpor*, 1½; **Aloo Throle*, ½; **Surveye*, 3½; **Soonjarpoor*, ½; **Ghoolamka*, 1½; **Ranee Punjanjo Gote*, ½; and 5½ miles farther brings us to the walled town of

§ AHMEDPOOR (Chota).

Encamping ground, N.E. and S. Bazaar, well supplied. Forage abundant.

The Fortification is surrounded with mud walls.

The Fort is a small burnt brick square structure, unskillfully erected, and badly adapted for any defence.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1843. Prior to this date it was considered as the frontier town, and was defended by six cannons and 400 men.

Now the road becomes narrow, sandy, intersected by numerous canals, crossed by weak, temporary bridges, and leads across a country densely studded with thin jungle, sterile, deserted, and having sand-hills close at hand; pass **Ramchund*, 2½; **Kateekce-Bustee*, 2½; **Punjavalee*, 9½; **Nonawala*, 2½; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ NOWSHARA (Kulan).

Encamping ground to the left, near a large granary, well intersected by ditches. Bazaar, well supplied with excellent provisions. Forage and grain abundant.

This town stands on an eminence at the W. edge of a ravine, in a fertile district, densely studded with hamlets, and is surrounded by a wall. Then pass **Sooltanpoor*, 4½; **Tanda Ala Moorad*, 3½; **Nowshara*, 3½.

§ SUMURABOO, 3½ miles.

Encamping ground, S. Bazaar, well supplied, and provisions cheap. Houses, several erected with large burnt bricks. Branch road to *Chachur* and *Mittunkote*, distant 24 miles.

Thence along a sandy road, intersected by several deep canals, all bridged over, pass through a jungly, but partially-cultivated country; pass *Onnurice Bustee*, 6½; *Saeer-kee-Bustee*, 1; *Alumshajee Khoo*, 4; *Mahomedpoor*, 3½; and 7½ miles brings us to the large improving town of

§ KHANPOOR.

Encamping ground, rather damp and confined. Bazaar, well supplied, and provisions cheap. Branch roads to Islamgurh, 55 miles S., across the sandy desert. Fort, a decayed, ruinous, mud structure, 200 yds. long, and 120 broad.

DAWK TRAVELLING.—Private Daks are hireable at 5 annas (7d.) per bearer for every 10 miles; those people can and do live on 1½ to 2 Rs. (3s. to 4s.) per month.

This large commercial place stands on the banks of the *Ikhtiarwah Canal*, flowing from the *Punjad*, which large Panjab stream derives its name from the Persian words signifying "fire and river," but is called by the natives the *Chenaub*, and flows

into the Indus, with the waters of the *Ghard Trimab*, *Sattlej*, *Beas*, *Ravee*, *Chenaub*, and *Jallum* rivers, and begins at the confluence of the two former, in lat. 29° 21', long. 71° 6', where its two sandy banks cause the point of juncture to be constantly varied, yearly. Here it is about 800 yds. wide, 20 feet deep, with a current flowing at the rate of 3½ miles per hour; thence it flows S.W. for about 60 miles, and falls into the Indus *vis à vis* of *Mittunkote*. It is a fine stream, navigable for *Keeles* (perpendicular sided), and *Zohruks* (flat bottomed boats, which make but very little leeway). Thence proceed along a sandy road, intersected by a few brick-bridged canals, scattered across a thick, reedy, tamarisk, jungly country, which, at the end of the 10th mile, becomes open, low, swampy, and highly cultivated; pass on to **Dato Foto*, 2½; **Mahmoodie (Mamoo-ka-Kanda)*, 14. Encamping ground, N.W. Forage very scarce. Thence along a good but narrow road, chiefly passing through wheat fields, and proceed to *Joonda*, 5½; *Moorad*, 1½; we now quit the cultivated land, pass **Nanorice*, 1½; soon after which we reach some low sand-hills, standing in a fine, level, open plain, covered with grass, and we soon arrive at the few huts called **Chowdaree*, 3½; from whence there is a good road; pass *Baree*, 8; *Myanmibbee*, 8; *Goga Shah*, *Bohar* or *Goch*, 10; making the total distance 26 miles, from *Chowdaree* to

§ OOCH.

Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 20,000. Commerce: a tolerable good trade is carried on here. Streets are narrow, and not over clean. Houses, badly and meanly built.

ATTRACTIVE.—The five shrines of departed *Saivids Pirs* (Saints), the supposed descendants of *Mahomed*, and which are much frequented by the *Mahometan* devotees.

This large place is situated about 4 miles from the left bank of the *Punjad* river, in a most picturesque locality, amidst fragrant groves, and formed of three different towns erected on the mounds of ancient, large cities, which are placed at a few hundred yards distance from each other, and circumscribed by a dilapidated old brick wall. Thence along a good road, intersected by two nullahs, full of water; pass **Dingee Chuchur*, 7; then across an open plain, through some low jungle, to **Chanee Khan ka Gote*, 4½. Encamping ground, W., on a sandy plain; thence the road becomes bad, and passes through dense tamarisk jungle, covered with clumps of earth and bushes, which here and there becomes sandy, narrow, and winding; pass near to **Synajo Gote*, 7½; which is situated ½ mile to the right, and 5½ miles brings us to **Mahomed Khaz*; thence pass on for 2½ miles, to the town of

§ AHMEDPOOR.

Military station. Encamping ground, W., but rather confined. Bazaar, well supplied, and provisions cheap. Depot for guns and ordnance stores. Fort, a small but compact structure. Population, 18,000. Houses, built of mud, but having a mean appearance.

Manufactures.—Cotton fabrics, silk lungis, gunpowder, matchlocks.

Productions.—Luxuriant crops from the neighbouring country, which is well irrigated by means of Persian wheels.

Climate. rather unhealthy in the summer, on account of the excessive heat.

ATTRACTIONS.—The palace of the Khan of Buhawalpoor, who resides here, and takes great interest in the improvement of the place. In the vicinity stands the desert fortress of Derawal.

This large, important town, is situated about 17 miles E. of the *Punjab* river, in a moist district, the general appearance of which is that of a beautiful, luxuriant, and picturesque oriental garden.

Thence proceeding along a good road, through an open country, partially covered with dense jungle; pass **Hoossein Bhaee*, 8½; encamping ground on a sandy plain, after which, the road becomes very bad, and is intersected by canals; pass near *Khyrpoor*, 9½; encamping ground good, but at a short distance from the village, situated at a short distance from the road, which now becomes very bad, winding, and difficult for artillery, is intersected by several badly-bridged canals, and passes through a partially-cultivated country for 13½ miles, when we reach the capital of this territory.

§ BUHAWULPOOR (Bhawulpoor).

Territory, Buhawalpoor. Civil Authority, Assistant to the Gov. General at Ferozepoor. Assistant Commissioner at Mooltan. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Buhawalpoor troops. Military station. Encamping ground, W. Bazaar, well supplied and cheap; grain, sugar, tobacco, oranges, apples, &c., plentiful. Population, 20,000, chiefly engaged in manufactures of, viz.:—chintzes, cotton fabrics, scarfs, turbans, *lungis*, chiefly woven by Hindus, and of the value of £52,000 per annum. and who are so enterprising that they speculate all through Central Asia and to Astracan.

DAWF TRAVELLING.—Cherrimeri to bearers, 8 pie (ld.) per mile; curry, milk, eggs, and *chapasis* obtainable at all the travellers' bungalows, charge for such, 1 R. (2s.)

Houses are chiefly constructed of burnt and unburnt bricks, but have a very mean appearance.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Palace of the Khan is a very plain unostentatious edifice.

Commerce.—This being the point of juncture of the E.S.E. and S. routes, it is of vast mercantile importance, and carries on a most lucrative trade.

This large place, the capital of the Bhawalpoor territory, is situated in a remarkable fertile district, on a branch of the *Ghara* river, about 2 miles from that stream, and is surrounded by a dilapidated mud wall, 4 miles in circuit, a portion of which space contains most beautiful groves of handsome trees.

Thence the road is intersected by seven difficult canals, especially for carts to traverse, passes through a partially-cultivated country, studded with half-deserted hamlets; pass **Bakree-ku-Dera*, 13½; the route still continues to be intersected by canals,

and after some distance, passes through dense jungle to **Shahpoor*, 2; then cross a deep nullah, 2, to a large village, 3, near a low, sand-hilly range; thence through dense jungle to a fertile, cultivated country; pass **Noor Mahomed*, 5; grass abundant; thence the district becomes thickly interspersed with date trees, after which proceed through fields, and at the close of 12½ miles, we enter the large town of

§ KHYRPOOR.

Territory, Bhawl Khan's. Civil Authority, Assistant to the Gov. General's Agent, at Ferozepoor. Assistant Commissioner at Mooltan. Encamping ground, S. ¼ mile. Bazaar, well supplied and cheap. Post Office. Shops, 500, well stocked with European and Asiatic commodities.

Renlevezvous for the *Kafilas* (Caravans) from across the desert.

Houses, admirably constructed of unburnt brick, which seldom decay.

Fort: In the vicinity are several ruined fortresses, formerly the stronghold of petty chiefs, who for a long period unsuccessfully defied the power of the Bhawl Khan.

DAWK TRAVELLING.—If the traveller should be moonstruck, he must eat frequent dishes of goats' liver, the Indian antidote.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The large, unburnt brick, domed, coloured, glazed, tiled, varnished mosque. The smaller ones. The fortified granary, 1 mile S.

This large town is situated about 1 mile from the left bank of the *Ghara* river, and bounded on the E. by the *Thurr* (great sandy desert), which stands so close that some of its E. streets lead to ruined houses, hills and walls covered with sand, which keeps continually drifting and encroaching on the fertile spots adjoining the river, and during the inundation it stands like an island between the waters and the desert. Thence the road becomes rugged, badly defined, and intersected by numerous paths diverging from it; pass **Saman*, 3; **Kiranee*, 1½; **Bootakee Ahmedpoor*, 1½; **Dolpoor*, 1½; **Mungranee*, 1; here is a deep nullah, which crosses to **Loutan*, 2½, with its fort; then over a level, open plain to the deserted hamlet of **Kaim Kuzee*, 2½, with its small fort; thence along a heavy, sandy road, through a sterile desert country, covered with drifted sand, pass along a low jungle, interspersed with dry reeds and grass, then through fields to **Husilpoor*, 10½, situated 10 miles from the most easterly river of the *Punjab*, viz.:—

THE SUTLUJ

(Sutlege Sutoodra, the ancient *Zadadrus* (Hesudrus), and the *Hypanis* of Strabo),

Which rises out of the ground at *Chomik Tongdol*, in lat. 31° 5', lon. 81° 6' S. of the *Kailas* (*Peaked Hills*), on the N. of which also rises the *Indus* at an elevation of 17,000 feet, and the *Goongroo Lake*, close to the *Manas Surovara*, whose waters flow into it; it then rushes therefrom, flows N.W. for about 150 miles, through a most awfully sublime district, to *Nako*, where it is joined by the *Spite* river, from

the N.W. where that stream bursts forth from a narrow, deep subterranean channel, in a beautiful deep blue current, about 250 feet broad, the *Sutlej* being only 75 feet. The stream then becomes rapid and unfathomable, just above which it is 75 feet wide, and has an altitude of 8,000 feet; the depth is profound, the volume of water very great, and at *Ling*, 80 miles further up, its width will not admit of a rope bridge, but is traversed by an iron chain, one at a breadth of 120 yds., where the depth in the driest season is $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with a current of 8 miles per hour, and which is only fordable by *yaks* (*Tartarine Kine*). Here the bed is situated at an altitude of 10,792 feet. It is here called *Langzhing*, *Khampa*, *Mukung*, *Saupoo*, *Zeungtee*, *Sumedrung*, and, as it passes through Busehar, Sutoodra ("hundred channelled"), after which by that of *Sutlej*. In its upper course it is an impetuous current, rushing down with terrific force, in mountains of white foamy surge, with a tremendous noise, at the rate of 150 feet per mile, and which in the winter is frozen for upwards of 200 miles. In unfordable parts, *sango* (wooden), or *phoola* (rope) bridges, over which travellers cross in seats, are suspended by ropes (similar to the basket in which travellers cross over the *Avon* river at Clifton, near Bristol) to which stout hand-ropes are attached, which are pulled by men on the opposite side; sometimes *susan* (foot bridges), made of cables, are stretched across, parallel to each other. In a few places, *chain* bridges are erected across. It is necessary that the traveller should examine these modes of transit thoroughly, ere he trusts himself to them, as instances have been known of these slight suspension bridges giving way, and travellers being dashed to pieces. Thence it flows S.W. down a very rapid declivity to *Namploo*, where its bed is 8,220 feet high and 106 broad, passes *Wangtoo* (bed here 5,200 feet high, and 92 broad), *Rampoor* (bed 3,360 feet high and 211 broad), at all of which places *frail* suspension bridges are erected across it; thence it flows W.S.W. to *Bilaspoor*, where it is a rapid stream about 100 yds. broad, and, serpentine in the same direction, passes *Ropoor*, thence through the *Jhevan* sandstone range into the Punjab plain, where it is 30 feet deep, 600 yds. wide, and crossed by boats or inflated buffalo-hide floats. This stream is at its height during the months of June, July, and August. At the *Filor Ferry*, in lat. 31° , long. $75^{\circ} 51'$, it is 250 yds. wide, 7 feet deep, with a moderate current at the lowest; but in August it is 700 yds. wide, 18 feet deep, and navigable for vessels of 10 to 12 tons. Its entire course is 570 miles, 440 of which flows amidst mountains. The road, which now becomes good and level, passes through dense jungle, and, at $\frac{1}{2}$ miles distance, we pass a *hamlet*, *Hubbub Khan*, $\frac{1}{2}$; a Pir's tomb (saint), which is discernible at a great distance, and surrounded by thousands of graves; $\frac{1}{2}$ *Bhadeera* (Lundi), $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground in a hard level, surrounded by fields; provisions cheap. Thence proceed along a good road, across a level open plain, cross 2 *nullahs*, pass several hamlets embedded in beautiful cultivated fields, the sand-hills being entirely passed, we proceed to the deserted village of **Mata Sheddoo*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping

ground, N., and the *Sutledge* river flowing 6 miles beyond; thence proceed through tamarisk and camel-thorn jungle, cross 2 *nullahs*, then over a level plain; pass a large *village*, 12, and through fields to **Kasim Ke*, $\frac{1}{2}$, with the *Sutlej* flowing 2 miles beyond; then the road becomes intersected with several badly-bridged canals, passes through dense jungle and a large *hamlet*, and, after which, across cultivated land, which extends but a short distance, and becomes swampy to the left, until we reach **Mukdoomtee Butee*, close to *Mameete*, $13\frac{1}{2}$; thence along a high steep bank, which forms the *inundation boundary* of the *Sutlej*, flowing 3 miles beyond; pass over a white sandy plain to a well-cultivated, fertile spot, cross some swampy land, and then over a sandy plain to **Lallake*, 12; $\frac{1}{2}$ *Chukko-ke*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; with its wells; provisions cheap. Thence the road becomes intersected by 7 canals, and passes across an open barren plain to **Buhawgurh*, 4; cantonment large; a mud fort. Then continuing our route for $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, we arrive at **cross roads*, the traveller should proceed by the left one; pass several hamlets to **Ramoo-ke*, 9; then along a good road, cross a canal, pass through a country covered with high dense tamarisk and babool jungle to **Tawakul*, $10\frac{1}{2}$; pass the *Sarawa hamlets*, 9; which form the boundary between this territory and

SIRHIND, or The protected Sikh States,

Which is bounded on the N. by the Punjab; E. by Sirmoor, Saharunpoor, Paniput, and Rohituck; S. by Rohtuck and Hurreana; and W. by Bahawalpoore. It is 220 miles long from E. to W., 160 broad, has an area of 17,000 square miles, revenue of £190,000, population of about 1,120,000, who are principally *Sikhs*, "disciples," so called from following the tenets of *modified* Brahminism, founded by *Nanak*, *soi-disant Guru*, "spiritual guide," who was born at Tulwandi, on the *Beas* river, in 1469, and became so devout and benevolent an ascetic that he was even admired by the Hindus for his austerities. His doctrines were the *unity* and *omnipresence* of God, the absolute necessity of peace, good deeds, and fellowship towards all mankind. He made but few innovations in either the civil or religious customs of the Hindus. He died aged 70 years, and his supremacy passed over to a favourite disciple. The general appearance of this country is almost entirely level, except at the N.E. end, where the lower ranges of the Himalaya rise, and which terminate at the N. E. frontier, extend 75 miles in a S.E. direction, near the left bank of the *Sutlej*, and its principal passes, prior to their being levelled, were situated at an altitude of 2,935 feet. The plain which forms the other portion of this territory extends from N.E. to S.W. It is in contemplation to connect the *Sutlej* and *Jumna* rivers by a canal, at the point where those streams are navigable for vessels of considerable burthen, the S.E. end of which is on the right bank of the *Jumna*, 6 miles E. of Kurnaul, at an elevation of 1,000 feet, and holds course in a right line N.W. to Loodiana, on the left bank of a navigable channel of the *Sutlej*—this is a distance of 112 miles. This canal would

connect the *Ganges* and its tributaries with the *Indus*. This country is well watered by the Jumna, Sutlej, Sursooty, Markanda, Gagar (Cuggur), Putteeala Nullah, and Khanpoorkee-Nuddee, besides which there is a system of artificial watercourses, which extends parallel to the *Jumna*, but to the W. of it, and conveys a quantity of water through the country equal to that stream. It was commenced by Firoz Toghluk, the Tartar King of Delhi, in 1351, at the right bank of the *Jumna*, and received several torrents, was then continued S.W. for 100 miles, to Dhatrat, and thence to Hansi, 50 miles further, making a total length of 150 miles; here all traces of excavation are lost, but in periods of inundations the water is carried W. by a natural channel, until lost in the Bikanir sands, but when the floods are very high it flows into the *Gagur*, and lastly into the *Sutlej*. At the demise of Toghluk, in 1388, it was suffered to become choked up, but, in the 17th century, Ali Mardan Khan had it cleared out, and formed at *Mudloda* (80 miles from its commencement), a S. channel, which proceeds S.E. 70 miles, to *Delhi*, where it is called the *Delhi or Mardan Khan's canal*, and sometimes *Shah Mahr*, "the King's river," out of compliment to *Ahmed Shah Dooranee*, who had it repaired at an outlay of £10,000. Both of these canals were thoroughly repaired by the Indian government, in 1826, and the whole extent of the Firoz canal, with its various branches, is about 240 miles. This country is chiefly governed by protected Sikh Princes. The principal chieftainships of Putteeala, Jheend, and Nabha, can only be held by heirs male, and, in default of such, the territory passes to the next of kin. In private possessions, the right of inheritance, as established by the family, is adhered to; in some a female succession is allowed, but in others disallowed, but succession by adoption is totally repudiated. The Sikhs (as a religious tenet) abstain from smoking tobacco, but indulge freely in intoxicating beverages, which is carried to so great an extent, that many of them die when very young. They use opium and *bang* freely, partake of every kind of flesh, except that of the cow, the killing of which is punishable with death. They are, upon the whole, tolerant, but will not allow the Mahometans to utter the *Azan*, "call to prayer." The followers of Nanac (the *Khulasa* Sikhs) smoke tobacco, as that weed was unknown in India during the supremacy of that reformer, who was succeeded by a favourite disciple, who died shortly afterwards, and was succeeded by Ram Das, who built the celebrated tank called *Amritsar*, "Lake of Ambrosia," to whom succeeded *Aryumal*, who compiled the *Adi Granth*, one of the sacred books of the Sikhs, and fell a victim to the Mahomedans. He was succeeded by Har Govind, who allowed his followers to eat the flesh of every kind of animal, except kine, and ordered them to take up arms against the Mahometans. He was succeeded by *Tegh Bahadur*, who was executed by order of Aurungzebe, in 1675. His son, Guru Govind, who was a brave soldier, and bold innovator, took up arms, gave his retainers the name of *Sing* "Lions," which had only been borne by the Rajpoots, made them always go armed, allowed them to wear beards, the hair long, and to wear a blue costume; abolished

all difference of caste, and invited all the Sikhs to become members of the Singh Khalsa (commonwealth), which had the effect of dividing the Sikhs into two sects, viz., the *Khalasa* (Namac-shaktrees), who are the pure disciples of Nanac, professing indifference to worldly affairs, and devoting themselves exclusively to prayer and meditation, and usually collect together in *Sangats*, "colleges and convents." They resort in strong collective bodies to places of pilgrimage, and are subdivided into the *Udasi* sect, who were founded by Nanac's grandson (Dharmachau), and the *Singhs*, who follow the innovations of Garu Govind, and are the most influential body of this people. When a person is to be initiated into the community of the Sikhs five of them must be present, each of whom is obliged to give the uninitiated draughts of sugar and water, in which the candidate's feet have been washed, who, after partaking of such copiously, repeats a curious liturgy in rhyme. Their tenets bear a close analogy to those of the Hindus, as they worship the same deities, celebrate the like festivals, venerate the Brahmins, and derive their literature and legends from the same source, but substitute the *Das Padshah-ke-Granth* for the *Vedas* and *Puranas*.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Guru Govind, after several sanguinary engagements with the *Mughal* armies, was obliged to flee; his mother and children were cruelly killed by the Mahomedans, at the town of *Sirhind*, soon after which he died, being, as had been predicted, the 10th and last of the *Gurus*. After his demise Banda headed the Sikhs, and, in revenge for the cruel fate of Govind's family, took the town of *Sirhind*, destroyed the Mosques, slaughtered and expelled the inhabitants, removed the bodies of the dead from their resting places, and left them to be torn to pieces by wild beasts. He then pursued his conquests into Hindostan, but was defeated and taken prisoner in

A.D.

1710 by the *Mughals*, and put to death in a most cruel manner at *Delhi*.

The Sikhs then remained prostrated under Nadir Shah, who also destroyed the power of the *Mughul* Empire.

The Sikhs then attacked and plundered that Prince's army, and overran the *Punjab*, and in

1758 took possession of *Lahore*, on Timur's (Ahmed Shah's son) retreat.

1762. *Amritsar* tank was filled up with the ruins of that city, which Ahmed Shah Dooranee destroyed, and poured kine's blood into it.

The heads of the Sikhs were piled up in pyramidal mounds like balls of shot, and the walls of the Mosques were saturated with their blood.

1763. On the return of Shah Dooranee to Cabool, the Sikhs re-took possession of both *Amritsar* and *Lahore*, and treated the *Muslims* most barbarously.

1764. The extent of their territory now reached from the borders of the Indus to the vicinity of Delhi.
1805. Lord Lake marched into this territory, in pursuit of the Mahratta Chief, Jeawunt Rao Holkar, and in
1809. Runjeet Singh invaded the Sikh's territory, on the left bank of the Sutlej, and a British force was sent across the Jumna, whereupon that celebrated adventurer concluded a treaty, and the British government took the Sikh Chiefs under its protection.

Several portions of their territories have, from time to time, become the possessions of the British government. The British police jurisdiction has been introduced into the country, but the States of *Putteela* (the Maharajah of which gave the *Times* Correspondent, Dr. Russell, in 1856, a distinguished reception at his capital *Putteela*, 20 miles from Umballah, came out of the city to meet him, and received him in company with the British Commissioner (Mr. Melville) and Major Hodgson, in great state, in his fine palace. This noble Prince, but for whose faithful services the British could not have remained before Delhi, is in the prime of life, about thirty-four years of age, of noble contour and commanding stature, inclined to obesity; handsome oval face, black flowing beard, moustache, whiskers, Grecian nose, and large, dark, almond-shaped eyes, the beau-ideal of Asiatic manly beauty. His court, the only one left in the N.W. Provinces, is redolent with oriental magnificence. He rules despotically, energetically, and vigorously. During the British difficulties in the N.W., he advanced on loan to Mr. Barnes, the British Commissioner, no less a sum than £210,000, for the use of the Indian government. It is particularly worthy of note that his fidelity to the British is in direct opposition to the opinions of his people. He contemplates visiting the British Empire at an early period.) Nubha Furreedkote, Jheend, Mulair Kotela, Raekote, Boorah, Mundote and Chickrowlee, are managed by their respective chieftains. The British possessions contain the four districts of Ferozepore, Ludianah, Umballah, and Kythul.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- Invading armies have often traversed this territory, and
- The mutiny of Alexander the Great's troops prevented him from entering it.
1011. Mahmud of Ghuzni, captured and plundered the city of Thanesur, mutilated the idols, and carried away the Jugsoma one to Ghuzni, where the Muslims trod it under foot.
1043. The Hindus took possession of Sirhind.
1191. Mahomed, the Afghan Prince of Ghor, was totally routed near Thanesur, in his attempt to regain possession of the Muslim conquests in this territory.
- He returned to Ghuzni, and in
1192. defeated an Hindu army, and took possession of this country, which from that period remained subject to the Muslims, until the celebrated rising of the Sikhs.
1397. Tamerlane, when invading India, merely touched its S. frontier; but in

- 1525 Baber took possession of the greater portion of it; and in
1554. a most brilliant action was fought in the vicinity of Sirhind, between Humayon (Baber's son) and his Patan rival, which was gained by the former, and placed the Mughul empire at peace.
1748. Ahmed Shah Durani entered the Punjab with an Afghan army, and captured Lahore.
1756. The Emperor of Delhi ceded this conquest to him.
1768. The power of the Sikhs became exceedingly strong, and they overran the country E. of Jhelum, and took possession of the Fortresses of Routes.
1797. Shah Zeman Durani took possession of Lahore, but was subsequently obliged to abandon it.
1799. Runjeet Singh, a Sikh of the Jat caste, a diminutive, shrivelled man, dreadfully pitted with the small-pox, which made him blind of one eye, but who could gaze with the other on any object without winking for a considerable period. He had a shrill, squeaking voice, possessed great physical strength, and was an expert horseman, obtained Lahore from Shah Zeman Durani, and from thence drove three Sikh chiefs, who had settled themselves there.
1809. His power extended all over the Punjab, his forces crossed the Sutlej, attacked the Sikh chiefs (then under British protection), when a British force marched to their relief.
1818. He captured Mooltan, took possession of the S. portion of the Punjab, and in
- 1819 crossed the Indus, took possession of Peshawar and Derajat, W. of the Indus and Cashmere.
1831. He had an interview with the Governor General, Lord Auckland, who tendered him the alliance of the British Government.
1835. Golab Singh subjected *Ladakh* (Middle Tibet), and in
- 1838 a tripartite treaty was entered into with the British Government, Shah Shooja, and Runjeet Singh, by which the possessions which the latter held on both sides of the Indus were secured to him.
1839. He died in July, when nine of his wives and concubines were burned on a pile—who are then called *satis* (chaste).
- Karuck Singh, his son, succeeded him, and died in 1840, but not without suspicion of being poisoned.
1841. Took *Bulit* (Little Tibet).
- The son of Karuck Singh never ascended the throne, as he was killed at his father's obsequies by the falling of a beam, evidently not the result of accident.
- The widow of Karuck Singh and Sheer Singh, the reputed illegitimate son of Runjeet Singh, contested the throne. The latter was assassinated in
- 1843, when this territory became a scene of dreadful anarchy.
- The Sikhs then made an aggressive movement on British territory, in consequence of which followed,

1843, the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, Sobraon, and Chillianwallah, in which the Sikhs were defeated.

1849. It was proclaimed at Lahore that the family of Runjeet Singh had ceased to reign, and The Punjab was then annexed to the British territory.

1857, 58, and 59. During the Sepoy rebellion the utmost good-will subsisted between the British Government and the Sikhs, who rendered Sir John Lawrence, Bart., most important aid at that critical juncture.

The Sikhs, as soldiers, are brave, active, cheerful, not addicted to cruelty, and charge with the war-cry, "*Wai! Gurji-ka-Fath!*" (O! victory to our master the Gurus!) In person they closely resemble the Hindus, but are rather more robust, muscular, and symmetrical. The women are extremely beautiful. The costume of the men consists of trowsers, which reach to the ankles, scarfs or shawls round their heads as turbans. They are proverbially illiterate, which arises from their being of *Jat* descent (the lowest order of Rajpoots), and even the celebrated Runjeet Singh, and his well-disciplined and warlike courtiers were unable to read or write. Their language is compounded of various dialects. In large towns the *Urdu*, or an Hindustani patois, is spoken; *Jathky* in the hamlets, and on the S. frontier Punjaubi, in which there is a mixture of Sindhi. The characters used are *Loude* and *Gurmukhi*. Sikh schools both for males and females exist, in which the teachers are respectively of each sex.

Thence through a jungly country, interspersed with slight cultivation, pass **Lukkee*, 2½; thence along a good road for 2 miles; pass *Aichar Bara*, 2, with its ruined brick fort.

*BANGALA, 6 miles.

With its Collector's bungalow; Fort strongly built of mud; **Baluk Bodlake* (Luskurree Bhyar), 7; Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent at Ferozepoor; thence along a good level road through an open country, interspersed with fields and hamlets, pass **Bage-ke*, 10½, standing on the left bank of the *Sutledge*; then along a narrow, rugged, sandy road, pass **Unbeer*, 4½; **Arrear*, 4½; **Mohunke*, 3½; pass near *Burra Mundote*, most picturesquely situated in a grove; thence the country becomes sandy for 3 miles, after which the road is broken and passes through an open cultivated country to **Lukoo*, 6½; and 6½ miles brings us to the town of

§MUNDOTE (Chota).

Territory, Sirhind. Protected Sikh Territory. District, locally situated in the British district Ferozepoor. Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent at Ferozepoor. Bazaar, well supplied, and cheap. Population, 118,000.

Fortifications.—Fort, a square built structure, with round towers at the corners, all of which command a most extensive view. The walls are about 50 feet high, and 10 thick, and the surface of the inclosed moat is about 25 feet; the inclosure is divided into streets, which are densely inhabited.

This large town, which stands about 2 miles, E. of the left bank of the Sutledge river, is of modern construction, and is erected on the site of one built in the reign of the Delhi monarch, Mohammed Shah III. It is now governed by a Patan chief (who was formerly subject to the Maharaja of the Punjab), whose territory extends about 60 miles along the river, and has an area of 780 square miles. Thence along a flat country, and we then enter

THE FEROEZEPOOR DISTRICT.

So named from the town of that name, which was erected by the Mughul Emperor, Feroze Toghluk, in 1.52, and which is situated in

THE CIS-SUTLEJ POSSESSIONS OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

Its boundaries are irregular, and not clearly laid down; area about 97 square miles, exclusive of the four Pergunnahs lately annexed thereto. Population, 16,891. The general appearance of the country is barren, partially covered with dense jungle, villages, and ruins of five brick-lined wells, half-filled up. It is watered by the Sukri *nallah*, which serpentine through the entire district; if a canal were constructed for a mile, it would bring the waters of the *Sutlej* and *Gharra* rivers into it. The climate is exceedingly healthy for Europeans, the weather being generally cloudy, so that people can move about during the day without any inconvenience, but a cold that it is necessary to wear an overcoat.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

This territory became a British possession in 1835, on the demise of *Sirdarree Luchinsar Koar*.

1857-58-59. The rebel Sepoys overrun this territory.

Thence we proceed along a heavy, sandy road, which soon becomes level and open, and at the end of 14 miles, we enter the town of

§ FEROEZEPOOR (Ferozepore, Firzpur).

Territory, the British Cis-Sutlej, District Ferozepore. Civil Authority, the Resident Gov. General's Agent. Military Station. Cantonments. Bazaar, well supplied, and cheap. Post Office. Population, 6,000. Streets, extremely wide. Colonnade of shops.

Fort, an irregular building, remodelled by Capt. H. Lawrence, in 1841, 100 yds. long, 40 broad, with a dry ditch, 10 feet wide, and the same deep, having a gateway at the E. face, and the interior filled with a mound of earth, half the height of the walls, on which are erected several

Houses, constructed of brick.

Church, a small neat edifice, containing a monument of those gallant officers and brave men who perished in the Sutlej and Punjab campaigns.

COMMERCE. Owing to its advantageous position, near one of the great ferries across the Gharra river, which ensures speedy and direct intercourse with the Punjab, Sind, Bahawalpore, and all parts of Sirhind, by means of excellent roads, a considerable trade is carried on, and it will soon become one of the most important entrepôts in the N.W. of India.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1838. Here Runjeet Singh had an interview with Lord Auckland (then Governor General), when 10,000 British troops passed in review before that Prince.

The Bengal army encamped here, en route for Afghanistan.

This large town, which is situated about 3 miles from the left bank of the *Sutlej* river, stands amidst considerable ruins, and at 3 miles distance has a very majestic, imposing, and thoroughly English-like appearance; the scenery around which, bears a close resemblance to the beautiful landscape in the vicinity of Arundel Castle, the princely seat of His Grace of Norfolk.

ROUTE 122

Proceed S.E.

In January, 1843, the *Sinde* horse, a detachment of sappers on camels, and camel batteries, passed along this Route.

SUKKUR TO IMAMGURH (EMANGHUR),
VIA DEEJEE-KA-KOTE.

DISTANCE 112 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sukkur to Roree, via Route 121	1	6
Kote	8	1
Khanpoor	11	4
Dejee-ka-kote	10	7
Choonka	22	0
Doombee	9	0
Nara River	11	0
Luk	12	0
Meetree	11	0
Padree	8	0
Imamgurh	6	6
	112	0

Leave Sukkur (Route 109); proceed to \$Roree, 1½, via Route 121, (Route 121), thence proceed along a good road, which is rather heavy for artillery to traverse; pass **Putree* (Putree), 2½; then over sand-hills for ½ mile; cross several *nullahs*; pass through a thin, jungly, but well-cultivated district, to \$Nusseer Khan Ka Kote, 5½, with its small fort, beneath whose walls stands the hamlet of *Mungree*, surrounded by a ditch; thence along an excellent road, through a cultivated country, pass some *salt-pits*; *Kungree*, 8½; thence across a barren plain, to \$Khanpoor, 2½; after which the road leads through a richly cultivated country, to the

FORT OF DEEJY (Ahmadabad Dejee Ka Kote), 10½ miles.

Territory, Upper *Sinde*. District, *Khyrpoor*. Civil Authority, Resident at *Khyrpoor*. Bazaar, well supplied, and cheap.

This fort, which stands on a low, limestone, hilly range, extending from S.E. to N.W., and reaching the *Indus* at *Roree*, consists of fortifications erected on

several elevated spots, but which are all united together by a pierced, loopholed, mud wall. It contains a large tower, protected by a very curious irregular outwork, and built on purpose to hold the *Ameer's* (Amirs) treasure; a large powder magazine and manufactory, on the S. side.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1843. The late gallant Sir Charles Napier encamped here, when en route, to destroy the strong fortress of *Emaan Ghur*.

After passing the above fortress we proceed across a plain, through an uncultivated country, along a difficult road, and soon reach a *low, sandy, hilly range*, 2; thence the route becomes very trying for artillery, as it leads among sand-hills; then we cross the *Nara* river, 15, which is full in the hot season, and also during the inundations of the *Indus*, and we soon reach **Choonka*, 6; water procured from wells, and by digging pits in the dry bed of the *Nara* stream; forage abundant; thence the road becomes exceedingly heavy and difficult for ordnance, leads over sand-hills, pass *Sora*, 3; but becomes good in the intervening plains, which are covered with large timber trees, and we soon reach \$*Doombee*, 6; from whence, all along the remainder of the route, no provisions are procurable, and water must be obtained by digging 6 to 16 feet deep, either in the bed of the river or the river pools. Thence the road passes over heavy, sandy hills, the hollow parts being free from such, but covered with large jungle timber, and the country totally uncultivated, to **Tujul*, 9, with its well; and 2 miles beyond brings us to *Nara* river (*Narra* Eastern), which signifies "snake," and so named on account of its serpentine course, a branch of the *Indus*, which flows from it a few miles above *Roree*, then proceeds S.W., passes the ruins of *Alore*, where it is bridged over, and thence flows on until it is lost, absorbed, or evaporated in the E. *Sinde* desert, in lat. 25° 50', long. 69° 10'; a branch stream, the *Purham* or *Purani Deria*, "ancient river," flows S.W. from it in times of inundation, and passes by Fort *Omercote*, where it falls into the *Fulailee* (Goonee). When the *Indus* is very low it becomes dry. In 1826 so large and impetuous was its body of water that it swept over the desert, and carried away part of the *Omercote* fort (90 miles from the *Indus*), passed through the large mound (*Ullah-bund*), which the earthquake of 1819 threw across its channel, and fell into the sea by the *Runn of Cutch*. Thence the road proceeds for 8 miles, over very heavy, sandy hills, through an uncultivated country, and then becomes flat for about 1½ mile, to **Luk*, 12; here water must be dug for at the depth of 16 feet; thence the route becomes very difficult, and the sand-hills so steep that artillery must be dragged across them by manual labour, to **Meetree*, 11, with its well (which fills quickly when drawn off), and herdsman's hut; thence pass across a succession of steep sand-hills for 5 miles, and we soon reach another plain, similarly covered in the clayey hollows; pass **Padree*, 8; water, brackish; thence over a very bad sand-hilly road, for 6½ miles, to

IMANGURH (Emanu Ghur).

This once strong and almost impregnable fortress stands in the Great Sandy Desert of Sind (Thur), which divides that country from Jessulmair. It was built of burnt brick, in the form of a square, with eight round towers, the highest of which was about 50 feet, surrounded by an inner wall, 40 feet high, and an exterior one of 15 feet. It contained some bomb-proof rooms, and, in 1843, when the late gallant Sir Charles Napier took possession of it, he captured 25,000 pounds of powder, and a well-stored granary; with the former, it was blown to pieces by 34 mines, and the latter was distributed among the troops.

ROUTE 123.

Proceed N.

SUKKUR TO KAHUN, VIA SHIKARPOOR AND POOLAJEE.

DISTANCE 173½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Mile	Fur.
Sukkur to Poolajee, <i>via</i> Route 120.....	107	5
Gogree Valley	14	0
Murawur Valley	8	0
Sooree Valley	11	0
Chikurgee Valley	9	0
Surtol Range	9	0
Foot of Nuffook Range	9	0
Kahun	6	0
	173	5

ROUTE 123A.

DISTANCE 189½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Sukkur to Poolajee, <i>via</i> Route 120.....	107	5
Lehree	14	4
Surwood Valley	13	4
Tratanee Valley.....	11	0
Mihe Valley	11	0
Dahoo Valley	16	0
Kahun	16	0
	189	5

Leave *Sukkur* (Route 109); proceed, *via* Route 120, to § *Poolajee*, 107½ (Route 120); then along a good, level, but in some parts, sandy road, between hills, 3; then cross the § *Teynagh* river, 3; pass through a valley which extends 5 miles; leave the *Lower Deyra Road* to the right, then enter the open *Valley of Gogree*, 8, which is 1½ mile long, ¾ broad, and bounded on all sides by precipitous sand-stone cliffs, also.

THE BOOGTEE TRIBES' TERRITORY.

Thence continue along a road similarly closed in, and at the end of the fifth mile, pass an *opening*, 5, where the thermometer, in August is 104°, from

which a road leads to *Deyra*, and we soon enter the *Murawur Valley*, 3, an irregular plain, up which, proceed for 1½ mile; then through a narrow pass amongst low hills, into a valley, along which continue for 1½ mile, then strike off from the river, (which flows from the E.), N.E. for about 2½ miles, among low hills, and we reach *the *Sooree Valley*, 11; a hollow of about 1 mile in diameter; water in a pool at the foot of the rock; grass and camel-forage abundant. Thence the road becomes very difficult for artillery, passes through narrow ravines, over steep passes, and leads across a narrow ravine to the N.E. for 4 miles, between perpendicular stone rocks; then ascend a small steep hill to the S., up which artillery must be dragged; then cross an elevated, hilly track, for 1½ mile to the S.E., and descend by a steep declivity, down which ordnance must be lowered by ropes; then pass through a narrow valley for 1½ mile, and descend into the *Valley of Chikurgee*, 9; then along a very bad road pass through a valley for 2 miles, which is parallel with the river to the point where the Routes from *Poolajee* to *Deyra* and *Kahun* separate; the former road continues along by the river to the E. into the *Deyra Plain*. Thence ascend to the N. pass, along a slightly elevated, stony plain; proceed 3½ miles N.E., the road then becomes exceedingly trying for cattle of all descriptions, but especially for camel's feet; then enter a low, hilly range, for 2 miles; descend into the dry pebbly bed of a mountain stream, which, cross, and then enter

THE MURREE TRIBE TERRITORY.

The inhabitants of which became discontented in 1859, during the Sepoy rebellion, and frequently attacked the Europeans.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

At the town of *Murree* a plot was discovered, through the agency of a native woman (whose daughter was betrothed to a private belonging to Lady Lawrence's body guard) to massacre the Europeans. Two native doctors were hung for plotting to kill European patients.

Soon after which we reach level encamping ground, situated at the foot of the *Surtol Range*, 7, which connects the *Hala* with the *Suliman Range*, and over which, in 1840, a British force marched to relieve *Kahun*; then ascend the *Surtol Range*, a dreary, rocky ridge, devoid of vegetation and water, 1,500 feet high; at an angle of 25°, the road winds up the face of the mountain, which is crossed by several perpendicular fissures from the summit to the base, which forms a regular slope, so that artillery must be dragged up it by manual labour, which will occupy a force full 14 hours. Then proceed E.N.E. over a level country; pass a dry tank, and some wheat-fields, then over a road traversed by nullahs and a small stream, soon after which we reach the foot of the *Nuffook Range*, or Pass which, ascend (1 mile), it is 1,000 feet high, much more precipitous than the *Surtol Range*, and only accessible at one point, where there is a rough, rugged road, formed by traverses at a spot from whence the rock has slipped.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Here a formidable force of Belooches were defeated in 1840, by a British force, but which was afterwards obliged to retreat therefrom with great loss, owing to the want of water, and excessive heat.

All kinds of ordnance must be lowered down by manual labour, and 6 miles farther brings us to the town of

\$KAHUN.

Territory, the Murree Tribe. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Frontier at Khangurh. Bazaar, well supplied. Water obtained from the pools in the bed of the river. Thermometer, in December, 24°, and ice on the ground about 1½ inch thick. Elevation, 2,000 feet.

Climate salubrious, and the heat less than in the plains of Sewestan or Sinda. Tank, close to the gateway of the fort, *badly* supplied with water. Fort is hexagonal, well built, 900 yds. in circumference, having six bastions, and a gateway surrounded by a thin mud wall, 25 feet high.

This place, which stands among the hills of the Murree district, is situated in a plain about 15 miles long and 6 broad, and is the residence of a chief. Outside the walls stand numerous mud huts inhabited by Murrees.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1840. The British army, under Major Brown, gallantly defended it, but was obliged to evacuate it in September, and retreat to Poolajee.

The traveller can, if he feel disposed, proceed, *via* Route 123A, viz :—

Leave *Sukkur* (Route 109); proceed, *via* Route 123, to *\$Poolajee*, (Route 123); thence along a good, hard, level road for 3 miles, through a cultivated country, to **Moorpool*, 3, standing about 1 mile to the right, and 9½ miles farther brings us to the town of

\$LEHREE.

Territory, Cutch Gundava. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Khangurh. Bazaar, well supplied, but water *brackish*, from both wells and river. Houses, 1,500. Shops, 100.

Fortifications.—It is surrounded by a well-strengthened bastion, mud rampart.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1841. Here Lieut.-Col. Marshal, with a British detachment, defeated Nusseer Khan (son of Mehrab Khan of Kelat).

This large walled town stands close to the S. of hills which join the Suliman to the Hala Range. Thence proceed along a good road up a steep ascent, then down a narrow declivity into the *circular* plain or Valley of **Surrewood*, 13½; grass abundant; then along a good road, interspersed with shingles, and intersected at several points by a river, to the fine grazing Plain of **Tratanee*, 11; grass and camel forage plentiful; pass on to **Mihee Valley*, 11; thence the road becomes bad for camels; descend a very steep and difficult Ghat to the **Dahoo Valley*, 16; and 16 miles beyond stands the large town of *\$Kahun*, described above.

ROUTE 124.

Proceed W.N.W.

SUKKUR TO KOTREE (GUNDAVA), *via* SHIKARPOOR AND KUNDA.

DISTANCE 128½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sukkur to Burshoree, <i>via</i> Route 116	87	1
Kunda	9	2
Oodanee	10	5
Gundava	14	7
Kotree	7	0
	128	7

Leave *Sukkur* (Route 109); proceed, *via* Route 116, to *\$Burshoree*, 87½; thence along a good level road for 1½ mile, and then enter a desert, which extends for about 6 miles, pass through a cultivated country, interspersed with hamlets, and 9½ miles brings us to *\$Kunda*; encamping ground, S.W.; bazaar, well supplied; forage; but water must be obtained from pools in the river till the end of February, after which, it must be dug for. Thence along a good level but jungly road, pass a large *village*, 4; then the ruins of *Old Oodanee*, with some wells; on the right stand several hamlets, and we soon reach the town of

\$OODANEE (Oodana).

Territory, Cutch Gundava. Civil Authority, Collector at Shikarpoor. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage. Wells but scantily supplied.

Branch Roads to Shiak, 15; Shoorun, 23 miles.

This town, surrounded by a mud wall, is situated in a slightly cultivated country; thence proceed along a good level desert plain, cross a *canal*, 9, which is 20 yds. broad and 15 feet deep, with steep banks, and 5½ miles brings us to the town of

\$GUNDAVA (Kelat).

Territory, Kelat. District, Cutch Gundava. Encamping ground, S. of the river. Bazaar, well supplied. Water from the Karee river and canals. Population numerous, and principally consisting of *Jets* (Jats), a tribe of *Hindu* descent, but converted to Mahometanism, and who are mere *serfs* to the Belooches, the great landowners of the district.

Attractions.—The Palace of the Khan of Kelat, who winters here.

Commerce.—The large export and import trade carried on here is in the hands of the Biluchl (Beloochees).

This large town, the capital of Cutch Gundava, stands on the N. bank of the *Baddra* (Karee) river, which flows from the Hala Range, and loses itself in the Desert to the E., and is surrounded by a high mud wall. Thence proceed along a good, level, desert plain for 7 miles to the town of

KOTREE GUNDAVA.

Military Authority, Officer commanding at Shikar-poor. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied, and cheap. Elevation, 600 feet above the sea.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

FORT.—A small compact structure, built by the Eltarzal, and belonging to the Khan's family.

COMMERCE is extensive, and principally in the hands of Hindus, who have flocked thither when oppressed in other districts.

This place, the largest town in the province, stands in an open plain, at a short distance from the E. entrance of the *Moola Pass*, which begins close to Aungeera, at the source of the *Moola* river, which course it follows; it is situated at an altitude of 5,250 feet, and proceeds S.E. for 50 miles along the valley, through deep rocky gorges, down which the river glides, and crosses the E. brow of the Hala Range; it then passes through *Nurd*, 2,850 feet high, turns abruptly N.E., and ends at Peer Chutta, 8 miles from Kotree. The descent is about 4,650 feet in 100 miles.

ROUTE 125.

Proceed N.E.

SUKKUR TO RAMNUGGUR ON THE CHENAB RIVER, VIA MOOLTAN AND JHUNG.

DISTANCE 492½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sukkur to Ahmedpoor, via Route 121 ..	196	5
Mulkane Bustee ..	7	5
Poladpoor (Phyladpoor) ..	15	4
Jullapoor ..	5	2½
Gowa ..	11	6½
Shoojanbad ..	16	1
Adhwa'la Bagh ..	12	0
Mooltan ..	13	0
Gagra ..	10	5
Ambergurh ..	10	5
Sirdarpoor ..	10	4
Ravee River ..	5	5
Jullapoor ..	12	3
Shorkote ..	10	1
Kalm ..	10	5
Moolwana ..	14	1
Jhung ..	12	2
Khwa ..	12	2
Bhowanee ..	14	0
Bookares ..	14	0
Chunmote ..	9	1
Sheik Kanaer ..	10	3½
Pindee Buttian ..	11	6½
Jullapoor ..	16	3½
Waneeke ..	13	7
Ramnuggur ..	13	5
	492	5

Leave the *Cantonment at Sukkur* (Route 109), then proceed, via Route 121, to § *Ahmedpoor*, 196½, (Route 121); thence along a heavy, narrow road, through a thick jungly country, for about 3 miles, from whence the road becomes good; pass a few huts, and a small hill, and we soon reach **Mulkane Bustee*, 7½; encamping ground, N.E.; wells and forage; thence the road becomes dusty and heavy; pass **Jummalee-Burda*, ½; **Deelaa Arabee*, 2½; **Bakurshab*, 2½; **Hutejee*, 1½; **Gulee-kee-Buhavulpoor*, 2½; **Jangra*, ½; then cross by boat the N. bank (right) of the Ghara (Sutledge) river, where the bed is 1½ mile broad, heavy and sandy, and 180 yds. wide in December, under the N. bank, close to which there is low, damp encamping ground on the left bank, and we then enter

THE BRITISH TERRITORY OF THE PUNJAB,

So termed from two Persian words, signifying "*five-waters*," on account of the five different streams by which it is watered, viz. —

The *Sutlej* (Zadudrus, Hesidrus, Hesudrus of the ancients, Satudru or Satahradu of the Sanscrit),

Ravee (Hydraotes or Ilyarotes of the ancients, the Iravati of the Sanscrit, and the vernacular Iraotee),

Beas (The Bibasis, Hyphasis of the ancients, and Bipasaor Vipasa of the Sanscrit),

Chenab (Trinaub, so-called from the Persian words signifying "*three waters*," the Acesines of the ancients), and

Jailum (the Hydaspes of the ancients, and Bitastha or Vitastha of the Sanscrit),

But which appellation is *erroneous*, as it is watered by *six* rivers, which includes the Indus. It is bounded, including all the conquests of the Sikhs, on the N. by Koenenlun (Mooz, Taugh, Karakorum range of mountains, which is the E. extension of the Hindoo Koosh), N.W. and W. by the Indus, E. and S.E. by the Sutlej and Ghara rivers. Its form is that of a *sector*, the centre being the confluence of the Punjnud (which is also the most westerly point) and Indus rivers, and the uttermost *radii*, the Indus from N. to S.; the Sutlej and Ghara rivers from N.E. to S.W. The E. point is the 78th meridian. Its length from N.E. to S.W. (Nobra to the confluence of the Indus and Punjnud) is 600 miles, and its breadth from the Sutlej (Rampur) to the Indus (Derbend), 350 miles; it has an area of 135,000 square miles; revenue of £2,053,071; expenditure of £1,756,675. A population of 7,000,000, who are chiefly Afghans of the Eusufzye tribe, who inhabit the country between the Kishengunga and Indus; Bultis, Gukers (the *aborigines* of Huzara, who hold possession of the upper part of the Jailum and Indus), Hindu Jats, Kashmirians, Tibetians (who hold N. and N.W. of Kashmir, so-called from the Saint Kasyapur or Kasyapa Town), Khalsas (Sikhs), Ladakhis, Mahometans in the territory from the Beas to the Chenab, Punjabees (the descendants of the Rajpoot tribe of Jats, who are the most numerous, and who chiefly composed the Sikh army),

hold the centre of the Barce Doab, and the neighbourhood of Amritsar, and about Mooltan, where they are only agriculturists; Patana, who inhabit the vicinity of Mooltan and Kussoor; Rajpoots hold the mountain tracks of Mundi, Janul, Kishtewar, Rajawar, and the districts E. of Kashmir; Sikhs, who hold the country about Amritsar and Lahore. The military force of Runjeet Singh, in 1838, amounted to 75,000 men and 150 pieces of artillery. It was divided into the following provinces until the Sepoy Rebellion of 1857-58-59, viz.:—Jhelum, Jullunder, Mooltan, Lahore, Leila, Peshawur and Kangra, containing the following principal towns, viz.:—Amritsar, Dera Ghaze Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Jullunder, Jelum, Jelalpoor, Kashmir, Sirinagar, Leila, Le, Lahore, Mooltan, Murpur, Peshawur, Shoojabad, and Vazeerabad. Its greatest elevation is 27,000 feet (the summit of the left bank of the Indus in Rupshu), and the lowest 220 feet (the confluence of the Indus and Punjnad, in lat. 28° 58', long. 70° 28'). It is well irrigated by the six rivers already enumerated, and possesses ample inland navigation.

The exterior outline of this vast territory is formed by the courses of the Indus and Sutlej, which country is formed on the N. by Bolor, E. by Tibet and the hill districts of British India, S.E. and S. by British India and Buhawalpoor, W. by Afghanistan, and N.W. by the Darda Territory, Yessen and Gilgit. The N. portion of this immense territory passes through a complete lofty labyrinth of perpetual snowy ridges, rising summit above summit until they reach an altitude of from 27,000 to 30,000 feet, and which rocky masses consist of the W. and N. portions of the Himalaya, the Indus Valley separating the latter from the former, and comprises Kashmir Gukker's territory, Rajput country, Bulti, and Ladakh. It has since been formed into different divisions by that able statesman, Sir John Lawrence, Bart.

Its geological character is composed of granite in Deotsun, basalt, trap, gypsum, limestone, sienitic granite, quartz, granwacke, schistose, oolitic iron ore in Kashmir, secondary formation, with fossil remains in Rupshu, Spite, and Ladakh, which part contains the Dal, Wulur, Manasa Bul, Phirghung, Chamonell, and Thogjichemo Lakes. The Alluvial Plain, which extends several hundred miles, is only intersected by the Salt or Kalabagh Range, which extends S.E. from lat. 32° 30' to 33° and ends on the right bank of the Jhelum river; is united by a rough, rocky, hilly district, covered with hilly ridges to the S. base of the Himalaya, and is divided into the following sections, termed in the vernacular, Doabs (*great tongue of land*), viz.:—

1. *Julunder*, situated between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and consists of pasture land, quite flat, and almost treeless.
2. *Barce* (Barie) situated between the Beas and Ghara rivers, is sterile, but well-cultivated.
3. *Rechna*, which is situated between the Ravee and Chenaub rivers.
4. *Jeich* (Juihut) which stands between the Chenaub and the Jhelum.

5. *Sinde Sagur*, which is situated between the Jhelum, Trenaub, Punjnad, all of which, in the centre are *wastes*, interspersed with patches of cultivation, ruined cities, hamlets, temples, tanks, wells, and watercourses; the latter is subdivided by the Salt Range into two parts, which consist of a champagne, sandy country, cultivated valleys, glens, but sterile in the upper and lower parts. It contains the towns of Chukawul, Pindae, Pind Dadun, Khan, with its celebrated salt mines and Rawul. A canal has been commenced in the Barce from the debouching point of the Ravee at the Himalayan Range, which is to be 247 miles long, passing through a high bank, across two nullahs, to the table land, through Manjah; then Deemanuggur, Buttala and Umritsar, through the wild wastes of the Lower Doab; and also past the ruined cities, tanks, temples, and canals, rejoining the Ravee, 65 miles above Mooltan. A branch at the 13th mile is to pass to the city of Kussoor; thence E. to join the Sutlej, opposite the *Sobraon*, celebrated for the battle fought by the British, 15,000 strong, commanded by Lord Gough, against the Sikhs, 30,000 strong, on the 10th Feb., 1846, and at the 55th mile, another is to branch off to Lahore, making the total length of the canal, with its branches, 466 miles. The *Punjaub Railway* was commenced in Feb. 1859, when Sir John Lawrence, Bart., turned the first sod. It will be 230 miles long, and will be connected with the Scinde Railway, by an improved steam navigation system, between Hyderabad (the Upper Terminus of the Scinde Railway) and Mooltan, 570 miles, and will thus place Lahore, Umritsar, and the other important towns in communication with Kurrachee (the natural Port of Scinde), with which it is now (1859) connected by telegraph, the Punjaub and neighbouring territories, and when completed, the Railway and Steam Navigation will be as follows, viz.:—

	Miles.
From <i>Kurrachee</i> (Karschl) to Haidarabad, per rail	110
Haidarabad to Mooltan, per steamer, carried on by the Indus Steam Flotilla Co. 570	
Sakar to Dadar	per rail 160
Haidrabad to Disa	" 260
Mooltan to Lahore	" —
Lahore to Amritsar	" —
Amritsar to Peshawur	" —

The territory W. of the Indus includes Dera-Jat, Daman, and Peshawur. The former, when duly irrigated, is most fertile and productive, but in other parts barren and irreclaimable, and the latter is a luxuriant, picturesque, fertile plain, surrounded with perpetual snow-clad ranges.

In the streams of Bulti, Ladakh, Chenaub, Hirod, and Swan, gold is found; copper, graphite (plumbago), lead, and iron, in Kashmir; iron, common salt in Mundi; salt, antimony, alum, and sulphur in the Salt Range; nitre in the alluvial plains; coal at Mikkud, Joa, Mealee, and Mum-

mul. Its productions and exports comprise grain, ghee, hides, wool, silk, cotton fabrics, carpets, rugs, shawls, cotton, indigo, tobacco, salt, horses, sugar, opium, wheat, which is both plentiful and excellent, and sold at Mooltan from 1s to 2s. per maund; buck wheat, rice, barley, wax, millet, jawaree, byre, moong, maize, vetches, oilseeds, honey, sesamum, mustard, peas, beans, carrots, turnips, onions, peaches, apricots, gr. engages, figs, pomegranates, limes, guavas, jumboo, bair, cardamon, melons, cucumbers, bang, saffron, safflower, milk, gold, hawks, &c., which are exported in immense numbers. Its imports consist of sugar, spices, groceries, dye stuffs, cotton, woollen, and silk cloths, metals, ivory, precious stones, glass, porcelain, cutlery, gold, silver, silk, madder, cochineal, asafetida, safflower, fruits (fresh and dried), wool, horses, and the portable manufactures of Russia.

This country abounds with tigers, some 10 feet long, from the head to the tail; lions, panthers, leopards, hyenas, lynxes, wolves, bears, jackals, foxes, otters, martins, stoats, nygtaus, wild hogs, porcupines, deer (various kinds of) goats, antelopes, monkeys, bats, vampires (considered *sacred* by the natives), peafowl, parrots, jungle fowl, pheasants, partridges, quails, water-fowl, herons, cranes, pelicans, eagles, vultures, hawks, the exportation of which produces annually, £10,000; magpies, hoopees, doves, bulbul (the Kashmir nightingale, whose note is truly beautiful); alligators of a small species in all the rivers, but mostly in the Jhelum, porpoises, which swim up the Indus for a considerable distance, Cobra di Capello, and a small snake whose bite is deadly; camels, which are principally brought from the south; buffaloes (herds of which are bred near the rivers, but chiefly in the Jhelum), horses, especially in the Sikh country. Its rivers abound with *killa*, a kind of carp, which is delicious eating, and several excellent species of fish. The manufactures are silk and cotton articles (at Amritsir, Lahore, Lela, Mooltan, and Shoojahbad) arms (at Lahore). It possesses an extensive transit trade from Hindustan to the Derajat or Damaun and Peshawur Territories, W. of the Indus. The date, wild palms, peloo, willows, acacias, tamarisk, byr, apple, capparisi, camel horn, talee, sissoo (12 feet girth, used for boat building), neem, mudur, tooles, kurmi, orange, pomegranate, mulberry, figs, peach, apricot, plum, quince, almond, mango, but which deteriorates as it is planted or cultivated N., are abundant. Fuel is scarce, owing to the paucity of trees, but cow dung is dried and substituted for it. The climate of the mountainous ranges is very cold; frosts set in in November, and the atmosphere is murky until the snow falls in December, when it becomes clear, and lies 4 feet deep on the ground until April; the Jailum is then covered with a slight coating of ice. The snow disappears in March, and the dirty season then sets in (so called from the gusts of wind and hail, with occasional gleamings of sun-shine, which prevail). In June much rain falls, but the air soon becomes dry, and particularly *still*, so that the heat in the summer, from the middle of July to the middle of August, seems much greater than it really is, as the thermometer is then 80° to 85° in the shade, and

in June 75°. That of the plain is dry, warm, and very little rain falls there, except near the S. base of the Himalaya, to which the S.W. monsoon extends; only slightly felt in the W. In the N. more rain falls than at Delhi, but very little in the S.; but at Lahore it falls very heavily in June, and the winds are very cool. The thermometer at Mooltan, in December, rises to 70° in the day time, but with thin ice on the water at night, and the thermometer 20° below freezing point. In February it is cold, bleak, cloudy, and rains occasionally. In January, the thermometer at night varies from 34° to 44°, and in the day time from 70° to 80°. The heat in the plains of Mooltan during the summer is most intense, eating, drinking, or sleeping, is quite irksome; but life can only be sustained by suction; death from heat often takes place even in the shade. Bernier, two of whose companions died of heat in the shade, thus describes his feelings, when passing through the country between Lahore and Kashmir, "His body became as it were like a dry sponge, and he no sooner took a draught of water than it oozed from all parts of his skin, from which the cuticle had peeled, leaving the surface covered with pustules."

The principal Routes are

1. E. from *Kabool* to *Attock*, then S.E. to *Rawit Pindre*, thence there are two branch roads viz.
 - No. 1. To the left, via *Jailman*, thence to *Vuseerabad*, *Amritsir* and *Filior*.
 - No. 2. To the right, via *Jelalpoor*, *Ramnuggur*, *Lahore*, and *Ferozepoor*, the Route by which Lord Keane and General Pollock returned from Afghanistan.
2. From *Ferozepoor* S.W. to *Mooltan* into the *Daman*.
3. The much frequented route along the course of the *Ravee*.
4. There are three routes from *Lahore*, *Amritsir*, and the neighbouring country to *Kashmir*, viz. :—
 - No. 1. Via *Rihursi* and the *Bainhal* Pass.
 2. " *Bumber* and the *Pir Panjal* Pass.
 3. " *Punch* and the *Barumula* Pass, from thence to *Attock*.
5. From the *Punjab* plain to *Bulistan*, via *Kashmir*, and quitting the valley by the *Bundi* or *Pass*.
6. The route to *Ladakh*, via *Kashmir*, and thence N.E., via the *Bultul* Pass.
7. From *Ladakh*, via *Lahoul* and *Rapstra*, besides which
8. There are numerous cross roads, but which are mere tracts.

The language, customs, manners, and religion of the Sikhs have already been described under the head of *Sirhind*, as well as its principal

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

It is of very remote antiquity, and was the scene of some of the most extraordinary and indefatigable deeds of Alexander the Great.

1856. It is now rapidly becoming civilised, through the praiseworthy exertions of the Indian government.

1857-58. Sir John Lawrence, Bart. most zealously and ably administered the government during the Sepoy rebellion, and not only preserved it from anarchy, but so gained the good esteem and confidence of the Sikhs, that he was able to carry on his administration with energy, and also to denude it of European troops, and to send them, as well as several well-trained corps of Sikhs, to support the British authority at Delhi and in the rebellious districts, in doing which they performed most eminent services to the Indian Government, and Sir John Lawrence, Bart. most signally contributed to the final suppression of the revolt.

1858. The Sikh Cola Cheyle Singh and Bood Singh being found guilty of treason were banished to the Andaman Islands.

The English language made the law language of all courts in this government.

Thence continuing our route, we pass **Po'adpoor* (Phyladpoor), 1; encamping ground; thence along a very dusty, heavy road, through dense jungle, pass \$*Soory Koond*, 2½ miles, and we then enter

THE BAREE DOAB.

Situated between the *Ravee* (N.W.), *Ghara*, and *Beas* rivers, on the S.E., is 370 miles long, and 45 broad, and although not very large, is one of the most important divisions of the Punjab, both as regards commerce and agriculture. The great canal now being constructed at a cost of £527,697, will cross it from N.E. to S.W., as it leaves the *Ravee* river, at *Mahadoopoer*, and extends to *Tibri* (17 miles), thence to *Chichauruni*, where it rejoins that stream. The large towns of Amritsur, Lahore, and Mooltan stand therein, and 2½ miles farther brings us to the large town of

!JULLAPOOR.

Territory, the Punjab. District, the Doab (Baree). Civil Authority, the Deputy Commissioner at Mooltan. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied, but forage scarce.

This large place stands about 7 miles from the right bank of the *Ghara* river.

Thence the road now passes through a jungle, partially cultivated country to **Janooke Bustee*, 8½ miles; several hamlets standing near the road; then cross a large canal, ¼; pass \$*Gowa*, 2 miles; encamping ground, S.W.; thence the road becomes rather heavy, intersected by nullahs and two large canals, and passes through a jungle country, interspersed with cultivation, to *Kara*, 4½; *Jita'e*, 4½; *Hossein-Khan-ka-Kote*, 3; pass a few hamlets near the road, and 5½ miles brings us to the large town of

\$SHOOJANBAD.

Division, the Sikh district. Military station, 50 miles S., it contains a small garrison. Encamping ground to the W., intersected by nullahs. Bazaar, well supplied.

Fortifications.—It contains some lofty, irregular works, and is surrounded with a wall, mounted with cannon.

Manufactures.—Wood turnery and cotton fabrics

This well-fortified town, which belongs to the Sikhs, stands about 4 miles from the E. bank of the *Chenab* river, in a fertile and well-cultivated district, and presents a very pleasing *coup d'œil* from a distance.

Thence along a good road, cross a canal, pass through a well-cultivated country to **Chuk*, 4½ miles; then proceed within a mile of the large *Fort of Sikunderabad*, 2½ miles; thence through dense jungle, and we soon reach **Athua'a Bagh* (*Adea Bagh*), 5; encamping ground amidst jungle; thence the road becomes extremely bad, leads through dense jungle for about 13 miles to the large town of

—+ \$MOOLTAN (Mallithan, Malli of the Greeks).

Territory, Punjab. Division, annexed Sikh Territory. Civil Authority, Resident Deputy Commissioner. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station. In the rear of the cantonment stands a small redoubt. Civil Station. Encamping ground, intersected by nullahs. Travellers' Bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. Post Office. Population, 80,000, a quarter of whom are Mahometans. Shops, 6,000, well supplied with European and Asiatic commodities.

MANUFACTURES—Silk, cottons, shawls, lungies "scarves," brocades, tissues, &c.

COMMERCE.—An extensive banking trade, as well as considerable business, is carried on here, and the merchants are proverbially considered as being extremely rich.

Extent, 3 miles.

FORTIFICATIONS.—It is surrounded by a dilapidated wall, about 40 to 50 feet high.

STEAMERS of the Indus Steam Flotilla Company ply between this and Haidarabad (Hyderabad), 570 miles.

RAILWAY to Lahore and Umritsur was commenced in 1859, and is fast progressing; the line will be 230 miles long, and be connected with Hyderabad by steam navigation; by which means Central Asia, the Punjab, and part of the N.W. Provinces of India, will obtain access to the Arabian Sea, *via* Kurrachee.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Railway Terminus and works. Citadel stands on a mound, formed of the ruins of ancient cities, is hexagonal in form, the longest side being 600 yds, the burnt brick wall with which it is surrounded is 40 feet high outside, and 5 feet from the inside; it is defended by 3½ towers, and contains the shattered palace of the Khan, and a very lofty Mahomedan shrine. The *Obeisk*, erected to the memory of the brave officers and men who fell in the Sutlej and Punjab campaigns. The *Redoubt* near the cantonment. To the N. stands the beautiful and superb shrine of *Sham Tabrazi*, whom native tradition states was *slayed alive*, and whilst enduring that torture prayed that the sun might descend from the heavens and rest on this place, which it is affirmed took place, hence the cause of the intense heat of the climate.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

8th century. It was captured by the Mahometans, under Mahomed Ben Kasim, and taken possession of in the

11th century, by Mahomed of Ghuzni. In the

14th century, Tamerlane conquered it.

1818. Runjeet Singh took it, put 3,000 Afghans to the sword, and captured £4,000,000 of treasure.

1848. Dewan Moolraj took possession of it; two British officers were basely assassinated by his orders, and

1849. Annexed to the British Territory, after having been gallantly captured by General Whish; here it was that the gallant Major Herbert Edwardes, formerly a student of King's College, London, and then a subaltern, manifested the most brilliant military qualifications. The fortress was partly demolished, and eventually entirely destroyed by the rains and floods; but a small redoubt was erected in the rear of the cantonment.

This large and very ancient city is situated about 3 miles E. of the *Chenab* river, whose inundations extend to it. The vicinity is densely covered with ruins of mosques, tombs, shrines, &c., which fully attest the antiquity, extent, grandeur, and magnificence of the ancient cities which formerly occupied the present site. The country around is extremely productive and fertile, and excellent grain, fruits, and vegetables are both cheap and abundant. Thence we proceed along a good, hard, level road to

§ GAGRA, 10½ miles.

Civil Authority, Commissioner at Lahore, Local Agent in the provinces. Encamping ground, 1 mile S.E. Bazaar, well supplied.

Then along dense jungle to the large walled village of § *Ameerghurh*, 10½ miles, encamping ground S.E.; bazaar, well supplied; pass * *Mahsham*, also walled, to the large fortified *Musjid* "mosque" of *Khutuk-Ali-ka*, and proceed to

§ SIRDARPOOR, 10½ miles.

Encamping ground S.E. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. Fort, small but compact.

Thence the road becomes good, pass *Furzi Shah*, 2½; and we soon reach the § *Right Bank of the Ravee* river, 3½, (the Hydrates of Arrian, Travati of the Sanscrit, and the vernacular Irattee), which rises in lat. 32° 28', long. 77°, in *Kula*, close to the Bungall mountains, and not far from the Rotang Pass, it then flows S.W. for 40 miles, there receives the *Nye* and *Boonhill* (which rises in the Muneer Mushee's lake, held sacred by the Hindus), thence flows within 5 miles of Burmawar, where it is 116 feet wide, and 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, proceeds on to Chamba, 20 miles from which place it is crossed by a bridge, where it is 50 yds. broad, and fordable at all periods, thence W. to Bisul, where it is 120 yds. wide, with a rapid current, and quite unfordable except upon inflated buffalo hides, thence S.W. to the Meenoe Ferry, where in August it is 813 yds. broad, and 13 feet deep, and 20 miles further,

at Lahore, where it is a small, crooked, canal-like expanse, separating into three different streams, which are, in the dry season, ¼ a mile apart from each other, but which re-unite together; thence it flows S.W. for 380 miles, and joins the *Chenab*, by 3 mouths, in lat. 30° 36', long. 71° 50', after an entire course of 450 miles. Near its confluence with the *Chenab* it is only waist deep, and consequently fordable in February, and here a bridge of boats must be constructed to transport troops over it, and as the banks are very muddy and sandy, they must be covered with fascines. The boats used on this river are considered as the best built in India; encamping ground on its banks; bazaar, well supplied and provisions cheap; thence the road becomes bad, but passes along a well-cultivated country to * *Dunyal*, 1½, standing on the *Ravee* river; * *Syad Fuqueer-kee-Bustee*, ½; § *Kutchka Gote*, 4½; bazaar large, and well supplied; § *Aumalra*, 4½; § *Jullalpoor* (Jullalpoor), 2½ miles; encamping ground good but low; bazaar well supplied; Jullalpoor (town of) 52 miles S.

DAWS to Vazeerabad, 60 miles S.W.

Thence along a good road, through a cultivated district, amidst excellent pasture land, pass * *Purhanka-kote* ½, with its small Fort, and 1½ mile farther brings us to the large town of

§ SHORKOTE (Shorkot, the Syalkote or Shoor of the Ayeen Akbery).

Territory, Punjab. District, Punjab. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Lahore. Local Agents in the Provinces. Bazaar, well supplied. Encamping ground ¼ mile S.W.

DAWS to Tolumba, 26 miles N.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—
The capital of Raja Shor's territory, whom Alexander the Great vanquished.

ATTRACTIVE:—

The ruins, which are more extensive but strikingly resemble those of Selwan. The Fort standing on a curious mound.

This place stands on a curious elevated mound of earth, discernible for a circuit of 8 miles.

Thence continuing our route, we proceed along a good road, through a cultivated country, interspersed with jungle, with a barren desert on the right, to * *Meer-ka-Shuhr*, 6½; pass close to § *Kaim*, 3½, situated ¼ mile to the right of the road. Encamping ground S.E., amidst broken jungle, interspersed with small hillocks. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. * *Mahomed Fuqueer-kee-Jundee*, 4½; § *Huwelee*, 8½; situated about 8 miles S. of the confluence of Jallum and Chenab rivers, and standing on the left bank of the latter; bazaar, well supplied; proceed on to *Chuk Khana*, 1½; * *Moo'wana*, 4½; encamping ground. Thence along a good but narrow road, through an open waste country, which is only cultivated near the various *Towers* seen at a distance, or passed close by; pass a * *Well*, 4; * *Nejama*, 6½ (Meengana, Meengane), with its extensive manufactures of cotton cloths, and standing 4 miles from the left bank of the *Chenab*; then pass within ¼ mile of the Fort of *Ainwallee*, ½; and 1½ mile brings us to

§JHUNG.

Territory, Punjab. District, Punjab. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Lahore. Bazaar, well supplied and cheap. Encamping ground W.

Manufactures.—White cotton cloths, about two millions of yards being made annually, in which commerce and trade is carried on with the Afghan markets.

This large walled town stands about 3 miles from the left bank of the Chenab river.

Thence proceed along a good but rather narrow road, pass through an open waste country, interspersed with fields and wells, to **Jowee Baloo* (Nowee Baloo), 7; §*Mhewa*, 6½; bazaar, well supplied; encamping ground. Thence along an excellent road through this jungle, pass

§BHOWANEE, 14 miles,

Which is situated about 4 miles from the Chenab river.

Bazaar, well supplied. Encamping ground.

Fort.—A small compact structure.

Then proceed through a cultivated country, with a well to the W., and a desert to the E. and the Chenab river flowing 1½ mile N.W., pass *Bark-hoodar*, 3½; *Khooruk*, 2; *Meemaudee*, 1; *Tazakee-Gote*, 2½; *Sarnal*, 1; *Bookaree*, 1½; pass *Syud ke Bustee*, 1½; *Russeeda ke Bustee*, 1; §*Maloy*, 3½; and 3 miles farther brings us to

§CHUNNIOTE.

Encamping ground, sandy. Bazaar, well supplied. Fort, well constructed.

Boats ply on the Chenab river.

Attraction.—The rock, which stands 350 feet high, on the N.

This large town stands on the Chenab river, the ancient Acesines, the largest stream watering the Punjab, which rises in Lahool, in the small Lake of Chandra Baga, "Garden of the Moon," where this stream is called the Chandra, in lat. 32° 30', long. 77° 40' S. of Middle Tibet, at an elevation of 13,000 feet; thence it flows to Tandi, and there receives the *Bura* Bhogha (where it is 200 feet broad, with a steady current), and takes the name of Chenab; thence it flows S.W. for about 130 miles, to *Kishtanwar*, where it is 5,000 feet high, and is joined by the *Murrawurdun*; thence its descent is 40 feet per mile, and its deep, rocky channel, 25 miles wide; it then flows, by a serpentine course for 90 miles, to *Ritnuree*; then quits the hilly range, and enters the Plain of the Punjab, having a width of 200 yds., with a deep, quiet, but rapid stream; thence it continues for 50 miles, to Akmur, where it is navigable for timber rafts; thence it flows S.W. for 70 miles, to *Vaseerabad*, where it is unfordable, and ½ mile wide, 14 feet deep, with a current flowing 5 miles per hour; thence it proceeds S.W. for 30 miles, to *Ramnuggur*, where it is 300 yds. wide, 9 feet deep, with a current 1½ mile per hour; from thence it flows S.W. for 120 miles, and receives the Ghara, in lat. 28° 21', long. 71° 6', and at the ferry opposite *Sooltan*, it is 1,000 yds. wide in June. Here the

junction of the river is quite tranquil, but the waters are of different hues, that of the Chenab on the right side being of a red color, and the Ghara, on the left, pale, at which confluence, the Chenab, after a course of 700 miles, bears the name of *Punjab*, "five rivers." Thence the road passes through open jungle, with fields near the villages, to **Sakaree*, 2½; **Sopra*, 1½; **Meerne*, 1½; **Moordaula*, 1; **Mutte*, 1; the Chenab river now flows on the left; **Pootrakoe*, 1½; §*Sheik-Kanacer*; encamping ground, W.; bazaar, well supplied; **Sawanika*, 1½; **Omeeerwah*; **Perhakote*, 1½; **Shah Bilkawal*; **Burdlee*, 2½; **Jogee Jam*, 3½; we then enter

THE REECHNA DOAB DIVISION OF THE PUNJAB,

Situated between the Chenab and Ravee rivers, and 2½ miles farther brings us to the large town of

PINDEE BUTTIAN (Buttianka, or Puthan).

Division, The Reechna Doab. Bazaar large, and well supplied. Encamping ground, W., on sandy soil. Telegraph Station at Lahore, 71 miles

DAWES to Lahore, 71 miles N.W. by W. Fort, a small but compact structure.

This large town is situated 6 miles from the left bank of the Chenab river. Thence along an excellent road, through a cultivated, open, level country, pass several hamlets, and 13½ miles brings us to the town of

§JULLALPOOR.

Bazaar, well supplied, and cheap. Encamping ground, N. Fort, small, but well built.

Thence pass several hamlets standing in an open cultivated country, and we soon reach the walled village of §*Waneekee*, 16½; encamping ground, 1 mile S. E.; then pass 6 hamlets to §*Harraira Kote*, 6½; and 5 miles farther bring us to the town of

§RAMNUGGUR (Ramnagurh, Ramnagurh),

"Town of God," and formerly called *Rasulnuggur*; "Prophets' Town."

Encamping ground, close to an excellent tank. Bazaar, well supplied.

Ferry across the Chenab, 300 yds. wide, 9 feet deep, with a current flowing 1½ mile per hour; but 2 miles below there is a

Ford, only 3 feet deep when the water is at its lowest.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1778. Maha Singh, the father of Runjeet Singh, stormed it, at which period it was called *Rasulnuggur*, and then that prince gave it its present designation.

Runjeet Singh encamped, manoeuvred, and reviewed his Sikh army in the plain.

1842. The Bombay army, when en route to *Quinet* (23 miles distant), crossed the Chenab about 3 miles from this place by a bridge of boats.

This large town, standing on the left bank of the Chenab stream, is beautifully situated on an extensive plain.

ROUTE 126.

SUKKUR TO LARKHANA.

DISTANCE 49½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Sukkur to Bangadjee	10	0
Shaleamee	8	0
Maddehjee	9	5
Nowadehra	9	4
Larkhana	12	3
	49	4

Leave *Sukkur* (Route 109), and proceed along a good footpath through thin jungle, pass 4 *nulaks*, to *Bangadjee*, 10; bazaar, well supplied; camel forage, and *Kirbi* for horses plentiful; encamping ground on the Indus, on the right bank of which this place stands. Thence proceed along a good pathway, on the bank of the river, through thin jungle, pass 8 dry *nulaks*, to *Shaleamee*, 8; bazaar, well supplied, and water from the Indus, on whose banks there is encamping ground; forage and *Kirbi*; then the road, which passes through thin jungle, continues direct for 3 miles, then leaves the river, pass 7 dry *nulaks*, to

§ MADDEHJEE, 9½.

Encamping ground, S. W. Bazaar, well supplied, camel and horse forage abundant.

Wells.—Here are six lined burnt brick ones, full of good water. Houses, 150. Shops, 20.

Thence along a pathway which passes through thin jungle for 3 miles, after which we leave the river, and soon reach § *Nowadehra*, 9½; bazaar, well supplied; camel and horse forage abundant; encamping ground, N.W.; houses, 100. Shops, 10. *Wells*, 5 pukka ones, well supplied with water.

Thence proceed along a good road through dense jungle, cross 9 *nulaks*, and 12½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ LARKHANA (Larkhara).

Territory. Sind. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, the Officer in command of the Scinde Camel Corps. Military Station, the Head-Quarters of the Scinde Camel Corps. Civil Station. Travellers' Bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Shops, 370, well supplied with European and Asiatic commodities. Manufactures, silk, cotton, woven articles. Market, the principal grain mart of Scinde. Population, 12,000.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Citadel, which stands at its W. extremity. The large ruined fortress of Maihota, situated on an immense lofty mound, on the banks of the *Narra* river. Fort Fitzgerald, which was for many years the head-quarters of the Scinde Camel Corps.

Commerce.—Considerable trade is carried on here, owing to its lying on the route from S. Sind to Cutch, Gundava, Beloochistan, and Kandahar, via the Bolan Pass.

This well fortified town stands on the S. bank of the Ghar canal, filled by the inundations of the Indus, which leaves that river, from which it is 7 miles distant, near Sukkur, and joins the *Narra*.

ROUTE 127.

KANDAHAR TO CABUL (CABOOL, KABUL).

DISTANCE ABOUT 309½ MILES.

ROUT	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Kandahar to Shorandan	5	0
Killa-i-Azim Khan	9	0
Kheil-i-Akhund	15	2½
Shahr-i-Safa	15	4
Terandaz	11	7
Camp Thoor	10	5
Azeeree Chukee	10	0
Kelat-i-Ghijlie	12	0
Sur-i-Asp	10	0
Nauruk	9	1
Tazee-Chukee	8	1
Shuftud	6	1
Chasma-i-Sadee	9	4½
Chasma Panguk	5	5
Ghojan	12	0
Mukeer (Sir-i-Chusma)	12	1
Oha	14	2
Futtehpore, near Moordan	11	4½
Karabash-i-Char Deh Huzareh	3	4
Mooshakee	5	2½
Yerghutto (Camp Urghezan)	8	7
Nanee	6	6
Ghuzni	13	2
Chasgon	14	4
Huft Asya	9	1
Hyderkhail	11	0
Shekabad Camp	9	5½
Badan	10	7
Maidan Camp	7	4
Urgandee (Lower Camp)	12	2
Cabool (Cabul, Kabul)	13	4
	309	1½

Leave *Kandahar*, Route 116, by the Cabul Gate; proceed through a level country, almost entirely uncultivated, and we soon reach **Shorandan*, 5; encamping ground, ½ mile on the right; grass near the small stream; forage for camel and horses, and wild thyme for fuel. Thence the road now becomes good, through an open country, cross the *Junoo Kharez*, a muddy stream, situated in a well-cultivated and productive country, flowing from a subterranean aqueduct, and soon after which we enter *Killa-i-Azim Khan*, 4½; which surrounds a square mud-towered fort, nearly in ruins, situated at an elevation of 3,945 feet, in a fertile well-cultivated country, and well supplied with water from *Kharezes*, some of which are rather *brackish*. Camel and horse forage, plentiful. Wild thyme abundant. Close at hand, on the N.E. of the fort, stand several huts, and an open village. Thence

along a good, open road, for 7 miles; then pass an *Old Fort*, $\frac{1}{2}$; within a mile of which is situated *Manjore*, 1; standing in a narrow valley, and on the other side stands *Jookur*, far away in the distance, but not in view; thence the road now becomes stony, and leads up some steep ascents, then down sharp declivities, and we soon reach *Kheil-i-Akhund*, "Mausoleum of a Mahometan pastor," $\frac{6}{8}$; forage and grazing ground at hand, standing near the right bank of the *Turnak* river, which rises on the S. of the highlands of Ghuzni, about 5 miles from Oba, at an elevation of 7,500 feet; it flows for 35 miles, and receives from the W. a stream, which rises at *Sir-i-Chushana* "Spring's Head," at an altitude of 2,000 feet, which is considered by some authors as the *parent* one; here it is 8 yds. wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, with a clear, rapid current, and continues to flow in a S.W. direction, having much of its waters drawn off, right and left, to irrigate the country; here it is fordable, and is crossed 8 miles above *Julduk*; in the lower part of its course it becomes completely dry, about 8 miles E. of Kandahar; in April, where the British army crossed it, a few miles lower down, the stream becomes quite narrow; thence flowing S.W. it receives from the E. the *Doree*, and then unites with the *Urgundab*.

ATTRACTIONS.—The *Mausoleum* of a Mahometan pastor, at the spot where the river is clear, rapid, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot deep, 5 to 8 yds. wide, and the neighbouring country fertile and highly-cultivated, and on the opposite side stands a large village, about 2 miles distant.

The highway leads around the hills, which is considered an excellent road, but 3 miles longer, where it meets the *Turnak* river, and joins the road already described. Thence we proceed along the level of the valley; 5 miles distant from it, stand two hamlets, about 1 mile to the left, and two villages on the right, 3 miles distant, off the road; these, collectively, are designated *Pontee*, close to which is the *winter* route to Cabul, the country along which is well-cultivated, and where there are several *encamping grounds*, whose breadth varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles, to the rising ground on the left, where the hamlets are erected on account of the level part of the valley of the river being covered with very *deep snow* during the three winter months, which, when thawed, overflows it; the road then passes between a large watercourse and rising ground on the left, with several stony ascents and descents, after which it becomes good, and we reach **Shahr-i-Safa*, $\frac{5}{8}$, standing on the site of an ancient city, destroyed by Mahomed of Ghuzni, the ruins of which lie scattered about in all directions. Encamping ground by the side of the river, close to the ruins. Grazing and forage for camels and horses. Thence along a good road, which soon becomes swampy near the five watercourses which are close to the river; then pass **Khorzama Kotel* (Pass), $\frac{5}{8}$, the $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ascent and descent of which, although not very steep, is exceedingly stony, and $\frac{6}{8}$ miles beyond brings us to *Seraw das*, so called from fr "arrow," and "audaz," "east," and thus designated from the tradition that *Ahmed Shah* lodged an arrow on the site of this

place from a neighbouring hill, which cannot be true, as the distance precludes the possibility of such a feat having been accomplished, and yet there stands a brick pillar, about 40 feet high, on the spot from whence the arrow is said to have been shot. This place is situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the *Turnak* river, flowing to the right, and on the rising ground on the left stand six hamlets, from 1 to 3 miles distant. Camel grazing, horse forage, short green grass, and wheat straw abundant.

Thence pass several watercourses, winding amidst broken ground; and, in the distance on the left, stand several hamlets on the rising ground, and we soon enter

THE DISTRICT OF JELLOOGHEER,

"Bridle-pull," and quickly proceed into the *Jelloogheer* Pass, 2, the cliffs on both sides of which approach the *Turnak* river so closely that the British troops, in 1839, when en route to Ghuzni, were actually compelled to cut a road; thence proceed along an excellent road to *Huimes*, $\frac{6}{8}$ (*"Chukes"*), and we soon approach the spot called **Thoor Camp*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground near the *Turnak* river. Camel and horse forage, green grass, wheat, and straw abundant.

Thence the road, which is good, narrows between the river and the rising ground; then cross a dry river and a deep nullah, both situated on the left, and we soon reach

*KHAND OF JADAK, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles.

ATTRACTIONS.—The ruined gardens. The half demolished edifices, buildings of considerable importance in the time of the Monarchs, standing 2 miles distant, and the small hamlets to the left.

Thence continuing our route to the **Turnak* river, $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; soon after which we reach **Azeerie Chukee*, 2, situated on the right bank (W.) of the above river. Here is a mill, plenty of camel and horse forage, and wheat and straw. Here a pass is formed by the high ground on the W., closing down to the river. The road now narrows on the left for a short distance between the river, watercourse, and rising ground, so that when troops with heavy baggage or cavalry pursue this route, they should go round it and cross the river. There is a road on the right, by a small stone bridge, which marks the boundary of the territory belonging to the Ghiljies and Dooranees, which renders this part of the route particularly *dangerous*, from the attacks of marauding parties of those tribes, who are always on the *"qui vive"* for travellers. On the other side of the river passes the *protected* road through the *Shabbooden's* country, where *tolls* are exacted from travellers. The country opens on the right, and in the distance are seen several large, strong forts, and soon after which we reach **Kelat-i-Khijie* (*Kilat-i-Ghiljie*, "Fort of the Ghiljies"), 12. It is almost in ruins, but stands on the summit of a very steep, conical hill, 300 feet high. It has an altitude of 5,773 feet, and contains two fine springs of excellent water

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1505. Captured by Sultan Baber.

1639. The British troops garrisoned, and successfully held it against the attacks of the natives, until they evacuated this territory.

Amo Khan then took possession of it, but was driven out by Shabodeen, who now holds it.

ATTRACTIVE.—The ruins of the city and fort, which stand on an eminence, having a portion called "*The Balance*," situated on the apex, from which several springs flow down the hill on both sides, and which is discernible at a considerable distance off.

Encamping ground, 1 mile distant, between the Amo Khan's Killa and the Turnak river. Post Office.

Travellers seldom frequent this place or the vicinity, as it is quite impossible for them to pass safely along the high road, so numerous are the plunderers.

Thence the road becomes intersected by a large muddy watercourse, which crosses; soon after which it narrows until it reaches the rising ground on the left, flows along by the road, re-crosses it at $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, separates into four streams, most of which are muddy, again re-crosses the road at the 8th mile in one large stream, 3 yds. wide, which now becomes more stony and fatiguing; and 2 miles beyond stands "*Sir-i-Asp*." Camel and horse forage, wheat straw obtainable.

This small round tower was erected as a monument over a *horse*, and stands amidst much cultivation, near the Turnak river, with a few temporary huts adjoining it.

Thence the road passes along the base of the elevated grounds on the left, up several stony slight ascents, then down descents, pass much cultivation on the N.E., and we soon reach the *Saurat Valley*, 9½ miles. Bazaar, indifferently supplied. Encamping ground. Camel and horse forage; grazing, short green grass, and wheat straw abundant.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:

1839. The British army encamped here.

The road now narrows, passes between the watercourse and the base of the low hills on the left, but afterwards widens and becomes good, with much cultivation on the other side of the river, where there are several *killas* in view; and we soon reach *Taree Chuke*, ½; bazaar, indifferently supplied; camel and horse forage; grazing, short green grass, and wheat straw abundant.

Thence along a long road intersected by *five deep nullahs*, which cross; but which can be avoided by keeping to the left; and we soon reach the encamping ground near the Turnak river, called *Shufut*, ½; thence it becomes open and good; cross a deep nullah, with several *killas* of the *Fakhae Ghiljies*, an independent tribe, on the left towards the mountains, with several small forts on the opposite side of the river, which flows 1 mile on the right, and we soon reach

* CHASMA-I-SADIE (Chasma-i-Sar), 9½ miles.

Encamping ground, amidst considerable cultivation; several fine springs of water; Bazaar, indifferently supplied. Camel and horse forage, green grass about the springs and river, and wheat straw abundant.

Then proceed along a good road, intersected by a watercourse, 2, flowing in a deep, wide nullah, and soon after which we reach *Chasms Panikut*, ½; situated 2 miles from the Turnak river; close by stand several *Takhae Ghiljies Forts*, on the left towards the hills, in a cultivated plain, intersected by several fine springs of water. Bazaar, indifferently supplied. Camel and horse forage, and short green grass abundant. Then along a good road, and we soon arrive at

* GHOJAN, 12 miles.

Camel and horse forage, green grass, wheat straw, flour, and barley abundant. *Kharez*, the water from which flows in a good body across from the fort on the left to the extensive plain on the right.

This place stands at an altitude of 7,068 feet, in an elevated district of the Turnak river valley, from which stream it is 4 miles distant, and having 4 forts on the left of the road, about 2 miles distant. Thence proceed along an uneven road, cross a deep, dry ditch at ½ miles. The best route, however, is to proceed round by the head of the springs close to the hills, as the ground below is deep and swampy; and soon after which we enter

THE PROVINCE OF CABUL (Cabool, Kabool),

Which extends from Hindoo Koosh on the N. to S. of Ghuzni, from Bamian in the W. to the Khyber range in the E. It is 200 miles long from E. to W., and 50 broad from N. to S., has an area of 10,000 square miles; contains the towns of Cabool (the capital), Istalif, Ghuzni, and Jelalabad; an annual revenue of £200,000, and a military force of 18,000 strong. The general appearance of the country is similar to that described under the head of *AFGHANISTAN*, see Route 116.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1747. Founded by Ahmed Abdalli (Durani) after the death, by violence, of Nadir Shah.

Soon afterwards the empire was extended over Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Khorasan, the Panjab, Turkestan, and Sindh.

At his demise it gradually dwindled away.

1809. The Afghan chiefs expelled Shah Shooja, when it became shattered and divided into various principalities.

Shah Mahmood took possession of Herat.

The Sikhs occupied Peshawar and the Damann.

The Sirdars (the brothers of Dost Mahomed Khan) took possession of Kandahar.

Dost Mahomed Khan governed Cabool, which in

1856, was in a fearful state of anarchy, owing to the Persians having taken possession of Herat.

1857. A treaty of alliance entered into between Dost Mahomed Khan and the British.

The Persians concluded a treaty with the British; hence that entered into with Dost Mahomed Khan was not acted upon.

Then continuing our route, we pass a dry ditch, ½; then *S Mukur* (Sir-i-Chusma), ½; bazaar, well supplied; forage abundant; elevation 7,091 feet.

standing in a fertile, well-cultivated district near the source of the Turnak river, which rises in several sprigs from the base of a hill, 2,000 feet above the plain. The vicinity is extensive, as it contains several forts scattered about amidst much cultivation. Thence along a good road through an open country; a small stream, 10; 1 mile beyond pass another; and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles brings us to *Oba (Obeli), situated in a fertile, well-watered district near the right bank of the Turnak river, where there is a fine spring of water, the stream from which turns several mills. At a short distance on the right and left stand several small forts, and the plain is well-cultivated; the road still continues open and good, but is intersected by 12 dry nullahs; at the 9th mile pass a stream, and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles beyond we reach the

§ CAMP FUTTEHPORE, near MOORDAN.

Bazaar, well supplied and cheap. Forage abundant. Elevation 7,426 feet. Forts are scattered about the plain.

This place is situated in a well-watered and fertile country, intersected by several watercourses.

Passing through a populous and well-cultivated country, across two streams, we soon enter

THE KARABAGH DISTRICT.

A remarkably fertile and productive country, studded with forts and villages, and held by the Afghan Ghiljies and Huzarehs, soon after which we arrive at the large village of *Kara Bagh* (*Karabagh-i-Ak-Dah-Huzareh*), $\frac{3}{4}$; bazaar, well supplied; forage abundant, situated on the right of the road, at an elevation of 7,426 feet; close to it stand two or three villages, with the ruins of *Chuperkana* ("stage of the king's mounted dak"), to the left, then the road becomes intersected by upwards of 8 streams of water, some of which are extremely swampy and troublesome to cross with baggage. After leaving which we pass several stony ascents and descents, then along the base of elevated land, and we soon reach

§ MOOSHAKKEE $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Bazaar, well supplied. Forage and lucern abundant. Encamping ground S. of a Fakcer's dwelling. Elevation 7,809 feet. Forts, 8. Inhabitants chiefly Huzarehs. Khareez, well supplied with water. *Tombs*.—That of a Per "Saint" stands on the high road. Vicinity exceeding populous.

Pass along a good road for $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, which crosses and proceeds through some very sandy nullahs to a slight ascent, which is very stony for 1 mile; pass through the bed of a dry river, which should be avoided when much baggage is being transported along this route, and thence along a light, gravelly road, full of ascents and descents, pass between two hills to *Perghuttor*, $\frac{3}{4}$ (Camp Urghesan); bazaar, well supplied. Camel and horse forage abundant.

Forts, "Killa," scattered about on the right, which appear in the distance for 16 miles.

This place is situated at the E. extremity of an extensive and well-cultivated plain.

Then along an excellent road down a slight descent, which is rather stony for 1 mile, then cross a river, the stream of which is here 2 or 3 yds. wide, with a stony bed, and we enter

THE SHALGURH DISTRICT:

Pass within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile on the right of *Nanee*, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, which has an altitude of 7,502 feet, and stands near the W. extremity of the large *Shalgurh* plain, situated on a bank of a feeder of the *Ghazni* river. We then pass the ruins of another *Chapatant* ("Stage of the king's Dak"), standing on the left of the road. To the right are seen the ruins of the city of *Shalgurh* (*Shalghurh*), with its citadel *Balastir*, and a high mound of earth. The country is well-cultivated for about 10 miles to the right, and several villages and gardens stand scattered about near *Karabaghee*, a large place about 3 miles to the N.E.; from thence the road continues good for 6 miles, then cross two dry nullahs and 5 flowing streams, from thence it becomes deep, light, gravelly, and sandy; pass through the broad, sandy bed of a river, close to a beautiful clump of trees on the right, with the singular tomb of forty children, called *Chilbucha Ghann*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Cheli Buchegin*, *Cheli Bucha Gam* (the forty lost children), situated in a beautiful grove, and a place of pilgrimage, on account of its being the sepulchre of 40 Oosbey virgin children, who lived in two mud huts at *Cheli Dochter* (on the N.W. frontier of Afghanistan, on the left bank of the Kooshik river, in lat. 35° 7', long. 69° 9'), and who, according to the native tradition, being surprised by a marauding tribe, prayed for death, and were translated "by whether or by whom it sayeth not." Then cross a deep narrow watercourse, proceed along an excellent road, through a fertile country, interspersed with several forts, "Killas," and gardens, and 6 miles beyond brings us to the town of

§ GHUZN.

Territory, Afghanistan. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sindh. Military Authority, Officer commanding the frontier at Ghuzni Khanpurh. Military Station. Bazaar, well supplied. Entrepôt for British Indian and Asiatic merchandise. Post Office. Population, 10,000. Elevation, 7,726 feet.

DAKES.—See Table of Distances in the North Western Provinces.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Fortress, an irregular, square structure, whose angles are respectively N., S., E., and W.; circuit, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; face 35 feet high, perpendicularly scooped walls or rampart, 40 feet, along the W. base of which flows the Ghuzni river, and the parapet above the ditch, 70 feet. The wall is surrounded by a fausse braye, flanked by several towers, and along the steep there is a wet ditch of about 78 feet wide, which is filled with water from the river, but which defence does not extend to the N.E. side.

The Citadel, an irregular square building, stands in the N. of the town, on an eminence, considerably greater than the place itself, had the British Ensign floating on it in 1839, and possesses a commanding appearance.

The Three Gates of the city, one of which was blown up by gunpowder by Captain Thomson in 1839, viz., the *Khenah*, which is situated at the W. angle, near the bridge leading over the river; the

Kandahar in the S.E. side, both walled up prior to the arrival of the British troops in 1839, and the *Kabool* at the N.E. side.

The Mughul Sultan's Chaperkhan ("stage of the mounted dák").

The *Ruins* of the vast ancient city, distant 3 miles N.E., the principal remains of which are in a good state of preservation, especially those of two brick minarets, 100 feet high and 12 feet in diameter, 400 yds. apart from each other, between which stood the *Ancient Bazaar*, and within the one which inclines considerably over its base is a *winding staircase*, all surrounded with luxuriant gardens and orchards, watered by a subterraneous aqueduct.

At *Rosa* there still stands the rude humble tomb of Mahmood of Ghuzni, "*the Destroyer*," the celebrated ruler of Persia, Turkistan, and almost the whole of India, and which has for ages been a Mahometan place of pilgrimage. It consists of an oblong, mud cupola vault, 36 feet long, and 18 feet wide, the inside of which is decorated with peacock feathers, ostrich eggs, &c., and which chamber was entered by the gates or doors which that "mighty victor, mighty lord," carried away in 1824 from the *Somnath* (Somanath, the name of Siva) temple at *Pattan* in Guzerat, so called from Soma, "*Moon*," and Nath, "*Lord*," and Pattan, "*town*," and which stands in the city of Somnath Pattan, in the province of Kathpoor, S.W. coast of Guzerat, on the Arabian sea. That town, which is most beautifully and picturesquely situated on an eminence, commands a fine open view of the Arabian sea, and the headland and seaport of *Billawul*, which is well fortified as a defence against pirates, is an irregular quadrangle, surrounded by an uncemented square, stone wall, 9 feet thick, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit, with two gateways, 36 square, and two round towers, strengthened by a ditch on three sides, and on the W. washed by the sea, all of which defences are ornamented with Brahminical sculptured subjects, which are now much worn away by the hands of the Mussulman devotees, and decayed by time. It contains a population of about 5,000, who are chiefly Muslims, and 900 houses. Its seaport, *Billawul* (Vairavul), stands 2 miles W., affords an excellent haven for trading vessels, and carries on a very great trade. Here are several Mosques, but the principal one is that of the Jooma Musjid, which is an oblong square edifice built in the Jain style of architecture, upheld by low shafted pillars, on the great sides, having four domes similarly supported at the end, which faces the entrance. But the *lion* of the place is the great *Somnath Temple*, which is most judiciously and conspicuously placed on an eminence on the N.W. of the town, and is visible at a distance of 25 miles. It consists of a large oblong hall, 96 feet long, 68 wide and 22 high inside, having at its extremity a small square *sanctum*; in the centre is an octagon eight-arched dome, with a pillared terraced roof. There are three Egyptian styled, high, and wide entrances, which, decreasing to the top, considerably heighten the effect, the sides face the cardinal points, and the chief entrance is situated on the E. A most *marvellous scene* of destruction meets the traveller's view in the interior; the once beautiful

pavement is completely lumbered up with piles of stones and dirt, the walls and pillars have been denuded of their facings and capitals. The edifice is most beautifully carved externally with single figures, in groups of various sizes, but scarcely a trunk of the larger, and few of the smaller ones remain, the hands of the *despoiler* have not spared anything. The front entrance is decorated with a slender, two-minaret portico. The exterior part of the building measures 117 feet long, 74 broad, and 336 in circumference. The original *lost treasure* must have been that of a small, rudely-built, massive, and gloomy temple, externally decorated and ornamented with a multitude of mythological sculptures. No traces remain of the *Linga*, but close to the temple stands a huge cylinder of red freestone, called *Koleswara* (a *swallow* form and symbol of Siva), covered with small *Figures*. It appears that the *Hindus* formerly worshipped the Idol, which was placed in the temple during the period of the eclipses of the moon, when 100,000 persons generally visited it, as they believed that the souls of the departed remained invisible about the temple immediately after their departure from mortal coil, and had then assigned to them other mortal bodies. They also considered that the *Sea*, on account of the rise and fall of the tides, also paid its devotion to the idol, which was maintained with the revenues of 10,000 villages, the chief portion of which, together with the offerings of the pilgrims was applied to the support of 2,000 Brahmins, who served the idol. A golden chain of 200 *Annas* supported a bell plate which was struck like a gong at stated periods to summon the people to prayers; to which were added 300 barbers, 500 dancing girls, and 300 musicians. The idol possessed jewels equal ten times in value to the greatest treasure stored up by any of the richest Indian monarchs of that age, and which valuables were in all probability placed inside the idol (in which a secret recess was constructed) to secure them from spoliation in case of the temple being defamed, which fully accounts for the fact of Mahmood of Ghuzni having struck the image with his club (which was hid in 1842 to prevent its being carried away by General Nott) from whence issued forth all the vast treasures and valuables which had been deposited therein for ages. In the vicinity a new temple has been erected for *Somnath*, at the expense of Ahelia Bhae (an old lady of the Holkar family), situated in the city of Somnath Pattan, at which the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. erected a *Pingra-pal* (hospital for animals), at a cost of £800, in the province of Kattiwar, S.W., coast of Guzerat on the Arabian sea, where Mahmood of Ghuzni is reported to have struck the idol with his mace, too ponderous a club to be wielded by any Indian chief of the present age, and which, prior to the British invasion of Afghanistan, was always shown by the priest officiating at his tomb, and then vast hoards of treasure, jewels, and precious stones fell from his body, which part of the image was in all probability so constructed on purpose to contain the offerings of its worshippers, and which for better security were converted into jewels &c. by the Brahmins, and placed in this recess to be secure against spoliation. The two gates, although upwards of 900 years old, were, when

dismantled in 1842 by General Nott, under the orders of the then Gov. Gen. Lord Ellenborough, found to be in a comparative good state of preservation. They are made of sandal wood, appear to have been ornamented with plates of precious metal fixed to the wood work round the carved compartments by slips of iron, some of which still remain intact, and the regular patterns over the top of the gates are in doubled folds, hinged in the centre, about 11 feet high and 9½ feet wide, surrounded by a framing of carved wood in small pieces, joined together by joints in regular pattern, which workmanship appears of alight and more modern manufacture than the gates themselves, and which make their exterior dimensions 16½ feet high, and 13½ wide. Even the framing is well preserved except at the bottom, where it is fairly rubbed away, which strengthens the prevailing opinion that seats were originally erected on both sides of the gateway, and that such effacement has arisen from the constant friction of the devotees' shoulders against them, as they are not touched above that height. They do not weigh more than 500 lbs. The framing round the gates is a Cufic inscription, which has been thus translated by that distinguished orientalist, Sir C. Rawlinson, "In the name of the most merciful God (may there be) forgiveness from God for the most noble Ameer the great King, (he who was) born to become the Lord of Religion, Abul Kasim Mahmūd the son of Subuktagin! may the mercy of God be upon him!" [the remaining phrase is illegible]. The scene of the removal of these gates was truly ludicrous to the eyes of all Europeans, as all the people and Fakirs wept aloud, as they considered them as a most *valuable treasure* and trophy, as avenging the insult of 800 years. A proclamation was issued on the return of the British troops from Afghanistan to the Princes of *Sirhind Rajpootra*, Malwa and Guzerat to co-operate in the transmission of them with all due honor to the temple at Somnauth Pattan, but the British Home authorities repudiated such a proceeding, and they were never removed to that place.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

976. Abustakien, Bokharian adventurer, made this place the seat of government. Sabuctageen succeeded him. Mahmood of Ghuzni, his son, reigned, and extended his empire from the Tigris to the Ganges, the Indian ocean to the Oxus.
1024. He carried away the gates, and broke the idol of the Somnauth Pattan temple.
1151. The Prince Allahudeen of Ghour ruthlessly destroyed the ancient city. Mahmood of Ghuzni died. Allahudeen massacred all the plebeian inhabitants and made the nobles captives. All were cruelly slaughtered, and the mortar for the fortifications was mixed up with their blood.
1839. The British force, under Lord Keane, stormed and captured it, when it was garrisoned by 2,000 Afghans, commanded by Mahomed Hyder Khan (the son of Dost Mahomed Khan of Cabool), when 514 were slain and 1,500 taken prisoners.

1842. It was surrendered to the Afghans, but soon re-captured by General Nott, who, after having dismantled the fortifications, evacuated the place.

This very ancient and celebrated city, which is about 1 mile in circuit, was built about 400 years ago by the Jagatara, stands on the W. of a mountain range extending E. and W. It is well supplied with water from the Ghuzni river (which the Gaznevide Sultans dammed up by a mound 80 feet high and 600 long, in order to collect the water for irrigation, &c., but which well-executed and meritorious work was destroyed in 1151 by Allahudeen, Prince of Ghour (Ghore), which flows on its W. and S. side, and is crossed by two bridges. This stream rises in the Huzareh range, in lat. 33° 50', long. 68° 20', flows S. as far as lat. 33°, thence S.W., and after a course of 60 miles, falls into the *Ab-lala* Lake, at its N. extremity, in lat. 32° 42', long. 68° 3'.

From thence we proceed along a good road to

* ROZA, 2½ miles.

ATTRACTIONS.—The *Tomb of Mahmood*, of Ghuzni. Then begin to ascend along the side of the hill, cross 6 dry *nu lahs*, thence along a considerable ascent, down a descent, then pass along a plain to the entrance of the *Ghuzni Pass* (Leama-l-Sher), which is 2½ miles long; then proceed up a considerable, easy, broad, but slightly stony ascent, about 9,000 feet above the level of the sea, the highest point in this route, from the ruined tower at the bottom to the *Chokee at the Top*, 2½, which Pass absolutely swarms with plunderers and marauders, to protect travellers from whose depredations the *Chokee* was erected; then down a slight descent, and along a good open road to

* CHASGON (Chasgo or Shushgao), 9½ miles.

Bazaar, indifferently supplied. Khareez, well supplied. Camel and horse forage, lucern, and wheat straw. Elevation, 8,697 feet. Fort built of mud and encircled with small hamlets.

This place stands in a fertile district, with 6 forts to the left. Thence along a good road, which at the 3rd mile becomes stony, and leads along the base of the rising ground, with hills on the right; then proceed up a few ascents, down some declivities, on the left pass close to the walled village of *Lora* (Lehda); thence the road becomes intersected by several streams of water, and from thence remains good until we enter

THE DISTRICT OF HUFT ASYA, OR HUFTASAYA,

Which is well cultivated, with terraces ably and beautifully constructed on the slopes of the hills, consists of 12 walled villages, scattered about for 2½ miles on the left, and is well watered by subterraneous aqueducts, enter the village of *Huft Asya*, 9½; encamping ground near *Sheenraz*. Bazaar, well supplied. Camel and horse forage, lucern, short green grass, and wheat straw abundant. Thence the road leads between the base of the hilly ground on the right, and cultivation on the left, and we enter

THE SHEENAZ DISTRICT.

Thence the road descends, passes several forts on the left, then narrows, and we soon enter

THE TUKEA DISTRICT.

Thence cross three stony and muddy streams, proceed up several ascents, down declivities, and a little beyond traverse a similar stream near a *Tower Chokee*, and we soon reach the beautiful village of

§ HYDERKHAIL (Hyderkheil), 11 miles.

Bazaar, well supplied. Camel and horse forage abundant. Elevation, 7,637 feet. Forts, one of which is situated on the right, and another 1 mile on the left.

This place stands in a fertile picturesque valley, watered by a stream of the *Logurh* river, which rises S.W. of Cabool, in the volcanic district or the same name, flows 80 miles with a volume of water equal to that of the Kabool river, into which it falls, 10 miles N.E. of the city of Kabool.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Here Harl Futteh Khan, the Vizier, the elder brother of Dost Mahomed, was murdered.

Thence the road is intersected by the *Logurh* river, near a Tomb (*Peer*); close at hand stand the *Forts (Killas) of Khaja, Russol, Syud*, and we then enter

THE SAIDABAD DISTRICT.

Then pass *Naib, Gool, M'homed*, and on the left stands the large *Fortress of Shaidabad*; thence the road becomes confined in several places by water-courses and rising ground on the left, from whence the water flows through cultivated fields to the river on the right, as far as the fifth mile; four *Forts* stand on the left, and six on the right; then cross two deep, stony nullahs; thence along a gradually descending, but rather stony road, to the *Logurh* river, which is here 20 yds. broad, 18 inches deep, and flows N.W. to S.E.; cross over the narrow bridge called *Pull-i-Shaikhabad*, and we reach

§ SHEKABAD, 9½ miles.

Encamping ground, N. of the river, near the *Zurnee Killa*, 2 miles N. on the left. Bazaar, well supplied. Forage abundant. Elevation, 7,473 feet. Fort, a large structure on the left.

This large village stands on the S. bank of the *Logurh* river, in a fertile, well-cultivated, and watered plain, the watercourses in which, from the river, are muddy and difficult for troops to cross. In the vicinity are scattered six walled villages. Thence pass along a good road, which at 3 miles farther becomes narrow, cross some nullahs, through cultivated land, and we enter

THE TOPE DISTRICT.

Pass **Tope*, 3, an ancient artificial mound, from which the district takes its name, situated to the left, with no less than 6 forts, the last of which stands on the right, and is called *Tope Chokee*; from hence hills recede, and the road continues through an open plain to *§Sheenee Bakam*, 7½; bazaar, well supplied; camel and horse forage abundant.

FORTS.—On the left stand 6, respectively situated at 7, 2, and 2½, 2½, 2½ miles, and on the right 3 others, about 2 miles from the road.

Thence pass along a muddy, slippery road, cross 4 large nullahs, flowing from the hills, on which stands the large stone fort of *Sirlisunga*, which overlooks and commands the road on the left; thence the road becomes stony, and passes along sandy nullahs, by the base of the hills, having on the right a slight stony ascent, then down a declivity, turns off to *Maidan*, passes the *Fort of Sher Mahomed*, turns off to the left over a stony ascent and descent of about ¼ mile, enters the beautiful, picturesque, and fertile *valley of Maidan* (Mydan) to the village of

§ MAIDAN, 7½ miles.

Encamping ground, 2½ miles distant. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. Forts are scattered about in various directions, as also are gardens and inclosures.

The entire country from Ghuzni to this place is inhabited by *Wurdeks*, who are descended from the celebrated *Einam Teelabadeen*; they are divided into three branches, viz., *Malyar*, commanded by *Koorum Khan*; *Noosal*, headed by *Tein Khan*; *Meer Thail*, governed by the Chief *Jan Mahomed Khan*. They consist of 12,000 families, who pay an annual revenue to the government of about £9,000.

Thence the road continues good, passes along the base of the hills on the right, but becomes stony and narrow round the mountains; leaves the valley, leads up a short ascent, down a descent, thence crosses a plain for 2 miles, over some uneven ground, having a slight ascent; cross 4 nullahs to the *Koluee Fughl Chokee*, having a large dry nullah on the right; thence along a good road, up a slight ascent, cross another nullah, and we soon reach *Upper Urghandee* (*Urghandee Bala*); elevation 7,628 feet.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Here, *Dost Mahomed Khan* drew up his army in battle array to meet the British, but being abandoned by his troops he took flight, and his guns were captured.

Pass on to *§Urghandee Camp* (*Killa Kassim*), 12½; forage indifferent, but plentiful.

FORTS.—Fifteen fortresses stand scattered about on the left of the road, close to the *Logurh* river. The old deserted *Killa Kassim* Fort stands on the bank of that stream. Thence we proceed along a moderately good road, pass *Killa Kasee*, then through a cultivated country, interspersed with forts, hamlets, inclosures, and gardens, both sides of the road; pass 6 forts on the right, then *Sher Mahomed Killa*; *Topchee Bashee*, *Del-i-Booree-Pool*, *Mazung*, to the *Chokee* at the bridge, cross the *Logurh* river to the right, where walls slope down the hills on both sides, and the road narrows on each side of the river until it becomes a mere passage; pass *Assamaee Chokee*, cross the *Logurh* river, thence pass *Pool-i-Shai*, *Dooshum Sherru*; thence the road leads through a recession of gardens and fields, intersected by watercourses from the *Cabool* river; thence through a narrow

delle, between well-fortified hills, with lines of wall flanked with massive towers, but which have been allowed to fall into decay, and through which flows the *Oxus* river, which also passes through that city; and at the end of 12½ miles we reach the W. gate of

CABOOL (Cabool, Kabul, Kabeel).

Territory, Afghanistan: District, Cabool. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sindh. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Frontier at Khangurb. Military station, the head-quarters of Dost Mahomed Khan's army. Bazaar, well supplied with every kind of European, Persian, Indian, and Russian manufactures. Elevation, 6,596 feet. Circumference, 3 miles. Post Office, Serais, 16, but all indifferent. Baths (*Hamauna*), public, numerous. *Currency*, see *Kashlach*.

Population, 60,000, 10,000 of whom are Kuzilbashas, descendants of those Persians who located themselves here in the time of Nadir Shah, who, notwithstanding the jealousy and ill will with which the Afghans view them, are a distinct and very important portion, inasmuch as they form the *body guard* of the king, are the diplomats of the country, but are not renowned for their bravery; they intermarry with the Afghans (Dost Mahomed's mother having belonged to this caste), but are superior to them in civilisation and talent. They inhabit the S.W. part of the town called *Chandol*, which is strongly fortified. They are Shias (Mahometans, but the votaries of Ali), and the other Afghans are furious and bigoted Sunnees; they are also Tajiks, Hindus, Huzarehs, Jews (oriental), Armenians, Christians, &c. The inhabitants bear a very close resemblance to the Jews; they are of tall stature, have dark, black, lustrous eyes, marked prominent features, and *Western* complexions. They live much out of doors, and in the fine weather the streets are thronged. The women, who are proverbially *beautiful* in feature, and elegant in form, seldom go much abroad, but when they do they are completely enshrouded from head to foot in the *Boorka*, see *Afghanistan*.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

Language.—Persian is spoken by the aristocracy, Pushtoo, the vernacular dialect, is spoken by the lower orders.

Conveyances.—Caravans to Herat, 81 days; Kandahar, 15 days; Jelalabad, 7 days. Horsemen to Herat, 18 days; Kandahar, 10 days; Jelalabad, 4 days. Couriers to Herat, 13 days; Kandahar, 7 days; Jelalabad, 3 days.

Fortifications.—It is defended by a high stone, towered wall, protected by a *fausse braye*, surrounded by a broad stagnant ditch, and a line of ramparts which are commanded by the N.W. eminences, and which extend from the W. side of one hill to the other, 2½ miles long, from E. to W., and 1,200 yds. broad at the W., which is its widest part, but narrows to a few yds. at the E. extremity, where

it joins the Bala. Hissar (the citadel and residence of the sovereign), which is built on the acclivity of a hill.

The streets, which extend to the counterscarp, are paved with stone, sadly out of repair, broken into deep holes, so narrow in many places that two horsemen cannot pass abreast; and in this winter become almost impassable, owing to the mounds of snow which accumulate there, in consequence of its being thrown off the roofs of the houses, which are two-storied, constructed of sun-dried bricks and much wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes which occur here; they are flat-roofed with wood, coated with mud; having a kind of coarse, wooden verandah all round each, in which corridor or gallery the inmates sleep in the hot season. The windows are merely closed lattices or shutters. The residences of the aristocracy are large handsome buildings, with extensive courts, and beautifully-arranged gardens with fountains.

The Citadel (*Bala Hissar*) contains quite a small town, with a population of 5,000; an upper fort, standing at an altitude of 150 feet, which, together with the surrounding enclosures, is commanded by a steep eminence, rising above them to the S. Length, 1½ mile N. to S. Breadth, ½ mile from E. to W.

The Districts of the city are subdivided into Sections, all well enclosed, and only accessible by small gates, which, in time of war, can be walled up so as to turn each into a fortress.

The Gates consist of four, viz.:—The *Lahore*, close to which a partly sun-dried and burnt brick fort was formerly erected, but now in ruins; the N., E., and W. or Kandahar.

Attractions.—The Mosques are numerous. The *Madressa* college is gradually falling into ruins. The three bridges across the river, viz.:—The *Pul Kuhl*, built of brick and stone, and standing in the centre of the city; *Pul Noe*, a very weak wooden structure, over which foot passengers can pass; the *West Bridge*, which is fortified, and passes across the *Gorge* between the hills, which encloses the place on that side, and by means of which the lines of defence are continued across the stream.

Bazaars.—The two principal ones are constructed parallel to each other, viz.:—the *Shor*, which is the most southerly, and stands ½ mile W. from the Bala Hissar (Citadel). The N. one enters the *Chahar Chatta*; some years back the finest in Cabool. It originally contained four covered arcades, of exquisite architectural beauty, each 150 feet long, 30 high, 50 wide, and separated from each other by square open areas, with wells and beautiful fountains, which admitted of a free circulation of cool air, exquisitely delightful and refreshing during the hot season. In 1832 all these Bazaars formed a street.

The scene which then presented itself to the traveller's view was that of comfort, luxury, and business, all blended together. The shops therein were full of delicious fruit, small mounds of refresh-

ing snow were piled up for sale, and sparkled in the sun. Foreign merchants and dealers from all quarters of the globe were there seen bartering with each other, dressed in their various national costumes, and each conversing in his vernacular tongue. The covered portion of the bazaars, which was entered by lofty gates, dazzled the traveller's vision as he gazed upon it, quite as much as if he looked intently on the lofty snowy peaks of the Himalayan range, as they reflected against the gorgeous decline of the setting oriental sun. The shops, beneath these handsome corridors, rose like terraces above each other, and the numerous commodities, buyers, and vendors, appeared ranged in tiers like living strata. The *tout ensemble* was magnificently grand, pleasing, and imposing, as before the doors sat acute money-changers, with piles of various coins before them, close at hand were the goldsmiths, jewellers, silk mercers, bookbinders, farriers, tailors, cap-makers, saddlers, armourers, shoemakers, ironmongers, braziers, and various other tradesmen. Near at hand stood several cafés, restaurants, and confectioners, at which iced sherbet, sweetmeats, and confections could be obtained, at not only reasonable, but cheap rates; and here and there could also be purchased the manufactures and wares of China, England, France, India, Persia, and Russia, the greatest portion of which were supplied from the latter Empire; but, alas! a sad change soon came o'er this peaceful, busy, and then happy spot—for when the British captured this city in 1842, in revenge for the atrocious and murderous treachery of the cowardly ruffian inhabitants, who, when the British troops were quartered here in 1839 and 1841, broke into the dwellings occupied by them, killed the inmates, and plundered them of every valuable or moveable article they could lay their hands on; and the whole of this commodious, well-constructed, and magnificent bazaar was razed to the ground.

Manufactures.—Leather, iron, the weaving of imitation Cashmere shawls, which sell for £100 each.

Imports chiefly consist of gold pieces (*Boodtees*), so called on account of the figure stamped thereon, and similar in shape to ducats, of which about £20,000 is imported annually from Russia. This trade is carried on *contraband*, as a duty of 1 per cent. is levied on their importation, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on their exportation. Golden Tillas, of the value of about 14s. to 15s. each, from Turkestan; as also gold dust from the sands of the Oxus, and raw silk, about 200 camels load (400 cwt.) worth £40,000 annually. Russia also supplies silver roubles (*Souers*), valued at 5s. each; gold dust, about £10,000 annually; firearms, cutlery, locks, needles, pins, trinkets, glass, porcelain, inferior paper, tea, which always commands 14s. per lb.; cottons, chintz, broad cloths, velvets, dye stuffs, *Kirmiz* (which is a bright crimson colour), ironmongery, trays, cooking utensils, brass, gold, and iron wire, &c.; Chinese silver ingots (*Yams*), in the form of boats, stamped in the centre, *very pure*, and only $\frac{1}{10}$ part of alloy, generally weighing 4½ lbs. inferior tea (*Yarkunds*), opium, good tea and British manufactures from Hindostan, viz. the Punjab; white sugar from

Persia; spirits are exclusively distilled and sold by the Armenians, who obtain intoxicating liquors from the rich grass grown in this district. Tobacco is also successfully and abundantly grown here.

THE MARKETS.—The *Fruit* and *flower* one is much better supplied than any other in the known world. The *cattle* and *grain* is rather indifferently supplied, and the prices extremely high, but especially in the snowy season, when they become *exorbitant*, owing to the roads being blocked up with drifted snow. *Provisions* of all kinds are plentiful, good, and cheap. *Charcoal*, the principal fuel, which is burnt in a cavity of the ground, made in the floors of the apartments, the *fumes* of which, however, never produces death, as the rooms of the houses are all well-ventilated; the constant use of this fuel, however, causes the limbs to become numbed, cramped, and considerably enfeeble the general frames of the Caboolites, who lounge in the day (in the winter) about the table (*Sandah*), placed over the charcoal fire, wrapped up in a number of large thick cloths, and at night recline back, enveloped in the table (*Sandah*) coverings.

The *Thermometer* in the shade at noon, in the summer (August), when the weather is rather warm, averages from 6° to 75°, frequently exceeds 80°, and has sometimes been as low as 63°, when the inhabitants make up *roaming* parties through the country, and appear to experience the utmost pleasure and delight in ruralising amidst the beautiful scenery with which this city is surrounded.

The Climate.—The winter, which begins in October, and continues until the close of March, is intensely *severe*, and the rich inhabitants seldom stir abroad during these months, but amuse themselves within doors.

Tombs.—The only remarkable one is that of Timur Shah, the founder of the Durani dynasty, which is constructed of brick, octagon in form, possessing no architectural beauty to recommend it to the traveller's inspection, and surmounted by a shattered cupola, which was inconsideably injured by one of that monarch's descendants firing cannon shot at it.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

977. Subuctageen, grandfather of Mahomed of Ghuzni, and founder of the Gazuevide dynasty, took possession of it.

14th. century, Tamerlane held it, whose great grandson, the renowned and illustrious Emperor Baber, made it the seat of his government, and his last resting place.

1738. Nadir Shah held it, and at the close of the

18th cent. Timur Shah, the founder of the Durani dynasty, also made it his seat of government and last resting place.

1809. Shah Shoojah was expelled therefrom, when Dost Mahomed took possession of it.

1839. A British army marched into it and retained possession of it until

1842, when the British Envoy, Sir William Macnaghten, and several British officers, were basely murdered, and out of 15,849 men, only one officer (a staff surgeon) and a boy escaped. The noble-minded and heroic Lady Sale (the wife of Sir Robert Sale), together with several English ladies were retained as captives here until the British army recaptured it, released them, plundered, and then evacuated it.

This large and celebrated city stands on the *Cabool* or *Jinshir* river (which rises at Sir-i-Chushumb, at an elevation of 8,400 feet, in lat. $34^{\circ} 17'$, long. $68^{\circ} 14'$, from a spring that issues forth from the ground. Its principal head haven is about 12 miles W., close to the eastern declivity of the Oonna range, thence it flows 60 miles to Kabool, where it is a small dirty stream, having been previously joined by the *Punchshir* river, which stream has a course of 120 miles; thence for 15 miles, where it is joined by the *Tagao* river (whose course is 80 miles long), and 20 miles beyond it receives the *Soorkh Rood*, "Red River," so named because the earth through which it passes gives the water that colour, which stream has a course of 70 miles to the E., is then joined by the *Kama* (Kooner), which rises in Chitral, and flows through Kafiristan. Its general course is E., when it drains the Kabool valley, Sufeid Koh, and the S. of the Hindoo Koosh; flows along the Khyber range, where it is unnavigable on account of its hissing eddies, except by *rafts* of inflated hides; it then enters the Punjab, in lat. $34^{\circ} 10'$, long. $71^{\circ} 27'$, branches off into three streams, which flow on separately for 12 miles, and re-unite at *Dobundee*, where the *Lundye* or *Panjhora* river, which rises in the Hindoo Koosh range, E. of Chitral, flows S.W.; pass *Panjhora*, where it is joined by the *Seerat* from the N.E., and some feeders from the W., and has a total course of 200 miles, from whence boats of 40 to 50 tons burthen can sail on it down to *Attock*, close to which it falls into the *Indus*. All its confluences produce *furious* surges and boiling eddies, (as almost all its feeders have very large bodies of water). Just above its confluence with the *Logurh* river, in a most elevated, charming, picturesque, fertile, and well-watered spot, the beauty of the landscape around which can scarcely be surpassed, stands at the W. extremity of an extensive plain, in a recess formed by the junction of the two ranges of hills, on the S., one called *Baber Badshah*, the charming site of the Tomb of the celebrated and illustrious Emperor Baber, surrounded by masses of plane, lines of tall, tapering, dark, sombre cypresses; almost innumerable mulberry trees, interspersed with beautiful odoriferous white and yellow rose bushes; jessamine and various fragrant shrubs, amidst a landscape of unsurpassable beauty, and situated in a most pure and genial atmosphere, in short; as far as it is possible, the *tout ensemble* is an earthly paradise; and the other is situated on the N.E., having to the N.W. another range.

ROUTE 128.

GHUZZNI TO DERA ISMAEL KHAN.

As there are *scarcely* any provisions to be procured on this route, officers traversing it with troops should take *six weeks'* provisions with them.

DISTANCE 272 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ghuzni to Sheloghur	12	0
Wasta Joga	10	0
Punna	10	0
Kakajan	10	0
Dund	8	0
Zogun Shuhr	12	0
Hundgaee	10	0
Surgo	8	0
Kalagur	10	0
Otman	8	0
Serae Mama Chular	8	0
Shedan	8	0
Khair Dogur	8	0
Ahmed Shah Katch	8	0
Turpurnee	6	0
Parsuk	6	0
Ispan Paee Kat (<i>Kut</i>)	8	0
Lemlakut	6	0
Kota Race	6	0
Postcut	6	0
Shordan	6	0
Dangubrae	6	0
Rumoo	8	0
Nelae	6	0
Jernee	6	0
Cheirjagaram	8	0
Majgura	8	0
Deeval	6	0
Shumkool	8	0
Geraee Reman	8	0
Darabund	8	0
Goondee Azim	6	0
Metace	14	0
Dera Ismael Khan	272	0

Leave § *Ghuzni* (Ghuznee), (Route 127), and proceed along a good road, and we soon enter

THE SHELGHUR DISTRICT.

And pass

§ *SHELGHUR*, (Sheloghur), 12 miles.

Bazaar, indifferently supplied. Khareez, well supplied with water. Population 3,000 (the capital of the district), chiefly composed of the commercial Afghan tribe, called Lohanis.

Fort, a small compact structure.

* *Wasta Joga*, 10; * *Punna*, 10; * *Kakajan*, 10; at all of which there are Khareez, well supplied with water; * *Dund*, 8, situated near the *Ghuzni* river (Route 127); thence the road becomes indifferent to * *Zogun-Shuhr*, 12, with its well-supplied *Khareez*; * *Hundgave*, with its mountain stream; thence pass between hills, forming part of the *Suliman* range, to * *Surgo* (Surge), 8, with its mountain stream; * *Kalagur*, an excellent halting place, on account of

the good water which is procurable from the fine *Gomul* river, which rises in the east of Afghanistan, passes through the Suliman range in lat. 32°, flows on towards the *Indus* for 150 miles, and loses itself in the sands E. of the above mountain range, close at hand; from thence the road becomes bad, although it is easily traversed by troops and carriages; pass through an arid country, and we then rest at the halting places of **Otman*, 8; **Serae*, 8; **Mama Chular*, 8; **Shedan*, 8; **Khair Dongur*, 6; **Ahmed Shah Katich*, 8; **Turpurnee*, 8; **Paraut*, 6; **Japan Pee Kat*, 6; **Lemlakut*, 8; at all of which forage is obtainable. Thence the road becomes very bad, harassing and difficult for artillery, to **Kota Ruze*, 6; **Postcut*, 6; **Shordan*, 6; **Danjubraee*, 6; **Rumoo*, 6; **Nelae*, 8; from thence the road is execrable; **Jervae*, 6; **Cheirjagum*, 6, at all of which forage is abundant; and we soon afterwards enter

THE GOMUL (Goolairee) PASS,

Which is a rugged, broken road, through the bed of the *Gomul* river, across the mountainous district of the *Muwaree* tribe, and the *Su'imau* range (*Kalee Roh*, or *Soleman*), at its E. base, in lat. 32°, long. 70° 30', and which range (the *Suliman*), is situated in E. Afghanistan, and is at the N. end, merely the continuous range of the *Sufeld Koh*, "snowy mountain," which forms the southern boundary of the *Kabool* valley. It commences in lat. 33° 40', from whence it extends S. to the 17th meridian of longitude, near the *Hurrund* and *Kahun* ranges, and lat. 29°, having its greatest altitude, 11,000 feet, at *Takt-i-Suliman*, "*Suliman's seat*," or *Kaisa Ghar*, but which is *snowless* in the hottest season. It is formed of sandstone, limestone, ammonites, marine exuvia, with a contorted, shattered strata, covered with shingle. The descent at its eastern extremity into the *Indus* valley is exceedingly steep, and from whence rise the numerous watercourses which irrigate that beautiful, luxuriant spot, the *Derajat*, in lat. 30° to 33°, long. 70° to 71°. The descent on the W. side, to the desert table-land of *Sewestan* (lat. 29° 30' to 30° 30', long. 69° 30') is very gradual. The only stream which takes its rise amidst this range, that extends to the sea, is the *Kurum*, flowing into the *Indus*, close by *Kala Bagh*. Its greatest length, from N. to S., is 300 miles. The summit and sides of this range is picturesquely covered with dense, lofty forests of superb trees, of variegated trees, shrubs, and flowers, surrounded by rapid, luxuriant vegetation. The *aboriginal* Afghans are natives of this district. The river has a very winding course for 20 miles N.W., into the mountains; from thence it proceeds 80 miles S.W., with several deviations, then turns N.W. It is of immense importance, on account of its being the *middle route* from Hindustan to Afghanistan, through which the *Lohani* Afghan caravans pass in the spring, W. from the *Indus*, and the adjacent countries, and then return through it in autumn. It swarms with the *marauding* *Vaziri* Afghan tribe, against whom the *Lohani* people have to fight their way, and not unfrequently with fearful loss of life and property. At the base stands the village of **Mog-yura* (*Mungeesura*), 8; forage abun-

dant. Thence proceeding along a good road, pass **Soot Deval*, 8; **Shamtool*, 6; **Geraee Raman*, 8; at all of which there are *Khareezes*, and forage abundant, and 8 miles farther brings us to the large town of

§ DRABUND (Derabund).

Territory, Afghanistan. Civil Authority, Commissioner in *Sinde*, stipend about £5,200 per annum. Military Authority, Officer commanding at *Khangurh*. Bazaar, well supplied. *Khareez*, well supplied with water. Population, 1,000.

DAWKES to *Dera Ismael Khan*, 28 miles S.W.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Most desperate conflicts have taken place here, it being a rendezvous between the *Vazir* (*Marauding*), *Afghan* and the *Lohani* (*Commercial Afghan*) tribes, who frequently take with them 5,000-laden camels, 24,000-unladen camels, either for relays or sale; 10,000 sheep, horses, &c.

This small, populous, but badly built town, was formerly in a most prosperous state, but the deadly conflicts of the *Afghan* tribes have considerably reduced its opulence.

Thence proceed along a good road, pass **Goondee Azim Khan*, 8; **Metace*, 6; at all of which forage is abundant; soon after which we enter

THE PROVINCE OF DERAJAT (Daman).

"*The Border*," so called from the three towns of *Dera Ismael Khan*, *Dera Ghazee*, and *Dera Fate Khan*, which chieftains used these places as their *Deras* ("posts, or encamping ground"). Its length is 300 miles along the W. bank of the *Indus*, from the *Kala Range*, "*salt mountains*," to the N. frontier of *Sinde*, and its breadth 60, owing to the Desert extending itself along its E. base, and the *Suliman* range hemming it in. It formerly paid an annual revenue of £14,000 to the *Sikh* Government. The population, chiefly *Mahometans*, are kind, peaceful, and unostentatiously hospitable. It is a very important district, owing to the *Kahere* and other ferries over the *Indus*, as well as the chief routes from *India* to *Khorasan* passing through it. Where irrigated it is exceedingly productive, but in parts where such has been neglected, the appearance of the country is that of a smooth, hard, clayey, barren plain, occasionally interspersed with tamarisk and dwarfish trees, about 20 feet high. It is considered very fertile, and owing to the intense heat of the summer, its productions are similar to those of *Hindustan*, and soon after we enter the town of

§ DERA ISMAEL KHAN.

Territory, the *Punjab*. District, *Derajat*. Civil Authority, Commissioner in *Sinde*. Military Authority, Officer commanding the *Fortress* at *Khangurh*. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. *Khareez*, well supplied. Post Office. Population, 8,000.

DAWKES to *Ghuzni*, 272 miles.

Manufactures, Cotton cloths, two million yards of which annually change hands, and no less than eighteen million yards pass through here, en route from *Hindustan*.

Remedies.—In the Spring, of the Lohani (Commercial) Afghan Tribe.

Ferries.—The vicinity abounds with several very important ones.

Transit Trades.—Immense quantities of salt and grain are transmitted from Kala Bugh, via the Indus, to the S.W.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

16th Century.—Ismael Khan, the Afghan adventurer, had a Dera, "encampment," here, hence its name.

The Sikhs captured it from the Durani dynasty, who held possession of it, and by them in 1849, it was ceded to the British. The ancient town, which stood 100 yards from the Indus, was entirely washed away by the inundation of that stream.

1857. The inundation of the Indus swept away the cantonment.

1858. The 18th Native Regiment mutinied, but were soon disarmed.

This large, well planned, but badly built, (of unburnt brick) town, has a very unprepossessing and rather desolate appearance, except in Spring, when the Lohani Afghans arrive here in immense numbers.

ROUTE 129.

GHUZNEE (GHUZZNI) TO QUETTA, VIA MOOSHAKKEE.

DISTANCE ABOUT 288½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ghuzni to Mooshakee, via Route 127	28	0
Killa-i-Bukhakee	10	2
Atuk	10	0
Islam Killa	13	3
Jaz	12	2
Munagor Kharees	13	5
Bars Kail	13	2½
Jumees	11	7½
Ghooodan	11	0½
Busoor Kail	10	0½
Spinawarwee	11	5½
Soorkab	10	2
Sir-i-Soorkab	10	0½
Khardoo Chumum	13	3½
Kudunee	7	6
Toktrak	11	0½
Cuteh Toba	12	3
Hajee Khan's Fort of Toba	7	3
Sharullee	12	6
Hasan Khan's Village in Budshara	8	2
Encamping Ground between Torresta and the Paen Killa	16	2
Hydwaye	14	2
Quetta	21	2½
	288	1½

Leaving Ghuzni (Route 127), we proceed, via Route 127, to § Mooshakee, 28 (Route 127); then along an excellent road through an extensive plain, having a high range of hills to the N., and a smaller one to the S; pass several hamlets close to, and a little beyond, as well as several felt tent encampments

of the Lohani Afghans, who graze their camels here in the summer; thence across several watercourses, and we reach the collection of walled, hamlets called "Killa-i-Bukhakee, 10½, situated in a fertile and extensive valley, inhabited by the Turbaks and Andhuree Ghiljies; thence pass over undulating ground, having a low hilly range to the right, cross several watercourses, and a dry nullah, and we enter the well watered

JAMRAD DISTRICT.

Which is situated in the Durani country, and soon arrive at "Atuk, 10, chiefly inhabited by the Populzee Dooranees (Duranis); thence we gradually descend to the S; pass the Tomb of a Peer (Pir, "Saint," standing on an eminence, and then enter

THE MOOKUR (Makur) DISTRICT.

A populous, well-cultivated, fertile country, in which the Turnat river rises, at an altitude of 2,000 feet above the plain, which has itself an elevation of 7,091 feet; thence proceed across that portion of it designated *Seer-i-Mookur*, "Head of it," and we soon reach § *Islam Killa, 12½*; forage plentiful; thence along an excellent but dusty road, over a plain, cross a deep ravine, pass the walled villages of *Kurpee Killa, Ars Behgee*, (so called from its owner, who was a prisoner at Cabool, in 1859), and we soon reach the encamping ground, 12½, situated about 2 miles N. of Jaz, in a very fertile spot; then cross two large dry ravines, and we enter

THE COUNTRY OF THE INDEPENDENT GHILJIES.

Which Territory is under the dominion of the sons of Shaboodon Khan, whose chief *Killa, "Fort," Nowa*, stands 20 miles W. from this locality, and S. of the hilly range that bounds the *Torgat Valley* on the left bank, and soon afterwards reach that collection of four hamlets called "Munagor Kharees, 12½; forage scarce, situated in a thinly populated, barren country, on the W. shore of the lake *Atik-tada*, which in Persian signifies "Inland Sea or Water," has an altitude of 7,076 feet, is 4½ miles in circumference, 18 miles long from N.E. to S.W., 8 miles broad, with brackish water, but so clear that the water fowl which flock hither in droves, are distinctly visible at a considerable distance from the bank when resting on the bottom, so that it is not very deep, and cavalry can ford it, the water being only as high as the saddle-girths. Its banks, with a few miserable mud hamlets standing on them, are incrustated with salt, not unfrequently covered with shoals of dead fish killed by the bitterness of its waters. The river *Ghuzni* flows into it; the N.E. part, and several other streams also feed it from the W. and S.W. Its appearance is truly melancholy, for instead of beholding sails of trading or pleasure boats upon its waters, a death-like stillness, similar to that which reigns o'er the Dead Sea, in Palestine, broods over this magnificent sheet of bitter waters, the soil around which is strongly impregnated with saline matter. The encamping ground is situated on the border of the small stream of excellent water which flows into the lake. Thence we pass

along the W. bank of the lake for 5½ miles; cross a hilly range, over which artillery can easily be conveyed, then over a plain, and we enter

THE KHAN TURKEE GHILJIES' DISTRICT.

The chieftain of which resides in a small Fort, 10 miles S.; then proceed to the collection of large open villages, called *Bars Khail*, 13½, situated in a productive country. Thence the road inclines to the E., cross some dry watercourses; on the right and left are seen several hamlets, and soon after we reach **Jumraat*, 11½; thence the road gradually approaches a hilly range, extending from E. to W., soon after which we enter

THE ASTUK GHILJIES' DISTRICT.

And encamp at *Mosam* (Mapan), one of the group of hamlets called **Kishanee*, 8; thence the road to the S. is *excruciable*, and extremely difficult for wheel vehicles; that however to the N. is very good; thence we proceed over the worst road imaginable for the first 7 miles, which leads over a succession of ascents and descents; then cross a hilly range, into the *Julloo Koteel Pass*, 7, situated on the S. slope of the height, bounding the basin of the *Abistada Lake*; thence the road becomes extremely trying and difficult to beasts of burden; pass a small hamlet, also a *Peer's Tomb*, 1½; and we then encamp on the bank of a dry, deep ravine, close to which flows a good stream of excellent water, and a small canal, and 2½ miles beyond, we enter

THE GHOONDAN DISTRICT.

So named from the mountain which stands on the left of the encamping ground, and its valley is inhabited by the Tokhee Ghiljies, who are under the dominion of Kullul Khan, who resides in a *Killa*, "fort," 2 miles N.E. of the encamping ground. The country is very mountainous and rugged, and the road in the vicinity difficult for wheel carriages. It is well supplied with water from a canal. Thence the road ascends gradually for the first 2 miles, then leads down a declivity into the dry bed of a large *melah*, 2; crosses a hilly range, 2, close to the *Shere Koteel*, soon after which we reach *Busoor Kail*, 6, close to which are situated several small hamlets. Thence the road descends rather sharply, serpentine amongst hills; pass **Moosa Astuk*, 5; and we then enter

THE SPINAWAREE DISTRICT.

So called from the curious artificial mound constructed here; and most picturesquely situated in the valley stands **Spinawaree*, 6½, much frequented by caravans (*Kafilahs*), and close to which the route from Dera Ismael Khan to Kandahar intersects that from Ghuzni to Shawl (Quetta); from thence, the road for 7 miles, winds round hills, with several ascents and descents; then joins the *Soor-kab* river, 10½, (from Surk, "red," and Rub, "river," and Ab, "crabs," so called from its colour), which rises in the mountainous districts, between the Toba Range on the S., and the Lake Abistada on the N., flows 20 miles, N.W., falls into a river, S.W. near *Maroof*, which loses itself in the district between the Toba Range and Kandahar; thence

continue our route along the bed of the river, over loose stones, very difficult and laborious for beasts of burden, close to the course of the stream, which narrows between the lofty, hilly, ranges; then up a steep ascent to the encamping ground, situated close to the hamlet of **Nadir Deh*, and soon afterwards we reach *Sir-i-Soorkab*, "the head of the river," 10½, and encamp near its source. Thence the road ascends considerably, crosses a hilly range, descends gradually for some miles, and crosses a small range; in short, the entire route is very fatiguing, both for men, horses, and camels; we then pass several wells, called *Babur-Kacha*, from the fact that the *Emperor Baber* had them constructed, and encamp at **Khardoo Chummmu*, 13½, situated near a flowing stream, which comes down from the mountain range to the E.; thence pass on to the village of *Patee*, 1½, populated by *Bawrikah Duranis* (Dooranees); then cross a hilly range, and descend to a hamlet which is situated on a branch of the **Kudunee* river, 6½, near which we encamp; forage obtainable, and we then enter

THE TOKURUK DISTRICT.

Pass along a very bad road; cross a hilly range, over which no beaten foot-path is to be observed, and we encamp at **Tokuruk*, 11½; situated in a hollow on the bank of a fine stream of good water, and which is inhabited by *Sadorat Duranis* (Dooranees); thence the road becomes much better, leads along the bed of a river; then cross a low, hilly range, and we enter

THE KHAKAS, KAWKERS, OR CAUKER TRIBE DISTRICT.

Which country extends to the Pishcen valley, is under the dominion of Hajee Khan, that celebrated Afghan Chief, who rendered himself so notorious in the Afghan war and negotiations, and contains a population of 200,000; soon after which, we reach *Cutch Toba*, 12½, situated at the N. base of the Toba range (which is composed of irregular rocky mountains, stretching N. from the N. side of the Pishcen valley; they are 150 miles long, 100 broad, and situated between lat. 30° 40' and 32° 40', long. 66° 40', and 68° 20', at an altitude of 9,000 feet above the sea, and 4,000 above the valley. This rugged mountainous district contains several fertile and picturesque spots, and except in winter the climate is delightful. The table lands on the summits are covered with beautiful verdure, cultivated, and abound in springs of good water; they are peopled by that treacherous, marauding, infamous, and sanguinary Afghan tribe, the *Khakas*, or *Caukers*, the shepherds of which caste, in the spring, encamp together on these hills, regale themselves on well-fed lambs, delicious curds and milk; enjoy hawk and greyhound-hunting in the day, and in the evenings amuse themselves by dancing the "atture," described (see Afghanistan, Route 127), and relating stories, à la Arabian Night style. Amidst the hills are discernible several scattered hamlets; from thence the road leads along a stream for 5 miles, when it passes over a small hilly range, and we then encamp 2 miles W. of **Hajee Khan's Fort of Toba*, 7½, situated under another range on the opposite side of the valley.

Thence proceed for 2 miles; then ascend a stony road up the bed of a *nuliah*, 2; then descend into a deep *ravine*, pass between two hilly ranges to *Soorkhow*, 9½, and encamp at *Shargullee*, 1½, which is situated in a rough, barren country, extremely difficult for a military and artillery force to traverse, owing to the badness of the roads, and the impossibility of obtaining supplies; thence the road becomes better; we then descend into the *valley*, where flour, grain, and water, are procurable at most exorbitant rates, and we soon reach

HUSSIN KHAN'S VILLAGE IN BADSHARA.

8½ miles,

Situated on the right bank of the *Lora* "river," which rises 50 miles N.E. of Quetta or Shawi, in lat. 30° 49', long. 67° 20', flows S.W. for 80 miles, and loses itself in the Khorasan Desert. Its waters are very salt at Hykulzie, where it is 50 feet deep; but in April it is only 8 yds. wide, and 2 feet deep. The Rogani pass from Sewestan to Shorawuck passes along its course.

Thence the road proceeds along the river for nearly 7 miles, between hilly ranges, and we enter

THE PISHEEN VALLEY (Route 116), the river continuing to flow to the N. Thence the road becomes extremely good; pass *Noorzai*, *Moleeka*, *Toreska*, soon after which we reach the *encamping ground*, 9½, situated between *Toreska* and the *Paen Killa*, on the banks of the *Soorkab* river; thence continuing our route, we soon join the *Kandahar* road, and then proceed to *Hydurzye*, 14½, (Route 116), and then, *via* Route 116, to *Quetta*, 21½ (Route 116)

ROUTE 130.

DERA GHAZEE KHAN TO KANDAHAR,
VIA SAHKEE PASS.

DISTANCE 336½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Dera Ghazee Khan, <i>via</i> Paga to Charratta	9	0
Wador	9	0
Sakhee Farwar	13	0
Sirce	14	0
Ruknee	10	0
Chobera	4	0
Darazookot	16	0
Kooh	5	0
Swang	6	0
Pulyanee	14	0
Chotyaly	12	0
Sobha Khan's Fort	1	4
Tal (Tul)	12	4
Durkhee Rah	14	0
Baghaw	10	0
Sutzaave	7	0
Chunjin	11	0
Chadee	11	0
Karee	8	0
Ingland	8	0
Bazaar in the Pishcen Valley	13	0
Hykulzye	13	0
Kandahar, <i>via</i> Route 116	110	1
	336	1

ROUTE 130A.

DERA GHAZEE KHAN TO KANDAHAR,
VIA THE SANGAD PASS.

DISTANCE 359½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Dera Ghazee Khan to Raknee, <i>via</i> Route 130	60	0
Darazoo-ka-kot	20	0
Kooh	5	0
Nika Pannce	12	0
Dost Mahomed Khan's Fort	5	0
Fort of Alykhan	2	0
Chotyaly	36	0
Kandahar, <i>via</i> Route 130	219	1
	359	1

ROUTE 130B.

DERA GHAZEE KHAN TO KANDAHAR, *VIA*
THE SANGADOR BUZDAR PASS.

DISTANCE 385½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Dera Ghazee Khan to Sangad	20	0
Fort Roh	6	0
Sodewad	14	0
Ambar	13	0
Manjawal	14	0
Raknee	12	0
Kandahar, <i>via</i> Route 130	276	1
	385	1

Leave

† DERA GHAZEE KHAN.

Territory, The Punjab. District, Derajat. Civil Authority, Resident Deputy Commissioner. Military Authority, The Officer in command. Military Station, Cantonments erected since 1856, as the old ones were washed away at that period, by the inundation of the waters of the *Julpa* river. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Transit trade very considerable. Shops, 1,600 (530 of which are filled with cloth, the principal

MANUFACTURES, besides silk and cotton lungis (loongees), coarse cutlery.

PRODUCTIONS.—Grain, sugar, barley, indigo, cotton, and abundance of fruit.

ATTRACTIONS.—The mosques, public buildings large and commodious.

The Ruins of the *Bund*, which was erected previous to 1856, at a considerable expense, according to Lieutenant Medley's design, at which period it was washed away as the hill streams descended with irresistible force, which, together with the waters of the *Julpa* river and canal, swept entirely over it, and as the Manka Canal also yielded to the immense pressure of water brought to bear upon it, the stream rushed furiously into *Shoria*, covered the elevated

bank, passed the Cantonment Bund, through the Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry Lines, and carried away the whole, together with part of the walls of the jail. The Pucka masonry, Kulcherry, alone withstood the violence of this furious inland sea, as it rushed onward with its foaming surge bearing everything before it.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

16th Century. The Afghan adventurer, Ghazee Khan (hence its name), made this place his Dera, "encampment post, or camp."

The Sikhs took it from the Durani dynasty.

1849. It became incorporated with the British dominions, on the conquest of the Punjab.

This large town, which is badly built, stands about 4 miles from the right bank of the Indus, is celebrated as being the rendezvous of the Lohani tribe, who possess the whole of the transit trade of this district, and is situated at the junction of one of the routes from E. India, *via* the Punjab, into Beloochistan and Khorasan, and also that from N. to S. into Sind, and is well calculated for the holding of an annual fair.

We proceed along a good road for about 6½ miles, after which it becomes intersected by the *Sharya* canal, which flows from the Indus at *Gurmanee*, 9 miles distant, and waters the country for about 5 miles below; thence to *Paga*, where the country is again intersected by the *Manika* (Manka Canal), which also flows from the Indus at *Chamwalla*, 27 miles above, and extends to *Hawan*, 25 miles to the S., and soon reach **Charatta* (Charratta) 9, with its excellent wells, 200 houses, and situated about 12 miles from the Indus, in a low country, intersected by several canals flowing from that river; thence proceed amidst brushwood for about 9 miles, and we pass **Wador* (Wader), with its fine well, 112 feet deep, and 400 houses; thence the road becomes stony, until we reach *Sakhee Sarwar*, 18, situated about 20 miles E. of the Suliman range, and 39 miles W. of the Indus; there is no supply of water at this place, it must be procured from a *spring* in the mountains 5 miles distant; thence proceed down a steep descent, and then enter the difficult *Sakhee Sarwar Pass*, which penetrates the Suliman range; pass through a ravine, whose bed is covered with large stones, the steep faces of the range (the ascent of which commences at a place called *Ootpalana*, "the camel's saddle," from the fact that its steepness causes that part of the camel's trappings to fall off the back of the beast, unless great care be taken) commands it. The hills in this part are almost quite deserted, owing to the predatory attacks of that marauding tribe, the *Marna*. Some of the most influential adherents of Runjeet Singh, in the zenith of his power, belonged to this caste. The camel road is quite a zig-zag, the hills are thickly covered with loose stones, which heavy rains hurl down from the mountain summits. To the S. there is an easier road to *Raknee*, 14 miles, but which is quite impassable for artillery; then proceed along an inhabited road, and we soon reach **Siree*, 14, with its fine stream and desolate fort. From thence along table land for 5 miles, then down a descent for the same distance, and we arrive at **Raknee* (Rack-

nee), 10, with its 40 huts, inhabited by the *Langanee* Kathryans, and fine stream of water, which here separates into two branches, one flowing to *Dajel*, and the other to *Sang Ghar*. Camels and sheep are obtainable; thence along a good, wheel-carriage, road, and we enter

THE SEWESTAN DISTRICT,

Which is bounded on the E. by the Suliman range, E. by the range enclosing *Kahun* and *Cutch Gundava*, W. by the *Toba* and *Hala* ranges, and on the N. its limits are undefined. It is situated between lat. 29½° to 30½°, long. 69½°, and is a flat, hard, dry, clayey plain, irrigated by hill streams, well cultivated near the town of *Sewee*. The population consists of the *Punnee Sect* of the *Khaka* tribe, but about *Kahun*, by *Beloochees* (Biluchis), who are continually waging petty warfare with the Afghans.

And we pass along the route which the Emperor Baber followed, in 1505, from the Indus to *Lake Abistada*, and during which march his army suffered most direful privations, from want of the bare common necessities of life; he traversed it from E. to W. The heat of this country is so intensely oppressive, especially at the town of *Sewee* (Sebee), situated in lat. 29° 30', long. 67° 59', that the natives designate it "the earthly infernal regions," and hence the native proverb, "O God, when you had *Sewee*, why need you have made hell?" Soon after reach **Chobara*, 4, with its 200 houses; population 5,000, chiefly *Lshyannee* Kathryans; tanks and rivulet. Then pass on to

\$DARAZOO KOT, 16 miles.

Territory, *Derajat*. Civil Authority, Deputy Commissioner at *Dera Ghazee Khan*. Bazaar, well supplied, sheep and grain plentiful. Population 9,000, chiefly composed of Kathryans. Formerly the residence of *Hajee Khan*, who played such a distinguished part in the Afghan war.

This large place stands on the *Kholoo*, or *Han* river, thence along an uninhabited road to **Kooh*, 5, situated at the head of the *Han* stream, the vicinity of which is peopled by the Kathryans. Thence along a level road, abounding with *soap stone*, leads up a slight ascent to **Chapper*, "Fort Chapper, Mount Chapper, Black Hill," 10, which is uninhabited, but has a fine rivulet of excellent water flowing close to it. Continuing our route, the road leads through the bed of a stream to the **Hill of Baba Dakai*, 8, uninhabited, but to which shepherds resort for a few months; then turn round the hill, and proceed to **Soang*, 6, which is a knee-deep ferry across the *Hanokee* stream; and thence pass on to **Polyance*, 14, with its 20 houses, inhabited by *Zarkan* Pathans; §*Chotyaly*, 12, situated in the valley of the same name, with its 400 houses, inhabited by *Tareens*; here water is very scarce, but supplied from a *Barrees* when the Emperor Baber traversed this route, he states, "that he could not even procure sufficient forage for his horses," but now forage and sheep are plentiful; pass on to the *Fort of Sobha Khan*, 14 mile, close to which stand 200 houses, inhabited by *Ustmrjanees*; thence we enter

THE SEWESTAN DESERT, and proceed on to the small town of

§TULL (Tul), 12½ miles.

Bazaar, well supplied with grain, rice, barley, sheep, and fuel. Houses, 700. Population, 2,000, chiefly Tareens. Productions, wheat of most superior quality. Tanks; wells, well supplied.

This place is situated on the route from Dera Ghazee Khan to Dadur. Thence we proceed on to \$Durkee (Durkkee, Dukkeede Rah), 14, with its 400 houses, inhabited by Tareens, and situated in a district abounding with rice, sheep, grain, &c., but the supply of water is very uncertain, and must be procured from

§BAGHAW (Baghao), 10 miles.

Territory, Sewestan. Civil Authority, Deputy Commissioner at Dera Ghazee Khan. Bazaar, well supplied with sheep grain, &c. Houses, 600. Population, 2,000, chiefly consisting of Dhumad Kakads.

This place stands to the W. of the Suliman range, close to the source of a fine spring, which supplies the neighbouring country with water.

Thence pass on to \$Sinzavee, 7, with its population of 1,500 Dhumad Kakads, living in 300 most miserable huts; \$Chinjan (Chinjin), 11, with a few houses inhabited by Sanatya Kakads, who also occupy \$Karez, 8; \$Ingland, 8; and 13 miles beyond brings us to

THE PISHING (PISHEEN) VALLEY, (Route 116), and soon after which we pass \$Bazaar (Bazar), standing on the \$urkhab river, from which it is well supplied with water; then proceed to \$Hykuzye (Route 116), and thence, via Route 116, to Kandahar (Route 116).

ROUTE 130A.

Leaving \$Dera Ghazee Khan in the Derajat, (Route 128), we proceed via Route 130, to \$Raknee (Ruknee), 60 (Route 130); thence to \$Durazoo-ka-kot (Route 130), 20 miles; then proceed to \$Kook, 5; and along a rather difficult steep ascent, and descent to \$Nika Paunee, 12; drinking water not only scarce but salt; thence along a level road, to the fort of \$Dost Mahomed Khan, 5, with its 200 houses, inhabited by Zarkun Pathans; here only rain water in wells is procurable; pass on to \$Fort Fazukhan, 1; also to \$Fort Alykhan, 1; both of which contain 200 houses, inhabited by Zarkun Pathans; here rain water only is obtainable; thence for 36 miles we proceed over hills, across which horses and camels can travel, and we soon reach \$Chotyaly (Route 130); it may be as well to state that the supply of water on this route, viz., from Raknee to Chotyaly, is not only very scanty and uncertain, but also too salt for drinking. Thence we proceed, via Route 130, to Kandahar (Route 116).

ROUTE 130B.

Leave Dera Ghazee Khan in the Derajat (Route 128), we proceed along a good road, over which artillery can be conveyed to \$Sangad, 20, which is inhabited by Jaths, and well supplied with water from a stream in the valley; thence pass \$Fort Roh, 6, after which we enter

THE SANGAD OR BUZDAR PASS, which leads across the Suliman range; thence S.W. to \$Raknee, and also N. to Mohavee Pass, close to which

stands the Mohavee fort, about 30 miles W. the Indus, and proceed on to \$Sode-wad (Sodr Wad), 14; inhabited by the Buzdars of the Backaree tribe, well supplied with water from the stream which flows from Sangad to this place, then pass on to \$Ambar, 13, which has a cave granary, and is well supplied with rice, grain, and barley, and belongs to the Buzdars and Sadhvanees; thence proceed to \$Manjaval, 14, inhabited by the Buzdar shepherds; \$Raknee, 12 (Route 130), and then proceed, via Route 130, to Kandahar (Route 116).

ROUTE 131.

HERAT TO JELALABAD, VIA KANDAHAR, GHUZZNI, AND CABOOL.

DISTANCE 814½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Herat to Heri Rood, or Pul-i-Malum ..	3	0
Houz	11	0
Meer Daoud	4	0
Shah Beg	12	0
Meer Allah	12	0
Rood-i-Goz	6	0
Rood-i-Adrusund	5	0
A Rocky Pass	1	0
Khajeh Ourieh	5	0
Road leading to Subzawar	4	0
Houz	7	0
Subzawur	10	0
Point of Junction of the main Road between Herat and Kandahar	13	0
A Plain	27	0
Kharuck	3	0
Summit of Pass	3	0
Wadatabad	15	0
Checkanb	22	0
Large-bur Khareez	9	0
Carwan Gazee	4	0
Tooti Gusserman	10	0
Halting Place	8	0
Gunnemurgh	6	0
Ibrahim Joose River	7	0
Tull-i-Kuman	7	0
High Road	9	0
Khaush Rood River	6	0
Washeer	14	0
Byabanck	24	0
Rur	8	4
Sadant	4	0
Girishk	21	0
Rood-i-Helmund River	2	0
Khaki-Chapan	24	0
Kooshk-i-Nakhood	7	0
Houz-i-Muddud Khan	14	6
Kandahar	26	0
Cabool (Kabul, Cabul, Kabool), via Route 127	309	1½
Cabul Bool	12	0
Khak Teezee	25	0
Bootehak	12	0
Hissaruk (Pissaruk)	17	0
Ishpan	4	0
Wurzeh	14	0
Agaum	7	0
Jelalabad	24	0
	814	½

Leaving *Herat* (Route 116), we proceed due S. along a good road, through gardens and fields, intersected by watercourses, cross the *Herirood* or *Pull-i-Madum* river, 3; at the channel which the stream has formed for itself, which is about 150 yds. wide, with a rapid current, and as deep as the saddle flaps of the horses, but which, when swollen by the monsoon, becomes exceedingly dangerous to cross—there was formerly a fine burnt brick bridge which spanned the stream, around the ruins of which the river flows, but which was swept away. To the S. stands a beautiful tract of pasture land, thickly studded with hamlets and fine gardens—we soon reach an opening of the hilly range S. of the city, and then pass *Hous*, “a reservoir of water,” and **Meer Daoud Serai* (Mir Daoud), 4; which is an excellent Caravanseral, with a fine stream and *Khareez*; thence pass **Shah Beg*, 12, a ruined Caravanseral, and 5½ miles beyond we reach a fine spring of sweet water, situated on the left of the road; thence to the Caravanseral of **Meer Allah*, 12, picturesquely situated in a cultivated district, and round its falls flows a fine stream of excellent water; soon after which we reach **Rood-i-Goz*, 6, a feeder of the *Adruscund*, which is here a rapid stream, 20 yds. wide; from thence pass *Rood-i-Adruscund*, 5, and we soon reach a **rocky pass*, 1, at the foot of which flows a spring of good water; proceed to *Khagieh Ourieh*, 5, which is a ruined *Ziaret-gah*, “place of pilgrimage,” situated on the summit of a rocky hill, at the foot of which flows a brackish stream, and 4 miles beyond the road turns off to *Subzawur*, 4, leaving that which leads direct to Kandahar; on the left we proceed S.W. and soon reach **Hous*, 7, a ruined reservoir; thence proceed 10 miles S.S.W., and we arrive at the town of

SUBZAWUR.

Territory, W. Afghanistan. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sinda. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Frontier at Khangurh. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage plentiful.

Fortifications.—It is defended by a very dilapidated small mud fort, 250 yds. square, with 7 circular bastions in each face, the S. of which has a gate and a slight ditch. The

Citadel, which is the residence of the governor, (the son of Shah Kamran of Herat), stands in the centre.

Attractions.—The range of hills, of middling altitude, distant 2 miles S., which end in a long spur, 4 miles from the town, on which are seen the ruins of the fort called *Killa-i-Dookler*, “Maiden’s Castle,” at a short distance from which, in a plain which is densely studded with Noorzais villages and encampments, stands the ruins of Fort *Killa-i-Pier*, “the youth’s fort,” but much celebrated in the tales and traditions of the inhabitants. The entire range is infested by bands of plunderers, who neither acknowledge a deity nor ruler.

This large town stands on the *Adruscund* (Subzawur river), Route 116, in a very fertile and richly-cultivated valley, amidst several mud-walled, square-towered hamlets, each 60 yards apart, and inhabited by the Noorzais; then pass on for 13

miles, to the point where the road from *Subzawur*, 13, joins the main road, and then proceed E. along a level road, intersected by springs and wells at every 5 miles, but which route becomes hilly and rather difficult for wheel carriages; and just before the 27th mile a good level road strikes off to the right, after turning the *Kharnek* range, and crosses the plain to *Dowlatabad*; then pass several encampments of *Noorzais*, reach **Kharuck*, 3; encamping ground in a grove of *Khanjuck* trees, close to a fine stream, flowing under the *Karnuck* range, which extends W.S.W., and E.N.E. The country hereabouts is barren, and destitute of all provisions. Thence we proceed S.E. over a mere *footpath*, for 8 miles, quite impassable for wheel carriages, to the *Summit of the Pass*, 3; then S., and we enter

THE FURRAH DISTRICT.

And soon reach *Dowlatabad*, a ruined fortress, situated on the right bank of the *Furrah Road* (river), which here flows N.E. to S.W., in the fertile valley of the *Furrood Road*, which is richly cultivated, close to which are several large encampments. About 40 miles to the S. stands the once celebrated large walled town of

§ FURRAH.

Population, 10,000. Fort, a good mud structure, well fortified with thick mud walls, and contains about 20 mud-domed, roofed houses.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1839. The troops of the Herat and Kandahar chiefs devastated, plundered, and reduced it to ruins.

The governor bears the title of *Saadut-ool-Moolk*, and is the son of the Kamran of Herat.

Then cross the *Furrah Road*, where it is divided into five streams, about 300 yds. above a *solitary tree*, the only one to be seen near *Dowlatabad*; thence the road leads S.E., and becomes passable for wheel carriages, but no water is procurable, except from a few brackish streams, and we then reach the fine stream of water called the **Cheukaub*, 22, which flows through a well-cultivated district; here *wheat* is obtainable; then proceeding S.E. by E.; pass some Noorzais encampments to **Largebur Khareez*, 9, situated in a valley bounded on both sides by lofty hills, having an altitude of 10,000 feet, about ¼ a mile right of the road. The gardens and the *Khareez* in the vicinity supply provisions and water; pass some *Atchikzais* encampments; proceed E. for 4 miles, reach **Curwan Casee*, 4, a mere halting place; thence S.E., along a hilly, stony road, difficult for wheel carriages, and we soon reach *Tooti Gusserman*, 10, near which are several encampments close to mulberry trees, which mark the *half-way* distance between Herat and Kandahar, and 30 miles to the N.E. stands *Ghore*; thence proceed E. for 8 miles, and we reach the *Summit of the Pass*, which is 14,000 feet high; thence S. though a hilly country along a good road to the gardens and encampments of the *Atchikzais* at *Gunneemurgh*, 14, which stand close to a fine stream of excellent water; from thence E. and turn off the main road,

ascend the right bank of the *Ibrahim-Joore* river, 7, which rises in the *Tymmes Range*, near Ghore, flows S., is 37 yds. wide, 18 inches deep, with a current flowing at the rate of 1½ mile per hour, with lefty, irregular, stony, and widely-separated banks, flows S.W., and, after a course of 100 miles, is lost in the *Ashkenek* marsh; then proceed E.S.E., and we soon reach the mud *Fort of Tull-i-Kuman*, 7, which stands on the site of *Killa Sufeid*, on the left bank of the river, which is surrounded by encampments, on which, in times of war, large flocks of cattle graze, and belongs to *Mam Khan*, a chief of the *Noorzais*, who are divided into two different branches, viz.:—The *Chulakaye*, headed by Mahomet Halem Khan, who, in 1830, held a command in the Persian army then assembled against Herat, and who was also with Shere Mahomet Khan, when *Ghorian* surrendered to Mahomet Shah; it is composed of about 600 families. The *Badirai*, the chief of whom is *Hassan Khan*, who was also at Herat in 1838, and consists of 700 families. Higher up this river stand about 80 forts, inhabited by the latter branch or sect of the *Noorzais*, all of which are nominally under the command of *Shah Kamran's* son, (Tyfool Moolk), who resides at Ghore; thence N.E., pass * several gardens and encampments, and we again reach the high road, 9; thence S.E. and S., and we arrive at the **Kaush Rood* river (Khash), 6, which rises in the *Toot-i-Gusserman* range, S. of Ghore, flows S.W. for 180 miles, passes the small town of *Khash*, and falls into the reedy swamp of *Ashkenek*, close to the E. border of Lake Hamoon, in lat. 31° 32', long. 62° 14', and is here 37 yds. wide, 18 inches deep, with a current flowing 1½ mile per hour, and soon after which we enter

THE KANDAHAR TERRITORY (Route 116).—Thence proceeding E.S.E. we reach **Washeer*, 14, situated amidst hills, where the Huzareh range slopes to Seistan, and containing several forts situated on the river, and surrounded by gardens in a richly-cultivated country; thence E. along a rugged road, passable for wheel carriages, and over which for 12 miles no fresh water is obtainable, and we soon reach **Byabauk*, 24, with its *Kharez*. This road lies to the S. of that which leads through the hamlets *Poosaud*, *Numsand*, and thence along a hard and uneven road to *Dooshaukh*, 5, situated at the E. base of some hills, having an altitude of 900 feet, and is surrounded by a towered mud wall; then passing along a level road for 3½ miles, we come to the deserted **Fort of Lur*, 5½, close to which stand some *Bawrizais* encampments and a *Kharez*, and 7 miles beyond flows a stream close to another deserted fort and encampments; thence proceed E.S.E. and we soon reach **Sadant*, 4 (Route 116), and thence proceed, via that route, to the city of

§ KANDAHAR, 94 miles (Route 116), and then proceed, via Route 127, to **Cabool*, 309½ miles (Route 127); from thence proceed E. by N. along an excellent road, through beautifully-arranged gardens and cultivated fields, and we soon reach the village of *Cabul Rood*, 12; then S.E. and E. for 4 miles, and we then enter the defile of *Tong-i-Khood-Cabul*, 3, which is 3 miles long; then ascend a small stream which intersects the road at about every 50 yds., and flows through an open country; about 2 miles

to the right stands *Khood Cabul*; then the road passes over the *Huft Kohal* (Seven Passes), celebrated as the spot where the British troops in their disastrous retreat from Cabool in 1842 were massacred, as the Afghans had a flanking fire on the columns as they moved down this descent; and here General Pollock, in September, 1842, defeated the Afghans in their attempt to make a stand in this defile, after their gallant defeat at *Tezen*; thence along a very hilly and stony road, which in some places is very difficult to traverse, and almost impassable for guns, after which we enter

THE PROVINCE OF JELALABAD.

So-called from its capital, *Jelal-ad-din* (Jelalabad), which is formed of a subdivision of the Cabool Valley, and enclosed on the N. by the *Siakh Koh* (Black Mountains, about 3,000 feet above the Jelalabad Plain, and which extends from long. 69° 45' to 70° 20', and are situated in lat. 34° 25'), and the *Lughman*, amidst which that despicable wretch, Mahomed Akbar Khan, conveyed the British prisoners who were spared at the massacre of *Khood Cabool*, in 1842, on the E. by the *Ali Bogan Hills* (Surkd Dewar), close to which stands the town of that name, where General Pollock encamped when en route to Hindustan in October, 1842, and the *Khyber Pass*. On the S. by the highlands of *Nungnehar* (Nine Rivers), so-called from nine streams flowing across the hilly tract, which extends from the N. base of the *Sufeid Koh*, between the *Khyber* and the *Kurkutch* ranges, and on the W. by the *Kurkutch* range. It is 60 miles long from E. to W., 30 broad from N. to S., situated between lat. 34° 10' and 34° 40', long. 70° to 71°, and is well watered by the *Kabool*, *Soorkh*, and *Alishang Kama* (Koamer) rivers. Its greatest altitude does not exceed 3,000 feet. It contains a population of 200,000, and has an annual revenue of £30,000. The climate is very warm in summer, and so intensely hot in the Desert tract of *Butte Koh*, at the E. extremity, that the fatal *sumoon* prevails, which strikes men and beasts dead, and so disorganizes their frames that it is with the utmost difficulty that the limbs can be torn assunder from the body, but not disagreeably cold in winter. The mean temperature is rather high, and sugar-cane grows abundantly. The valley, which is well-cultivated and highly productive, is studded with hamlets and forts, densely populated. The scenery is beautifully and magnificently grand, the sublimity of which is considerably increased by the perpetual snow-clad stupendous ranges which surround it, and the luxuriant vegetation of the lovely valley, which everywhere presents a most pleasing, attractive, and diversified landscape, and soon afterwards we reach *Khat Tezen* (Tazeen, Tecceen), 22, situated on the skirt of the lofty *Kurkutch* range, which extends from N. to S., connects the Hindu *Koosh* with the *Sufeid Koh* and separates the valleys of Cabool and Jelalabad. The *Kabool* river flows through the space between its N. end and the S. base of the *Hinda Koosh*. Its formation is dense slate, its highest altitude 8,000 feet; it is very rugged and rocky, covered with large timber, where there is scarcely any soil. The four Passes over it are, viz:—

1st. The *Kurkutch* to the S. *impassable* for carriages, and both dangerous and difficult for laden camels, mules or horses.

2nd. The N. of the above from Tezeen to Jugduluk.

3rd. A circuitous one from Tezeen to Jugduluk.

4th. The Luttarbund Pass to the most northerly one.

In winter the cold is so *intense* that the rocks are split by the frost and roll down the precipices in large pieces.

The elevation of the Pass is 8,173 feet above the sea, and 6,488 feet above the valley.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

Here the British were cruelly massacred, in January, 1842, and General Pollock in September, 1842, defeated a large and superior Afghan force.

Thence proceed E. by S. along a road in the bed of a mountain stream, difficult for vehicles, then up a steep ascent for about 5 miles, the mountain skirts of which are fringed with villages of gardens, densely covered with pine and hollyhock; pass through most beautiful, magnificent and grand scenery, then down a very abrupt descent for 2 miles, during which stage we pass *Boothak*, 12 miles; *Hift Kothul*, and we soon reach *Ilissaruk* (Pissaruk), 17, a cluster of hamlets situated on the *Soor Khrood* or *Ilissaruk*, so called from the red earth in its waters, which stream belongs to the Khan of Bhiawipoor, and rises in the *Sufeld Koh*, flows N. and falls into the Cabool river. The gardens in the immediate vicinity are extremely beautiful, and contain an excellent kind of pomegranate, which is *seedless*; thence ford the river, here a clear stream 2 yards wide, with water up to the stirrups of the saddle in June; the country passed through from Cabool, to this spot is inhabited by Ghtijies; thence we proceed E. S. E.; pass *Ishpan* 4, situated left of the road, were *Shah Shooja*, in 1801, met with such a *severe* defeat from *Shah Mahomed*, that he was obliged to quit Afghanistan; thence proceed E. by S. along a stony road, cross several mountain streams flowing from S. to N. through a well-cultivated country, passable for wheel carriages, and we reach the large village of **Mookoor Khail*, 12; thence E. and E.S.E. down a descent, along a very bad stony road, with a mountain stream flowing through it, and having on the S. villages and gardens; then pass at the 6th mile, within 1 mile of the celebrated *Neemla* (Nimba) Garden, close to which there stands a small town of that name, at which in 1809 *Shah Shooja* was defeated by *Futteh Khan*, and expelled from the Cabool Territory; thence the road descends into a Valley, then pass several hamlets and gardens, situated on the skirts of the *Sufeld Koh* range (so called from two Persian words signifying "white" and "mountain,") which bounds the

CABOOL VALLEY, which is 70 miles broad on the S., and is about 70 miles distant from the *Hindu Koosh*, which constitutes its N. boundary. It extends from E. to W. along the parallel of 33° 30', begins E. near *Attock*, in long. 72° 16', and ends W. in long. 69° 38', where it sinks into a maze of hills, which extend to

Kohistan of Kabool. Its formation is granite, the gneiss, quartz, mica, slate, and limestone. It comprises 3 ranges nearly parallel, two of which are pine-clad, and gradually rising as they recede from the river. The outline of the highest and most lofty is very irregular, steep and rocky; it has an altitude of 14,000 feet, is perpetually snow-clad, but interspersed with several beautiful and fertile valleys; the *Soorkh Rood*, *Kata Sa*, &c., flow impetuously down its N. face, discharge themselves into the Kabool, and thence into the Indus. The E. extremity is connected with the Himalaya by the Kyber range, and the W. by the Kurkutch range, and between them is situated the *Plain of Jelalabad*, and we soon reach *Wurzeh*, 8, beautifully situated in a fertile and well-cultivated spot; thence proceeding E.S.E. and S. through a richly-cultivated country, studded with hamlets, well-watered with fine streams, and then along a stony road, passable for wheel carriages, and we enter

THE VALLET OF ARGAMU.

And soon reach **Argamu*, 7; thence N.N.E. along a pathway which, for the first 6 miles, leads through gardens and rice fields, across a district which is flooded at this season of the year, and at the end of the 24th mile we enter the town of

§ JELALABAD.

Territory, Afghanistan. District, Province of Jelalabad, belonging to Dost Mahomed Khan. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sind. Military Authority, Officer commanding the frontier at Khangwh. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Forage and fruit also cheap and plentiful.

Conveyances to	Cabool.	Herat.	Kandahar.
Caravans	7 days	25 days	22 days
Couriers	3 days	10 days	9 days
Horsemen	4 days	14 days	12 days

Population 5,000, the greater portion of whom are Hindu traders. Houses are most wretched looking buildings, and built of unburnt bricks. The ruinous fortifications lie scattered about 1 mile from the S. bank of the Cabool river, and 5 below the confluence of the *Soorkh Rood* river. Elevation 1,964 feet.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances in the N.W. Provinces.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Founded by the Emperor Akbar on the site of two other cities, and called by him *Jelalad-din*.

1841-1842. Sir Robert Sale most heroically defended it with a few British troops against the repeated assaults of a numerous, well-organised, and bloodthirsty Afghan force, until he was relieved by General Pollock in October,

1842, who destroyed the fortifications prior to his evacuation of Afghanistan.

This town, the capital of the Jelalabad Province owes its principal importance to its being situated on the main road from the Punjab to Cabool, and is the residence of the Governor of the Province.

ROUTE 132.

BEEBEE NANEE, IN THE BOLAN PASS, TO
KELAT.

DISTANCE 90 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Beebee Nanee to the entrance of the Bolan Pass	6	0
Jam and Burabee	6	0
Rod Bahar (Zer-i-Kotal)	18	0
Narmookh	4	0
Takht	14	0
Johan	15	0
Kishan	12	0
Kelat	15	0
	90	0

Leave *Beebee Nanee*, a mere bathing place in Beloochistan, situated at an altitude of 1,695 feet; then proceed along a plain for 6 miles, when the road leads into the *Bolan Pass*, a contiguous succession of gorges and ravines, which winds along the mountain ridges which stretch E. from the *Hala* range. Its elevation is 800 feet at its entrance on the E. side, at about 5 miles W. of *Dadur*, where the valley is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, inclosed by hills of 500 to 600 feet high; the road ascends along the course of the *Bolan* or *Kautree* river, which rises at *Sir-i-Bolan*, at an elevation of 4,494 feet, in lat. $29^{\circ} 51'$, long. $67^{\circ} 8'$, flows to *Kirta*; thence it winds into the N.E. where the declivity of its bed is very rapid down to *Dadur*, during which part of its course it falls 3,751 feet, thence flows on for 20 miles, S.E., and joins the *Nari*, in lat. $29^{\circ} 24'$, long. $67^{\circ} 53'$, flowing from the N., and then loses its name in that of the above stream. It is subject to sudden and great inundations, when its bed then occupies the whole breadth of the portions of the Pass through which it flows, and owing to the *inaccessibility* of the stupendous cliffs on each side frequently carries away travellers. In 1841 the Bengal army lost 45 men, and a considerable quantity of baggage, by such an untoward event. At this part it is from 2 inches to 2 feet deep, is crossed no less than 8 times in the first 5 miles; its round stony bed forms the road in many parts, which is bad for horses and camels, but passable for wheeled carriages, or the ascent is gradual, and at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles we reach *Drubbee*, where the Pass opens into a luxuriant verdant valley, watered by the river, where there is room for the *encampment* of 2,000 men, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles further brings us to *Kundye* (Kondilau), where the pass leads S.E., and again opens into an oval valley, 600 yards by 400, covered with large stones and pebbles, which in the heavy rains, and in periods of inundation, becomes a *Lake*; thence a road, which is situated at an altitude of 904 feet, branches off S.E. towards *Bagh*, from which place this pass can be entered without going to *Dadur*; from thence the road leads due N., and the ascent becomes more difficult, being about 1 foot in 304, which still continues along the course of the

river, as far as *Kirta*, which is situated 10 miles from its entrance, having an elevation of 1,081 feet, and up to which distance the stream is traversed no less than 17 times. The Valley from thence becomes much broader, being in some parts 3 miles; thence N.W. up a steep ascent (1 foot in 70), and we reach a place, 26 miles from the entrance, at an altitude of 1,695 feet, and from whence we take our departure; the hills in the vicinity are composed of coral rock, of a grey whitish colour, which splinters into a smooth surface like a lithographer's stone, which is 150 yards wide, in which the stream, half concealed, flows, and just off the road, a little to the S., in a beautiful fertile valley, producing abundance of rice, grain, and fruit, on an elevated plateau, about 1,800 feet above the level of the two villages of *Jain* and *Baradee* 6, containing about 100 houses, inhabited by *Beloochoes* (*Biluchis*), of the *Prii* tribe, who pay no tribute to the Khan of Kelat, but act as guides to caravans and travellers, when so called upon by that chief: from thence the valley widens to about 3 miles, which abounds in dense tamarisk jungle, in which the river is lost for some distance. and the difficulty of the Pass increases, on account of the roughness and acclivity of the ground, the impending cliffs commanding it, and the total want of water, as the hidden stream flows on for several miles over the shingly bottom of the valley. The Pass (on the top of which, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the bottom are situated the ruins of an old city which belonged to the *Giaours*, "Greeks," the streets of which can be distinctly traced, as well as the sites of the reservoirs. Old coins have been sought for in vain); then it forms again, and the river flows through it. The road from which descends a little, then ascends, re-descends considerably; proceeds on a level plain to *Sar-i-Deh*, where there is a plantation of wild fig trees, and several pools of stagnant water, and we soon enter

THE VALLEY OF ROD BAHAR (River of Spring),

So termed from its fertile and pleasant appearance, which is 18 miles long from N.E. to S.E., having an altitude of 2,000 feet, well-watered, produces rice, wheat, millet, esculent vegetables, mulberries, peaches, apricots, and other delicious fruits, and the inclosed hills afford pasturage for herds of goats and flocks of sheep. The inhabitants migrate in winter to *Cutch Gundava* in November, and bury their grain so *adroitly*, that on their return in March they find it again undisturbed. It yields two crops annually. Wheat and millet are sown in August, and reaped in April; rice in May, and reaped in September. It contains about 400 houses, inhabited by the agricultural tribes of *Prii*, *Mughandovee*, and *Kalooe* *Brahoris*. Fuel is also plentiful. Horses and camels can traverse this route through the Pass; but it is impracticable for wheeled carriages. No snow falls within it. We now quit it, and proceed to *Narmookh* (*Drarmookh*), 4 miles, with its 150 hills, inhabited by the *Ludees*, *Jalooees*, and *Kalooees*; *Brahin* shepherds, and is situated in a plain, well-cultivated, should the monsoon prove propitious, having 3 wells of excellent water; thence along a projecting hilly range, and we soon enter

THE TAKHT PLAIN,

A sterile tract, only inhabited in the summer by a few wandering shepherds (if rain has fallen recently water is obtainable), and we soon reach **Takht*; thence proceeding to **Johan*, 15 miles, with its fort and 30 houses, inhabited by Beloochees of the *Johanni tribe* (hence its name), and a fine flowing stream. Rice, wheat, and fruits are plentiful. Thence down a considerable descent, falling 4,300 feet, between this and *Beebe Nanee* (73 miles); pass on to *§ Kishan*, with its 10 houses, inhabited by 100 Beloochees, who migrate in the winter to *Cutch Gundava*.

This place is of considerable importance, owing to its being the principal channel of the yearly emigration, which takes place in the winter, from Kelat to Cutch Gundava, and 15 miles further brings us to

THE PROVINCE OF KELAT,

Which is bounded on the N.E. and W. by Sarawan, and S. and S.E. by Jhalawan. It is 100 miles long, 40 broad, contains an area of 2,000 square miles, is the *smallest* province in Beloochistan, has an altitude of 6,000 feet, is situated between lat. 28° 32', and 29° 12'; long. 65° 25', and 66° 50', being nearly the same as that of Delhi, the Canary Islands, and the great sultry desert of Africa. The climate is not unpleasantly hot in the summer, except at the close, when the heat is rather intense. The cold is *intolerably* intense in the winter, the wind blowing incessantly from the N.E. with great violence, not only in that season but in the spring months. Frosts set in early in October, and continue till March. Snow begins to fall in December until February, but seldom covers the ground knee-deep, and does not rest upon it for more than a week at a time, and we then enter the town of

§ KELAT.

Territory, Beloochistan. District, the Province of Kelat. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sindh. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Frontier at Khangurh. Bazaar, well supplied with European and Asiatic wares and comestibles, all of which are cheap. Post Office. Branch roads to Babee Nanee, 88 miles; Kotree, 173; Mauzilah, 78. Population, 12,000. Elevation, 6,000 feet.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances in the North Western Provinces.

Fortifications.—It is surrounded by a mud wall, 20 feet high, with bastions pierced with musket loopholes, enclosing

The Citadel, which is built on an elevation on the W. side, having 3 gates, each respectively situated on the N., E., and S., within the precincts of which stands

The Palace of the Khan, and a collection of flat, terrace-roofed, mud buildings.

The Houses, which are chiefly constructed of mud, with wooden frames, have a most wretched and miserable appearance.

The Streets are disgustingly filthy, and narrow.

The Suburbs are divided into two portions, each respectively situated on the W. and S. sides.

A Stream, the water of which is warm ere the *monsoon* rises, after which it becomes extremely cold, flows from the hill, and supplies the town.

Commerce consists of a considerable transit and retail trade.

Manufactures, matchlocks, spears, and swords.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1839. Mehrab Khan, ruler of Beloochistan, became hostile to the British, who sent an army against him in November, under the command of Major General Willshire, who captured the place and defeated that prince, who fell in the battle.

1840. The British placed the successive Khan on the throne, and Major General Willshire left an officer in command of a small garrison of Sepoys,

Both of whom were taken prisoners by some insurgent Beloochees, who put the British officer to death, and held possession of the place.

General Nott retook it.

1841. Nasir Khan (the son of Mehrab Khan) was acknowledged as the ruler, and the British evacuated it.

This large town, the capital of the province, and seat of government, stands on the E. acclivity of the Shah Miran hill, and is built in the form of an irregular quadrangle, 600 yds. long N. to S., and 300 yds. wide from E. to W.

The traveller, if desirous of proceeding to *Jacobabad*, where the celebrated military tactician, General Jacobs, of the Sindh Horse, died December, 1868, can pursue the following Route, viz., (distance 225 miles, performed by Major Green, with a detachment of the Sindh Horse, in 1858). Leave *Khelat*, proceed to **Rodinjo*, 12; **Soomasing*, 9; **Sohrab*, 17; *Gundughur*, good halting place; **Anjeera*, 12. Branch road across the hills from Jung-l-jah to Sohrab, **Jung-l-jah*; *Bapow*, the best halting place. Branch road to Sohrab, **Peese Bent*, 14; *Gooram Bawud*, 9½; **Pash Khan*, 8½. Here the Zeedee route to Khelat branches off; **Nurr*, 8; **Peer Lukka*, 9; encamp near a temple. **Hatachee*, 9; **Panneeaut*, 9; barley obtainable; encamping ground, near a tower; **Kohoo*, 8; **Peer Chuttur*, 14; forage can be collected; encamp among trees; **Moolia Pass*, 4; **Kotra*, 8; encamping ground W.; cross the *bad ford* of a river; cross **Nara* river, which has a strong stream, and rises 8 feet; *§ Gundava*, 7; re-cross the river in August, 3 feet deep, with soft muddy bottom; **Soogerana*, 14; bad water; encamping ground on the S. bank of the river; **Burshoree*, 13, this hamlet belongs to the Khan of Khelat, badly supplied with indifferent water; **Rojan*, 28, an outpost of the Sindh Horse; and 8 miles further brings us to

§ JACOBABAD.

Territory, Kutchee. Civil Authority, Resident Political Agent; stipend about £1,600 per annum. Civil Station. Military Authority, Officer commanding the detachment of Sindh horse, stationed here. Military Station.

Thence the traveller can proceed to *Kusmore* (in an E. direction), via *Tungwane*, distance 78½ miles. *Route*.—Leave *Jacobabad*, and pass on to § *Dill Morad*, 7½, with its deserted mud fort; branch road in an E.S.E. direction to *Meerpoor*, 11 miles; § *Husan-kee Gurree*, 11; encamping ground N.E.; Military Station, 50 sowars of the *Sinde Horse* stationed here; mud fort; § *Tumgane*, 14½; Military Station, 25 sowars of the *Sinde Horse* stationed here; branch road to *Kusmore*; § *Khund Kote*, 11½; houses, 80; shops, 8; forage for camels and horses obtainable; encamping ground, N.E. The vicinity is flooded during the inundation, and the town stands on a site cut out of the jungle. *Roads*.—The old one, via *Badamee* to *Kusmore*, branches off here; also route, via *Meerpoor* to *Shikarpoor*, 31 miles; § *Koombree*, 13½; Military Station, 25 sowars of the *Sinde Horse* are quartered in it; forage plentiful. In the period of inundation, this place is entirely surrounded with water, and stands on a site cut out of the jungle; and 19½ miles brings us to the village of

§ KUSMORE.

Territory, N. frontier of *Sinde*. Civil Authority, Political Superintendent of the Frontier at *Jacobabad*, 78½ miles. Military Station, 82 sowars of the *Sinde Horse* are quartered here, where there are lines for 100 cavalry; quarter guard, hospital. Forage for camels and horses. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 250.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES :—

1856. The old town was entirely swept away by the inundation of the *Indus*, during which travellers must proceed, *viâ* the N. route, by which the swamps between *Tungwane* and *Kusmore* are avoided.

ROUTE 133.

MAUZILJAH TO KELAT.

DISTANCE 78 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mauziljah to Marow.....	10	0
Isphinjee	10	0
Koohak	16	0
Guzal	24	0
Karez-i-Giranee	10	0
Kelat	8	0
	78	0

Leave *Mauziljah*, situated at an elevation of 5,000 feet, in the *Dash-i-Bedault*, "the wretched plain," lying between the *Bolan Pass* and *Qetta* (Shaw), about 10 miles across, destitute of water, and densely covered with wild thyme and southernwood, on which the goats and camels feed. In spring the plain assumes a lively and charming appearance, as crocuses, tulips, &c., bloom luxuriantly. It is uninhabited, but water may be procured from the spring at *Zadakho*, 10 miles N., from whence a small aqueduct might, if necessary, be easily constructed; thence along a level road with a slight ascent to

§ *Marow*, 10, with its 500 houses, inhabited by *Koodds*; wheat and *jowaree* obtainable; thence proceed to **Isphinjie*, with its 500 houses and 2,000 population, consisting of *Bungubzais* *Brahnis*; pass on to **Koohak*, with 600 houses, inhabited by the same caste, who pay taxes to the land-owners; after which we enter

THE MANGOCHAR (Mungocha) DISTRICT.

And proceed to § *Gazah*, 24, with its collection of fine springs from *Khareezes*, standing at an altitude of 5,793 feet, which renders the cold here so intense in the winter that its inhabitants, as well as those of the preceding villages, migrate to *Cutch Gundava* at that season; about 3 miles to the right stands the town of *Mangochar*, with its 3,000 houses, inhabited by *Sangaws*; thence along a level road to § *Karez-i-Giranee*, 10, with its 30 habitations in winter, and 200 in summer, principally peopled by the *Brahni* mixed tribe; then proceed along a good level road for 5 miles, which afterwards leads through cultivated fields, and beautiful gardens, to the town of *Kelat* (Route 132).

ROUTE 134.

KOT (KWETTAH) TO KELAT.

DISTANCE 71½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kot to Sargab	7	0
A Plain	4	0
Pilingabad	8	0
Mastung	4	4
Shirenab	12	0
Khareez of Dost Mahomed	7	0
Zyarat	9	0
Sar-i-Khareez	16	0
Kelat	4	0
	71	4

Leave *Kot* (Kwettah), which is a fort situated on the route from *Dera Ismael Khan* to *Ghuzni*, from the latter of which it is 50 miles S.E.; proceed along a road for 7 miles, passable all the way for wheel carriages, which leads between hills, and we soon reach **Sargab*, 7, where there are no inhabitants, but springs having quantities of fish in them. It is proverbially celebrated for the intense coldness of its atmosphere, and on one occasion, when two caravans were proceeding from *Hindustan*, they arrived here in the cold season, and, being overtaken in a fall of snow the madder merchant, to whom one of them belonged, offered to burn his load to warm themselves, provided the other merchant, who had a quantity of indigo, would share the cost; he, however, foolishly and unwisely dissented from the proposal, and, encamping at a distance from his travelling companion, was frozen to death. From thence pass a hill, and, at a distance of 4 miles beyond, enter a *Plain*, 4; proceeding along the skirts of the hills to the left, we avoid the deep rugged *nullahs* that intersect the lower plain, and soon arrive at *Pilingabad*, 8, with its 300 houses,

inhabited by Afghans, and situated in the midst of fine gardens, abounding with apricot trees, which grow to the height of English elms, and up which vines are trained; almonds, mulberries, and grapes; close at hand stands the town of *Teeze*, which, surrounded by a wall, has two gates, stands at an altitude of 5,563 feet, and is situated in a neighbourhood abounding with orchards and gardens; and 4½ miles brings us to the walled town of

§ MASTUNG (Mustang, Moostung.)

Territory, Beloochistan. District, Province of Kelat. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sindh. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Frontier at Khangurh. Bazaar, well supplied, particularly with melons—remarkably *fine and delicious* fruit, grain, madder, and tobacco. Elevation, 5,700 feet.

DAWA.—See Table of Distances in the North Western Provinces.

Houses, 4,000; chiefly inhabited by Mashwanecs, Sangos, Sarawan, and Brahmins tribes.

The Seasons are 20 days in advance of those at Kelat, and the inhabitants migrate to Cutch Gundava in the winter.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The Palace of the Governor, who generally resides here.

The Ruins of the Citadel, which stand on a mound near the crenated wall which surrounds the place.

The Suburbs are well cultivated, and it is considered as the richest district in Beloochistan.

This town is situated in the centre of a complete wilderness of gardens, and built on the site of an ancient city; visit the ruins of the citadel, which was destroyed by Ahmed Shah. Thence along a circuitous road, through a country abounding with *hares*, to *Shireenab*, 12, uninhabited; *brackish* water, and that only obtainable from worked springs; pass along a valley, and we soon reach the **Khareez of Dost Mahomed*, 7, situated amidst considerable cultivation, with its 30 habitations; then pass on to **Zyarat of Zard*, 9 (the Mausoleum of Zard), close to which are 20 habitations, and several ruined tombs half a mile in front; pass a garden containing most excellent fruit, which the traveller will find *delicious*, if not blighted; proceed to **Sart-Khareez*, 8, with a few ruined houses and an excellent stream; a little to the left stands *Mungocha* (Mangochar); thence pass on to **Zyarat*, 16, with its 600 houses, and the large stables of the Khan of Kelat, who here keeps up a numerous stud of horses; and 4 miles beyond brings us to the town of Kelat (Route 132). The traveller can also proceed, via the direct route for couriers, which, owing to the distances between the places where water is procurable, is only traversed in cases of emergency, viz:—

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kot to Mastung, via the above route....	23	4
Cha of Guroo	12	0
Mungocha	16	0
Kelat	20	0
	71	4

By which 8 miles will be saved. Leave **Kot* (Kwettah) we proceed, via Route, 134 to **Mastung* (Route 134); thence along a good level road for 12 miles, and we soon reach the *Mastung Cha of Guroo*, situated in the *Vale (Kad) of Mastung*; then pass on to *Mungocha* (Mangochar), with its 2,000 houses, inhabited by *Sangaws*, who are under the government of the Khan of Kelat, and 20 miles beyond brings us to the Town of Kelat (Route 132).

ROUTE 135.

SHAWL (QUETTA) TO KELAT.

DISTANCE ABOUT 112½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Quetta to Isprunglee	5	4
Burg	9	6½
Kanuk	12	6
Mustoong	15	2
Shireen Ab	11	6
Khareez Dost Mahomed	9	3½
Zurd	12	2
Bureen Chinar	9	4½
Girance	17	7
Kelat	8	2
	112	3½

Leave *Quetta* (Route 116), and proceed along an excellent road for 2½ miles; then across a deep nullah to **Isprunglee*, 3; thence along a valley, full 8 miles wide, pass on the right a small stream and four or five hamlets, with the hills looming in the distance, and we soon reach **Bury*, 9½; then proceed along the valley, pass on the right a fine stream of water, near which there is good encamping ground, and soon after which we arrive near *Kanuk*, situated 2 miles S.W.; the road now gradually ascends, and is here about 5,000 feet above the sea, with an intense cold climate in the winter months; from thence to **Teree*, 11 (whence there is a direct road to Kelat, leaving *Mustoong* to the left); pass a deep ravine, and several water-courses, and we soon reach **Mustoong* (Route 134), 4½; thence W. for 8 miles, and then the road winds to the S. and enters a valley, after which we reach *Shireen-ab*, 3½; good encamping ground near the river of that name; thence the road is excellent, but slightly ascends to **Khareez Dost Mahomed*, 9½, with its excellent springs, close to the *Shireen-ab* river; from thence pass along the valley to **Zurd* (Zurud), 12½, which is a *Zyarat* ("place of pilgrimage"), and contains the tomb of some reputed deceased sainted personage. Here are about 20 houses, inhabited by persons who are well supplied with water from a good stream; thence pass on to **Bureen Chinar*, situated in a well-cultivated district, and having an *aqueduct*. To the left is seen *Mungocha*; then pass on to **Girance* (Girance), a cluster of houses inhabited by Beloochees, who migrate in the winter to Cutch, and most beautifully situated in an elevated plain; thence pass between hills for 7½ miles, and we then continue through fields and gardens for 1 mile, to Kelat (Route 132).

ROUTE 136.

KELAT TO KOTREE, OR KOTRA.

DISTANCE 173½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kelat to Rodenjo	14	7
Soorma Sing	12	0
Sohrab	16	3
Angera	14	1
Bapow	11	6½
Perce Bent	12	6½
Mordana	7	0
Putkee	4	7
Paesht Khana	10	4
Nurd	11	6
Jung-i-Kooshta	12	2
Bent-i-Jah	10	4
Camp, ½ mile from Kohow	11	2½
Ku lar	10	0
Kotra (Kotree)	13	2½
	173	3½

Leaving Kelat (Route 132), we proceed along the ascending bed of a dry river; thence down a slight declining plain to **Rodenjo* (Roodinjo), with its 30 houses, the inhabitants of which migrate to Catch Gundava in the winter. It is well supplied with water from a stream, which flows from the hills, but stands in a barren, desolate country; thence along an excellent road, to some encamping ground, 1 mile to the west of which flows the river *Soorma Sing*, the water of which is excellent; then pass *Sohrab*, 16½, situated 5,500 feet high, in a fertile and well watered valley, luxuriantly vegetated in summer, where there is a cluster of huts, a large population, 60 Hindu shops, and streams of fine water flowing from the E. hills; thence proceeding close to the hills on the right we descend, and soon enter the dry bed of a *mullah* (the source of the *Moola* river), and to the right the road branches off to *Soumeecanee*; at the end of 4 miles we encamp close to a stream flowing from the W, ½ mile N. of **Angera*, 14½, situated in a plain, at an altitude of 5,250 feet, in a watercourse, one of the sources of the *Moola* river, which rises S. of Kelat, flows S.E. for 80 miles, thence winds N.E., then E. and after a course of 150 miles falls into the *Runn*, (Patur Desert of Shikarpoor). The *Moola* Pass serpentine along its course, which flows down the Gundava Pass to Catch Gundava. It was formerly inhabited by Beloochees of the Zebree tribe. General Willshire passed this place in 1839. So severe is the weather here in February, that water in *water bags* has been frozen into a *solid mass*; from thence we enter

THE MOOLA PASS,

And proceed along the bed of the river, which is dry for 3 miles, and then becomes a flowing stream, a few inches deep, which cross several times; then down a considerable descent, with high mountains visible in every direction, and we reach within 1 mile of **Bapow* (Bapaw), 11½, situated at an elevation of 5,000 feet, well supplied with water from

the hills, by a stream flowing just above it, and surrounded by fruit trees; then continue along the bed of the river, which is dry for 10 miles, when a stream gushes forth from the rocks on the right, and water is obtainable; the descent now becomes gradual, and half a mile beyond the perpendicular hills on each side close suddenly, until they are within 20 to 30 feet of each other, and 500 feet high; *any enemy*, on these heights, might, at this point, effectually bring an *entire army* to a *stand*, by simply rolling a few blocks of loose stone down into the Pass, which would close the defile, which cannot be turned; *officers should bear this in mind*, should they be sent with detachments along this route; we then proceed to the spot called **Perce* ("the name of a wild fruit growing in the Pass,") *Bent*, 12½, ("an opening in the valley"); then through tamarisk jungle to **Mordana*, 7, whence the road leaves the source of the river for 2 miles, which flows to the right, is crossed several times, and rejoins it before we reach the *Encampment*, where the valley is about 300 yds. wide at *Putkee*, 4½; then cross the stony bed of the river several times, during the first 5 miles from this place, after which the hills open into the large *Plain of Paesht Khana*, along which the road becomes good, the river winds to the N.E., meets another stream which flows from *Panduran*, and then we encamp near the ruins of the village of *Paesht-Khana*, 10½, situated in a fertile spot, having an elevation of 3,500 feet, inhabited by Brahmins, who live in *mat* huts, cultivate immense crops of wheat, rice, pulse, and keep large herds of sheep and goats; and the uncultivated parts are densely covered with the wild paper tree (*kuri*), Indian fig tree (*bur*), and *minosus*. At this place the *direct* road, which proceeds nearly S. from Kelat, *via Joorgee* and *Panduran*, joins the *Moola* Pass; from thence cross the river several times during 3 miles; pass *Peer Luttoo*, 3 (a *fakir's* residence), near to the left of the road, with hills close to it; thence the river flows to the right, and joins another stream, along which passes a road to *Kozdur* (*via* *Guz Gooroo* and *Zeedee*); soon after which we reach **Nurd*, 3½, the most southerly flexure of the *Moola* Pass, and equidistant from its extremities, which village stands in a small valley, where the pass widens; on the right are the two peaks of *Dodandan*, "Two Teeth," rising to an immense height; from thence proceed N. for 6 miles, then to the S. for ½ a mile, pass *Lakka Tomb*, the mausoleum of the saint, who was the adopted son of *that model* of reputed sanctity, (*Lal-Shah-Bar*), whose shrine is at *Sehwan*; then, following the river's course, down a considerable descent, we soon reach **Jung-i-Kooshta*, 5½; thence along a good road, with the river flowing to the right, we soon reach the village of **Hootachee*, 7; pass ½ *Bent-i-Jah*, 3½, situated on the *Moola* river, at an altitude of 1,850 feet; then along a stony road, leave the river to the right, pass **Panneerun*, 9, on the left; proceed through a jungle, cross the river several times, and encamp in a valley, within 1½ mile of *Kohow*, 2½, standing at an elevation of 1,250 feet; thence along a bad road, cross the river, which leave on the left, ascend an elevated plain to the right, which descend, and then enter

THE NOWHUNG (NOWLUNG) PASS,

6 miles; traverse several streams, with the hills close on each side, and at the end of the Pass we reach the ruined village of *Kullar*, 4½; which is the close of the Moola Pass, the road through which is better, more regular, and easier of ascent than that of Bolan; it is defensible, level, full of good encampments, and affords plenty of fuel, excellent forage and water; then leave the river, which flows to the E.; proceed across a plain to *Peerchutta*, "small saint," the shrine of a reputed Mahometan saint, at which there is a stream, falling into the Moola river, abounding in fish, which the Biluchis consider sacred; thence proceed along the stony bed of a river, which gradually ascend, and then pass the *Tomb of Mahomed Ettosai*, a handsome structure, and at the close of the 13½ mile, we reach the largest town in the province, called

§ KOTREE.

Territory, Cutch Gundava. District, Kotree. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sindh. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Frontier at Khangurh. Bazaar, well supplied. Elevation, 600 feet. Shops, several, and kept by Hindus.

Fort, constructed by the Eltarzal (a branch of the reigning family of Kelat), who protect the inhabitants from the rapacity and oppression of the Khan of Kelat's officers, consequently it swarms with Hindus, in whose hands are the entire commercial affairs of the province.

This place is situated at a short distance from the E. entrance of the Moola Pass.

ROUTE 137.**ROREE TO JEYSULMEER.**

DISTANCE ABOUT 224½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Roree to Khyerpoor.....	16	6
Tremon	8	5
Ghurree.....	15	3½
Rajarie.....	16	5
Oodur.....	16	5½
Metrao.....	15	6
Surdar Ghur Gottaroo.....	37	0
Mourdalle (Mourdahle).....	24	4
Koorah.....	33	0
Kuehrie.....	9	3
Ontrali.....	15	6
Jaysulmeer	14	7
	224	3½

Leaving §Roree (Rori, Route 109), we proceed along a good road; pass several hamlets, situated amidst much cultivation, and soon enter §Khyerpoor, 16½; thence along a good road, through a level, low jungly country; cross a small canal, which, in time of inundations, conveys water from the Indus, over which, there is a narrow three-arched stone bridge, and we soon reach §Tremon (Tremine), 8½, with its 20 shops; thence pass some very handsome tombs; *Saleka Budra*; then cross a low hilly range, which

stretches 80 miles to the S. of *Roree*; thence along a level, jungly country; pass several hamlets to the banks of the *Narra*, a branch of the Indus, which fills during the period of inundation, and is here about 50 yds. broad, and 20 feet deep, with little water in it; it flows to the S., and is supplied by three feeders from the river, and passes near *Omercole* and *Lucput*, which cross, although to do so is rather bad, on account of the quantity of mud in it, and we soon arrive at §Ghurree (Bunder Ghurree, or Ghurri), 15½, situated on the N. boundary of

THE THURR OR GREAT SANDY DESERT.

And containing 6 shops; thence proceed through dense tamarisk jungle, with low sand-hills, and at the third mile pass a lake, or large sheet of water, which remains full throughout the year, from the inundation; pass some wheat fields, and a few hamlets, and we soon reach §Rajarie, 13½; inhabited by *goatherds*, and standing in a sand-hilly locality, where grass abounds. Here the direct route from *Roree*, via Sungrar, 24 miles, joins this road; thence along a path, leading through low jungle, between sand-hills, and we soon pass §Muttee, 10; and §Banahon, 2½, both inhabited by *goatherds*, and having wells 3 feet deep; §Oodur (Oodar) 4½, with its mound planted with trees, which indicates the spot where the fort stood, which the inundation carried away; pass §Kavora, 7½, with its 3 fine wells; thence the road becomes deep and heavy; pass the §Fort of Metrao, 7½, garrisoned by 6 match-lock men to protect travellers; then through a very barren district, covered with stunted jungle and sand-hills, to Sobarah; thence proceed to a §Pool of Water, 5½; pass §Buniah-Wallee, 3, a pool of rain water; proceed on to Sobarah Rain-Pool, 6½; now the supply of water becomes very scarce in the hot season, and coarse grass abounds; thence pass §Sobarah, 3 miles; and 18½ miles beyond lies §Surdar Ghur (Gottaroo), with its two shops, and standing near the E. frontier of the *Thurr or Sandy Desert*, over the surface of which rise in gradual succession a number of sand-hills, totally barren, except being interspersed with a few stunted bushes and tufts of grass. It contains a bastioned fort, constructed in the shape of a square, 200 yards in circumference, surrounded by a wall 25 feet high, with an interior keep of 35 feet high, and having on the E. and N. sides respectively an outer wall 10 feet high. It is in excellent repair, and defended by two guns. Here are 5 wells, each 150 feet deep; two of which are situated within, and the other 3 without the fortress, although close by. It formerly belonged to the Ameers of Khyerpoor, who garrisoned it with about 250 match-lock men; thence we proceed for 11 miles, and then arrive at

THE JEYSULMEER (Jessulmair or Jeyulmair) STATE.

From *Mer*, "rocky," so-called from its being a rocky oasis, in a sandy desert. It is the most W. of Rajpootana, and bounded on the N. by Bahawalpore Territory, N.E. by that of Bikaner, S.E. and S. by Joudpore, and W. by Sindia. It origin-

ally extended to the Indus and Gharra, has an area of 12,252 square miles; population of 74,400, which consists of Bhatti Rajpoots, who first came from *Zabulistan* (Zabulistan), the W. of the *Huzara* (Huzarah) country, and Ghuzni, a low, dissipated, debased class, who have totally destroyed their physical, moral, and intellectual capacities, by the use of *opium*, which they smoke and imbibe, until they are perfectly insensible. Their costume consists of a white cloth or chintz tunic, reaching down to the knee, loose trousers, gathered in folds round the waist, but tight at the ankles; they gird their loins with a handsome scarf, in which they carry a poignard; from the left shoulder they hang a shield by a leathern strap, and to a deer skin belt append a sword. They wear a red-coloured high-peaked turban. The women wrap themselves in a red woollen cloth garment, falling in deep folds below; a scarf of as costly material as their position will admit, is worn round their waist. Innumerable ivory or bone rings ornament their arms and wrists, and silver or gold ones adorn the ankles. Their religious observances are not over rigid, as they mix much with *Musulmans* (to the W.), *Peltiwals*, who are Brahmins, and in whose hands is placed the principal commerce of the state; *Pokurnas*, who are also Brahmins, and the agriculturists of the districts; *Jats* and *Jains*. The dialect of the province contains no admixture of Persian, but bears a close affinity to the Marwari. The Rawul and aristocracy write in the Nagari character, which so slightly differs from the Devanagari, that an *adept* Hindee scholar can read it off fluently at sight. The Rawul encourages education, has attached to his establishment an English tutor, and about 1,000 youths of the capital receive instruction from Brahmins, &c. It has a revenue of £4,500 per annum. Military force of 1,000. Manufactures of coarse and fine woollens, blankets, &c. Its commerce principally consists of a large transit trade, from which the principal portion of the revenue is derived, consisting of Delhi scarfs, ivory toys from Herat, Chinese, English, and American manufactures; opium, copper, gold, ivory, bone, thread, silk, rice, goods from Malwa, sugar from Hindustan, salt from the Punjab, indigo, tamarisk, dye, madder, rice, wheat, ghee, pulse, silk and cotton cloths, dried fruits, asafoetida, saffron, turquoises, quince seeds for dyeing, from Sindh, all of which are conveyed in immense quantities through the district, and in return for such, sugar, salt ammoniac, corrosive sublimate, vegetable oils, tabashir lac, groceries, and dates are also transmitted through it. The productions consist of bajra, millet, and various kinds of pulse; but owing to its not being well-watered, only one crop annually is produced. This Territory may properly be divided into two parts, viz.:—The S., which is rocky, and traversed by a ridge of highlands, contiguous with those of Cutch, which, however, dwindles into an almost undiscernible range; close to the town of Jessulmere, it is 250 feet high, and at which point ridges branch off from it 15 miles. One ends at *Ramghur*, 35 miles N.W., and another reaches to Pokuru, Filodi, and Gurriala (50 miles N.); they are barren, and with the lofty sand-hills, are the only objects that diversify

these sterile regions. The N. division consists of long lofty sand-hills, which seem like the gigantic billows of an angry ocean, ascending and descending, like furious waves in a tempestuous sea; but in parts where the sand has settled down, stunted grass and shrubs of acacia, mimosa, succulent plants, and prickly grapes (the *Bhoorut* or *Burr*), varies the *still* monotony of this desolate scene, which is such, that travellers have been known, and even now do find their route by the position of the heavenly bodies. It is but *very badly* watered, as no streams flow through it, and the monsoons only produce *Sars*, "lakes of salt water," which are formed by damming up the sand-hill streams and gulleys. These generally remain for a few months, but instances have been known of their continuance for a whole year, when the monsoons have been exceedingly heavy. The *Kanood Sar*, so called from the town of that name, which stands on its S. border, situated in lat. 27° 5', long. 71° 15', about 18 miles long, is the *largest*, when full; it retains a portion of water for the whole year, and sends forth a small stream from its E. side, which flows 30 miles E., and falls into the sands of Joudpore. When it dries up salt is procured from its bed. So difficult is it to obtain water in this district that wells must be made above 300 feet deep before a regular supply is obtainable. On the W. frontier, they are dug 309 feet, at the town of Jeyseelmeer, 304 feet; limestone, called *Sung-Kathoo*, of excellent quality, abounds, but is of rather a yellow tinge. It has been used by lithographers, and also by the Delhi emperors, in the royal buildings at Agra. The climate on the N., especially on the Bikaner frontier, which stands at an elevation of 600 feet, is extremely severe in winter. The thermometer in tents in June falls below 40°, in February it is at 32°, with frost and ice in the pools, and frozen water in the utensils within the tents. The season becomes hot in March, when the thermometer in the tents at 2 p.m., stands at 106½° in the shade, and 119° in the sun. In May, before the S.W. monsoon sets in, the thermometer stands at 93° in the shade at 1 p.m., and although the heat is *intense*, nevertheless, this season is *not* unhealthy, which arises from the arid state of the atmosphere. Plenty of rain falls during June, July, and August, but the air still retains its aridity, hence no discomfort from mud, mosquitoes, or malaria, is experienced here. In the S., lions, wild hogs, tigers, leopards, wolves, jackals, antelopes, deer, nyalgans (nilgaw or blue cow), abound. So exceedingly numerous are snakes and venomous reptiles that the population wear leather leggings to protect their limbs against the fury of those assailants. Dromedaries, horses, kine, and sheep (*price* 1s. each) are plentiful. The shrubs, commonly found in this barren district, are *phog*, at the tip of whose branches are broomy leafless cusps; *lana*, which grows one yard high, and yields forage for camels; *dhotirukri*, "white shrub," which grows to the height of about 1½ foot; *dana*, an aromatic shrub, one yard high and which overruns hundreds of sandy acres; *chuy*, a kind of green broom, two feet high, which is used for thatching; and also *babul*, *jauth*, *kurit*, and *piu*, all dwarf stunted trees. There is but little to interest travellers, except those of an *antiquarian* turn of

mind, who should consult the 37 pages of Tod's "Annals of Rajasthan," or the "Annals of Jessulmere."

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES :—

1808. The Rawul made advances of friendship to the British government, in consequence of the Khan of Bahawalpur encroaching on his territory.

1818. The British entered into an alliance, and settled the boundary question between the above Princes, which had formed the subject of dispute.

Passing through which State we proceed along a hard road, pass within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of * *Moardalie*, (Mourdahie) 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, situated to the right of the road, contains a few shepherds' huts, close to which stands some small muddy pools; but about 1 mile distant, amidst the sand-hills, are situated 12 small wells, the water in which is extremely good, but which an enemy could very easily conceal. It is only during the rainy season that this supply of water can be relied upon. Coarse grass is also obtainable; thence the road becomes clayey; pass * *Koorah*, 33, with its small stone fort, 6 wells and 3 shops; pass on to * *Kuchrie*, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, with its 13 lined, stone, well-supplied wells, tank, and abundance of coarse grass; then pass a tank of rain water; * *Chutrail*, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, with its 5 well-supplied wells, and abundance of coarse grass; thence along a stony road, and a little off it stands * *Sondra*, 4, with its 3 shops and wells; * *Oumeer Sagur*, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, with 20 shops and wells; then cross a nullah, and 2 miles further brings us to the large town of

§ JEYSULMEER (Jessulmair).

Territory, Jessulmair. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Ajmeer. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Ajmeer. Encamping ground at Kishen Ghat, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. Bazaar, well supplied, but forage scarce. Post office. Population, 35,000. Elevation, 250 feet above the surrounding country.

DAWKAS.—See Table of Distances.

WEIGHTS.—1 seer = 12 lbs. avoirdupois; 40 seers, or 1 maund, = to 80 lbs.

CURRENCY.

1 Deoreea.	
14	1 Paisa.
434	31
1 Rupee.	

Dawks to Calcutta, via Allahabad, Calpee, Gwallor, and Nusseerabad, 1,290 miles.

Houses chiefly built of yellow limestone, elaborately carved, with balconies and lattices. The frontage of the residences of the citizens is about 25 feet, the basement painted red, with one door, and two *slits*, in lieu of windows. The upper story, which is neat, has in front a small, projecting, well-carved, stone balcony, surmounted by a massive canopy, level with the flat roof, and having a cut stone balustrade. On each side is a square, 4 feet, atticed, carved limestone frame worked window. Each dwelling stands on a 4 feet high and 6 feet

wide raised terrace, which has at each story a stone and post, which carries off the water into the streets below. Before these terraces are bedded long blocks of stone, having knobs at the ends, to which cattle may be fastened. Each interior has a square court, into which all the water spouts discharge themselves, and the drainage passes off into the street by *kharees* (channels), on one side of which yard stands a cistern, and on the other the *kicha* (rasors). From the corners are placed narrow steep staircases, which lead to the stone balustrade on the roof. The front of the square contains the dormitories, the back part store warehouses, and the two sides small reception rooms, with a number of curious yet handy cupboard nooks, built in the walls. From the walls project long, neatly painted, wooden clothes pegs. Beds and cradles are used in the dormitories; and, in fact, an air of neatness and comfort prevails the dwellings in this town, but rarely if ever seen in the provincial cities of British India.

Fortifications.—It is well defended by uncemented stone-bastioned ramparts, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit, 14 feet high, 4 feet thick, with a parapet 6 feet high, the crests of which are covered with rollers and balls of stone, without either ditch or fausse braye, all of which are in such a ruinous and dilapidated condition that it may be traversed on horseback. It has only one mounted piece of ordnance, which is placed on the highest bastion. It contains 4 regular gateways and 3 sallopports.

The Citadel stands in the S. part, on an insulated elevation of 130 feet. It is three-quarters of a mile in circumference, with scarped-faced masonry, steep sides, about 20 feet high, above which the hill recedes at an altitude of 40° to the foot of the 6 feet wide *Renée*, which extends round

The Fort, in the interior of which are 8 deep wells, 6 temples, the *Palace*, and about 3,000 houses. The walls are mounted with 3 large pieces of artillery, and at the gate are two field pieces.

Attractions.—The residence of the late Prime Minister is a remarkably fine, costly, five-story, stone edifice, having a sixth timbered story, surmounted with five cupolas.—The *Custom House*—Large Tank (*Gurreesir*), well supplied with water, situated 300 yards S.E. of the town; and outside the W. gate are two wells, each 241 feet deep, but the water in which is rather brackish. Both are defended by loop-holed parapets.

The *Palace of the Maha Rawul*, situated within the citadel, is a handsome pile of buildings, surmounted with an immense metal umbrella, supported by a stone shaft; which huge ornamental dome is a mark of high dynasty, to erect which no other Rajpoot Prince but the ruler of Oodeypoor is entitled.

The elaborately-carved stone, gilt, spirled Jain Temples, situated within the citadel, are very ancient, and are seen from afar off towering above the other buildings.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE :—

1156. Jesul, a Bhatti Prince, founded it, to replace Lodorva, its former capital.

This town, the capital of the province, stands on a rocky peak.

ROUTE 138.

Proceed N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.
KOTREE TO SEHWAN.
DISTANCE 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTE.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kotree to Boda	9	$\frac{1}{2}$
Oonderpoor	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
Ditch	6	6
Kaasye Gopang	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Majinda	9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sen (Sin)	11	6
Dehra Khan Gancha	6	7
Amree	12	1
Lukka	11	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sehwan	13	1
	30	2

Leave *Kotree* (Route 135); we proceed along a good road, which, after the first half mile, continues along the banks of the river to **Caumpoor* (Kaupoor), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence proceed to **Ismail Putian*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; situated $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the right bank of the Indus; thence along a heavy, sand road; cross two nullahs, and we pass **Lalloo-meerjui*, $\frac{1}{2}$, on the left; cross a nullah, proceed along a broken road, with deep sand-banks in several parts, and stunted bushes, about 4 feet high, and we soon reach **Rajurrah-Gote* (Raja-Gote) $\frac{1}{2}$, situated on the right bank of the Indus, in a flat, alluvial district, much intersected by watercourses; then over a low, level plain of rice fields for about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and we approach the *Indus* river, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence along a good road by the banks of the river, where there is good encamping ground, before we reach **Boda* (Baida), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; then along an open, level country to *Sikarpoor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, and *Synd's gote*; pass a ditch, $\frac{1}{2}$, and some ground, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence over an elevated, small, smooth, pebbly plain, and proceed along a good, hard, sandy vale; pass within 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the right of *Meer Soobedary's Shikargah*, "hunting ground," 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence across a barren plain, and pass within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of another *Shikargah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence the road becomes stony and interspersed with ascents and descents among low hills, practicable for carriages; and we then reach the *Edge of another Shikargah*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass along the fence of *Meer Mahomed's* hunting ground, the river flowing about 1 mile distant, and we soon reach **Peer Ukra-gote*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, where there are a few huts and *peers*, "saints'" places, and graves, all situated about 1 mile from the right bank of the Indus; then proceed near to **Nanjai-gote*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, situated $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the road; cross the dry nullah of *Peer Ukra*, the Indus now flowing about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond it; from thence the road winds along the end of *Musjid* and *Peer*, 1, both situated on a hill to the left; then over hills; cross a **nullah* and a deep, narrow ditch, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence along a low, marshy, narrow plain, covered with stunted bushes, to **Oonderpoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$, situated on the elevated part of the right bank of the Indus, in an alluvial district, which is difficult to traverse, owing to the marshes of the watercourses made by the inundations of the river;

encamping ground about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the N. and S.; forage very scarce; thence along a good road, cross a **Ditch*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; after which it leads over sand, and winds through cultivation, with a *Shikargah* on the right; cross a nullah to **Shora Boodnapoor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence along a dusty road, among the dense trees of the *Shikargah*, and we soon reach the town of

KORAEJAE-NA-GOTE, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Territory, Sindh. Civil Authority, Collector at *Kurrachee*; Deputy Collector at *Sehwan*. Military Authority, Officer commanding at *Kurrachee*. Bazaar, well supplied.

This small place is situated on the right bank of the Indus. Then cross a deep ditch; proceed along some roughly-cultivated banks, and we soon reach **Beah*, $\frac{1}{2}$, picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Indus, amidst groves of beautiful trees and much cultivation; thence the road passes through *Beah Bazaar*, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond we arrive at the bank of the river; thence pass on to **Kanoteh-go-gote* (Kanoteh-ka-Gote), 1, situated in a fertile spot close to the right bank of the Indus; then cross a *Ditch*; proceed along a rough road, which soon becomes better; pass *Gangreh Gote*, $\frac{1}{2}$, situated on the right bank of the Indus; then cross a *Ditch*, $\frac{1}{2}$, as also two large ones about 100 yards apart, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, and likewise another, 15 yds. wide, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence along a low, marshy road, which soon becomes hard and rugged, to *Kaasye Gopang*, $\frac{1}{2}$, situated on the right bank of the Indus, in a fertile and well-cultivated spot; encamping ground, 500 yds. from the river; here the road becomes intersected by watercourses, and is swampy in times of inundation; from thence we proceed to *Gopang*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Rajree*, $\frac{1}{2}$, situated in a hunting ground; excellent encamping ground; pass *Old Rajree*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, an almost deserted hamlet; then cross two or three nullahs, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, within 100 yds. of each other, and situated close to the *Shikargah*, which continues on the right, and we soon reach *Fureez Moot* (Tareez Mool) $\frac{1}{2}$, situated on the left; then pass *Halai Sinda*, $\frac{1}{2}$, standing on the right, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Indus; thence along a good, but rather dusty road, over an uneven, desert plain, and we soon arrive at the town of

§ MAJINDA, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Encamping ground W. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 2,000.

This place is situated in an indifferently-cultivated plain, about two miles from the right bank of the Indus. Thence along a good road, cross a *ditch*, and proceed to **Ootorah-gote* and *Peer* (Oorora-gote), situated 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the right bank of a large offset of the Indus, about 4 miles from the main channel, and 1 mile brings us to the town of § *Kachee*; bazaar, well supplied, which is situated on the right bank of a large offset of the Indus, from the main channel of which it is four miles distant, and we soon alter enter

THE TERRITORY OF MEER SOOBEDAR;

Thence along a good road, pass over some mud hills and bushes for 200 yds.; the country on the left is a barren waste, but cultivated and interspersed with low green lye bushes on the right, and we soon

reach **Lallaw-gote*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; pass on to **Laloo-gote*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Fakker Mahomed's-gote*, 1, situated 2 miles from the right bank of the Indus, in a fertile, level country, intersected by watercourses, with a *bund* and *nullah* to the N.E., bounded on the E. by the Indus, W. by the rugged *Lukkee* range, which is 50 miles long, and united to the Hala or Brahootic mountains, and is the most E. part of that peculiarly wild Alpine tract, called

WESTERN SINDH.

These hills contain vast quantities of marine exuviae, asteroids; cockle and oyster shells are collected there in large quantities. Earthquakes have produced the huge fissures which cross this range, as it abounds with hot springs and sulphureous exhalations. Lead, antimony, and copper are found in large quantities. Its greatest altitude is 2,000 feet; it is nearly perpendicular between the towns of Lukkee and Sehwan, and about 600 feet high towards the Indus; formerly there was a very narrow, single camel road between the river and the precipice, but the stream which now washes along the base of the cliff swept it away in 1839; thence proceed to *Noor-poor*, 1, with its old fort, pukka well, wet nullah, and some beautiful groves of trees, pass *Synd Bakul Shaw*, $2\frac{1}{2}$, situated amidst cultivation which continues in the bed, and E. bank of the river; pass *Chota* or *Nawa Kta* (Sain, Suna), $\frac{1}{2}$; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

§ SUN (Sunn, Sain, Sen).

Territory, Western Sindh. Civil Authority, Collector at Kurrachee; Deputy Collector at Sehwan. Encamping ground S.E., 200 yds. from the river. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 2,000.

ATTRACTIONS.—The fortress of Runme-ka-kote, situated to the W., is an immense stone lime and mortar, irregular pentagon-shaped fort, built by the Ameers of Sindh, at a cost of £100,000, capable of containing 2,000 men, but has never yet been occupied.

It is washed by the Lukkee mountain torrent in the monsoon. Thence proceed along the heavy sandy road, from the tree in the E. part of the town, up the dry bed of the river, then cross the dry bed of the mountain torrent, and we enter

THE TERRITORY OF MEER NOOR MAHOMED;

Thence the road becomes good, and we soon reach *Hashim-Chicker*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; pass *Meersha Wuidda*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Bura-bura*, $\frac{1}{2}$; both very picturesquely situated on the right, amidst luxuriant verdant cultivation; thence to *Gaucha*, $\frac{1}{2}$, situated on the left; *Dehra Khan Gaucha*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Mahir-cher* (Maka Chur), $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Burra Chicker*, 3, situated on a small water-course, which flows into the Indus one mile E., in a well-cultivated country; encamping ground; tank, well supplied. Large white Mujid Pear (a Mosque, having several tombs in front of it). Thence the road leads over some deep sand hillocks, soon after which it becomes level and open to *Amree*, 3; good encamping ground

200 yards from the river, to the S. This place is situated on the right bank of the Indus. On the N. stands a hill, 50 feet high, which commands an extensive view of an offset of the Indus, flowing N.W. for a considerable distance, in the dry bed of which there is much cultivation. The ordinary road proceeds along by the standing river, but it is cut up and intersected by water-wheels, which, although bridged, are too narrow for the passage of artillery. The main river formerly flowed along it, and even does so now in the monsoon. The upper road, which is larger, but practicable for artillery, stretches off about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the left. On the right stands *Lonara*, $\frac{3}{4}$; to the left *Tiltee*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; with its beautiful mosque and elegant square building; then pass on the left, *Pouhur*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; *Abad*, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence the road winds along the bank of the standing river, about which there is a great quantity of grass; and we soon reach *Bajoora* $1\frac{1}{2}$ (*Bajoara*), where the Amirs, sepoy, and jemadars encamp, and we soon reach an *inclosure* on the right, $1\frac{1}{2}$; thence along a clear road for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the town of

LUKKEE (Lukka, Lukkan).

Encamping ground S. and N. Bazaar, well supplied.

ATTRACTIONS.—The *Lake*, several miles long, appears to have been a reach of the Indus. The *Lukkee* range, gently sloping down to the W., above the river on the N., which flows along their rocky base. The sulphureous water spring, having a temperature of 102° , flowing from a calcareous precipice 600 feet high.

This town stands on the W. bank of the Indus, adjacent to the Lukkee Pass, in a most beautiful and picturesque position near the lake. The *Hakeen* of this place is a Synd, which office is both distinct and independent of the Jemadar. Thence the road turns off a little, and if that pathway be taken, the bad road is avoided; cross an uneven ditch, which extends to the right, pass *Teehevan*, 1; *Batchaw*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; then cross the fields towards some uneven ground, and we reach *Kottanga*, 3 miles; encamping ground; here a *halt* should be made previous to crossing the hills. Nearly perpendicular over the road, which is confined by the little hill on the right, stands the hill, and just beyond the *old chokee*, 1 mile; on the left, the road now narrows down to the bank of the river, for about 200 yards previous to where the *ascent*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, commences, which is 7 feet in some places, and composed, on both sides, of square blocks of stone, 2 feet in size, and in two places, for a short distance, ledges of rock stand on the inner side, which raise it about 2 feet above the other. There are two sharp turns at the bottom, some parts slope sideways from the shelving rock, and a brow of solid rock for 10 paces is exceedingly dangerous for horses, who must be assisted by drag-ropes. The total *ascent*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, is about 300 paces, and the perpendicular 85 feet high. Laden camels can ascend it easily. The descent, which is 2 miles long, passes over some rough places, although the slopes along the hill are gradual and comparatively easy; thence

the road passes through the bed of a dry river, a portion of which is heavy sand; pass *Kottai*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; encamping ground; thence the road leads over heavy sand, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles further brings us to the town of

SEHWAN.

Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Encamping ground, S.W., in rather low, confined ground, on the banks of the river, near some tombs. Bazaar, long, narrow, crooked, covered in with mats and well supplied, and forage plentiful. Ferry boats ply across the *Arul* river. Conveyances—bullock hackeries can be hired. Population, 2,000, chiefly fishermen. Houses are several stories high, arched, and built of mud; but rather better than those generally found in Sindh. *Manufactures*—caps, shoes, and silken fabrics.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances in the North Western Provinces.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The Shrine of *Lal Shah Bas* (the Lion of the place), who originally came from Khorasan, whose memory, as a reputed saint, is equally venerated by Mussulmans and Hindus. His remains lie in a tomb placed in a quadrangular-domed and lanterned building, adorned with small porcelain-tiled domes and spires, on which are inscribed numerous Arabic characters. Both the gate and balustrade, which are covered with rich cloths, are of *hammered silver*. It is universally believed that the sepulchre is the depository of *immense treasure*. The guardians of it are supported by the revenue which is derived from the Sehwan gardens, which are picturesquely situated, beautifully cultivated, and highly productive; and also that of several villages. Innumerable numbers of pilgrims annually repair to this place from all parts of Sindh and the adjacent countries; and native credulity extends even to the idea that the *fish of the sea* pay homage to this saint. Few, however, of the inhabitants benefit by the reputed character of this departed saint, as they are particularly distinguished for their immorality, profligacy, and idleness.

The Oval mount, which stands N.W. of the town, from which it is separated by a deep channel, stands on an oval eminence, is about 80 feet high, 1,200 feet long, and 750 feet wide, and has its sides cased in a stout brick wall, along the circuit of which are the ruins of towers, two fine arched gateways, all in an excellent state of preservation; and *ruins* and fragments of pottery cover the surface of the summit.

The *Munchur Lake* lies about 12 miles distant.

This town stands on an eminence at the edge of the above stream, at the junction of the Indus and Arul rivers, the latter of which rises in the S.E. of the Munchur lake, 12 miles distant, flows through a channel of its weedy surface 60 feet wide, with an E. current of two miles per hour, into the Indus on the W. side, about 4 miles below this place, where it is a deep, sluggish stream, 200 feet wide, after a course of 12 miles.

ROUTE 139.

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

SEHWAN TO LARKHANA.

DISTANCE ABOUT 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sehwan to the N. part of the Bullapoor town	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jullawgote	9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Moondra	11	4
Kokun	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gulloo Gote	10	4
Bank of the Standing river	15	6
Chunna	6	2
Chukra	4	3
Hussainwah.	12	3
Ferry	8	5
Encamping ground N. of Larkhana	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	102	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leaving *Sehwan* (Route 138), we ferry over by boat, the bottom of which is not very safe, the *Arul* river, (Route 138), the water of which is not deep at this part; thence along a good road, which in some parts is composed of deep sand for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, then through the heavy, sandy bed of a broad ditch; pass *Kum-poor* (Kum-poor) $2\frac{1}{2}$, situated $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the right bank of a considerable offset of the Indus, and near the S.E. edge of a large Dund (*stagnant water*) in a low, level, but fertile district; thence over a grassy plain, interspersed with stumps of cut bushes about 1 to 2 feet high, near the road amidst high grass, then cross a *Wet* ditch $1\frac{1}{2}$, which is about 1 to 2 feet high, and joins a larger one on the left, formed by the standing river, which flows along on the left about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile off, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from *Kurum-poor*, and we soon reach the cross-road leading to *Lurilee* $\frac{1}{2}$, which follow for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (in the front flows the water of the standing river, and for about 2 miles the country appears interspersed with hamlets all about its banks), and on the right we pass *Hak-pootra* $\frac{1}{2}$, picturesquely embedded among lofty trees. The country around is level, but in the distance beyond, close to the banks of the river, it appears very bushy; pass *Meanee* and *Nuter* $\frac{1}{2}$, situated on a Dund, and inhabited by fishermen; thence pass over green turf, amidst much cultivation, to *Tuiles* (Turtee, Turritee or Turrotee), $\frac{1}{2}$, a large opulent village, very prettily situated amidst fine trees and beautiful gardens; encamping ground; at all conveyances can be hired. Thence winding along fields, across a well-cultivated country, over a level plain, which is rather wet just after the rains, we soon arrive at *Bullapoor* $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; bazaar, well supplied; thence through the N. gate, $\frac{1}{2}$; then along an excellent road, through much cultivation, intersected by several ditches, pass 3 or 4 hamlets, situated on the left, also *Rawan* $2\frac{1}{2}$, standing $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the road, pass between several hamlets inhabited by husbandmen, cross two ditches, the transport of carriages over which is attended with some difficulty, and we soon approach close to

Burra, $\frac{1}{2}$; situated on the left; thence the road becomes bad, pass across some rough irrigation banks, which continues dusty until we pass on the left *Hid-daugote*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then the road turns off to the left to *Dadoo*, passing *Ameenana* and *Noorra*, both of which hamlets are visible. Continuing our journey we pass *Synd Talb* 1, inhabited by agriculturists, and close to the scattered village of *Rindan*, $\frac{1}{2}$, most picturesquely situated on the right, amidst a fine grove of beautiful trees, pass *Naula-jo-gote*, 1; *Povar-gote*, $\frac{1}{2}$; on the left of the road stands *Chotta-Churnaut*, and in the front *Bumbeya*, both of which are situated close to the monsoon bank of the main river, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, and we soon reach *Jullowgote* (Jullawgote), $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a large ditch with an easy slope; pass some rough ground to *Koorania*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; water from standing nullah of the river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the right; thence along an excellent road, across short, turfy grass, through an open, yet occasionally bushy plain (to the E. of which, 1 mile distant stands *Dadoo*), then along by a hedge which separates the green cultivated land from the dry to *Seal-jo-gote* $\frac{1}{2}$, and we soon reach *Monderor* (Moynra), $\frac{1}{2}$, situated in a beautiful fertile spot; encamping ground. The river flows $\frac{1}{2}$ miles off. Then pass the hamlets of *Sheerda*, $\frac{1}{2}$, situated on the left; *Davoneh*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Taurau*, $\frac{1}{2}$; on the right, the high road, which is badly supplied with water, from *Dadoo* passes to the left, and is visible; thence over some rough ground, cross several ditches with cultivated banks, to *Putehpoor*, 1; *Chotta Lassaree*, $\frac{1}{2}$; situated on the left, and we soon pass the town of *Poranadera*, $\frac{1}{2}$; situated on the right, 1 mile W. of the Indus, towards which there is considerable green cultivation, and the opposite high banks of which is visible all along on the right. Behind the town is a fine open plain; thence we pass on to *Kokun* (Rokun), $\frac{1}{2}$; a large village situated on the bank of the river, here 20 feet high, but low opposite the *Wand*, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further brings us to the *Landing* or *Boating* place, $\frac{1}{2}$; from thence proceed over a good but bushy road, along the bank of the river to *Lappa*, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass *Chandia*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Nunomarry*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Tenan*, 2; *Shikaree*, and *Povar*, $\frac{1}{2}$; the land about the latter place is irrigated from the standing river by a ditch. Thence along an uneven road, intersected by irrigation ditches, and interspersed with *Kurree* bushes, and we soon arrive at *Chotta Gulloo*, $\frac{1}{2}$, situated on the bank of the river; good encamping ground; soon after which we reach *Gulloo-gote*, $\frac{1}{2}$, the vicinity of which is nearly overrun with *Kurree* bushes; thence along a good made road, pass *Chotta Seeta*, $\frac{1}{2}$, standing on the left, and *Seeta* on the right, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Narch*, $\frac{1}{2}$ on the left, *Daderah*, $\frac{1}{2}$, on the right; *Wujut Churanan*, $\frac{1}{2}$, on the left; from thence the old road to *Peer Punjah* branches off to the left; thence through a thicket, cross some cultivated fields, avoiding the village in a direct line, and we approach within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the town of

§ PEER PUNJAH, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Territory, Sindh. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Larkhana. Bazaar, well supplied.

This place, situated in a level, alluvial country, amidst much cultivation, interspersed with jungle, stands about 3 miles W. of the Indus river; thence

along a good road; pass the hamlet of *Agra*, 2 miles, standing on the right; then cross a nullah, with cultivated banks, to *Meraub Lukia*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and three-quarters of a mile beyond brings us to the river, near which there is encamping ground; then proceed to *Mahomed Ak*, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence along a made road, pass *Dheria Gote* (Booce), $\frac{1}{2}$; then the road turns off from the river to *Chunna*, $\frac{1}{2}$, which is situated on the right bank of a large watercourse, which, parting from the Indus on the W. side, insulates a tract of land about 7 miles long; thence along a narrow, confined road, hedges, along the bank of a nullah for nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; then pass *Veer*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then the road is confined by high hedges to *Kulporah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Sovar Gadde*, $\frac{1}{2}$, entirely surrounded by green cultivation; *Chukra*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the *puck*, a built village of *Veer*; pass *Chukra*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Futtipoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Dablee*, $\frac{1}{2}$, situated on the right. The road now becomes clear beyond for half-a-mile, but continues narrow and confined in many parts; pass *Shaik*, $\frac{1}{2}$, standing on the right; pass through jungle, after leaving which, it becomes rough; proceed through the clayey, tracked ground of the nullah, and for 100 yards, between fields, 4. The track in the middle of the road is deep and narrow, through the cultivated fields, and we soon reach the N. end of *Husainwah*, situated on a dund. The road from thence for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile is rather uneven and confined; pass *Durragee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Bagugote*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Bague Dunwillee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then along a good road, through jungle, and we soon arrive at *Areejana*, $\frac{1}{2}$, situated on the fertile island, inclosed between the Indus and its offset, the Nara, and standing equi-distant 8 miles from the Indus and Larkhana, and about 1 mile E. of the Narra; then over cultivated fields to *Buckra-nee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from which there is a ferry over the Narra river, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the village, good encamping ground near a very large tree, from whence the ferry ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile) commences on the S. side, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond *Tooma Hashem*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther the two roads separate, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence over a good level road, pass *Mahomed Amroo*, $\frac{1}{2}$, through a waste field along the bed of a ditch, the banks of which are difficult for wheel carriages; pass *Boogute*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Bukapoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$, with its deserted fort and encamping ground; and $\frac{1}{2}$ brings us to the *Fort of Larkhana*, on the left of which there is excellent encamping ground, 1 mile N., with several good wells on each side; then cross a large canal, about 40 yards broad, which is often dry, except a pool of water near the E. end of the town, and we enter the large city of *Larkhana* (Route 126), from whence the traveller can proceed to the Cantonments of the large and rising town of

§ JACOBABAD, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (Route 132). Proceed to

§ KUMBUR, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Territory, Sindh. Civil Authority, Collector at Sukkur. Police Station; Collector's bungalow; Encamping ground among date groves; pucks, wells, and tank, amply supplied. § *Dost Allee*, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; we then enter

UPPER SINDH.

Pass on to the deserted large place of *Shadadpoor*, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Jacobabad, 46 miles; kutchra well of excellent water; § *Khyree*

Churree; dhurmsalla; 12 shops, and pukka wells of excellent water; * *Rojaun*; Quarters of an outpost of the Sindh horse troops; water *bad* from the wells; and 8 miles beyond stands the town of
§ JACOBABAD (Route 132).

ROUTE 140.

Fresh Guides must be taken from each village.
SEHWAN TO LARKHANA, VIA ARRUL RIVER.
DISTANCE 122½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sehwan to Changar	12	0
Shahuson	11	6
Chinee	6	4
Choll	12	0
Darigz	6	0
Poligee	4	0
Thurree	3	0
Toree	10	0
Maduh	8	0
Yojaha	12	0
Tarodakhura	10	0
Dera	12	0
Gurilla	6	0
Kulorah	2	0
Larkhana	7	0
	122	2

Leave *Sehwan* (Route 138); proceed W. by N., with a *Guide*, along a good road, to § *Changur*, 12 miles, which consists of a cluster of villages, to the right of which flows a branch of the *Arrul* (Arul) river, (Route 16), forage abundant; thence proceed to the town of

§ SHAHUSON (Shah Hassan).

Territory, Sindh. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Sehwan, 23½ miles. Military Station; a Resala of the Meer's horse is stationed here. Encamping ground, S. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant.

This place stands on the banks of the *Arrul* (Arul, Arral) river (Route 138); thence proceed N.; pass § *Chinee*, 6½ miles, standing on a branch of the *Narra*, amidst much cultivation. Forage obtainable. The inhabitants expert *thieves*; then N.E. to

§ CHOLL, 12 miles.

Military Station, a detachment of the Meer's Sepoys being stationed here under a *Jemadar*. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. Pass on to § *Darigz*, 6 miles, a cluster of hamlets; thence along a road, intersected by deep, but narrow courses, some of which are bridged over, and all fordable; pass *Poligee*, 4; *Thurree*, 3; thence N.E. by E. to *Toree*, 10; *Madiah*, 8; thence N. by E. to *Yojaha*, 12; *Tarodakhura*, 10; standing on the *Cheela* river, a large watercourse, and a considerable branch of the *Narra*, which is only filled during the hot months, and becomes dry as the waters of the inundations flow, or are drained away, at which period the inhabitants obtain their supply of water

from the wells; § *Deera*, 12; § *Gurilla*, 6; § *Kuborah*, 2 miles. Forage obtainable. All the above hamlets stand on elevated ground, about 2 miles from the bed of the rivers, and so constructed as to avoid the inundation, and 7 miles farther brings us to § *Larkhana* (Route 126).

ROUTE 141.

LARKHANA TO DADUR, VIA KYRA-KA-GURRA AND BHAG.
DISTANCE 155½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Larkhana to Futtypoor	6	0
Damnah	3	0
Kyree Dehroo	6	0
Chundia	11	0
Goolab Seah	7	0
Kyra-ka-Gurra	15	0
Tumboo	18	0
Kunda	15	0
Kassim-kee-Joke	15	7
Dadur, via Route 116	58	7
	155	6

Leaving *Larkhana* (Route 126), proceed along a good road, through a level, jungly country; pass § *Futtypoor*, 6; § *Damnah*, 3; § *Kyree Dehroo* (Dera), 6; encamping ground; § *Tulloo* (Tullhoo), 1; § *Sheera Sookra*, 2½; § *Meance*, ½; forage abundant. Thence the road is intersected by dry watercourses; pass § *Chundia* (Chandra), 3; § *Oozee Boota* (Uosa Boota), 3; § *Sungria*, ½, standing near the dry bed of a canal; § *Bund*, 1; forage abundant; § *Sujanul*, ½; encamping ground, standing in an open, well-irrigated, and cultivated country; from thence along an excellent road, over a barren and occasionally bushy country, to § *Soor But* (Soor But), 1; § *Goolab Sea* (Goolab Seah), 5; water brackish; thence along a parched, desert tract of country, to § *Tay-lugara* (Tai-Luggaree), 5; forage abundant; then pass § *Sunjer* (Sunjier), 2; *Meemra*, 4, which stands at a short distance from the road, and 4 miles farther brings us to

§ KYREE GURHEE (Kyra-ka-Gurra),

Territory, Sindh (Upper). Civil Authority, Collector at Shikarpoor. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage plentiful.

This walled place stands on the S.E. border of the Pat (Shikarpoor) Desert. Thence along an excellent road, across a hard, level desert, which is subject to inundation from sudden rain, and we enter

THE TERRITORY OF CATCH (Route 16), and soon reach *Tumboo*, 18, which, owing to the scarcity of water, is deserted during the months of April and May, cross a *nullah*, pass *Urree*, 1½; and we arrive at the town of

§ KUNDA.

Territory, Catch. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sindh. Military Authority, Officer commanding

the frontier at *Khangurh*. Encamping ground, S.W. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant.

This large walled town is situated amidst much cultivation, with many hamlets about it. Thence cross five *nullahs*, the *Narra* river on the right, after which the road becomes hard and level, and studded with hamlets, proceed along a foot-path, and at the end of 15½ miles we reach the town of *§ Kassim-kee-Joke* (Route 116), and thence proceed, via Route 116, to *§ Dadur*, (Route 116.)

ROUTE 142.

SHIKARPOOR TO LARKHANA.

DISTANCE 40½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Shikarpoor to <i>Khairr</i>	10	½
Bungood Dehra	7	2
Nowadehra	10	¾
Larkhana	12	3
	40	1

Leave *Shikarpoor* (Route 16), proceed along a good road to *§ Samun Kote*, 4½; *§ Nowser* (Nowzer or Nowshur), ¾; *§ Kumbouca*, 1½; *§ Khairr*, ½; *§ Gahay-ja*, 4½; *§ Bungool Dehra*, 2½; *§ Bambut Poora*, 6½; at all of which forage is obtainable; thence pass the deserted village of *Rahooja*, 1½; and thence along a very jungly road to

§ NOWADEHRA (Nowa Dhera).

Territory, Cutch. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sind. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Frontier at *Khangurh*. Encamping ground, N.W. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. Houses, 100. Wells supplied with excellent water. Thence continuing our journey for 12½ miles, we reach the town of *§ Larkhana*, (Route 126.)

ROUTE 143.

LARKHANA TO DADUR, VIA GUNDAVA.

DISTANCE 176½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Larkhana to Kumbur	15	1½
Dost Ali	9	7½
Bahram	9	4
Shadeehar	28	4
Toonees	9	7
Thull (Zull)	9	2
Huttigar river	9	6
Punjoke	3	2
Gundava	12	1
Shoorun	20	1
Sunnee	23	0
Nowahara	17	5½
Dadur, via Route 116	8	0
	176	1½

Leave *Larkhana* (Route 126), and proceed, when practicable, along the bed of the main stream of canal, but at other times over a tolerable road intersected by ditches, which cross to **Kodram*, 1½; pass **Sunderlee*, ¾, to the left of which is situated a canal; pass **Syud Ubbra*, ¾; then across the canal, which re-cross at *§ Mahomed Looral*, ¾; thence to *§ Eesa*, ½; and 2½ miles beyond we enter

§ KUMBEER, 2½ miles.

Territory, Sind. Civil Authority, Collector at Sukkur. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station, a detachment of the Scinde Horse stationed here. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant. Wells, amply supplied with good water. Thence pass along a good road, over a sandy, jungly plain, through an uncultivated district; pass **Lonara*, 2½; **Chucha*, ¾; thence the country is cultivated, and 4½ miles brings us to

§ DOST ALL

Military Station; a detachment of the Scinde Horse stationed here. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant.

This place is pleasantly situated amidst much cultivation. Thence along an excellent road, through a hard, level, desert country; pass *Jaffer Kalora* and *Machee*, 2½; the ruins of old *Braham*, 5½; *Shah-Chandia*, ¾, situated in a fine grove of trees, with a fort close at hand; *Bahram* (Bahram Khan Kokar-ka) *Suhr*, 3, with its small fort situated on the border of

THE PUT OR DESERT OF SHIKARPOOR, IN CUTCH GUNDAVA.

(Route 16), and liable to inundation in the time of heavy moosons; capable of cultivation, but, from want of irrigation, is at the present time a barren waste, interspersed with bushes; thence the road is good, level, and intersected by several canals; pass near **Keechee*, 8, situated 3 miles to the left; and then pass into *§ Shadeehur* (Shadeegurh) 2½, situated at the E. base of the here rugged and barren

HALA (BRAHOOIC) MOUNTAIN RANGE.

Which extends from N. to S., 400 miles, joins the lofty Afghan Mountains by the Tobu range, which rises in two ridges at Tukato, lat. 30° 18', long. 67°, to an altitude of 12,000 feet N. of the Moostung; its elevation is 11,000 feet, and snowless in the summer, and here marine exuvia abounds. The offset, which stretches E. from lat. 29° 30', forms the Kahun range, held by the *Muree Tribe*, and joins that of the Sulliman about Hurrund and Dajel, S. of which it declines to the E., and descends steeply to Cutch Gundava, from which territory it seems like a triple range, which rises above each other as they proceed W. When at a distance of 50 miles from them they are so vast that their bases appear within a short distance; and, as ridge rises above ridge, cloud passes over cloud, their irregularities and chasms are so varied, both in hue and size, that the eye delights to rest upon them, and seldom becomes weary of their sublimity. From the W. their altitude is not so great, and seldom exceeds 5,000 feet.

It forms the buttress of the Kelat highlands, and marks their descent to the W. plain of Hindostan. It is traversed by the passes of *Bolan* and *Moorla*, and, about 100 miles from the latter, extends to the S.E., and forms the *Juttee*, *Kelcar*, and *Lukkie* ranges; to the S. it becomes narrow, low, and not 30 miles broad, and is called the *Habb Hills*, which contain a rich deposit of copper, and is defined on the E. by the low tract of *Sinde*, and W. by *Luz*. Thence we proceed along an excellent road, with the *Majestic Hala* range a short distance to the left, and which continues in sight, in that position, to the close of our route; pass *Toonea*, 9½, which is a *Faquer's* village, and stands picturesquely in a beautiful grove of trees, in which there are some excellent wells; the country now becomes thinly scattered with poplar trees, and the road is intersected by no less than 11 bridged, narrow, shallow canals, until we reach the town of

§ JHULL OR ZULL, 9½.

Territory, Cutch Gundava. District, Khan of Kelat. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Scinde. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Frontier of Khan-gurb. Encamping ground, N. and S. Bazaar, well supplied, and plenty of forage.

This large, walled town, situated amidst fine open suburbs, with much cultivation, has several small hamlets adjacent to it. Thence along a good road, through a level waste plain; cross the *Huttiyar* river, 9½, here 300 yards broad, to *Punjoke* (Punjoek), 31, and forage abundant; then pass on to *Futtipoor*, 7½, where there is a cluster of hamlets and a canal of excellent water, and we soon after reach the town of *Gundava*, 4½, distant from *Kotree* 7 miles S.W.; *Moola Pass*, 8 miles; thence the road becomes bad, narrow, and intersected by several nullahs and canals; and we pass *Gujum*, 5½, with its fort and flowing stream; *Meete*, 8½, with its small fort; then cross a broad shallow river with a small stream, and the hills gradually approaching to the road; soon after which we pass *Shoorun* (Shorun), 5½, where there are two forts within ¼ mile of each other, and a cluster of hamlets situated in a cultivated spot; thence along a bad, rugged, stony road, skirting the hills on the left; cross a stream of water, pass some tombs to *Bittowrie*, 2½; small hamlets on the left, near the hills; then cross some low stony hills, and a mile beyond we pass within 2 miles of a *Peer's Tomb*, called *Amen O'Deen*, 2, situated on the left; pass 3 *Kucha wells*, 7½, situated in a grove of babool trees, close to the left of some low hills, and which portion of the country on the right is studded with those trees, and we reach *Sunnee*, 6½, with its small fort, and standing about 2 miles from the hills, thence along a good road for 5 miles, and we enter

THE SUNNEE PASS,

Which contains several rather rough, stony, barren ascents and descents, and so continues for 4 miles; thence cross a river, 1½, with a stream of good water and plenty of grass on its banks; the road then continues good to *Sootree*, 5; thence it is rugged and stony for some distance, but which afterwards becomes level and good; pass a *large open village*, 1½, with flowing water and slight cultivation, to the town of

§ NOWSHARA (Nowchara) 1½ mile.

Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant.

This large walled town is surrounded by cultivated lands, which are intersected by canals of flowing water from the hills, and thence proceed, via Route 116, to *§ Dadur*, 8 (Route 116).

ROUTE 144.

Proceed S.E. by E.

This Route is impassable in the monsoons, or at periods of inundations, then, the Post Route, via Tatta, must be taken.

KURRACHEE (KARACHI) TO BHOOJ, VIA GARRA, OOPLANA, AND KOTASIR.

DISTANCE 235½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Kurrachee to Jemadar-kee-Landee	13	1
Wuttaljee	15	1
Garra	9	5½
Sunnal-ka-Gote	10	7
Jaral-ka-Gote	13	3
Ooplana	12	7
Ladai-ka-Gaum	11	1
Dhunjukpoor	6	7
Jugree (Sirjundur)	2½	0
Koree River (Right Bank)	22	0
Kolasir	6	6
Bhooj, via Route 105	87	3
	25	1½

=+§ KURRACHEE (Karachi, Karkalla).

Territory, *Sinde*. Civil Authority, Commissioner in *Sinde*, J. D. Inverarity, Esq.; Resident Collector, L. Reid, Esq. Military Authority, Officer commanding. Naval Station, Lieut. G. Giles, Port Officer. Travellers' bungalow, containing ten rooms, 2½ miles on the Bander Road. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office, J. Kimpton, Esq., Post Master; Edward Lodwick, Inspecting Post Master. Overland Mails despatched, via Bombay, on the 7th and 21st of every month, arrive, via on the 1st and 16th of every month. Landing place, *Kimari* (Keamaree, Bandar).

Railways—The *Sinde* line from Kurrachee was commenced in August, 1858, when the first sod was turned by Commissioner Frere, and is completed to Kotree, on the Indus, 114 miles. Thence, the Indus Flotilla scheme opens a communication with the Punjab line, from Moultan to Umritsir, now in course of construction, about 500 miles being made. From Umritsir a line to Delhi will unite the Indus and Ganges systems.

Conveyances the same as at Bombay. Route 1.

DAWKs.—See table of Distances of the North-Western Provinces.

Boats, rowing and sailing, can be hired; tariff the same as at Bombay.

Hotels.—The Commercial, J. Preston; Louis Lefevre's; tariff the same as at Bombay.

Newspapers.—The *Sindian*, published Wednesdays and Saturdays; *Sind Kossid Advertiser*, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Municipality.—The government of the town is conducted by a municipality, who, to remedy the bad supply of water, have now laid pipes down. by

which the town is well supplied with good water, from Messrs. Treacher's Well.

Police Station.—The department is under the control of a Captain of police (Major E. C. Marston).

List of Consuls.—America, Austria, Belgium, Bremen, France, Hamburg, Netherlands, Oldenburgh, Ottoman, Portuguese, Prussia, Sardinia, Sweden.

Sailing Vessels to and from London, Liverpool, Bordeaux, New York, Persian Gulf, Aden, &c.

Steamers to and from Bombay, in 4 days. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's vessels, Agent, M. P. Tuback and Co., depart from each place 12 hours after the arrival of the overland mail.

TARIFF.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	£ s. d. (Inclusive of provisions)	£ s. d. (exclusive of provisions, but messes at 4s. 3d. item)	£ s. d. (exclusive of provisions)
Adults.....	15 0 0	£4 to £4 10s.	
Return tickets, within 30 days..	Free.	Free.	Free.
Children under 1 year old	1 4 0	0 16 0	0 4 0
" 1 to 3 years old	2 14 0	0 18 0	0 10 0
" 3 to 9 years old	3 0 0	1 18 0	1 14 0
" 9 to 13 years old			0 16 0
Passenger's Servant			(exclusive of provisions)
Horses			3 10 0
Dogs			0 6 0
Four-wheeled Carriages			3 10 0
Engines			3 0 0
Palanquins			1 0 0
Small Boxes and Parcels			2 0 0
Baggage allowed each passenger, free, according to the class of his ticket.. .. .	3 Trunks.	2 Bullock Trunks.	1 Box.

Overplus charged as cargo.

The Oriental Inland Company's steamers, John Wood, Esq., Agent. The Indus Steam Flotilla Company's vessels, from Haiderabad to Multan (Mooltan), 570 miles.

Public Institutions, &c.—Educational Establishments, Indo-British Institution, W. Mc. Clumpton, Esq., Head Master: Government English School, Mr. Shastree Pooranic, Head Master. Church Missionary Society's Institutions, &c., The Revds. J. Sheldon, E. Trumpp, Ph. D., and M. S. Seal (a native). General Library and Museum, W. Wells, Esq., Sec. Freemasonry Lodge, The Royal Arch Chapter, "Faith and Charity." Great Trigonometrical Survey Office, J. W. Armstrong, Esq., Surveyor.

Justices of the Peace.—Messrs Bolton, Cole, Daltzell, Dunsterville, &c. Police Office.

Railway Terminus, P. Barry, Esq., Inspector. The Custom House has a portion of it appropriated to that purpose.

Telegraph Office Establishment.—Dep. Supdt. H. Mau, Esq., Inspector. C. H. Dewey, Esq. The telegraph is open to the Persian Gulf.

DIRECTORY of the principal establishments worth visiting at Kurrachee, and list of the most eminent professional gentlemen, tradesmen, &c.:

Apothecaries.—Messrs Treacher and Co.

Auctioneer.—W. E. Chamberlain.

Bankers.—The principal British Merchants, and the Government Savings Bank.

Barrister.—S. E. Horne, Esq.,

Bradshaw's Guide Depot.—Jehangeer Nusseerwanjee and Co.

Buggy Contractor.—Jacob Bethcome.

Chemists.—See Apothecaries.

Chaplains (Assistant).—The Revds. W. H. Schwabe, B.A.,; W. Car, B.A.,; D. H. Cotes, B.A.

Cabinet Maker.—W. Mansfield Malvery.

Commission Agent.—W. E. Chamberlain.

Dentist.—J. Hurst, Esq.

Drapers.—J. W. Watson & Co.

Editor.—G. Hatteroth, Esq., of the *Sind Kosid*.

General Agents.—Jehangeer Nusseerwanjee & Co.

Hotel Keepers.—Louis Lefevre; the Commercial, J. Preston.

Law Agent.—A. T. Thornton, Esq.

Medical Practitioners.—J. Nicholson Esq.,; G. Nixen, Esq.,; J. R. Aikin, Esq.,; D. Mc Donald, Esq.,

Merchants.—Edward Dalbusset; George Entwistle, Agent for Messrs. Sampson & Co., of Manchester; Warwick, Waller & Co.; Watson & Co.

Mass Agents.—Jehangeer Nusseerwanjee & Co.

Missionaries (Church of England).—The Rev. J. Sheldon, E. Trumpp, and M. S. Seal.

Photographic Artist.—J. Hurst, Esq.

Pilot.—J. Masterton.

Post Master.—G. Kimpton, Esq.

Railway Contractor.—J. Bray, Esq.

Railway Engineers.—W. A. Brunton and C. H. Burt.

Roman Catholic Chaplain.—The Rev. Father Felix.

Saddler.—John Tapp.

Solicitor.—G. H. Walker, Esq.

Tailors.—J. P. Wright and W. M. Malvery.

Vakeels (Sunnudi).—Peter Marriot, Esq.

Church of England.—Divine Service twice on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Roman Catholic Chapel.—Service at 6 a.m. and 10 a.m., and Vespers.

Exports.—Camels, saltpetre, salt, rice, grain, ghee, hides, tallow, oil, olivined, fish, bark, for tanning; alkalies, Indigo, cotton.

Transit Exports.—Amfestida, drugs, madder, dyes, aloes, wood, silk, alum, dried fruits, Kashmiri shawls, Lapis Lazuli, gems, precious metals, and horses.

Imports.—Metals, hardware, cottons, silks, twist, and yarn. Commercial transactions exceed £2,000,000 per annum.

Kurrachee is 800 miles, or three to four days' steaming, from Bombay; and 3,500 miles from Suez. It is the only port to Sind (Sinde) or the Valley of the Indus, and to the Punjab at its head; though it does not stand immediately on that river, but on a sandy tract a little to the north west of its delta. Being the gate to this side of the peninsula and of Central Asia, it is a place of great importance in every point of view, commercial, military, and political. The similarity of this valley to that of the Nile has obtained for it the sobriquet of "Young Egypt," a name first bestowed upon it in a proclamation by Sir C. Napier, which announced the new conquest to be equal to Egypt in fertility. His policy in annexing Sind was attacked in Prof. Eastwick's work called "Dry leaves from Young Egypt," in allusion to its new name.

Kurrachee is the only port along this low coast drawn more than 10 feet water. Though a site in this neighbourhood has been identified with the Crocods of Neirous yet the town is not more than 15 years old; while the port was hardly known to the English, till the conquest of Sind brought it into notice. In Milburn's *Oriental Commerce* (published 1813) it figures as *Orotcher* which perhaps comes

nearer the native sound of its name than the modern spelling, though it may not be so agreeable to etymological purity. It then had a good trade, with a population of 10,160 souls. The "Duke of Argyle" of 800 tons was the first ship which sailed for it, direct, from England in 1852. At present ships are regularly advertised for this port, and its tonnage increases every year.

On approaching it, the first land seen is a headland, some miles to the west, called Cape Monze, about 1,200 feet high, at the termination of the Pabb, Brahoio, or Luttee mountains. This point is supposed to be the ancient Eira, and from hence the coast bends round the Southern shores of Beloochistan towards the Persian Gulf. The entrance to the harbour is marked by a craggy limestone bright on its west side, looking like an island in the distance, about one mile long, and 130 to 150 feet high, which shelves down to a swamp, overflowed by every tide. On the top of this is Fort Manhora, or Munora, with a lighthouse about half a mile from it, and a new burial ground. Here the British forces under Sir John Keane landed, 2nd February, 1839 from H. M. S. Wellesley, and summoned the garrison. Upon their refusal to surrender he fired a broadside, which opened a breach in the mud walls; through this the soldiers entered, and found the garrison to consist of only a few natives. However, the capture of this fort was followed by the surrender of Kurrachee, and all the districts around. A new battery was constructed here in 1854, but it is not effective; and the harbour is, in a military point of view, so open to attack that a single vessel of war might destroy all the shipping here. The mouth of the harbour is about 2 miles wide, and about 15 miles from the nearest, or Pilti, branch of the Indus, which leads up to Gharah. "A long billowy wave sweeps directly into the jaws" of Kurrachee harbour, across which lies a bar with 1½ fathoms upon it at low water, and 2½ to 3 fathoms at high water. Only ships of 16 feet draught can cross it; but measures have been begun for removing this obstruction. Within, the fort extends about 5 miles to the north of Point Manhora, and from 6 to 8 miles west of the town, which lies on the east side. Most of this space is filled with shallow mud banks, across which a landing is effected on men's shoulders when the tide is out. A large sandy flat inside the bar, which dries at low water, terminates in the Kimare or Keamare Spit, opposite the bandar or landing-place of that name near the railway station, and has the Chinna or Chinnuee Creek on its east or town side, and the fair way, or deep channel for shipping, on its west side, towards the Manhora bandar. The distance from one bandar to the other is about 2 miles. This deep channel has 2 to 4 fathoms at low water; and there is room for about 20 large vessels within the harbour at a time. Some insulated rocks or islands, at the entrances called the Oyster rocks, rise a few feet above water. The Custom House stands close to the Railway Terminus, and from here the Napier Mole and a road three miles long, run to the town.

"The Port of Kurrachee (says Burton, who visited it 11 or 12 years ago) has no pretensions whatever to be called a port. The roadstead is dangerously exposed, and the Chinna Creek which runs up to the town is too shallow to admit anything but flat-bottomed steamers and small native craft. As, however, the whole of this coast is deficient in harbours, and this, though bad, is probably the best it affords, it is much frequented. Some years ago it was con-

sidered a place of extreme importance, and a number of enthusiastic Anglo-Saxons detected in the position and capabilities a natural value, which, improved by art, would ultimately raise Kurrachee high above Calcutta. The expenditure of public money was more than liberal; a little army was collected here; and as the niggardly country provides scarcely sufficient grain to support its scanty population, the import trade became brisk and regular, and even the export trade improved. Kurrachee, thus shoved forward, soon outstripped and depopulated the maritime towns around. A stone pier (the Napier Mole) was designed, to run from the town half way down the Creek. The work was undertaken, and would have prospered, too, had it not unfortunately sunk nearly as fast as it could be built. Estimates were called for to show what expense would attend the blowing up of the bar; and extensive field works and fortifications, intended to be a depot for the material of war against Central Asia, generally, were ordered to rise from the barren ground. "This is rather sarcastic, but the importance of Kurrachee and its capabilities are undoubtedly great; and some real improvements have been effected since this was written.

The harbour works, begun February, 1860, according to a plan prepared by Mr. J. Walker, will absorb a total sum of £300,000. One great object is to deepen the water on the bar and ultimately remove it; with which view, two long piers or groynes are designed to protect the mouth of the harbour, and check the heavy swell. The works actually sanctioned and carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Price, the government engineer, will cost £157,000, and comprise the Kesarnore Groyne; the Napier Mole Bridge, of iron, 1,200 feet long; native jetty and quays; a new channel for shipping; and the stoppage of Chinese Creek. A dock and basin also form parts of the scheme of improving the harbour.

Its commercial prosperity has been steadily on the increase. During the year 1859-60, there were eighty-three arrivals of square-rigged vessels and steamers, aggregating 53,399 tons, of which 34,285 tons arrived from England, 15,497 from Bombay, and 3,617 from other ports. The arrivals of country craft aggregated 81,671 tons. The value of the trade of the port of Kurrachee is estimated at nearly 2½ millions sterling; its import trade showing an increase of about 1½ lacs of rupees, while the export trade shows a decrease of 9 lacs.—*Official Statement of the Progress of India.* The Customs receipts amounted to nearly 4 lacs, exclusive of port dues, fishing, and harbour craft, licences, &c. No excise on salt has been established in Scinde; there are fields for it on the eastern arm of the Delta, and, provided the cost of transit can be diminished, its export to Cochin, Calcutta, &c., is likely to become very remunerative. The experiments in American cotton, which have been tried in the Hyderabad Collectorate, have not proved so favourable as could be wished. The small profit on linseed had led to its abandonment, but other seeds thrive along the Indus, especially linseed, or African jaworee, for which the climate and soil of Scinde seem to be admirably suited. In Upper Scinde indigo has been grown with decided success.

Piles of oyster shells line the creek by which the town is approached, the produce of pearl fisheries, which are now discontinued. They are larger than our natives, and yield a pearl of a dingy colour, a

little larger than a pin's head. Here are moored the native boats—grabs from Muscat, buglans from the Persian Gulf, cottias from Ootch, and pattimars and botillas from Bombay.

Kurrachee, the native town, consists of a mass of low mud hovels, and tall mud houses, with flat roofs, and is surrounded by a mud wall, about 1 mile in extent, and defended by a citadel, on a low platform of rock, which terminates at the head of the creek. A proposal to fortify the town, has, for the present, been negated by government. The clay or mud used for building here is first thrown into a pit, then worked up with water and finely chopped straw, and well trodden under foot. The population of the town and suburbs is on the increase.

"The dark narrow alleys, through which nothing bulkier than a jackass can pass with ease, boast no common sewer; drainage, if you can so call it, is managed by evaporation; every inhabitant throws away in front of his dwelling what he does not want within, whilst the birds and dogs are the only scavengers. The aroma of carrion is varied when we approach the bazaar, by a close, faint, dead smell of drugs and spices, such as one might suppose to proceed from a newly-made mummy. You are familiar with the smells of Boulogne, Cologne, and Rome; this you at once feel is a novelty. The people blend the pure Iranian form and tint with those of the Indian branch of the same family. Their features are regular; their hair, unlike the lank locks of the Peninsula, though coarse, is magnificent in quantity and colour; the beard is thick, glossy, and curling; and the figure manly and developed. The mass is composed of mohans, or fishermen. They are not particular about volunteering opinions concerning your individual appearance; which freedom, in the East, you know, is strange. The Moslems are distinguished by their long beards, slipperless feet, and superior nakedness; Hindoos by fairness or rather yellowness of complexion, by the strangely shaped turban, a cloth fastened round the waist, a daub of vermilion between the eyebrow, and a thread hung over the left shoulder, and knotted against the right side. Descendants of African slaves abound everywhere, carrying water skins or burdens fit for buffaloes."—*Burton's Scinde.* Among the improvements hinted at as requisite, some of which have been since carried out, are the growth of shady avenues, and of large trees, to create a shade, break the force of the sea breeze, and attract a little rain. Under an act passed by the Council of the Presidency, a board of commissioners has been appointed to regulate the municipal affairs of the town, and works with success. It has a revenue of nearly 80,000 rupees, derived chiefly from duties on grain and other articles brought into the town for consumption. A sum is in hand for the construction of waterworks, for which an estimate has been made. The chief items of expenditure are incurred in public works, in keeping up a large scavengers' establishment, and in watching the town by the police.

Kurrachee stands on a plain of hot sand, which looks like a desert waste, of a dirty yellow tinge. The plain is covered with hillocks, raised by the wind, with a few thorns, salsoles, and fire plants, or euphorbias, serving as provender for goats and camels. Only 6 inches of rain fall annually on this dry soil, but the sea breezes and heavy night dews serve to temper the heat. The thermometer is 100° indoors, at night, or

20° cooler than Hyderabad and Upper Sind. Kurrachee is, therefore, comparatively healthy; indeed, it is celebrated for healthiness, but it has its seasons of fever, cholera, and dysentery. "The great secret of health, in this part of the East," says the experienced traveller, Burton, "lies, I believe, in the daily habit of a long walk, not a lazy canter in the cool of the morning, between four o'clock and sunrise. A tent should never be pitched under a tamarind tree, at the risk of fever the next morning." One of the worst scourges of the country is the dust storm from the desert, which begins in the morning with puffs of wind from the hills, and penetrates every aperture and inlet. "Our heads are powdered over in five minutes; our eyes, unless we sit with closed lids, feel as if a dash of cayenne had been administered to them; we sneeze, like schoolboys, after a first pinch of 'blackguard;' the skin becomes grittier than a loaf of provincial French bread; and washing would only be a mockery against the irremediable evil." The best protection is a veil, like that worn on the Derby day to Epsom. A road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, runs from the town to the

Cantonments for the troops and the English residents. It passes some gardens and cocoa-nut plantations, and a tank, close to the Ram Bagh, or Garden of Ram Chandra, where the god passed a night some millions of years ago, with his wife Sita. About 5,000 men of all arms, European and native, are stationed here, on the slope of certain rocky hills to the eastward. A good foundation is made of hard sand and gravel, spread upon beds of pebbles and stones. The barracks are large and handsome one-storey buildings, laid out with great regularity, having level dusty roads, fifty yards broad between. Here are the Protestant Church and the Roman Catholic Chapel, the first a plain, the other a showy structure; two or three cemeteries; the civil and military hospitals; the mess houses of the officers; an ice-house for Wenham Lake ice; a theatre, library, and schools; and large bazaars. The officers' quarters stand in their respective compounds. On the outskirts of the camp, to the north, are the government garden, a space of two acres, containing a multitude of wells of good water, a chunamed floor for dancing; a square, where the band plays in the evening, with flower and vegetable beds. In 1857-8, the Sepoys stationed here attempted to mutiny, but were disarmed.

At the opposite end of Kurrachee, two miles from the cantonment, near the sea, at Ghiznee bunder, is Clifton, so called in remembrance of a prettier place at home. It consists of villa-bungalows, placed on a barren rock, a few feet above the plain; yet the air being fresh and pure, and the bathing good, a few days spent here is considered quite a luxury. At night, however, it is advisable to screen one's-self from the sea breezes, as they are reckoned prejudicial to health. Piles are driven into the sand as a barrier against the sharks. A chief inconvenience is that many things, including water, have to be sent for from Kurrachee. This is the residence of some of the leading officials; the staff lines are also here, with the Freemason's lodge, called Jadoo Ghur, or the Magic House by the natives, who regard its members, says Burton, as a band of worshippers of Shaitan, or the devil.

Telegraph.—From the reports for 1859-60, Sir W. O'Shaughnessy, the superintendent of electric telegraphs in India, it appears that in anticipation of the

successful placing of the sub-marine cable from Kurrachee to Aden, every exertion has been made to render the line from Kurrachee to Bombay safe and efficient. From Kurrachee to Deesa, three-fourths of the line are placed on Hamilton's iron posts, which are stated to give the utmost satisfaction, though requiring some modifications. Morse instruments, and well-trained signallers have been provided for every station, and mounted patrols placed along the line. The signallers on the Morse system receive perfectly by ear, and reading from the paper type is given up. Some interruptions have occurred, but these are slight in comparison with those which have arisen from the failure of the sub-marine cables, which were assumed to be exempt from any liabilities of the kind. The section between Suaken and Aden, which had been laid in January, was stopped after the 10th February, 1860, and the whole of the Red Sea line, from Suez to Aden, rendered useless. It has since been laid down as far as the Persian Gulf.

One of the multiple lines of two or more wires on the same standard, working direct from end to end, runs from Kurrachee to Bangalore, a distance of 1,800 miles; and has been found to answer extremely well for the public service.

Railway.—The Sindh railway from Kurrachee to Hyderabad was commenced in 1858, and was in progress at the date of the last official report. In consequence of the dissatisfaction expressed with the management, the works were taken out of the hands of the contractors, Messrs. Bray, in June, 1860, and carried on by the railway company's officers. The earthwork was almost completed; and nearly one-half of the viaducts, bridges, and culverts finished. The principal viaducts are at Mulcer and Bahrun. Locomotives are employed at these points in carrying supplies from the depots at Kurrachee, Kotree, and Gharra. Inclusive of the Napier Mole line and Ghizree branch, the length of permanent way already laid was about 50 miles. The greater portion of the line was bottom ballasted. Permanent sheds were nearly completed at Kurrachee for the engines, smith-shops, carriages, &c. It was expected that the whole line would be ready for traffic on New Year's day, 1861, and it was actually opened to Kotree in April of that year. Coal has been found in the Lyria valley, and the engineer to the company having been directed to explore it on behalf of government, it is discovered to be mere lignite, not worth anything; the formation being tertiary, as recent as the English oolites.

During the same year works were constructed for buildings for the Indus flotilla, the steamers and barges despatched from England; consisting of slips, workshops, &c., of a temporary nature. The *Stanley* steamer, built by Messrs. Scott Russell, as a model for passenger vessels on the river, was launched and tried in England, her performances being considered satisfactory. One tug steamer was launched, and others were in preparation, besides several small barges. Of the total flotilla, about one-half—viz., three passenger steamers, one accommodation flat, six tugs, and 25 cargo barges were to be ready by the 1st of January, 1861, when it was expected the railway would be opened. Fuel stations have been allotted to the company by the government. It is expected that in connection with the railway from Mooltan to Lahore, this flotilla system will effectually serve to direct the bulk of the trade with the

Punjab, by the line of the Indus and Kurrahee. Kurrahee is the head of a collectorate which includes Sewan, 147 miles, to the N.E. A topographical survey of the hill district has been carried out by a detachment of the Revenue Survey establishment. According to the report, the maps have been well executed, and supply a long felt want. An enterprising Pkhan (or Afghan), named Morar Khan, is expending a lac of rupees in extensive irrigation works in the Hubb river, where he holds a lease of a large tract of waste land on favourable terms. Bhowli Khan, a chief of one of the Belooch hill tribes, has also settled on the waste lands near Maunchur lake. When it is added that measures have been adopted for keeping a registry for births and deaths in the principal towns, it will be evident that a great stimulus has been given to this part of India, under the beneficent rule of the British government. The plain round Kurrahee is destitute of trees, but wild ducks, teal, fares, partridges, snipe, &c., abound. Here the native plan of constructing the kareez, or subterranean aqueduct, used for irrigation, may be observed. It is formed, says Burton, by sinking shafts at about twenty yards distance, and uniting them by a narrow tunnel, ten or twelve feet below. By this means inequalities of level (which the native engineers judge of with great correctness, entirely by the eye) are overcome, and water is brought down from the hills without suffering from evaporation, or the risk of being drawn off by strangers. The regular heaps of earth seen near these shafts are a peculiar feature in the Soinde landscape.

One of the great sights here, is the Mugur Peer or Alligator tank, about eight miles distant from the town. The way to it lies across a sandy tract, dotted with cactus, and over the Pubb hills, which bound the plain on the north, to the mausoleum of the Hadji, or saint, to whom the country owes its name; a modest hermit who settled on this barren spot, with four others. The legend says that one of the fraternity worked a miracle, by creating a hot mineral spring which rises here in a bog. Another changed a flower into a crocodile; another changed a bit of stick into a date palm for shade; and so on.

"The *tout ensemble* of the scene (says Burton) strikes your eye strangely, the glaring blue vault above vividly contrasting with the withered and sickly foliage of the palms, which are now shedding their clusters of bright gamboge-coloured dates; the quaintly habited groups of visitors, the vivid emerald hue of the swamp, intersected by lines of mineral water, and covered with the uncouth forms of its inhabitants, sluggish monsters, armed with a coat of mail composed of clay whitened and hardened to pottery by the rays of the sun, all *hors-de-tenue*, like a black woman dressed in red (which, according to the Persian proverb, is enough to make a jackass laugh), or a fair one in black and yellow.

"The little bog before us, though not more than a hundred yards down the centre by half that in breadth, contains hundreds of alligators of every size, from two to twenty feet. But here comes the guardian angel of the place, a tall, swarthy, bony, fierce looking old fakir, who lives upon the offerings made to the soul of Hadji Mugur. He wishes to know if we will sacrifice a goat, and try the effect of a meat offering to Mor Sahib—Mr. Peacock—the title which the biggest of the monsters bears.

In the dark recess formed by a small bridge, built over the narrow brick canal, which supplies the swamp, and concealed from eyes profane by the warm, bluish, sulphureous stream, lurks the grisly monarch of the place. An unfortunate kid is slaughtered with the usual religious formula, and its life blood is allowed to flow as a libation into the depths below. A gurgling and a bubbling of the waters forewarn us that their tenant has acknowledged the compliment, and presently a huge snout and a slimy crimson case, fringed with portentous fangs, protrude from the yawning surface. Wahi! Wahi! shouts the excited crowd, when Mr. Peacock, after being aroused into full activity, as his fierce, flashing, little eyes and uneasy movements denote, by a succession of vigorous pokes and pushes with a bamboo pole, condenses to snap at and swallow the hind quarter of a young goat, temptingly held within an inch of his nose. 'Verily, your prayers are acceptable, and great will be your fortunes in both worlds!' solemnly remarks the old fakir, at the same time confiscating as his perquisite the remainder of the slaughtered animal."

Here a Seedy nautch may be witnessed: Seedy being the popular name in India for African negroes, who perform a dance of an exciting nature, described by Burton.

BRANCH ROUTES FROM KURRACHEE.

1st. North, to Oomed Ali, Chaota's village, on the Hubb, 92½ miles.

2nd. North-West, to Sonmesnee (Sonmiyani), Hinglas or Hinglas, and Beloochistan.

3rd. Sehwan, &c., *via* the Lukkee hills.

1st. To Oomed Ali, a route much followed by the Kafilas or caravans. Proceed to the Alligator tank, at ½ Muggur Peer, 7½ miles. Dhurmsalla, kept by a Parsee. Water from the tank under the date groves. Thence to *Lohar-ka-Lany, on the Hubb river, 15½ miles. Pucka dhurmsalla on its left bank. Encamping ground. Forage plentiful. Again on the *Hubb river, 15½ miles. Encamping ground on the left bank. *Khund-ka-Chowkee, 17½ miles. Encamping ground on the right bank of the Kund river. *Lurra or Ludda, 10½ miles. Bad encamping ground on the left bank of the Loondanes river, at its junction with the Nak, amongst jungle. Camel forage plentiful. We then enter

THE KHELT TERRITORY.—The kafilas or caravans do not halt here, but proceed, as the traveller should do, to *Gundakho, 12½ miles. Encamping ground on the right bank of the Gundak river, amidst jungle. Camel forage plentiful. At 13 miles further we arrive at the village of

§ OOMED ALI.

Territory, Lower Sind. Civil Authority; Collector at Kurrahee. Military Authority; Officer commanding at Kurrahee. Telegraph station, Kurrahee. Encamping ground on the left bank of the Hubb, opposite the village, which consists of about 50 huts and 7 shops.

2nd. To *Sonmancee* and *Hinglaj*, a celebrated place of pilgrimage. This route lies to the N.W., past the *Mugur Peer*, the *Hub* river, *Pub hills*, &c., near the sea coast. *Sonmancee*, the only town, is three camel marches from the *Hub* (see *Capt. Hart's Journey to Hinglaj*, in vol. 9. of *Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal*), or 50 miles from *Kurrachee*, and *Hinglaj* is about 50 miles further. The places on the route are merely stopping places at wells or trees.

Sonmancee is a dirty fishing town, among sandhills, belonging to the *Yam* of *Beila*, at the top of a harbour full of swamps and shoals, formed by the mouth of the *Poorallee* river. Population, about 1,000 families. Trade in the hands of the *Hindoos*, of whom there are about 300 persons. Brackish water is got only by digging in the sand. Every house has a *badgeer*, or open flue, to catch the sea breeze. Part of the *Yam's* revenue is derived from a tax on pilgrims, for which protection is afforded, if desired.

About 30 miles from *Sonmancee* you pass the lesser *Hara* range, a broken sandstone ridge, rising suddenly at an angle of 45° from the plain. Follow the greater *Hara* mountains, where a few signs of cultivation appear, to *Tilookporee* wells, near the *Ohunder Koopt* or *Basin*, consisting of three abrupt conical hills, of a light colour, the middle one being about 400 feet high, terminating in a basin of liquid tenacious mud, which throws up slight bubbles and little jets at regular intervals. There are 18 such *koop*s here and in the neighbourhood. About 19 miles beyond is a fine view of the *Aghor* or *Hungool* river, 60 yds. wide, flowing through a precipitous break in the *Hara* mountains, 200 yds. wide, and 300 to 400 feet high on both sides. Many *Mahomedan* tombs are seen here, with the ruins of *Rana-ka-Kot* fort, built by the *Hindoos*. The mouth of the river is 6 miles lower. It is the boundary of the territories of the *Yam* of *Beila*, chief of the *Noomree*, and the *Khan* of *Khelat*, chief of the *Beerooce*, both wild, half-savage tribes. Ascend the gorge of the river to *Hungool* mountain, and *Hinglaj* Temple, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, among cliffs 1,000 feet high. The temple is of mud, at one end of a cave, with a stone smeared with red, called the *Goddess Mate* or *Mahamayee*. Pilgrims then ascend the head of the gorge, and visit a round of holy places, in a circle of 5 or 6 miles, over the mountains, finishing with a jump into a pool of cold water.

Hinglaj is said to be one of the 51 *pit*as in India, among which the dismembered limbs of *Sati* or *Doorga* are scattered.

Thence we proceed from the cantonments along a good hard road, cross the sandy bed of the *Mulleer* river, 6; (*Mulleeree* or *Goorban*), so named from the village on its banks, and which rises in the hilly district, in lat. $25^{\circ} 26'$, long. $67^{\circ} 38'$, between *Kurrachee* and *Schewan*, flows S.W. for 60 miles, is respectively called the *Vuddia*, at its source, *Goorban*, in the centre, and *Mulleeree*, at its extremity, is often flooded, and although dry a great portion of the year, still water is obtainable by digging in its bed, which flows to the left, through a sandy and rocky country, thence the road becomes much con-

finied by jungle, and we soon reach the ruined tomb of *Jemadar-kee-Landee*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, situated on its banks, and so named from a native official who erected a small tower on the site.

Encamping ground on green turf, near some huts, about 800 yards from the river. Travellers' bungalow. *Dhurmsalla*.

Then the road becomes hard and intersected by nine nullahs, near which it is much cut up: pass **Peepree* (*Pipri*), 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; situated on a feeder of the *Garrah* river (*Gahrah*), which flows from the village of *Gurrah* in the W. border of the *Indus*, from the W. bank of which it is 25 miles distant, falls into a long creek, opening into the *Indian Ocean*, at *Kurrachee*, and from which, as the land is low, a ship canal might easily be formed, and at a trifling expenditure, to connect *Kurrachee* with the *Indus*, near *Tatta* (*Thatta*). Travellers' bungalow. *Dhurmsalla*. Water by digging a few feet. Grass and camel forage abundant, and we soon arrive at

WUTTALJEE (Watteji), 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Encamping ground, grass and camel forage plentiful. *Dhurmsalla*.

ATTRACTION.—The old Mosque.

Then along a good but sandy and stony road, by the banks of the *Garrah* river, cross 2 nullahs to *Garra* (*Ghara*), 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at *Gora Barea* (*Vikkar*). Travellers' bungalow. Forage plentiful.

ATTRACTIONS.—The ruined city of *Bambhura* (*Bhambora*), according to native tradition the ancient seaport of *Sinde*. The remains consist of the foundations of bastions, houses, walls, &c., all of which have never been thoroughly examined by any scientific excavator.

This place is situated on the right bank of the stream, in a stony desert. It was formerly the head quarters of a native regiment; thence the road becomes narrow, pass *Babrai-ka-Gote*, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Nai-ka-Gote*; *Sunnai-ka-Gote*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Ghoolamla-ka-Gote*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, situated on the *Buggaur* river, "Destroyer," so called from its waters inundating the land through which it flows, and on the W. branch of the *Indus*, a little below *Tatta*, at the head of the delta. Here it is about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, 50 yards wide, and a little lower down the channel is dry. When the

stream becomes greater, it parts into four branches, and flows into the sea by the Pittze Pintianee, Joah and Richel mouth. It flows W. about 80 miles to the place of divergence, in lat. 24° 38', long. 68° 1', to the Pittze mouth, lat. 24° 42', long. 67° 8'; then pass on to *Kurrampoor*; *Chandra-ka-Gote*, 5½; *Jarai-ka-Gote*, 7½; *Gambadar*, 3½; *Hyat-Gya-ka-Gote*, 7½, situated on the right bank of the Indus, which cross here by ferry-boat to § *Ooplana Bunder* (Ooplawn), 1½, situated about ¼ mile from the left bank of the Indus. Forage plentiful. The large *Sutawa* canal flows to the E.; thence along a bad road, intersected by many canals, pass small hamlets to *Ladia-ka-Gawn*, 11½; thence the road is intersected at several places by the *Sutawas* canal, and soon after we reach * *Dhinkypoor*, 6½. Water only obtainable by digging several feet in the bed of the canal; thence along a good, level road to *Jugge*, (Sirgundur), 26; situated ¼ mile from the *Seer* (which is the mouth of the Goongroo or Pingaree branch of the Indus), in lat. 23° 36', long. 68° 13', and owing to the dam made across it at Maghribce is deserted in its lower part by the stream, except when the inundation is at its highest, when it is navigable for boats of 40 tons burden. Its waters are rather brackish; thence for 22 miles, and we soon reach the right bank of the Korea, 22, which is an arm of the sea, situated at the S.E. point of the Sindian sea coast, and formerly the estuary of the E. branch of the Indus, whose waters it still receives at periods of high inundation. Its mouth is in lat. 23° 30', long. 68° 26', opposite *Cotasirs* (Kotasir); here it is 5 or 6 miles broad, then cross it by a ferry boat to § *Kotasir* (Cotasir), 6½ (Route 105); and thence proceed, via Route 105, to § *Bhoof*, 8½, (Route 105.)

ROUTE 145.

Proceed N. ½ W., during October.

KURRACHEE TO HOJA JAMOTE, VIA
SHAH BILLAWUL.

DISTANCE 128½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kurrachee Camp to the Muggur Peer ..	9	0
Ohnkkooora Nullah.....	11	3
Hubb River	5	6½
Babooora River	14	7½
Veerab-Jo-Goto	8	1
The Junction of the Veerab and Amree Rivers	11	2
Shah Billawul.....	11	2
The Junction of Shah and Samote Rivers ..	15	2
Sahib Khan-Jo-Goto	7	0
Jooma Jamote	11	0
Kunaru River	14	1
Hoja-Jamote-ka-Goto	9	4
	128	5

Leave *Kurrachee* (Route 144); proceed along a good road for 5 miles, during which we cross the sandy, shallow bed of the *Lyaree* river at two different places within the first 2½ miles; then along a rugged road, quite impassable for carts, through

sandy, rocky desert, and we reach the *Muggur Peer* (Magar Tallao), 9, situated in a swamp among the hills, and consisting of a number of hot springs, actually *swarming* with alligators, hence its name. No less than 200 of those animals have been seen within a space of 120 yds. diameter; some are of immense size, and, when basking in the sun, have the appearance of large strips of bark. They find a cool and pleasant retreat in the tanks, are tame, and never attempt to injure any person; are *thorough-bred* alligators, and quite a different species from the *Guray* (long-snouted crocodile), so common in the Indus. When travellers or pilgrims visit these springs as a shrine, the Fakirs amuse them by casting the carcass of a goat into the tank, when the contest of the alligators for such is truly ludicrous, and amusing in the extreme. These animals are the property of those worthies, who reside close to the Mahometan Tomb, called "Muggee Fakir"; and adjacent to the shrine are several other Elizabethan-looking tombs, with scroll and diamond elaborately carved devices. The springs are situated amidst rocky, barren hills, and issue forth from the bottom of a fertile valley, thickly wooded with date trees and acacias, above which towers the white dome of the shrine. The chief spring gushes forth out of the rock on which that tomb is erected. Its temperature is 98°, and its water clear and sulphureous, both in taste and smell. Half a mile distant is another spring, whose water has a temperature of 130°. The Fakirs inhabit mud huts, desolately situated, and far from any other habitation; thence proceed along a good but rather heavy cattle road, cross several *nullahs*, and we soon reach the *Chukkuria Nullah*, 11½; halting ground; then through a country totally destitute of habitations, but in which shepherds are seen pitching their tents on those spots where water and forage are plentiful. Pass over the *Hubb* river, 5½, which rises close to Hoja Jamote, flows S.E. for 20 miles, thence S. for 50; turns S.W., and, after a rocky, gravelly, gorgy, rugged, and barren course of 100 miles, principally between the Pubb Hills, falls into the Arabian Sea, N.W. of Cape Monze, in lat. 24° 50', long. 66° 56'; its depth is 8 inches, about 14 miles from its mouth; and, in its deep pools alligators abound; it is seldom dry in the hottest season, even when the heat is so intense that the inhabitants on its banks migrate. Here a *second* guide should to be taken by the traveller—a native of the name of Sing is the *best*, as he has traversed the whole route very often, and knows it thoroughly. Thence along a good road for about 1½, when it becomes rocky and difficult; here the footpath ends. Pass across the *Lohanee nullah*, 1½, having but a small quantity of water in it; cross several *nullahs*, flowing from the mountain range on the left, and we soon reach the * *Babooora* river, 13½; we then enter

THE BEOLOCHISTAN TERRITORY; also the

PROVINCE OF LUSS OR LUSSA.

Which is bounded on the N. by Jhalawan, E. by Sinde, from which it is separated by the *Hubb* river, S. by the Indian Ocean, and W. by Mekran. It is 60 miles broad from N. to S., 110 long from E. to W., has an area of 5,200 square miles; population of 60,000, principally

Lamris or *Numaris*, whose language is similar to that of Sinde. It is governed by the Jain, a vassal of the Khan of Kelat; has a revenue of £2,500 per annum. Its chief towns are *Bela* (the capital and residence of the chief) *Soumneanee* (Soumyani) and *Lygaree*. Its productions are grain, pulse, tobacco; a great quantity of the former is imported, as there is not sufficient grown for home consumption. Goats, cows, buffaloes, and camels are abundant. It is watered by the *Porally* and *Hubb* rivers, the former of which rises in Jhalawan, crosses the N. frontier, flows S., and falls into the sea a few miles W. of Soumyani (the only seaport of Beloochistan, but which is capable of sheltering an immense fleet); after a course of 100 miles, it is generally shallow, but, when swollen by the rains, becomes a furious torrent with a rugged bed (the latter is described Route 145), the water in which is very salt; then proceed along a very bad rocky road, leading between hills, and intersected by numerous small nullahs; cross the **Veera* river, 3½; thence along its bed for 2½ miles, pass between lofty hills, and we soon arrive at **Vehrab-Ja-Gote*, with its 40 huts, inhabited by Loomires and Gudrals; here water is obtainable from pools in the bed of the river; and sheep, goats, and buffaloes abound; then pass through a wild desert country, along a valley situated between lofty mountain ranges extending N. and S.; cross the *Veera* river, 2½, and proceed to the point of juncture of the *Veera* and *Aura* (Amrie) rivers, 8½, the latter of which rises in the Pubg range, near the Sindian Frontier, flows S. for 12 miles, and then unites with the former in lat. 25° 40', long. 67° 10', where water is procured from holes made in the bed of the river; the road now becomes so execrably bad that it is hardly passable for camels, and is intersected at several places by the *Amree* river; soon after which we reach

*SHAH BILLAWUD, 11½ miles.

Encamping ground, very extensive. Fruit, game, and vegetables abundant.

ATTRactions.—A pukka Masjid (mosque); tomb of Awla Shah Billawud, hence its name.

The venerable *centenarian* Fakir, who resides amidst this lovely and enchanting spot, the superstitious inhabitants of the country round about believe exists on heavenly food, supplied him by a genii, or good angel, as none have ever seen him eat; it is, however, very easy to imagine that he supports himself on fruit, vegetables, and game, but takes due precaution never to be intruded upon when regaling himself on those delicious viands, all so ready at his hand. The situation of this place is curious, as it stands amidst the *Hubb* range, which extends 2 to 3 miles W. of the road, in a fertile valley of mango, orange, tamarind, babool trees, vines, and beautiful flowers, all of which are fertilised by a fine spring, gushing out of the rock. It is held to be a *sacred* spot, and those who can afford to be interred near it, consider themselves highly favoured. Thence through a very difficult, rugged, open country, interspersed with lofty hills, receding to the left; pass along a road, close to which flow the *Shaos* and *Samote*

rivers, 15½ miles, whose beds are full of stones and large babool trees; thence N.W., with lofty hills to the N.; pass through a stony district, intersected by nullahs, also the deserted village of *Sahib Khan*, 7 miles; thence along a very bad road, pass a *spring*, 6½, of excellent water, in a nullah, at the foot of a small pass (*Lukhor Leek*), which is paved with common flat stones, has an ascent of ¼, and a descent of ¼ mile, not very steep, but composed of large slabs of rock; after which we commence the almost perpendicular ascent of a larger *Pass*, up which camels cannot ascend, unless assisted by ropes; then down a descent of nearly the same distance, and we reach the tamarisk and stony bed of the *Vindur* (Vindoor) river, which rises in S.E. Beloochistan, flows 20 miles, and falls into the Bay of Soumeanee, in lat. 25° 15', long. 66° 40'. It is narrow, and after the rains, soon becomes dry, and we reach the deserted village of *Jooma Jamote*, 4½, inhabited only during the rainy season; then cross the *Kunnaraj* river, 14½, near which antimony and copper are found, a flowing stream, 3 feet deep, which re-cross; thence over two nullahs and a spring; then along a *very bad* narrow road, through a valley, intersected by stony nullahs, situated between hills, and we soon reach

HOJA-JAMOTE-KA-GOTE, 9½ miles.

Territory, Lus.

Productions.—Lodes of copper, ores of antimony, lead, and silver.

Climate.—So intensely hot in the summer, that then the inhabitants migrate to the hills to the N.E.

This place, which derives its name from Hoja the Mussulman Chief of the Jamote tribe, is situated on the *Kunnaraj* river, contains forty neat huts, inhabited by 100 matchlock-men. It has attracted considerable notice, owing to the rich lodes of minerals which have been discovered; but the operations of the Hindu adventurers have been arrested by the Jain (the ruler of Lus), who threatens to *slay them alive*, if they continue their researches.

ROUTE 146.

KURRACHEE TO JURRUK, VIA GARRA.

DISTANCE ABOUT 89½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kurrachee to Garra, via Route 144	37	7½
Hallajee,	12	0
Sya (Nye)	16	0
Koodra	8	6½
Jurruk (Jarrak)	14	3½
	89	1½

Leave *Kurrachee* (Route 144); proceed, *via* Route 144, to *Garra* (Route 144); thence along a good road, through a bushy country, to the *Hurchee* river; thence across low, stony hills, covered with milk bushes; pass *Kucheree*, 6½, with its small hill fort; proceed to *Hallajee*, 5½, situated on an extensive Dund to the S., containing a few huts which

are moved as the water (which is good in February) changes position; grass, cattle, and wood are obtainable. Thence along an excellent, hard, level road for 6 miles, and we then pass into the *Direct Road*, 6, from Kurrachee, *via Run Piteance*, and 10 miles further brings us to *Sya* (Nya), merely a halting place, at a spring of fresh water, near a rocky ridge; close by are some tombs, a pool and nullah, 200 yards by 70, full of excellent water; thence the road becomes bad, but practicable for carts; and 6½ miles brings us to the Joon Peer Mosque, close to which flows a beautiful spring of excellent water, situated on the banks of the Rood river, but which is occasionally impassable after the heavy rains; then cross the Kowrahee, near which there is a nullah, and Rood river, whose beds are heavy and sandy, and we soon arrive at **Koodia*, 2, with its 100 huts; thence along a stony plain for 2 miles; cross a rocky nullah and stony ridge, skirt the Sonere Dund, cross a difficult nullah, and proceed over a similar road passable for carts, and at the close of 14½ miles we enter the town of

§ JUBRUK (Jirrikh, Jerakh, Jarrak).

Territory. Sinde Lower. Civil Authority, Resident Deputy Collector. Military Authority, Officer in command. Encamping ground to the W. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 2,000.

Jurruk is on a small jutting headland, thirty feet above the stream of the Indus, on the west bank. Rising above the level of the surrounding plain, it is healthy, and it is also a convenient port in a military and commercial point of view, since it commands the river up and down. It was formerly the head quarters of the Camel Baggage Corps, established by Sir Charles Napier, but afterwards dissolved on the score of expense. At present there is only a company of Sepoys stationed here in the cantonment, which is slightly fortified. The Belochistan mountaineers come down to trade.

Jurruk is noted for its manufacture of turnery goods, which are of a highly finished description.

On the west side of the hill is a huge mis-shapen figure of Hanuman, the monkey god of the Hindoos.

Hereabouts, Wichole, or Central Scinde begins, according to the native divisions of the country, which is naturally divided into three regions, but the English reckon only two, Upper and Lower, the boundary line of which is to the North of Hyderabad. The air here is sensibly drier; the nights and mornings are more biting, and the mid-day heats more ardent.

The traveller can also proceed, *via* the *Direct Route*, by which a distance of 5½ miles is saved, *viz.*: Leave Kurrachee (Route 144); proceed along a good level road; cross two branches of the Mulleer river; thence the route leads through the heavy, sandy bed of the Mulleer stream; then along dense

jungle to *Sorapanee*, 10½ miles; then pass on to *Jemidar Kee Landee*, 3 (Jam'adar-ki-Landi); thence through thick jungle and ravines on the right; cross the Kanta river, 3½; *Jullal*, ½; then along a hard level, up a rocky table land, down a slight declivity; cross a nullah, 2½; pass over some fields to *Jokia Jam*, 2½, where there are two Bunda for rain water; pass *Jam-ka-Gote*, 2½; and we soon reach the town of **Guggur*, 1; Post-Office, situated on the Partoree or Guggur river; then along a heavy, sandy road, through the bed of the Huchee river, to **Run Piteance*, 11½, a mere wand. Encamping ground, W. bank of the river. Thence along an excellent road to **Kafir-ka-Dund* (Joga Syn), 10; then cross a difficult Ghat, two bad nullahs, and 14 miles along a bad, stony road, to **Sya* (Nya); and thence proceed, *via* Route 146, to **Jurruk*, 23½ miles.

ROUTE 147.

Proceed N.N.E. from September to March.

KURRACHEE TO SHIKARPOOR, *VIA* THE W. BANK OF THE MUNOHUR LAKE, AND LARKHANA.

DISTANCE 294½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of	
	Stag s.	
	Miles	Fur.
Kurrachee to Sopoor.....	9	4
Doomba.....	9	4
Goordan.....	10	3
Kudditjee.....	6	0
Truk.....	17	4
Dumma (Damajee).....	10	5
Murryee River.....	9	4
Dooba River.....	8	6
Kajor River.....	8	3
Pokun River.....	9	4
Mulleer.....	12	5
Choria River.....	11	0
Nur-ka Shah.....	13	5
Shah Hussan.....	14	0
Chinnce.....	6	3½
Johce.....	13	0
Drigg (Dreigh).....	8	0
Puljee.....	10	0
Gara.....	13	2
Mahr.....	12	2½
Nussereabad.....	16	5
Khyrpoor.....	13	4½
Larkhana.....	11	3
Nowaders.....	12	4
Bungool Dera.....	10	3½
Khair.....	7	2
Shikarpoor.....	10	0½
	294	3½

Leave Kurrachee (Route 144), and then pass some rocky ridges; afterwards proceed along uneven ground, then over a good, hard, level road, through

thin jungle; pass a *Poof of Salt Water*, 4, situated a little to the left; thence to **Sapora*, 5½; water scarce and bad, but procurable from the *Dogra nullah*, 1 mile N.E.; then to *Doomba*, 8½; halting ground on the W. bank of the *Doomba* river; encamping ground near a small village, 2 miles S.; bazaar; then cross the *Katwarree*, *Mulleer*, and *Doomba* rivers; thence along a good road, to *Goorban*, 10½; encamping ground at the foot of the *Goorban* hills, at the junction of the **Kattajee* river (which rises in the hilly tract, in lat. 25° 20', long. 67° 38', flows S.W. for 60 miles, and falls into the *Kurrachee* bay, via *Gory* creek, which empties itself into the sea by three channels between the *Garratt* creek and *Kurrachee* harbour, and 4 miles E. at the entrance of the latter. If *Kurrachee* were not held by the British, this would be the best place for landing troops). Thence along a bad, rocky road, between the *Goorban* range, 2½, amidst a very wild, hilly, and barren country; cross 3 stony *nullahs*, pass the *Gohur Talao* (Gohur), 1½; situated on the summit of a stony pass; thence along a rocky Ghat or defile; then pass stony ravines, with a stream flowing to the right; and at the close of 2 miles we arrive at **Kuddjee*; encamping ground on the *Kuddjee* river, situated at the base of the hills, which flows through the range; thence along a good road, through dense jungle, which soon becomes intersected by *nullahs*, pass a **nullah*, situated under the *Hul-ul-Ka-Bhoot*, to **Bhoot*, 14½; pass *Truk*, 3; encamping ground 2 miles S.E. of the road, behind a hill, in the bed of the *Truk* river, but which is gravelly and juncky; then through some fields, and along a good road, through a wide valley, interspersed with much jungle, to *Dumma* (*Damajee*), 10½, situated in a jungly stony country, with the *Dumma* river flowing to the left, and which falls into the *Dhural* river, 12 miles to the N.E.; forage scarce; proceed to the *Murree* river (*Murrae*), 9½, which rises in the *Keertar* range (an offset, of inconsiderable height, belonging to the *Hala* range, averaging about 2,000 feet, situated between lat. 25° 50' and 26° 40', on the 67° 40' line of longitude), flows 25 miles E., has a wide sandy channel, often *desoid* of water, falls into the *Dhural* river, a feeder of the *Indus*. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Kotree; Military Authority, the Officer commanding at Kotree. Naval Authority, the Captain of H. M. L. N. in command of the *Indus* Flotilla at Kotree; Superintendent Engineer, Mr. Robert Morris, H. M. L. N. at Kotree; halting ground, which varies in size according to the state of the water, as also does the length of this *Stage*, which must at periods of flood be longer. The large village of *Ahmed Khan Ka Tanda* is situated about 5 miles W. or S.W., and is well supplied with comestibles; thence along a good road, through an open valley, then cross 4 rocky *nullahs*. From the *Murree* river there are two roads to the *Dooba* ground, one on either side of a low hilly range; that to the right is the ordinary one, but the other is very well supplied with water. Three miles beyond brings us to

BUCHANEE.

Encamping ground. Cattle obtainable. Temporary huts and several tombs are close at hand. Pass on

to *Dooba*, situated on the *Dovee* (*Dooba*) river, which rises in the S. of the *Keertar* range, in lat. 25° 54', long. 67° 45', flows 45 miles S.E., then forms a junction with the *Damajee* river, which meets it from the S.W., and below the confluence it is called the *Dharwal*. It bears the name of *Pokun*, and although dry the greater part of the year, water is generally procured by digging in its bed, and falls into the *Indus* a few miles below *Kotree*; thence along a good road for 5 miles, which then becomes stony and bad; pass good and extensive encamping ground about half-a-mile on the N. side, with water obtainable from pools in the *Barum* river, amidst bushes; forage and grass abundant under the bushes on the hills to the N.W.; thence along a bad stony road for 4 miles, winding round the W. base of the *Dooba* range, with the river on the left, which crosses, 5½; then proceed through thin jungle until near *Pokun*, 6, where the tamarisk becomes very thick, and where there is extensive encamping ground; cross *Kajoor* river, 8½; then to a narrow road, 1½; thence along a good road, with lofty hills and dense jungle, for 4 miles, after which it becomes bad, and we enter the *defile* of the *Joorun* river, 3½; pass through it for 3 miles, then cross the stony bed of a torrent, which pass through; after which it becomes good, except near some stony *nullahs*, where it is rough, and we soon reach **Mulleer*, 9; encamping ground on hard, open, and gravelly ground; thence along a bad road for a mile down the rocky bed of the *Mulleer* river; thence it becomes good for 3 miles; cross several *nullahs*; *Warkee* river, 9, which joins the *Choria* river (which rises in the *Keertar* range in lat. 25° 50', long. 67° 50', flows N. for 35 miles, and loses itself in the arid tract W. of *Selwan*). In its upper course it is called *Mulleeree*; in the lower *Joorun*; and at the end *Choria*. It is dry the best part of the year, but water may always be obtained by digging in its bed half-a-mile to the left, at the foot of a rock, where water is obtainable all the year round from a pool; thence along a bad, narrow defile, 200 yds. long; cross several *nullahs*, and we reach **Choria*, where there are some fine tombs, good encamping ground, and forage; thence along the banks of the *Choria* river, 2, and *defile*, 4; proceed over a bad, rocky road, and after the sixth mile it becomes good and level, and at the end of 12½ miles we pass within 1 mile of *Roree*, 8½; situated in a cultivated plain, intersected by an excellent watercourse filled with good water, and soon reach **Nur-ka-Shuhr*, 1, near the *Munchur* Lake (an expansion of the *Narra*), which flows into it on the N. It is circular in form, and about 10 miles in diameter. In periods of inundation it becomes 20 miles long, with the land uncovered by the receding water, with luxuriant crops of wheat growing on it. Its sides are shallow, water deep, and swarming with fish, in spearing which 1,000 fishermen are annually engaged, as, owing to its weedy surface, nets cannot be used, but which is completely covered with the rich bloom and leaves of the beautiful lotus, and stands in a jungly country; good encamping ground, well supplied with water from a bund, and a little forage; but provisions must be procured from *Jungeera bazaar*, *Teeranee*, &c.; Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at *Selwan*, which

is about 12 miles N.W.; thence along a good level road, intersected by a few narrow watercourses, in a jungly country, which winds from the S. to the W. of the Munchur Lake; pass *§ Trenee* (Tremree, Teerancee), 7, situated on the S. bank of the lake; thence through a cultivated district to *§ Shah-Uassan*, 7, 1 mile E. of the Munchur Lake; then along an excellent, gravelly road, across the dry bed of the lake, through a highly-cultivated country, intersected by watercourses, to ** Chinnee* (Chinee), 6½, celebrated as the habitual rendezvous of a set of *adept* thieves; extensive encamping ground; water from the Aroul river and a canal; firewood scarce; thence along a good road, across a plain, through a cultivated country, intersected by two deep canals, which are dried up in December, and we soon reach *§ Johee*, 13; encamping ground; water indilferent, and only procurable from a pukka well and trough in the village; thence the road continues good; cross two **nullahs*, full until December, but the bottom of the latter one is unsafe, and we soon after reach **Drigg* (Dreigh), 8; encamping ground; green forage; water from the *Narra* river, half-a-mile distant, and a canal; thence along a good road, intersected by watercourses; pass *Jumal-ka-Shur*; *Puljee*; thence through a jungly country; pass *§ Turce*, 10; forage plentiful, but water bad and obtained from pits cut from the *Narra* river, 1½ mile to the right. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Sehwan. Three miles to the N. stand *Kolea* and *Choonee*, both situated on the bank of the *Narra*; encamping ground; thence along a good road, winding along the banks of the *Narra*, through much cultivation, intersected by watercourses: cross a difficult *nullah*: pass *Golia Meer Khan*; *Kumbur Koomb*; *Shah Ismael*, 13; *Gura*; *§ Peer Goza*; forage abundant; thence along a good, level, hard road, through a jungly desert, and partially cultivated, country; pass several hamlets; also cross canals from the *Narra* river (2½ miles to the right), and we soon arrive at *§ Mahir* (Maihir), 12½, where there is good and extensive encamping ground (*grain for horses scarce*); then along a good, hard, level road, through a desert, intersected by two bad *nullahs*; pass *Nussooe*, 6, situated in an uncultivated, thin jungly district; pass *§ Nusseerabad*, 10½, with its small fort; encamping ground, but little forage; thence along an excellent road, through rice fields; pass four hamlets, amidst extensive fields, and we reach *§ Khyrpoor*, 13½; with its five-towered fort; encamping ground in rice fields; water not good in February; then pass on to *Abra Kalora*; *Nubbee Bukh*; *Abra*; *Nuzzur Mahomed*, and we soon reach *Larkhana*, 11½; thence the road becomes dusty, confined, passes through dense jungle, along the banks of the *Ghar*, and is intersected by four bridged canals, which when dry are easily crossed; pass over the *Ghar* river, flowing on the right of this stage: pass *Doodye Chucharpool*; *Mahoollee*; *Keer*, near cultivated fields, and *§ Nowadera*, 12½; encamping ground N.W. covered with brushwood; thence the road becomes good, and passes through a level country to *Ruhooja*, 2½; *Bambut Poora*, 1½; *§ Bungool Dera*, 6½. Civil Authority, Collector at Sukkur. *§ Gahajya*, 2; good encamping ground; *§ Khair*, 4½; *§ Kumbaca*, 2; *§ Nowair* (Nowahara),

1½; *§ Samankole*, 3; at all of which forage is obtainable; and we soon reach the large town of *Shikarpoor*, 4½ (Route 116).

ROUTE 148.

Proceed N.W. by N. during November.

KURRACHEE TO SOUMEEANEE (SOUMIYANI).

DISTANCE 50½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kurrachee to Hubb River.....	15	2
Beedoke	14	7
Dooda	6	2
Soumiyani, Soumeeanee.....	13	6
	50	1

Fully described Route 144.

ROUTE 149.

Proceed N.N.E. ½ E.

From Muddunjee to Syndabai is *impassable*, except by boats, from June to October.

KURRACHEE TO SUKKUR, VIA W. BANK OF MUNCHUR LAKE AND LARKHANA.

DISTANCE ABOUT 306½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kurrachee to Larkhana, via Route 147.....	254	1½
Nowadera	12	4
Muddunjee	11	4
Julle	17	0
Sukkur	11	0
	306	1½

Leave Kurrachee (Route 144); proceed, via Route 147, to Larkhana, 254½ (Route 147); thence along a good but rather narrow, jungly, dusty road, which winds round the banks of the *Ghar* river, and is intersected by four bridged canals; cross the *Ghar* river, which flows on the right the whole length of this stage, then pass *Doodye*; *Chuchupoor*; *Mahoollee*; *Keer*, 12½; then cross four canals, which are easily passed when dry, we arrive at *§ Nowadera*, 12½; encamping ground covered with brushwood; forage plentiful; thence along a good road, partly through a jungle, along the banks of the *Ghar* river. Intersected by seven bridged canals, pass *Ranooya*, 5; cross the canals, the road about which is rather heavy; the river now flows to the right, and we soon reach *§ Muddunjee*, 6½; encamping ground, forage plentiful; thence a tolerably good but rather narrow and jungly road, intersected by nullahs, and cut up by cracks after the inundation. Pass several hamlets, then the site of the village of *Sultanae*, which was swept away by the overflowing of the Indus; thence along dense jungle, pass several *Shikaraghs* (hunting grounds); cross nullahs along the banks of the Indus, and we soon reach *Julle*, 9½,

situated one mile from the Indus, from which excellent water is obtained, thence along a less jungly and better cultivated country, pass 5 hamlets, and at the end of 11 miles we enter the large town of § *Sukkur*

ROUTE 150.

Proceed E.

KURRACHEE TO TATTA BUNDER.

DISTANCE 66 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kurrachee to Jemadar-ke-Landee	13	1
Wuttaljee	15	1
Garra	9	5½
Gooya	12	1
Tatta (E. side)	10	0
Low Water Bunder	6	0
	66	0½

Leave *Kurrachee* (Route 144): then proceed to *Garra*, 37½, via Route 144 (but troops and travellers can also reach this place by boat in 6 hours, except from December to March). Here the traveller should visit the ruined city of *Bambhura*; thence along a heavy road, which is difficult and muddy after the inundation, confined by jungle, and intersected by nullahs and canals, and passes along the sandy bed of the creek for 700 yds.; then cross the bed of a river, 6½, and close to *Goonda*, well supplied with water from two excellent wells; pass § *Gooya*, 5½, situated in a fertile district, between two streams; Bund with excellent water; encamping ground on turf in front of, and also in, a beautiful grove of trees; grass abundant; thence through a level, jungly country, intersected by several water courses, and we pass a large well, 6, of excellent water, close to **Murkar*; thence proceed to the E. side of § *Tatta* (Thattā), 4 (Route 111), and 3½ miles further brings us to the *Commissariat Bunder*; and 2½ miles beyond stands the *Low Water Bunder* of *Tatta*.

ROUTE 151.

SEHWAN TO KURRACHEE.

DISTANCE 154½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sehwan to Roree	11	4½
Warkee River	14	0
Mulleeree River (Mulleer)	6	0
Pokrun	12	3½
Kajoor Camp	9	4½
Doobah Camp	8	2
Murraie Makam	9	3½
Dumajee	9	6½
Bhool Camp	12	3
Kuttajee Mukam	12	3
Gorban	18	4
Dambe	10	2
Kurrachee Camp	7	1½
Kurrachee (Town of)	2	0
	154	4

Leave *Sehwan* (Route 133): proceed from the gardens, S., and near the river, along a good level plain, pass **Tairac*, 4½; **Cuchee*; **Bayar*; **Jangur*, 4½, standing on the right bank of the river; also **Arer Peer*; and we soon after reach **Roree*, 2½, with its 3 wells and a nullah, 1 mile S.W.; also a small stream flowing through *Arer Peer*, 1 mile W., where grass and *kurbi* are plentiful; then proceed along a stony road, cross the *Dheeng* river, 4, which rises in the Lukkee range, in lat. 26° 10', long. 67° 50', flows S.W. of *Sehwan*, at which there are two roads, one leading each side of the Loond hill, and re-uniting 1 mile beyond *Warkee*, 10½, and the other to the right of the Loond Hill, by the *Choria* river, the halting place by which is called *Choria Mukam*, with its tombs, and fine pools of excellent water in the river. The hilly ranges on both sides extend nearer to each other, just before we enter the *Defle* of the *Joorung* river, 4; then continue along its bed and banks, over a stony rough road, then cross some rocky nullahs, and we soon reach the encamping ground, near the *Mulleeree* (Mulleer) river, 6, where there are some pools of water, full all the year round; forage plentiful on its banks and hills to the right; then along a slight ascent for 5 miles, then cross 4 or 5 rocky nullahs, 5; all flowing into the above stream; thence the road, which leads down a slight declivity, becomes rather better; then cross several nullahs, flowing S. into the *Pokrun* river; thence along an excellent road, from which, at the 5th mile, a road branches off to *Moohun Kote Fort*, which stands beyond the hills on the left; then cross the **Pokun* river, 7½; after which, the road narrows, and leads between hills and the river, for a short distance, when it becomes rocky; then recross the stream, and we soon reach **Kajoor*, 9½; encamping ground; pools full of excellent water; thence along a good, but thin jungly road, intersected by 11 nullahs, several of which are very stony, and we soon arrive at the **Doobah Camp*, 8½, standing on the *Doobah* river; pools full of excellent water; forage plentiful. Branch roads leading on each side of a low, hilly ridge, proceeding via the left one, we halt at *Meerkhan Tana*, with its 2 shops, situated on the bank of the **Murraie* river, in the pits of whose sandy bed, water is obtained; but the other road, although rather longer, is nearer to the large village of § *Ahmed Khan's Tana* (Tanda), situated 2 miles S.W. of the *Murraie* river, the residence of the Soobedar of the district; thence we pass on to **Murraie Makam*, 9½, also situated in the above stream, in whose sandy bed water is found all the year round; thence along a good road to *Dumajee*, 9½; then cross the **Irak* river, which rises at the base of the Bhool hills, in the mountainous tract between *Kurrachee* and *Sehwan*. It flows S.E. for 4 miles, and falls into the *Kunjur Lake* or *Dund*, in lat. 24° 53', long. 98° 6', which swarms with fish, and is brackish, but full all the year round; enter *Lower Sind*, and soon after we arrive at **Irak Mukam*, 9½; forage plentiful; thence along a thin jungly, grassy country, to the **Bhool Camp*, 2½; encamping ground close to the *Hutut-ko-Choot* range; nullah well supplied; forage plentiful. Branch roads to *Hyderabad* (Sindh) and *Jurruck*, which here intersect this route;

thence along a good road intersected by nullahs, which cross; then the route becomes confined and stony, leads between the *Kuttajee* (Kuddijie) river which rises in the hilly tract between Kurrachee and Sehwan, flows 20 miles N.W., and falls into the *Goorban* river, and some hills about the ninth mile, then halt at **Kattajee Makum*, 12½; pools full all the year round, ¾ mile on the right; forage plentiful; thence along a slight stony ascent, to the summit of *Gohar Talloo*, 2; then pass a rocky defile, proceed down an easy, bare, rocky declivity, 1½; cross 2 stony nullahs at the bottom, then pass over elevated ground, thence along a good road, cross the river at the junction of the *Mole* and *Kuddijee* rivers, to **Goorban*, 15½, situated on the *Goorban* river; forage plentiful; milk and *ghee* obtainable; then pass on to the *Peepuharree* river, 6; *Makum*, 6½, situated near thin jungle and short grass; and we soon reach *§ Dumba* (Doomba Camp), 4, situated on the *Doomba* river, which rises in the S. of the Keertar range, about 20 miles N.E. of Kurrachee, flows E. for 18 miles, and falls into the *Mularee* (Mulleer) river; encamping ground, on the W. bank of the river; dhurmsalla; bazaar, 2 miles S. of the encampment; forage plentiful; milk obtainable; thence along an extensive thin jungly, level plain, across which, there is a *well-beaten track*; the traveller can, if he feel disposed, proceed, *via Sapoora*, 7½; forage and milk obtainable. Water from the Doyan nullah, 1 mile N.E., and thence along a *well defined* road for 6 miles, after which it becomes narrow and difficult to the eighth, and ¾ mile further leads him to *Kurrachee*; or else pass on to *Reekie Koree* on the left, and a small well; *Amree nullah*, 10, which flows from N. to S. for about 10 miles, and falls into the *Gisry*, In lat. 24° 52', long. 67° 15'; thence the road leads by some rocky ridges over hard and uneven ground; pass a *Salt Water Pool*, 4; proceed on to the Cantonments, 3½, and 2 miles further stands the large town of *Kurrachee* (Route 144).

ROUTE 152.

Proceed N.E.

SUBZULKOTE (SUBZULCOTE) TO SHIKARPOOR.

DISTANCE 110½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Subzulkote to Oobowrah.....	13	0
Bagoodra	13	0
Surhad	9	0
Gotkee	9	0
Dadoola	13	0
Choonga	4	0
Got Anil	25	0
Kaee	12	4
Shikarpoor	12	0
	110	4

Leave

§ SUBZULCOTE.

Territory, Sinde (Sind division of the Bombay Army). Civil Authority, Commissioner in Sind. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Frontier. Bazaar, well supplied. Wells amply supplied with excellent water. Dund or Lake situated to the N. Population 6,000.

FORTIFICATIONS consist of the wall which surrounds the city, and is mounted with three old cannons and a small garrisoned fort outside.

This pretty N. frontier town of Sinde situated towards Bhawalpore is most picturesquely placed.

Thence pass along a good road, interspersed with slight jungle, but which is completely flooded at the time of the inundation of the Indus, to **Oobowrah* 13; encamping ground N.E. by S.E., on which the Shah encamped when *en route* to Shikarpore; *dund*, on the E. bank of which the place stands; wells of excellent water close to a date tree near the lake in a tamarisk grove and beer (*ilum*) tree plantation; *nullahs*, several full of water and fish all the year round, and across which pukka bridges are erected. This place is situated in a low, alluvial spot. Thence the road leads over muddy, swampy bogs, then cross a wooden bridged *nullah*, pass through thick jungle for about 1 mile, when the road becomes good, pass *Rajunpore* with its lake, to the left of which, about ¾ mile off the road, stands *Sooe* and *Tig*, with its fine well and garden; pass *Mammadpore*, *Koraen* and the *Muswaree Drain*, which flows on to Meerpore, and we shortly reach

*BAGOODRA 13 miles.

Encamping ground S. close to some wells of excellent water.

This place stands in a swampy tract about 10 miles from the left bank of the Indus. Then cross a large **nullah*, pass through dense jungle to **Tutta Maina*; then proceed by a drain, amidst thin jungle, to the right of which stands **Janpore* with its well; thence through dense jungle to *Surhad*, 9; encamping ground; wells, nine, well supplied; thence along an excellent road, pass a *Canal*, 4½, 30 feet broad, also two small *Drains*, and at the close of 4½ miles further we reach

§ GOTKEE.

Territory, Sinde. Civil Authority, Collector at Sukkur. Military Authority, Officer commanding on the Frontier. Bazaar fantastically decorated and verandahed, but well supplied, and forage abundant. Encamping ground N. close to three wells. Houses constructed of mud.

ATTRACTION.—The glazed tiled cupola Mosque.

This place stands about 6 miles distant from the left bank of the Indus, and is inhabited by a blood-thirsty, marauding population.

Thence proceed S.W. along a populated, cultivated district, across a jungly road; pass *Bamnoowala*, *Bhistee Malloodee*, and we soon reach

• **DADOOLA**, 13 miles.

Encamping ground N.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1842. This place was ceded to the Bawal Khan of Bawalpoor, and by him transferred to the Indian government.

Thence along a road entirely free from jungle; pass *Dhelar*, also a *Drain*, which may be avoided by passing on the E. side, and we soon arrive at *Chonga*, 4, situated on a *dund* with deep water, which flows on to *Areezpoor* and *Hoossein Belee*.

Encamping ground on the bank of the *Dund*, from 10 to 14 feet high; the road now leads on to the bank; thence pass through jungle, and also across a cotton field to *Areezpoor*, situated close to the Indus; then we cross a deserted *Dund*, and proceed to the ferry at *Hoossein Belee*, 25 miles, situated on the left bank of the Indus, here divided into two branches—the E. (the *Dund*), about 150 feet broad and 24 deep, the W., which is very wide, and from 30 to 50 feet deep, and separated from the former by the *Isle of Bet*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. Here two boats ply, one on each stream; proceeding in one, we land on the island, then cross it, re-embark, and land on the other side. These two ferries are *subservient* to the whims and fancies of the ferrymen; but at a short distance higher up, there is an excellent ferry across the undivided stream of the river, which is called *Amil Got*, so named from the village of *Amil*, situated on the W. side, and is by far the more preferable. The Indus here on the W. bank is about 18 feet deep and 40 in the centre, with a rapid current near the island, where the depth is 18 feet. There is from 4 to 8 feet on the E. bank. On the N. stand *Synd Ameer Mahomed* and *Phooloode-got*; then cross the ferry; pass within 1 mile of *Amil Got*.

Encamping ground. Only one well is used here.

Thence proceed along a good road; the *well water* along is scarcely fit for use; pass *Motarnar*, 1, a drain which is crossed by a shattered bridge, so that horsemen must keep to the left, and pass the *drain*, $\frac{1}{2}$; the comfortable hamlets of *Rubbun* and *Enjmat* to the left; thence through small jungle to *Kaee*, 11; encamping ground on the S.; thence, along a good path road, free from jungle on both sides, pass *Lubanna*, then the *Scinde Canal*, and at the close of the 12th mile we enter the large town of

ROUTE 153.

BAMNIGOTE (BAMINAKOTE) TO KANDAHAR, VIA SEHWAN, LARKHANA, DADUR, AND QUETTA (SHAWL).

DISTANCE 701 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bamnigote to Jullalkote	9	1
Shuamroo	7	7
Golamshaw	18	4
Tattah (Tatta)	11	4
Shaik Radan Peer	9	2
Soonda	13	3
Jirrikh	9	5
Mozanwur	9	2
Kotree, near Hyderabad	13	6
Bada	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Onderpoor	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kaasey and Gopang	11	1
Majinda (Mjindra)	10	0
Sun (Sain, Sen)	12	1
Amree	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lukkee	11	1
Sehwan	13	1
Turratee and Bullalpoor	8	1
Jullian and Baumbeys	9	4
Moondra	11	3
Rokun	6	2
Gulloo	10	7
Nowaderra	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chunna	6	2
Futtepoor	7	0
Buckranees	15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Larkhana	9	7
Kumber	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dustalee	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shudautpoor	15	4
Kechee	30	0
Jhull	19	1
Pimjoke	13	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gundava	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gajen	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shorun	14	3
Sunnee	23	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nowabara	18	1
Dadur	7	4
Koondelanna (Kondilan)	10	5
Kirtee	10	3
Beebeemaunee	9	3
Abigoon	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sir-i-Bolan	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buash-beh-Dhowlut	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Siriah	14	7
Quetta (Shawl)	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kuchlak	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hydurzye	9	6
Hykulzye	10	7
Lora river	7	1
Urumbes	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Killa Abdulla	5	1
Chummm	12	6
Dund-i-Goolai	13	6
Futtoolah	9	2
Mhelah	12	2
Tuktapool	14	4
Deh-i-Hajee	7	4
Kooshaub Abdull Kareez	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kandahar	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	701	7

†† *Shikarpoor* (Route 116).

BAMNIGOTE (Baminakote).

Territory, Sinde. Civil Authority, Collector at Kurrachee. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Kurrachee. Encamping ground, where, in 1838, Lord Keane landed and encamped with the Bombay army, when *en route* for Afghanistan. Water obtainable from the Hujumaree river, but no provisions.

This small seaport is situated 30 miles (20 direct), on the E. side of the Hujumaree, here 100 yds. wide, 27 feet deep, with a rise of 5 feet, with shoals and a bar at its entrance, having on 9 feet of water at high spring tide—mouth of the Indus—an offset of the Sata E. channel of that *monarch* of Indian streams, which in its upper course is termed the Seeahlu; is wide, but narrows to about 600 yds.; its width at Vikkur Gora Baree, the principal port of Lower Sinde, after Kurrachee, 20 miles from the sea, is 170 yds., and at its junction with the Sata, not more than 50 yds. In 1831 a flotilla of boats passed through it from the sea into the Sata, at which period there were 15 feet of water on the bar, and 4 fathoms up to Vikkur. In 1839 the British, when *en route* to Afghanistan, ascended it and landed at Vikkur, but the violence of the current soon afterwards closed that channel, and also 3 miles from Vikkur and Gorabaree.

Then cross the *Meeknee* river on *pontoons*, to **Jullakote*, 9½; situated on the Delta of Sinde, pass on to **Shuwnroo*, 7½; **Golamshaw*, 18½, the latter of which stands on the bank of the Indus; §*Tatta*, 11, (Route 111); encamp on the S.W. side of the city; thence pass on to **Shaik Radan Peer*, 9½, with its two tanks well supplied; proceed to **Soonda*, 13½; §*Jirrikh* (Jurruck, Jurruck), 9½ (Route 115); **Mozanwur*, 9½; encamping ground on the bank of the river, and we soon arrive at **Kotree*, near Hyderabad, 13½; thence pass **Bada*, 9½; encamping ground, S.; **Oonderpoor* (Oondurpoor), 11½, situated on the right bank of the Indus, which is here considerably elevated above the water. Encamping ground, ½ mile N.; pass *Kassye* and *Gopang*, 11½; encamping ground; and we soon arrive at the town of

§ MAJINDA (Mjindra), 10 miles.

Territory, Sinde. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Sehwan. Collector at Kurrachee. Encamping ground, in a large plain. Bazaar, extensive and well supplied. Population, 2,000.

This place stands on an alluvial plain, 2 miles from the right bank of the Indus; thence proceed to §*Sin* (Sain or Sen), 12½; **Amree*, 11½; **Lukkee*, 11½; **Schewan*, 13½; **Tultee* (Turrotee, or Turratee); **Bullalpoor*, 8½; **Jullan*; **Baumbeya*, 9½; **Moondra*, 11½; **Rokun*, 6½; **Gulloo*, 10½; **Nowadera*, 15½; encamping ground, 1½ mile; pass on to **Chunna*, 6½; † **Futtehpoor*, 7; **Buckrahee*, 15½; **Larkhana*, 9½, (Route 138); thence pass on to **Kumber*, 15½; *Dost Ali* (Dustalee), 9½, (Route 143); we then enter

THE DISTRICT OF CUTCH GUNDAVA: pass on to *Shudautpoor* (Shadadpoor, Shudapoor), 15½, very much similar in appearance to the bed of a salt

lagoon; *Keechee*, 30; *Jhull*, 19½; *Punjoke*, 13½; *Gundava*, 11½; *Gajin*, 5½; *Shorun*, 14½; *Sunnee*, 23½; *Noushara*, 18½, (all described Route 143); thence, *via* Route 116, to *Kandahar*, (Route 144).

ROUTE 154.

Proceed S.W. by S.

HYDERABAD TO BAMINAKOTE, *VIA*
JURRUK AND TATTA.

DISTANCE 107½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hyderabad Camp to Kotree	4	0
Shaik Soomar-ka-Gote	17	0
Jurruck	9	5
Soonda (Soordan)	9	9
Shaik Radan Peer	13	4
Tatta	9	1
Kurreepoor	12	3
Shamroo Oodurance	17	5
Jullakote	7	7
Baminakote	9	1
	107	2

Leave † § *Hyderabad Fort* (Sinde, Route 10); proceed along a good road, pass the *Entrenched Camp*, 3 miles, and then embark on board one of the five Government ferry boats, which ply daily between it and † § *Kotree*, (Route 115); thence along a good, but occasionally sandy, narrow, dense, *poeloo* and tamarisk jungly road, to *Sorunjee Wassee*, 8½ miles, situated ½ mile from the Indus, and which, together with this portion of the road, is liable to be flooded during the inundation; thence proceed close along the bank of the river, to *Shaik-Soomar-ka-Gote*, 4½ miles; forage abundant; encamping ground near the river; thence along a good road for several miles, which then becomes broken, jungly, and intersected by watercourses; pass **Raja-ka-Gote*, 7; and we soon arrive at § *Jurruck*, 4 (Route 115); thence along a good road, which winds along a *pass*, 2, having a high ravine on the right, and deep ones on the left; then proceed up two steep *ascents*, 2½; skirt two hills on both sides, and pass over a hard, gravelly plain, to § *Soonda* (Soordan), 5½ miles; (Chanda-ke-Blindee); encamping ground, N.; wells dried up in March, the Indus flowing 1 mile E.; forage plentiful, and obtainable from a *Shikargah* on the left; thence along an open, level, and good road, across a sandy plain; pass **Karanika* (Kurarukee), 2; **Soomraka*, 1½; **Tarunja*, ¾; **Julla-ka-Gote*, 1; situated to the left of § *Heliya* (Helai, Hiliya, Heliya-ka-Gote), 1½, with its pool ½ mile distant, which must be dug 10 feet for water; but in April and May, the supply is obtained from the Indus, ½ mile distant.

The place of *embarkation* on the Indus, when vessels cannot approach Tatta Bunder, is *Moolanee-ke-Meanee*, or *Poorra*, 3 miles S.E. of this place, the road to which leads through a *Shikargah*. Thence the road skirts a low, hilly, sandstone range, having dense jungle between it and the river on the left;

pass *Kunyar Dund* (lake), $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, with brackish water, situated $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the left; grass plentiful; soon after which we reach *Shait Radan Peer*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, the white dome of which projects prominently, and forms a striking object on the hill to the left. Encamping ground, near a hilly range, close to dense jungle, on an elevated, stony spot, and between the hamlet and the Indus, flowing on the left. Thence along a good road to *Chitturja* (Chuttaiya), $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; *Chuttai-ka-Gote*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, standing on the *Kullares* river, which is dried up in January; soon after which we reach the S.W. angle of the town of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile *Tatta*, (Route 111); thence along a good, level road, which soon becomes stony; pass the large and extensive ruins of **Killa Kote*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; standing on the brow of a low, rocky range, close to a tank, near some partially cultivated land; thence the road becomes very stony, jungly, and is intersected by ditches. At the fourth mile, pass the highest point of the range, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, over which the path is rugged and difficult, to **Ghoolam Shah-ka-Gote*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, situated on the right bank of the **Bug-gaw* river, the W. branch of the Indus; cross it by a *bund*, to **Kurreeppoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; standing on the left bank of that stream, here 160 yds. wide, and $\frac{3}{4}$ feet deep in December; thence pass through a thin jungly, cultivated country, along a good, level road, intersected by canals and watercourses; pass **Chandia*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; **Soora Gote*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, with its well of brackish water. Now the road passes over sandy hillocks and roots of bushes, to **Moradnee*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; **Shumroo Oodurane*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; encamping ground, between a nullah and a fine grove of beautiful trees, in front of the hamlet; thence along a sandy plain, interspersed with tufts of grass and clumps of roots, and intersected by two watercourses, and we soon enter **Jullalkote*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, standing on the *Meeknee* river; encamping ground; thence along a level road, intersected by watercourses; cross the *Meeknee* river, here 50 yds. wide, and 3 feet deep, to *Chota Garra*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; encamping ground; pass *Chagooloo*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, situated on a small river, 40 yds. wide, and 7 feet deep, crossed by boats, and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the small village of *Baminakote* (Bamnigote, Baminacote, Route 153).

ROUTE 155.

Only to be traversed in cases of emergency.

Proceed E. by N.

HYDERABAD TO JOODPOOR, VIA OMER-KOTE AND BALMEER (BALMEER).

DISTANCE ABOUT 332 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hyderabad to Jani Hala-ka-Tanda	10	4
Alliyar-ka-Tanda	13	4
Meerpoor	19	0
Joorbee	7	1
Gooroor	16	3
Sahib-ka-Thul	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Omerkote (Omerkote)	15	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Katar (Kuddur, Katsur)	10	0
Kytar	9	4

	Miles.	Fur.
Tykra (Sekra)	14	1
Lampia (Loopiao)	12	6
Ram Singa Guddra (Guddra)	14	4
Dubba	12	1
Laswa	11	3
Kurroora	10	6
Jessye (Jeysee)	9	1
Balmeer	9	7
Doodye (Jorje)	13	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wayitoo (Wayitoo)	12	6
Chandisira (Chandeora)	11	1
Sunlee	8	4
Walotra	13	5
Khanuk	10	5
Sandurra (Samdurra, Samundurree)	10	7
Doonara	14	2
Suttulana	11	3
Joodpoor (the Jhallore Gate of)	15	5
	332	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leaving *Hyderabad* (Route 10), we cross the *Pullalee* river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; a branch of the Indus leaves that stream about 12 miles above *Hyderabad*, flows E., then insulates that city, casts off itself a branch W. which re-unites with the main stream, 15 miles below that town; thence S., then bears the name of *Goonee*, takes a S.E. course, then divides, one branch flowing E. into the *Purana* or *Phurraun*, and thence into the sea by the *Koree* mouth, and the other W. into the *Pingaree* or *Gongroo* into the *Sir* mouth; on the latter branch, a *Bund* has been erected below *Maghribee*, which retains its water, and prevents the sea from overflowing it. This dam was erected to irrigate the country, and below it the branch is navigable for about 50 miles to the *Sir* mouth, which is here 100 yards broad, 26 feet deep, with steep, stiff, clayey banks. During the inundation it is crossed by a flying bridge and *pontoon*. It is generally dried up in October, but water then remains in the pools. Thence pass *Mahomed Khan ka Tanda*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; *Alum Kanka-Shurh*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; *Bhatanga*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; *Jeytia*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; *Dubba*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1843. Here an action was fought between the British and the Ameers of Sindh.

§ JAM-HALA-KA-TANDA, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Territory, Sind. District, *Hyderabad*. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Meerpoor. Telegraph Station at *Hyderabad*, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Houses, 300. Wells within, and outside, most picturesquely situated amidst gardens and groves, with a broad and deep canal, flowing to the W., in an extensive plain; then cross nine *canals*, cross one called the *Nusseer* "Wah," $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, broad and deep, flowing from the Indus; thence along a good road, through a level country, and cultivated plain, which is much intersected by *canals*, and we soon reach the town of

ALLIYAR-KA-TANDA (Allahyar-ka-Tanda).

Territory, Sind. District, *Hyderabad*. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at Meerpoor, who has a handsome house and pretty garden here. Encamping ground, N.E. Bazaar, well supplied, grass scarce, but *kibbe* plentiful. Telegraph Station, at *Hyderabad*, 24 miles. Houses, 1,000. Population, 5,000.

Fort, a large mud structure, converted into the Kardar's Kacheri Treasury, Police Lines and District Jail, but formerly the residence of Mir Shih Muhammad "*the Lion of Sindh*," and his brother.

Manufactures.—Cotton Fabrics and Dyeing.

Eminent Characters.—Here reside the ex-Ameers of Sind, Mir Shah Muhammad (*voluntarily, in a tent and hut*), and Khan Muhammad.

This place stands at the intersection of the two great routes from Hyderabad, E., and Cutch to Upper Sind and the Punjab. Thence across a sandy, partially-cultivated plain, intersected by canals, and we soon cross the *Sangra* (Gulloo), *Wah*, 3½; then pass *Bamboora* (Kalaroo), with its two wells of excellent water; cross the *Kummarra* (Dhora), *Wah*, 2½, whose banks are rugged; pass a ruined *hamlet*, with two *kucha* wells; thence to another *village*, 1½; and 3 miles brings us to the large flourishing town of

§ MEERPOOR.

Territory, Sind. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, Resident Deputy Collector, who has also a residency and beautiful garden at Alliyar-katanda. Civil Station. Bazaar, well supplied. Telegraph Station, at Hyderabad, 32½ miles. Dhurmsalla. Houses, 200. Population, 1,000. **Fort**, a compact structure, in excellent repair, capable of holding 200 men, and is of great importance, as it commands the line of communication between Cutch and Sind.

This improving place which formerly yielded the *ex-Ameer* a revenue of £50,000, stands on the left bank of the Pinyare river, a branch of the Indus, which leaves that stream on the left side at Bunna, in lat. 25° 4', long. 68° 15', where its channel is 1 mile broad, with a large sand-bank in the centre. It is navigable as far as the Bund, at Meghribee, which is forty feet broad, and was erected across it by the Ameers of Sind, in 1799, from thence it is called the Gongroo, and after passing the Bund, is navigable S., to the Sir (Seer) mouth, where it is 2 miles wide. The country in the vicinity, is fertile, productive, and well-cultivated. Thence proceed along a level road, across an extensive, uncultivated plain, to *Joorbee*, 7½; bazaar, well supplied; grass scarce, but *kirbi* (kurbee) plentiful; **Fort**, standing about 100 yards to the W.; pass on to *Sind Doora*, 2½; with its well, situated in a cultivated plain in the Kunda (Saloor) canal; pass *Aina*, 6½; *Cheylee Thul*, 5½; a deserted hamlet, with the ruins of three wells, in a dry tank; *Gooroor*, 3; with its huts; encamping ground in thin jungle, to the S.E. of a tank, only full after the inundation of the Nara river; then cross the *Tectore* canal, 2½; thence along a level sandy, jungly road, pass a small tank, 6½; and we soon reach *Sahib-ka-Thull*, 4½, with its few huts, and standing on the Nara river, whose banks and bed here are jungly; about 4 miles to the N. stands the large village of *Synd-ka-Gote*, with its bazaar, and 3 miles to the right stand

THE SAND-HILLS OF THULL OR GREAT DESERT, and 15½ miles brings us to the large straggling town of

§OOMERKOTE (Omeroot, Umrkot, Amir-kot, Amercot, Oomeroot).

Territory, Sind. District, Hyderabad (under the last Thull Ridge). Civil Authority, Collector at Meerpoor, 52½ miles. Encamping ground, W. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Forage abundant.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces.

EMINENT CHARACTER:—

The Emperor Acbar a native, born here, in 1542 during the exile of his father Humayan.

Fort.—A compact brick structure, 318 by 248 yds., surrounded by a mud wall, 40 feet high, with a strong round tower at each corner, and six square ones at the ends. It has only one gate, which is situated at the E. side, protected by a well-executed outwork, and is capable of holding 400 men. The N.W. tower was swept away in 1826, by the inundation of the Indus, flowing 100 miles distant.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1542. The Emperor Acbar born here

1813. The Talpurs regained possession of it from the Raja of Jodpur.

1843. Captain Edmund Brown took possession of it.

The country in the vicinity is densely covered with milkbush, babool, and other jungle.

Branch Routes to Jaysalmer (Jaysulmeer), *Balmeer* (Balmir), Islamkot, and Virawao; thence along a heavy, sand-hilly road, through dense milkbush jungle; pass **Hingoola* (Hingola), 5½; **Katar* (Kadur), 4½, after which the sand-hills decrease in number and size; pass several deserted huts standing amidst much cultivation; then **Chotiar*, 3½, with its fine well of excellent water, 195 feet deep; cross five sand-hills, proceed to *Kytar*, 6½; dawk station; close to which are some sand-hills, 500 yds. to the right, and two miles to the W. are two wells of brackish water, 126 feet deep; thence along a good road, which becomes sandy and heavy at intervals, pass some huts, ½; **Roopiar*, 1½ (deserted); **Roocerara* (Rewee-dala), 9½, standing to the right of the road, and about one mile to the left of some wells, well supplied with rain water; proceed within ½ mile to the left of **Tykra* (Sykra, Sekra), 3; encamping ground; wells; forage abundant; thence along a heavy road leading among small sand hillocks and valleys, interspersed with jungle, grass, and here and there high sand-hills, bearing N. and S.; pass **Govindaree* (Govind-ka-Beereea), 7½, on the right; **Julloria* (Jullowna), 1½; **Kutliaree* (Keetolia), 1½, with their wells; **Lampia* (Loopiao), 2½, close to sandy ridges; encamping ground near the wells; grass and wood plentiful; thence to **Ikan* (Eedkan), 5½, with its well of excellent water, 52 feet deep; **Ram Sing-ka-Guddra* (Guddra), 7½; encamping ground; forage plentiful; thence we enter the

MULLANEE DISTRICT.

Along a good cart road; pass **Dubboos*, 4½; **Dubba*, 7½; grass plentiful; **Ramsir-ka-Beere*, 5½, with its *kutch* wells, 80 feet deep; **Lansa*, 5½, with its well

166 feet deep; **Tamliar* (Tamliar), $\frac{3}{4}$, with its well 145 deep; **Kurrora* (Kurro), 7; wells within, and 1 mile E.S.E. beyond it, 60 feet deep; encamping ground E.S.E., near the well, standing at the E. angle of a lofty, rocky hill, the N.W. part of the Doongree range; ruins of an ancient city, with some fine remains of temples, the building and embellishments of which are both attractive and handsome; provisions procurable from *Syance*, 2 miles N.W.; thence the road leads through sandy, rocky jungle, practicable for carts; pass **Purra*, with its well 130 feet deep; **Jessye* (Jeysee), $2\frac{1}{2}$; Territory, Marwar; Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Balmcer, with its springs of good water; grass abundant, but not good, standing under the N. face of a lofty rocky mountain; **Maroorce*, $3\frac{1}{2}$, with its well 53 feet deep; thence proceed between hills and through

THE MARWAR TERRITORY (Route 8); and six miles further brings us to the large town of *Balmcer* (Route 96).

DAWKs.—See Table of Distances, North Western Provinces

Thence proceed along a good, but sandy, undulating, jungly road, to §*Bandra* (Wandra), $7\frac{1}{2}$, deserted, but supplies and forage obtainable from the hamlet of the same name, 1 mile distant; **Doodye* (Jorye), 6; forage plentiful, standing on a sand-hill; thence the road becomes well defined, but sandy, leads along a thinly wooded district to *Malpoora*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Bapoo-kee-Dhane*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; both must be supplied with water from *Doodye*; *Meeta-ka-Kooa*, 8; water from *Wayito*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ distant; here forage is abundant, which pass; then proceed along a sandy, undulating, thin jungly road, with steep sand-hills, to the right, and cultivated land on the left; pass §*Chandairra* (Chandora), $11\frac{1}{2}$; forage plentiful; **Bheenurlye*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; water from the pits of the *Loonee* river, here 400 yds. broad, shallow, sandy bed, with banks liable to be flooded over in the inundation; cross that stream to *Bajajcas*; thence proceed along a well-cultivated plain, pass some *houses*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond stands

§ SUNLEE (Sundlee).

Bazaar, well supplied. Forage plentiful.

DAWKs to Jodhpoor, W.S.W., 76 miles, standing on the left bank of the *Loonee* river.

Thence proceed over a good level road, through a highly-cultivated country, interspersed with good wells; proceed along the right bank of the *Loonee* river, to *Sobawas*, $8\frac{1}{2}$, situated on its S. bank; *Jesole*, $2\frac{1}{2}$, a deserted town, standing under a hillock; thence cross the broad sandy bed of the *Loonee* river, to the town of

§ WALATRO, 14.

Territory, Marwar. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Jodhpoor. Bazaar, excellent, well supplied. Forage abundant. Shops, 200. Houses, 1,000.

Standing on the N. bank of the river, along which we continue our route; pass **Holloo*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; **Jainjance*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Seerano*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; to §*Khanuk*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; houses, 400; forage plentiful; standing on the N. bank of the river, then pass **Parlo*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Juitree*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; **Seelore*,

$1\frac{1}{2}$; **Deovallee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and we arrive at §*Sambura*, (Samdura, Sumundurra), $1\frac{1}{2}$; houses, 1,000; standing under a hill, on the N. of the right bank of the *Loonee* river, here 2,000 yds. wide, with sandy, gravelly bed, but situated in a low swampy country, liable to be flooded in the rainy season, when the neighbouring road becomes heavy, and difficult to traverse; §*Deopora*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; †*Bonaer*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; §*Baldawarra*, $\frac{1}{2}$; §*Doodawarra*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; §*Meanararra*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; §*Doonara*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; thence the road leads through a well-cultivated district, the *Loonee* still flowing 1 mile to the N.; thence pass *Toolassnee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; *Bachnia*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; *Doodia*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; §*Suttlulana*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; we now quit the banks of the *Loonee* river, and proceed along a good cart-road, across a large plain to §*Salawas*, 8; encamping ground on a fine plain, E. of *Joodpoor* (Jodhpoor); and soon after enter the *Jhallore* (S.) gate of the large walled town of

§ JOODPOOR (Jodhpore).

Territory, Marwar, Capital of the State. Civil Authority, Resident Political Agent. Encamping ground on a large plain, E. Bungalow, 2 miles from the *Jhallore* Gate Bazaar, well supplied with provisions, goods, and forage. Population, 30,000. Elevation, 400 feet above the plain. Tanks and wells numerous, and well supplied.

DAWKs to Calcutta, 1,128 miles, W. Delhi, via Nusserabad, 358, S.W. Circumference, 5 miles. Lat. $26^{\circ} 19'$, long. $73^{\circ} 8'$.

Fortifications.—It is surrounded by a decayed, irregular formed quarried stone rampart, 5 miles in circumference, which has fallen down so much in many places, as to allow of egress between the interior and exterior. On the S. side, the sand has become embedded within a few inches of the crest of the parapet. On the E., two steeply scarped rocks, 80 to 100 feet high, on the outer walls and towers, constituting a portion of the defences. There are no less than 191 bastions and 70 gates in the centre circuit, each named according to the place to which it leads.

The Citadel is merely divided from the above by a rampart, having an altitude of 370 feet above the plain. The N.E. angle has an elevation of 882 feet, and the scarped wall that covers the gate at that end, a hewn stone face 109 feet high.

The Rocky sections, on which these stand, are extremely strong, and render these defences, which slope upwards towards the base of the rock, on the summit of which stands the citadel, extremely formidable. The chief entrance is on the N., an excellent artillery road passes through it, but which access is protected by 6 gateways, besides an inner one which opens into the chief one.

Attraction.—The *Mahrajah's Palace*, which together with the buildings attached to it, stands at the N. end of the citadel, contains 5 reservoirs of water, is 500 yds. long and 250 yds. broad, occupies $\frac{2}{5}$ ths of the area, towering above the other edifices, and has an altitude of 454 feet above the plain. The *State Apartments* are mean, except the

Audience chamber, "the thousand coloured hall," an immense room, the ceiling of which is supported

by a considerable number of massive columns, placed in parallel rows, 12 feet apart.

The *Houses* are built of red stone, intermixed with fine white plaster, stand near beautiful trees, with numerous well-filled tanks and wells, and white ramparts extending along the higher part of the city, which is densely studded with edifices crowded together, rising gradually above each other to the *Chandpol* gate, together with

The *Outworks* on the W. of the citadel, form, from a distance, a most pleasing and deeply impressive *coup d'œil*, on which the memory of the traveller who once beholds it will dwell with pleasure and delight; but, on entering the town

The *Streets* are found to be irregularly and badly laid out, the houses mean and ill-constructed, which tends to dispel the agreeable illusion with which when standing on a parapet of the bastion which encircles

The *Pointed pagoda*, at the S. end of the citadel, the traveller gazes with ecstasy on the lively, fairy scenes beneath.

The *TANKS*, which so amply supply this town with water, should be inspected, viz.:—

N.W.—the *Pudum Sagur*, rather small, but well excavated in the rock.

The *Rani Sagur* (inexhaustible) situated at the foot of the W. entrance of the citadel, with which it is connected.

E.—the *Goolab Sagur*, extremely large, and built of stone.

The *Bai-ka-Talao*, very large, and receives the waters of distant hill torrents, through several conduits.

The *Thirty Baoli*, which are descended by steps, and from which water is brought up 40 feet, by means of a Persian wheel.

The *Tour-jee-ke-Jhabra*, *inexhaustible*, is 90 feet deep, cut in solid rock; of very great antiquity, immense size, square, descended on three sides by flights of steps, but, being perpendicular on the fourth, is worked by a Persian wheel.

W.—a $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond the city are situated the *beautiful gardens* and tank of *Ukhe-Rajika-Talao*, a splendid sheet of water, equal to any artificial lake; and, beyond

The *Bai Sumundur* (2½ miles N.), a most picturesque lake, half a mile long, 200 yards wide, with craggy, red sandstone banks, ornamented with beautiful exotic shrubs, and bordered with well-arranged pleasure-grounds studded with lofty palm trees, which tower majestically amidst the lovely scene. Between the above are two extensive and graceful pieces of water, and 2 miles N. of the city stands the

Sur Sagor tank, a structure of immense magnificence, on the S. bank of which stands that beautiful white marble edifice, the *Mohi-mahal*, "Pearl Palace," from the flat roof of which a most enchanting view of the city, citadel, and adjacent lovely country is obtained.

The *Ruins* of the extensive suburb of *Mahamandir*, "Great Temple," so named from an edifice within it, the enclosure and vicinity of which has a sanctuary. The edifice is ornamented with a brilliant, lime-washed spire, discernible at an immense distance, richly decorated in the interior, and contains the shrine of the *titular saint*, resting under an umbrella formed by a silver canopy.

Here stands another stone-walled town, containing 1,000 houses, and 112 shops.

Area.—That of an irregular triangle, with a gate at each face, but without any other parapet than some battlements, 8 feet high, and 1½ foot thick.

Palaces.—There are two, in one of which resides the Maharaja's *Gooroo*, or priest, in great pomp and state, and the other is untenanted, being reserved for the abode of the *spirit* of the last *Gooroo*, whose couch with its pillow is to be seen in the State dormitory, under a canopy of gold.

The *Ruins of Mandar*, the ancient capital of Marwar, previous to 1459, when Maharaja Jodha, or Joda, founded the present one, hence its name, and also that of the hill on which it stands, which is called *Jodhagir*, from *Jodha*, "the prince's name," and *Gir*, "hill."

This extensive city is most beautifully and romantically situated on a rocky ridge, 25 miles long, and 2 miles broad, the bird's-eye view of which is magnificently and picturesquely grand.

ROUTE 156.

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

HYDERABAD TO GURRA, ON THE LOONEE RIVER.

DISTANCE ABOUT 233½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hyderabad to Guddra, <i>via</i> Route 155	156	6
Choorur	17	4
Chotun	12	2
Mangta	22	0½
Saharoo	12	4
Gurra	12	4
	233	4½

Leave *Hyderabad*, (Route 10); we proceed, *via* Route 155, to *Ram Sing ka-Guddra* (Guddra), (Route 155); thence along a good, hard, sandy road, across elevated ground to **Dobrai-kee-Veree* (Nereee), 8½, with its wells; thence the country is interspersed with high sand-hills bearing N. and S.; pass **Choorar*, 8½; forage plentiful, water *brackish*; encamping ground; proceed to **Karia Kooa*, 7, with its deep well, dried up in February, when the hamlet is deserted; thence along small sandy valleys through open jungle, cross a small ridge, skirting the rock on the right, near **Chotun*, 5½; then along a hard, level, circuitous path, leading amidst sand-hills, cross two of them; pass through jungle and grass, to **Sunnou*, 5½; and **Neelair*, 5½; both

deserted hamlets, having, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the left, an excellent well; then proceed to *Wahurloo*, $7\frac{1}{2}$; and *Mangla*, $3\frac{1}{2}$, situated under a low rocky hill; encamping ground W., near the well, 100 feet deep, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W., in a sandy plain; proceeding between sand-hills we pass **Lookoo*, 8; **Kondava*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, situated to the left of the road; forage and grass plentiful; **Soharoo* (Soharwa), 3, a small *Dher* hamlet; encamping ground; well 40 feet deep; thence the road becomes very heavy, passes over sand-hillocks, and small valleys densely covered with dwarf jungle; pass **Burraam*, 7, with its well of excellent water, 50 feet deep; and we soon arrive at

§GURRA, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Territory, Marwar. District, Gurra (the capital). Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Balmeer. Encamping Ground, bad. Traveller's bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied.

This place stands on the right bank of the *Loonee* river.

ROUTE 157.

This is the usual Troop Route.

Proceed W.S.W.

HYDERABAD TO KURRACHEE.

DISTANCE ABOUT 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hyderabad to Heliya (Helaya), <i>via</i> Route 154	44	1
Chutter-ka-Gote	11	4
Gooja	14	4
Kurrachee, <i>via</i> Route 150	50	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	120	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave †§*Hyderabad* (Route 10); proceed, *via* Route 154, to §*Heliya* (Helaya, Route 154), 44 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence along a good road; pass §*Chutter-ka-Gote*, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a miserable place, destitute of water. Good encamping ground; thence along a dense jungly country, to **Gooja*; Encamping ground, confined and dusty; bazaar, small, badly supplied rain-water pools. It stands close to the head of the *Kulavree* river, 8 miles E. of Gurra, on a navigable creek, which falls into the Indian Ocean, near Kurrachee; and here an inland navigation might easily be effected between the main channel of the Indus. From thence proceed, *via* Route 150, to †§*Kurrachee* (Route 144).

ROUTE 158.

The direct N. Line. To be traversed when, through inundation or malaria, the banks of the Indus should be avoided. Troops should be accompanied with ample supplies, and a previous arrangement made to ensure a supply of water at the halting places, if rain has not fallen previous to setting out.

HYDERABAD TO KURRACHEE.

DISTANCE ABOUT 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hyderabad Fort to Kotree, <i>via</i> Route 154	4	0
Pitteeanee	11	0
Dur	13	3
Dessooee	9	3
Dumma (Dama)	9	6
Kurrachee, <i>via</i> Route 147	62	6
	110	2

Leave †§*Hyderabad* (Route 10); proceed, *via* Route 154, to †§*Kotree* (Route 154); thence along a good, but rather stony road, cross a stony *nullah*, 9; to §*Pitteeanee*, 2; thence along dwarf, scrubby jungle, to some huts, 2, and fields, close to which is an excellent well, 2, then pass on to the halting place of **Dur*, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, situated on the bed of the *Buram* (Burran) river (which rises in the Keertar Hills, in lat. 25° 54', long. 67° 45' S.E. for 65 miles, falls into the Indus in lat. 25° 14', long. 18° 17', previous to which, it becomes an immense body of water, and its upper course is termed the *Dhurwal*, and which flows on to the right from *Pitteeanee*), at the E. end of a rocky range; encamping ground, on loose, sandy soil, and coarse grass plentiful; thence over a stony road, through the *Dur* Pass, also situated in the bed of the above stream, which cross, as also a rocky *nullah*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass **Dessooee*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, situated on the *Dumma* river, which flows by the village of that name, and falls into the *Dhurwal* river, 12 miles to the N.E.; extensive encamping ground; green forage; thence along an excellent road, pass within 2 miles E. of *Dasoo*, 2, with its well; also *Bulla Khan-ka-Gote*, 2; thence through a jungly, stony country, to *Dumma* (Dama) (Route 147), 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; and thence proceed, *via* Route 147, to *Kurrachee*, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (Route 144).

ROUTE 159.

The direct S. line, along which carts can pass, except over the Maimoorree Hills; thunder storms frequent during the monsoons, and the entire country a complete desert.

HYDERABAD TO KURRACHEE.

DISTANCE 100 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hyderabad to Kotree	4	0
Wurr (Burran)	7	0
Rode	13	3
Kowranee (Korlanee)	13	7
Maimahree	15	3
Guggur	17	0
Kurrachee, <i>via</i> Route 146	25	3
	100	0

Leave † § *Hyderabad* (Route 10); proceed, *via* Route 154, to † § *Kotree* (Route 154); thence along a good road to *Bullotye*, 1½, standing on the Indus; pass the *Gumbirra Well*, ½; to * *Wurr* (Baran), 5½; Post Station, standing on the Baran river; forage plentiful; pass the *Satira Hill*, 7; on the right cross some small nullahs, also a * *nullah*, 7, generally full of water; thence proceed to * *Rode*, 4½; Post Station situated on the *Rode* river, and in the bed of which water is obtainable by digging; thence along a good, hard, sandy road; pass the *Gogaree nullah*, 10, full of water, and we soon reach * *Kowranee* (Korianee), 2½; Post Station, situated on the *Kowranee* river; encamping ground, bad and stony, amongst brushwood; water in the bed of the river all the year round; grass procurable 5 miles up the stream; thence pass on to * *Jakra Wand*, 1½; rain-water pools; * *Kara*, 6½; *Byabund Talao*, 2½, both having fine rain-water tanks; thence the road becomes level and good, leads across a *plain*, parallel to the *Kara Hills*; pass a rocky ledge to a *nullah*, 4½; and we soon reach § *Malmaharee*, ½; (*Malmoorree*) a herdsmen's village, surrounded by lofty hills; encamping ground; forage plentiful; thence along the heavy, sandy bed of the *Hurchee* river to * *Runn Pitteeanee*, 5½; traveller's bungalow; Dhurmsalla at the foot of a hilly range; provisions procurable from *Sharra*; camel forage plentiful; pukka well, 16 feet deep, and 4 feet of water, also a masonry trough. Thence pass to a *Clump of Trees*, 8½, under which are some fine wells of excellent water, 18 feet deep; thence proceed for ½ mile along a jungly, broad, raviny valley, intersected by nullahs, to the *Malmoorree Chat*; then down a declivity for 2 miles, over a shingly, rocky, limestone ridge, through dense jungle, and along a broken road for some distance; then cross several nullahs to * *Guggur*; post station; dhurmsalla on the bank of the *Guggur* river (*Partoree*), (Route 146), and thence proceed, *via* Route 146, to † § *Kurrachee*, (Route 144).

ROUTE 160.

Proceed N. ½ W.

The *Lukkee Pass*, and the watercourses between *Sehwan* and *Larkhana*, cannot be crossed by troops without the aid of pioneers. The latter part of this *Route* can only be traversed by troops from the middle of Nov. to the middle of March, owing to the inundation.

HYDERABAD TO LARKHANA, VIA SEHWAN AND THE RIGHT BANK OF THE INDUS.

DISTANCE 174½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hyderabad to Kotree	4	0
Bada	3	4
Oondurpoor	11	2½
Larkhana <i>via</i> Route 138	155	7½
	174	6½

Leave † § *Hyderabad* (Route 101); proceed, *via* Route 154, to † § *Kotree* (Route 154); thence along a good, level road, leading along the bank of the Indus; pass * *Kamoor*, 1½, situated to the left; * *Ismael Pattun*, 1½, with its fine grove of trees, and beautiful gardens; pass * *Powar Gote*, 1½, situated on the right; thence the road becomes broken, narrow, sandy, and bushy; pass *Lalloo Meerjui*, ½; then cross two heavy nullahs to *Rajera Gote* (Rajur), ½; and we soon reach * *Bada* (Boda, Balda), 3½; encamping ground, S., standing on the *Bauk* river; thence along a good road, across a hard, gravelly plain; pass * *Shikarpoor*, 1½; * *Peer Uktra Gote*, 5½; thence through an extensive *Shikargah*, after which proceed along a rugged, broken road; cross a broad, shallow nullah; pass over a marshy plain, which is dry in February; also cross 2 deep nullahs, and we soon reach

§ OONDURPOOR, 4 miles.

Territory, *Sinde*. Civil Authority, Deputy Collector at *Sehwan*. Kutcherry. Police Station. *Dhurmsalla*. Encamping ground, S.W. Houses, 200. Shops, 20. And thence proceed, *via* Route 138, to *Larkhana*, 155½, (Route 138).

ROUTE 161.

Proceed N. by E.

HYDERABAD TO SUKKUR, VIA THE LEFT BANK OF THE INDUS.

DISTANCE 204 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hyderabad to Katree	8	0
Muttaree	10	0
Seekat (Shahikat)	5	3
Sukkur, <i>via</i> Route 109	180	5
	204	0

Leaving † § *Hyderabad* (Route 101), we proceed along a good road, leading across a light jungly plain, cross 10 canals, several nullahs, and the *Pullai es* river; and we soon reach * *Katree*, 8, with its 4 *Kutch* wells, standing on the left bank of the above stream, close to which are situated the villages of *Dubba* and *Meeanee* (*Miyani*, *Meanee*), with its travellers' bungalow, 10 miles distant from *Hyderabad*, so called from *min*, "a fish."

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1843. In a field close by, the late gallant Sir Charles Napier, on the 17th February, with a force of 2,800 men, and 12 pieces of artillery, obtained a decisive victory over the *Amirs* (*Ameers*) of *Sinde*, with a *Beloochian* force of 22,000 men, and 15 pieces of artillery. For a plan of the battle field, and an accurate account of that brilliant engagement, the traveller is referred to the "Appendix, page 346, of *Dry Leaves* from Young Egypt."

ATTRACTIONS.—The lofty stone *Obelisk*, under which are interred the British officers and privates

who fell in the above engagement, was begun by Major-Gen. Woodington in 1855, and is now finished and enclosed.

Thence proceed along the bed of the *Fullaile* river, pass over a cultivated country, cross the **Nuseer Wah*; 2 other large, and 5 smaller canals, to **Syanabad*, 2; proceed to **Bhow Jow Datra*, 2; then over a sandy plain, intersected by several water-courses, to the town of

§ MUTTAREE (Mattari), 6 miles.

Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Dhurmsalla. Population, 4,000, chiefly Salyida, who are agriculturists, and not over civil to travellers. Dund and well, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the above. Creek, 1 mile W. of the Indus, which flows 2 miles W.

It is a thriving place, eligibly situated on the above creek; thence proceed along a heavy, sandy road, across a plain, to § *Seekat* (Shahikat), 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, E.; bazaar, well supplied; shops; forage plentiful; tanks and wells; and thence proceed, via Route 109, to *§ *Sukkur*, 180 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Route 109.)

ROUTE 162.

Proceeding S. E.

KALUDGHEE (KALADGI) TO GUJJUNDURGURH, VIA BADAMEE (BADAMI).

DISTANCE 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kaludghee (Kaladgi) to Kutteekaire ..	14	5
Badamee (Badami)	11	2
Mooseekaire	15	6
Gujjundurgurh, S. Gate	8	6
	50	3

DAWKs.—See Table of Distances.

Leave *Kaludghee* (Kaladgi, Route 58), proceed along a very bad road, through a rocky, but level country, to **Toorcheekaire* (Seelockaires), 4; encamping ground, good and high, but stony; nullah, full of water; **Kurkulmuttee*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; provisions, a moderate supply obtainable; § *Kutteekaire*, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, S.W., on black cotton land, thence along a heavy, sandy, rocky road; pass **Hungurjee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Nagalapoor*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass **Moochikot*, 1; **Adgul*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, well supplied with water from an excellent stream, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond, stands the large town of

§ BADAMEE (Badami).

Territory, South Mahratta Country. District, Belgaum. Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage abundant.

Citadel, stands in the centre of the town, acarcnately described by Grant Duff in his "Mahratta Wars," page 10, vol. 8.

ATTRACTIONS.—The *Fort*, situated on each flank of the town; one above the caves, in excellent repair, and the other on the opposite side, standing on the summit (300 feet above the plain) of a huge,

precipitous, sandstone block, divided into numerous compartments, by deep (200 to 300 feet) fissures, but only a few feet broad, and which may very appropriately be compared to a *cracked iceberg*. It is reached by a road leading through those apertures, and hemmed in by perpendicular rocks, 100 to 250 feet high, with small openings between them, through which glimpses of the blue sky is obtainable, similar to the light visible in a railway tunnel.

The *Caves* are well worth inspection, although smaller than either those of *Junnur* or *Karli*; the roofs are flat; sculptures well preserved; and the side alto-relievo groups beautifully executed, especially the truncated, conical-formed, capped figures. The capitals and form of the pillars, are totally dissimilar to those of any other Indian caves.

The ancient *Shrine of Ban Shankri*, in the vicinity, and 2 miles from Tolasgad, should be visited. Also, the double colonnaded, pillared masonry Tank, the water in which is *bad*. The ruined sandstone temples, but particularly the spacious *green stone* one, erected in 1777, by an opulent banker of Sattara. The remains of a large masonry dam, 50 feet thick, the water from which irrigates the large, beautiful gardens, at *Tolasgad*.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1786. The allied forces of the Nizam and Pelshwa captured it from Tipu (Tippoo Sahib).

1818. Colonel Sir Thomas Munro took possession of it.

This place stands on an extensive plain. Thence along a heavy road; pass **Allepporam*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Wama Sagree*, 1; cross **Suruscuttee nullah*, $\frac{1}{2}$, by a bridge; **Toolegoode* (Tulusgoode, Tolasgad), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; visit the shrine of *Ban Shankri*, from this place, 2 miles distant; then cross the *Mulpurba* river, $\frac{1}{2}$; which rises on the E. of the *Western Ghats* (so named by the British, but called in the vernacular, Syadrie and Sukhien), an extensive hilly range in Southern India. They extend as far N. as the Tapti Valley, and a branch from the Syadree ridge forms the S. range, whilst groups stretch to the E. as far as the table land of Berar. The Satpura (Satpoora) range, 2,000 feet above the sea, encloses the N. side of the Tapti Valley. They are of Trappean formation, extend to the coast, and form the rocks of Bombay, Salsette, &c., and the others in their vicinity, and increase in height, until they reach Mahabuleshwar (Mahabaleshwar), 4,000 feet above the sea. The W. declivity is abrupt, and base level with the sea. The E. is undulating, rugged, and slopes down to the plains of Hyderabad. Their appearance towards the Konkan (Concan) is that of abrupt, fronted terraces, and the scenery magnificently grand, imposing, and majestic, owing to the deep chasms, perpendicular precipices, stupendous, irregular, and fantastic shaped scarps, superb waterfalls, intricate and dense forests, and beautiful perennial verdure, with which they are clad. Most assuredly these ranges are not so grand as those of the Himalayas, but, nevertheless, their mountain scenery, in all its various bearings, is particularly charming. The chasms and fissures in the ridges lead to the highlands and are called *L'asses*, or *Ghats*, the name by which Europeans have

designated these hilly ranges. The highest elevations are, viz., Poorundhur, 4,772; Singhar, 4,162; Hurreechundurghur, 3,894 feet. The summits, in many parts, are inaccessible, and close to them have been erected the Deccan *Bulwarks* (the Hill Forts). Trap formation only extends to the S., on the sea coast, in lat. 18°, after which, only laterite, or ferruginous clay, predominates, which, when exposed to the sun, becomes as hard as burnt brick, and extends to Cape Comorin. In lat. 15°, S. of Mahabuleswar, the elevation does not exceed 1,000 feet, the slopes become gradual, and the outlines round. Farther S., the height becomes greater, and reaches its *maximum* at Bonasson Hill, 7,000 feet; Tanchalmote, 5,781; Pupagiri, 5,682 feet. Farther S. they join the Neilgherry group, by means of the Nedminia range (the W. buttress of the Neilgherry Table land) rises to the lofty Kunda hills, 25 miles farther, and abruptly in the high perpendicular precipices, and form the N. side of the extensive valley, by means of which a communication is carried on between the E. and W. sides of the Peninsula, and which valley is bounded on the S. by the lofty (4,740 to 7,000 feet) hilly range which extends to Cape Comorin, having magnificent cascades, rushing down from stupendous elevations, the width of which *gap* (Palghat Valley), from Palghat town, is 20 miles. The length of these Ghats, from N. to S. (Syadree range to the Kunda ridge), is 800 miles. From Cape Comorin to Palghat Valley is 200 miles. The steep declivity of these Ghats arrests the violence of the S.W. monsoons, (and causes the heavy rains which deluge the Konkan (Concan) and Malabar; the fall on the W. brow is *enormous* and unprecedented. The mean annual fall of rain at Mahabuleswar (lat. 18°, long. 73° 40'), is 239 inches, but the weather is *fair* for a considerable period of the year. At Bednore (lat. 13° 49', long. 75° 6'), on the W. verge of the Mysore (Malsur) table land, it rains in torrents for *nine months in the year*, and families store up provisions, as if they were going on a voyage, and about sustaining a siege for that period. In consequence of which, the country between the Ghats and the sea, is intersected with numerous torrents, which become stagnant towards the coast, overspread the level parts, and form those shallow lakes, designated by the Europeans, *backwaters*. Thence the stream flows E., through the Belgaum (Belgaon) district for 160 miles, traverses four of the S. Mahratta States, and falls into the Kistnah river on the right, in lat. 16° 12', long. 76° 9'; here it is 150 yds. wide, with sandy, stony bed, black banks, fordable in November, but crossed by boats during the monsoon, and we soon reach § *Paloorpait*, 2½; enter

THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY (Route 52); proceed to the town of

§ JALIHAI, § of a mile.

Territory, Nizam's Dominions. District sequestered. Civil Authority, Collector at Belgaum. Political Agent, at Belgaum. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage plentiful.

DAWS to Hyderabad, 133 miles.

Thence cross a nullah to **Chandgerree*, 5, with its tank of excellent water; cross a **nullah* to *Moossee-*

kairee, 3½ miles. Encamping ground S., on black cotton ground. Wells. Tank, which dries up in March. Then pass on to **Ummurkuttee*, 2½ miles; cross a *nullah*, and enter

THE GUJJUNDURGURH JAGHIRE;

pass *Lukkukuttee*, ½; *Dindoor*, 3 miles, and we soon reach the town of

§ GUJJUNDURGURH (Gudjunturgurh),

3½ miles,

And proceed to the *South Gate*, ½ mile.

Territory, S. Mahratta Jaghire. Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum. Extensive encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage. Fort, a small but strong hill fortress. Petta, fortified, in which resides a Maratha Jageerdar. Houses, 900.

ROUTE 163.

Proceed W.N.W. during the month of August.

KALUDGHEE TO KOLAPOOR, VIA MOODHUL AND RYBAGEE.

DISTANCE 98½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kaludghee (S. Gate) to Wugurmuttere } (Veejurmuttere, Beejurmuttere).....	11	6
Moodhul	7	1
Mahalingapoor	12	4
Moogulkur	10	5
Rybagee (Rybang)	14	3
Eksumba (Yuksumba)	12	3
Donyachee Warree	11	4
Hullaswar (Hulluswa)	9	0
Kolapoor Cantonment (Kolhapur)	9	5
	98	7

Leaving § *Kaludghee* (Route 58), by the S. gate, close to the cantonment, proceed along a good cart road, to the *Gutpurba* river, ½, here 210 yds. broad from bank to bank, with sandy channel, easy banks, stream 40 yds. wide, and 2 feet deep, which cross by *basket* boat, in the rains; thence to **Ningapoor*, ½; pass **Katrai*, ½; cross a **nullah*, ½; to **Kopa*, ½; **Algoondee* (Chik), 1½; encamping ground S.E. among fields; and we soon arrive at **Wujurmuttere* (Veejurmuttere, Beejurmuttere), 5; encamping ground W. or S.E.; wells; pass on to **Edullee Ingulghie*, 2½; enter

THE MOODHUL (Mudhol) JAGHIRE, and proceed to the town of

§ MOODHUL (Mudhol).

Territory, Southern Mahratta States. District, Mudhol Jaghire. Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum. Encamping ground, 500 yds. E. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage plentiful. Market, Fridays. Wells, 25, and amply supplied.

DAWS to Belgaum, 62 miles S.E., Beejapoor, 45 miles S.W.

This place is the capital of the Jaghire, and the residence of the Ghorpuray family, to whom it be-

longs; thence along a gravelly road pass **Sorgamee*, 2½; with its 4 wells; cross a sandy, shallow bed *nullah*, 32, full in the rains, to **Belaguttee*, 4½; then cross a **nullah*, ½, to the large town of

§ MAHALINGAPOOR, 2½ miles.

Encamping ground, E., 500 yds. Bazaar, well supplied. Market Day, Thursday. Wells, 15, full half the year round. Houses, 1,700.

Dawks to Kolapoore, 66 miles E.S.E.

Thence pass on to **Beedullee* (Beedule), ½; cross a *nullah*, 3½, to **Hundeegood* (Aneekoodnee), ½; **Sooltanpoor*, 2½; **Puibhavee*, 1½; to **Moogulkhor*, 2½; encamping ground W.; thence cross a **nullah*, 3, to **Erakul* (Heerkul, Gedgud); also over another **nullah*, 4½, to **Atigwaree*; then another *nullah*, 2½, to *Neergoodnee*; cross a *nullah*, 1½, to *Bamunul* (Boomnal); then proceed over a *Rocky Pass*, ½, difficult for carts, to § *Rybggee* (Rybang), 2½; encamping ground, E.; we then enter

THE DISTRICT OF KOLAPOOR (Kolhapur).

Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Kolhapur; thence proceed along a good road across a *Rocky Pass*, ½, to **Erdarree* (Yadarmee), 4; **Nuslapoor*, 2½; and 5½ miles beyond stands § *Eksumba* (Yukumba), encamping ground; pass *Nerwarree*, 1½; § *Sadulga*, 3½, standing on the *Vedgunga* river; houses, 2,000; shops, 15; wells, 20; bazaar, well supplied; then cross that river, ½, by basnet boat in the rains, here 150 yds. wide, with low banks and sandy channel; proceed to **Jumwar* (Junoochar), 1½; **Borgaum Warree*, 2½; **Donyachee* (Doneechee) *Warree*, 1½; **Tulundghee*, 3½, a deserted hamlet, with tank and wells; **Hullawar*, 2½; **Nairlee*, 1½; **Tamgaum*, ½; cross a **nullah*, ½, to **Oofleechevarree*, 2, deserted, with tank; **Mungulwar Peth*, 8½; and ½ mile beyond we enter § *Kolhapur* (Kolapoore) (Route 89).

DAWKs.—See Table of Distances.

ROUTE 164.

Proceed N.W. The most direct route.

KALUDGHEE TO SATTARA, VIA MOODHULL, TEERDUL, AND TAZGAUM (TASGAUM).

DISTANCE 155½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kaludgee to Malingsapoore, via Route 163	31	3
Teertul	9	6
Kamlapoor	11	1
Mung-soolee	12	3
Malgaum	12	3
Tazgaum (Tasgaum)	15	4
Audlee	10	7
Kurrepoore	14	0
Poosawolee	12	1
Angapoore	15	4
Sattara Cantonment	10	6
	155	6

Leave *Kaludghee* (Route 58); proceed, via *Route 164*, to **Malingsapoore*, 31½; thence along a good road, through a level, hard, elevated, barren plain, almost a desert, owing to the want of water, to *Kasirkopa*, 2; *Goolambhavee*, 5½; and we soon reach § *Teertul*, 2½; encamping ground; 1,000 houses; bazaar, indifferently supplied; thence pass **Shaijgonshhee Kootnair*, 4½; **Saukurhutee*, 2½; *Meetapoore-Kumlapoor*, 4½; encamping ground in fields on the banks of the *Krishna* (Krishna, Kistnah) river, ½ mile before entering the latter place, which stands on that stream, here 500 yds. broad, with very steep banks, difficult for carts, fordable until December, when it is crossed by basket boats, which ply here; cross it, and thence pass through an open, cultivated country, to *Kittoor*, 2½; § *Aenapoore*, 2½; encamping ground; then cross two *nullahs*, and we soon reach **Mung-soolee* (Mungsoolee), 6½ miles; encamping ground, E., among fields.

Branch Routes.—1, leading between Aenapoore and Malgaum through broken ground. 2, avoiding the broken ground, and described at the end of this route.

Thence proceed, via the former route, along a stony, undulating road, difficult for carts; cross two *nullahs*, 4½, to **Urg* (Arg), **Mallewarree*, 6½; and we soon reach § *Malgaum*, 1½; encamping ground, E.

Then along a good cart-road, pass **Chumbarwarree*, 6½; branch road, described at the end of this route, by following which the traveller will avoid the rough ground between Aenapoore and Malgaum; on the return journey, and which ends here and unites with the main one, on the route we are now describing; pass **Koomtee*, 2½; **Nagaum*, 2½; **Kowta*, 3½; and 3½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ TAZGAUM (Tasgaum, Tasgaon).

Territory, the S. Mahratta Jaghire. District, Belgaum. Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum, 85 miles. N. Encamping ground, S., 400 yds., and on high ground. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage plentiful. Market day, Monday.

DAWKs to Belgaum.

Thence we enter

THE DECCAN (Dekkan), (Route 5).—Civil Authority, Commissioner at Sattara.

Thence proceed along a good cart-road, intersected by some difficult *nullahs*; pass § *Dewlee*, 3½, standing on the *Fairia* river, ½, which crosses, and pass through an open country to **Rajapoore*, 2½; **Morala*, 2; § *Audlee*, 1½; encamping ground, S.; then along a stony, difficult road for carts, intersected by several *nullahs*; pass **Balowree*, 2½; cross the **Soonera* *nullah*, 3½, here 40 yds. broad, in crossing which some delay occurs in the monsoon; pass *Wangee*, 3½; § *Hingungasum* (*Chota*), 2½; encamping ground, S.; *Kurrepoore*, 2½; encamping ground high and good. The *Nanea* *nullah* flows to the right; thence along a very stony road, intersected by several difficult *nullahs*, which render the passage of carts difficult; cross 2 *nullahs*, and pass along a hilly country to

**Soholee*, 2½; then cross a **nullah* to **Belhora*, 2½; pass **Hingungam* (Burra), 2½; cross a **nullah* to *Goreegaum*, 3½; cross a **nullah* to the large village of

§ POOSASOWLEE, 1½ mile.

Encamping ground E. and W., on high ground with wells rather distant. Travellers' bungalow, small. Bazaar, well supplied. 350 houses. 10 shops. Market, Mondays.

Thence along a very rocky road, pass the *Nag-jurree Ghat*, 2½, one mile long, to **Nagjurree*, 2½; **Arree*, 2½; then along a gravelly road, to **Soorlee*, 3½; pass **Borgaum*, 2½ miles, standing on the *Kristna* river, which cross, and unfordable in the monsoon; pass § *Angapoor*; encamping ground, ¼ mile N.W.; thence along a good road, considerably intersected by *nullahs*; pass **Wurna*, 1½; **Daiygaum*, 4½; soon after which we enter

THE DISTRICT OF SATTARA (Route 62), and at the close of 4½ miles we arrive at the large town of **Sattara* (Route 62). The traveller can also proceed from Kaludghee, via *Aenapoor* and *Mungsoolee* (162½ miles), avoiding the broken ground between *Aenapoor* and *Malgaum*, in which case he must proceed, via the above route, to § *Mungsoolee*, 64½; thence along a rugged, stony road, to **Nurwarra* (Kewarra), 7; then along an excellent road; pass **Mysal* (Mysal), 2½; encamping ground W., on the bank of the **Kristna* river; thence pass **Dolwar*, 5½; **Taklee*, ½; **Tanung*, 4½; **Chumbarwarree*, 3½; and thence, via the above route, to § *Sattara* (Route 62).

ROUTE 165.

Proceed E.N.E.

KALUDGHEE TO SECUNDERABAD.

DISTANCE 268½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kaludghee to Bagulkota (Bagulcota)....	14	0
Heera Bodehal	15	4
Hoongood	11	5
Kondegul	18	4
Wadeemepetta (Nadeemepetta)	12	7
Lingsagoor (Lingsoor)	9	5
Bamunkaloor	11	1
Kowtalla	8	1
Sheerewana	16	6
Gopoor	13	7
Kristna River	14	6
Mooktulla (Muktul)	14	7
Yelegunla (Elegunla, (Yaleekoondla) ..	13	0
Dawurkudree	12	0
Pauloor (Palmoor)	13	6
Juddachullah Fort (Juddachuria)	12	3
Naglapully (Naglapullee)	12	4
Nundeegaum (Mundeegaum)	13	6
Shumshabad (Shumsbad, Shumsabad) ..	14	3
Kurwan	7	3
Secunderabad (Cantonment)	7	7
	268	5

Leaving *Kaludghee* (Route 53), proceed along a good road, pass **Toorchigerree*, 4; **Guddisungerree*, 4½; and 5½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ BAGULKOTA (Bagulcota).

Territory, S. Maharashtra Country. District, Belgaum. Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum. Encamping ground, E., extensive, on high and dry ground. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage plentiful. Houses, 2,000.

This place stands on the *Gutpurba* river; thence pass **Benkutte*, 7½; **Basree Kutte*, 3; **Sookkul* (Joolleekul), 3½; **Biseenal* (Busseenal), 1; § *Heera Bodehal*, ½, standing on the **Mulpurba* river; which cross, after having passed **Chik Magee*, 1½; then proceed to **Heera Magee*, ½; **Gungoor*, 2; **Timapoor*, 5; pass on to § *Hoongood*, 2½; extensive elevated encamping ground on the left; houses 400; wells amply supplied half the year round; cross a **nullah*, ¼, to **Amarawuttee*, 1; **Bindwadgee*, 1½; thence cross a sandy bed *nullah*, ¼, to **Darwal* (Tarwalla), 3½; **Chik Huddapoor*, 3½; § *Kondegul* (Kundeegal), 7½; encamping ground N.W. and N., and soon after which we enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS IN THE DECCAN (Dakkan, Dakkan), described respectively Routes 52 and 5. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad; thence proceed along a stony, rocky road; pass **Koomlapoor*, 3½; thence the road becomes good to **Adapoor*, 1½; pass **Hardal* (Chik), 2½; cross a **nullah*, 1½, to **Moodgul Fort*, 3½, standing in a small town of 400 houses and 50 wells, and situated about 68 miles N.W. by N. of Bellary; thence to § *Nadeemepetta* (Wadeemepetta), ½; then along a very rocky road; cross the same bed of the *Guddahul nullah*, 2½, to *Booree*, 1½; and thence to § *Lingsoor* (Lingsagoor), 5½; encamping ground N.E.; pass on to **Singapoor* (Sujapoor, Syapoor), 4½; with its well and tank; **Essaroor* (Ezroor), 3½; cross 2 *nullahs*, and then proceed up an ascent to *Bamunkaloor*, 3; encamping ground stony, in open fields, N.E. and W.; pass **Ameenkada*, 3½; **Ootkul* (Hootakul), 1½; § *Kowtalla*, 3; tank and wells, 20, amply supplied for 6 months; **Cheekanakee*, 3½; **Hanakee*, ½; **Porapoor*, 1½; **Moorta*, 4½; **Nowkul*, 5; **Sheerewana*, 3½; encamping ground W., on a plain; **Nagumtee*, 3½; **Gunnakul*, 4½; then cross a *nullah*, 3½, to § *Gopoor*, 2½; encamping ground sloping from the base of a hill, W., some distance from the road; pass **Anamapoor*, 4½; **Seeneewasapoor*, 3½; **Bamunjee*, 1½; **Edlapoor*, 3½, standing on the *Kristna* river; cross the *Kalachubootra Ghat*, 1½, on that stream, which pass over, ½; then proceed to **Goonda Bulloor*, 3½; **Maganoor*, 4½; then cross **Keera Hullar* river, ½, to **Chundooran*, 3½; pass § *Mooktulla* (Muktul), 2½; Military Stations of the Nizam's horse and foot regiments; encamping ground between the Lines; houses, 2,000; bazaar, well supplied; thence proceed to **Jukaidoo*, 7½; **Goodegunda*, 2½; **Yelegunla* (Yaleekoondla, Elegunla), 3½; then cross a **nullah*, to **Mureekul*, 3; **Bunderpulla*, 4½; then cross a **nullah*, ½, to **Dawurkudree*, 3; encamping ground, S.; also a sandy bed *nullah*, ½, to **Dhurmopooram*, 9½, with

its tanks and wells, amply supplied three-fourths of the year: § *Paulhoor* (Palmoor), 4½; encamping ground, E; thence along a good road, through a jungle country, pass **Yenaccondah* (Yenakondah), 3½; **Uppunpilla*, 3½, thence ascend an easy pass, 2½, to **Juddachulah Fort* (Juddachuriah), 2½; encamping ground, S; § *Moodendpillee*, 4½; cross a sandy bed *nullah, ½, to **Ruyapetta*, 1½; **Palleemetta*, 2½; then cross the Dye nullah, 2½, with its sandy bed, to *Noolapully*, ½; encamping ground, S; **Ryakul*, 4½; **Furrukuggur*, 4½, with its fort and 100 houses; **Jampetta* (Joropetta), ½; **Chinnarayogodiam*, 3½; **Nundegawn* (Numdegawn), 1½; *Koatoor*, 3; cross a nullah, 2½ full all the year round, to *Palmakla*, ½; *Shapoor*, 3½; *Tondorpullee*, 3½; **Shumshabad*, 1½; encamping ground, N.W.; houses, 1,000; **Gunanapadoo* (Goganapadoo), 3; **Sewarunpullee*, 2½; **Kurraan*, 1½, thence proceed along a stony road, to **Tadeebund*, ½, with its tanks full all the year round; and 1½ miles brings us to the large city of

† § HYDERABAD (Haidarabad).

(From Halder, "lion," and Bad, "town.")

449 miles from Bombay, 389 miles from Madras, 962 miles from Calcutta.

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions; district, Hyderabad, the capital.

Population of city, 200,000, chiefly Mussulmans.

Civil Authority (reporting to Calcutta), the Resident, Col. C. Davidson. Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Briggs.

Military Authority (reporting to Madras). Brigadier E. Aphorpe, C.B., commanding subsidiary force at Secunderabad.

Officiating Commissioner in Assigned Districts, C. B. Saunders.

Private Secretary to the Nizam's Minister, R. Bowen.

Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar well supplied; forage abundant. Post Office. Library and reading room.

Dispensary and Hospital attached to the Residency. The School of Medicine was established here in 1847, when that of Bolarum was abolished. Anatomy, chemistry, pharmacy, and the practice of medicine and surgery are taught.

Christ Church, containing 100 seats, where the chaplain of Secunderabad officiates occasionally. Roman Catholic chapel attached to the college of Allhallows, under the Vicar Apostolic, Dr. Murray.

School for European and East Indian Children.

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

This city is the capital of the Nizam's territories, in the Deccan (Dakhan), or "south," which extends over an area of 95,900 square miles, with a population of about 10,500,000. The Nizam, though independent as respects the internal regulation of his dominions, is politically under the control of the English government. His net revenue is about £1,500,000 sterling. The head-quarters of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, consisting of 10,600 men, maintained by the British government under treaty of 1800, are at Secunderabad; and the other cantonment for the

Hyderabad Contingent of 8,000 men, composed of regular troops, officered by the English, but paid by the Nizam, is at Bolarum, under the command of Brigadier W. Hill. In 1852 the districts of West Behar, East Behar, Dharaseo, Raichore Doab, and Shorapore, were assigned by the Nizam over to the Company, the revenues to be applicable to the reduction of a debt of nearly £600,000 due to the government, and to the maintenance of the military contingent.

Hyderabad was built about 1590, by Muhammad Kuli, King of Golconda, under the name of Bhagnagar, by which designation it is still known to the Hindoos. It stands at an elevation of 1,072 feet, on the right or south bank of the Mussi, or Moosa, in the midst of a highly picturesque country, over-spread with granite hills and isolated rocks of various forms.

On approaching it from the west, its palaces and mosques, seen in combination with the pile of the British Residency, give it an appearance of much grandeur; but, as usual with most Asiatic cities, it is composed of a mixture of stately houses with low and dirty hovels, in narrow, irregular streets, some of which, however, are paved. It is inclosed by a weak stone wall, forming an irregular quadrangle, about 2½ miles long, in the direction of the river, by 2 miles broad.

A handsome bridge, erected in 1831, by Major Oliphant, connects the city with a crowded suburb on the left bank of the river, in which stands the Residency. This bridge is of granite, on eight elliptical arches, each 56 feet span, besides a land arch beyond, of 75 feet span. Its total length is about 600 feet, and breadth 24 feet. The river, when full, is between 400 and 500 feet wide. Abundance of water is supplied from this stream, and from numerous wells in different parts of the town.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Nizam's Palace. The Residency, Principal Mosque. The Chaur Manar. The Prime Minister's Gardens.

The Residency is walled round, and is approached through two gateways, and by a circular basin of water, stocked with birds and planted with trees. It was commenced in 1803, on the plan of the Government House at Calcutta, and is a handsome pile of two storeys, with wings, resting upon an arched basement, to which there is an ascent by a noble flight of twenty-two steps. Its principal front, which turns away from the city, is marked by a richly ornamented Corinthian portico, much too large for the house. In the pediment are the arms of the Company and three statues. The columns are of polished chunam, and are flanked by two colossal sphinxes, all resting on a pavement of black and white marble. The State Apartments in the upper storey form a superb suite of rooms, well calculated to delight the natives by the richness of their ornaments.

The Palace of the Nizam is of great extent, in the usual style of native buildings, and not otherwise remarkable. The reigning sovereign, His Highness Afzulul Dowlah Bahadur, succeeded to the throne 19th May, 1857.

The Principal Mosque, or Jama Masjid, is a plain stone edifice, copied from the Kaaba of Mecca, and destitute of any architectural pretensions.

The Chaur Manar, or Four Minarets, the most conspicuous object of antiquity in Hyderabad, was built, as was the Jama Masjid, by its first founder, Muhammed Kuli. It stands at the junction of the four main streets of the town, which run underneath the great arches by which the building is supported, and the effect of its four lofty minarets as seen from these streets is peculiarly striking. It was designed for a Mussulman seminary or college, but its revenues have been diverted, and the building is now used for warehouses.

There are many fine gardens and pavilions belonging to rich natives in the environs of the city. One of the most beautiful is the *Country Seat* of the Nizam's Prime Minister, Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur. It is enclosed within high walls, and contains a variety of galleries, terraces, fountains, &c., richly ornamented with trellis-work, painting, and gilding, in the Oriental style. In 1852 the life of this statesman was attempted by a sower: he was saved by the devotion of one of his own followers, who intercepted the blow with his open hand, which was cut in two.

The neighbouring country abounds with tanks of water, one of which, to the south, is nearly 20 miles in circuit, and another, near Secunderabad, is 10 or 12 miles.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1590. Hyderabad, founded by Muhammed Kuli, King of Golconda, which remained as a fortified asylum in case of extremity.

1656. Plundered by Aurungzib, in the reign of Abdullah Shah, and put under tribute.

1686. Plundered again by Aurungzib's son, Moazzim, in the reign of Abul Hasan, whose minister, Madna Pant, a Brahmin, was murdered through the treachery of Ibrahim Khan, the commander-in-chief.

1687. Again taken; and Golconda, to which Abul Hasan retires, falls, after a siege of seven months.

1743. Nizam-ul-Mulk (*i. e.*, Regulator of the State), otherwise called Azof Jah, from whom the name borne by the reigning family is derived, dies at the age of 100. He was nominally Viceroy (Subahdar) of the Deccan to Aurungzib, but established himself as an independent prince.

1761. Nizam Ali dethrones his elder brother, Salahut Jung (grandson of Nizam-ul-Mulk), who was supported by the French.

1765. He ravages the Carnatic.

1766. Being in want of money, he concludes a treaty with the English for the support of a body of troops, "in everything that is right and proper," and gives up the Northern Circars for an annual subsidy of 5 lacs.

1767. After much vacillation he suddenly attacks the English, with aid of Hyder Ali, but is beaten near Vellore.

1768. He signs a new treaty with the English, by which they acquire part of the Carnatic, and a reduction in the subsidy agreed to in 1766.

1769. He concludes another treaty against Tippoo Sahib with the British government and the Peshwa.

1795. War between the Nizam and the Mahrattas, to whom, upon the refusal of assistance from the Governor-General, Sir John Shore, he is obliged to cede a portion of territory.

1798. A treaty signed by the Nizam with the Marquis Wellesley for the loan of 6,000 Sepoys in case of need, on condition of dismissing the French troops in his pay.

1799. By the partition treaty of Mysore, the Nizam acquires a share of Tippoo's possessions after the fall of Seringapatam, which, in

1800, are given up to the English, in return for promised aid and protection, by means of a Subsidiary Force, the number of which was augmented to its present strength.

1803. Nizam Ali, after a long reign, is succeeded by Secunder Jah.

1804-17. Subsidiary treaties with the English, at the termination of the first and second Mahratta wars.

1822. New treaty for exchange of territory.

1829. Death of Secunder Jah, who is succeeded by his eldest, but illegitimate son.

1849. Appa Sahib, a pretender to the throne of Nagpore, raises a rebellion, but is caught and imprisoned.

1852. Ceded districts made over to the Company in repayment of a heavy debt, and for the support of the military contingent.

1857. Accession of the reigning Nizam.

1861. A treaty concluded with the Nizam, which, in reward of his loyalty during the mutinies, provides for the restoration of territory, and cancels a debt of £500,000 due to the Government.

GOLCONDA, or Golkonda, 7 miles west, is a strong and extensive fortress, used by the Nizam as a state prison and a treasure house. It was once the capital of the kings of Golconda, in whose time it was celebrated for its famous diamond mines. It occupies the top of a granite ridge, and is still in good repair, and strictly guarded. In a desolate plain, about one-third of a mile from the fortress, are the mausoleums of the former kings; a series of massive structures of a very solid description, built of grey granite, but in a state of neglect and decay, though the most ancient is not more than three centuries old. Nothing, indeed, but the thickness of their walls has saved these monuments from utter ruin. They are all square-shaped, well-proportioned piles, at bottom, and finished off with domes and small minarets. The ornaments are made of stucco and coloured porcelain tiles, by native artists; the sentences from the Koran, painted in white on a blue ground, having still all the richness of enamel. Some of these tombs, it is estimated, must have cost at least £150,000 in their construction. An endowed mosque was attached to each; but these have long since been deserted.

Golconda was the seat of a large and flourishing kingdom in the Deccan, founded by Kutb Kuli, a Turcoman from Persia, who entered the service of the Brahman court, and, becoming governor of

Telingana, upon the breaking up of the monarchy, assumed the royal title in 1612. His conquests were made chiefly from his Hindoo neighbours towards the Coromandel coast, and at the period of his death his kingdom extended from Golconda to the sea. He was murdered at the age of 90, by his son and successor, Jamshid, in 1548. To him succeeded Subhan Kuli in 1560; and Ibrahim, the same year, who extended this territory beyond the Godavery, up to Chicacot; and Muhammed Kuli, in 1580, in whose reign Golconda was deserted for the new capital of Hyderabad. The kingdom of that name was finally subverted by Aurungzeb in 1687; and was succeeded, with new boundaries, by that of the Nizam.

The *mines of Golconda*, which have grown into a proverb for their richness, were worked at Partaill, near Guntoor, a place now in ruins. The diamonds were cut and polished at the capital, where they found the best market, when the court was fixed there.

From Hyderabad, cross the bridge of the Moosa or Musi, to the Phool Durwaza Gate of the Fort; thence to *Dhool Petta*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and *Kootabad*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and 3 miles beyond stands the extensive cantonment of

†† SECUNDERABAD (Sikanderabad), &c.

Alexander Town, from the Persian name, *Alexander*, and *abad*, dwelling; 398 miles from Madras, 449 miles from Bombay, 962 miles from Calcutta.

Territory, British, in the centre of the Deccan. Civil Authority, the Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, Brigadier E. Apthorp, C.B. Population, 34,500. St. John's Church, at Dhurmaalla; service at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Roman Catholic Cathedral, and Goa Chapel, under the Vicar Apostolic. Cantonment School. Cantonment Library. Public Library. Public Rooms and Theatre. Post Office, Bazaars, well supplied. Travellers' Bungalow. Freemasons' Lodge. R. Hudson's Columbian Press is here. Civil Hospital.

DATA.—See Table of Distances, Madras Presidency. A contract mail runs to Poona.

This town, 6 miles N. of Hyderabad, in the Nizam's territory, is a military cantonment for the Subsidiary Force, maintained to the number of 10,600 men, under the treaty of 1800 by the British government. The troops now stationed here are—Two batteries of 13 brigade of Royal Artillery; troop of Royal Horse Artillery; battalion of Madras Artillery; Sappers and Miners; 4 regiments of Madras Native Infantry; regiment of Madras Light Cavalry; 1st battalion First Foot; H. M. 17th Lancers; 18th Royal Irish.

It stands at an elevation of 1,837 feet above the sea, on a healthy site, near the north-east side of Hoosain Sagur tank—an artificial reservoir, about 3 miles by 2 in size, and the largest of a number of tanks in this part of the country.

The *Cantonment* stretches a distance of 3 miles from E. to W., in a long street, composed of the officers' bungalows, standing in separate inclosures.

To the right or east are the old European infantry barracks and St. John's Church; but the former are now superseded by new barracks in a more favourable spot, at Trimulgherry, near the new Military Hospital. The horse and foot Artillery barracks are close to the parade. The Sepoy lines to the north, with the bazaars surrounding them, extend a distance of 2 miles. In this direction, also, are the Civil Hospital and Arsenal. Further north, at the distance of 2 miles, are the Cavalry lines at Bowenpilly, on a piece of open rising ground.

The town of Secunderabad, in the neighbourhood of the native bazaars, is made up of about 5,000 houses, in narrow, crooked, and dirty streets; well calculated to breed a pestilence when not properly cleaned. There is no want of a supply of good water.

The most sickly periods here are in the cold and wet seasons, at which time fever and dysentery prevail. The S.W. monsoon blows from the beginning of June to the end of October. November and December are often cloudy, with easterly winds; but from January to the end of May is generally clear and dry, with light showers, sometimes, at the commencement of the year. Annual fall of rain, only 32 inches; but scarcely so much when the monsoon is light. Average temperature of the year, 81°.

Three miles west of the cantonment is a granite range of hills, of very broken and irregular outline; and to the north-east are two remarkable round-topped hills, isolated from the rest, and surmounted by the two tombs of certain Mussulman saints, to which pilgrimages are made at the Moharram. At the distance of six miles from Secunderabad, and 12 from Hyderabad, is

BOLARAM, or Bolaram, the cantonment for the Nizam's force, or Hyderabad Contingent, under the command of Brigadier W. Hill. The troops of the contingent stationed here are a company of Artillery, 1st Cavalry, 1st and 6th regiments of Infantry.

St. Mark's Church is a neat building, at which the chaplains of Secunderabad officiate occasionally. There is a Roman Catholic *Goa chapel*, besides a cantonment school.

Bolaram stands still higher than Secunderabad, on a plain of granite, 1,890 feet above the sea, and six or eight miles in circuit. Being one of the healthiest spots in the Deccan, it is much resorted to by invalids from other parts of India. The *Hospital* occupies an airy site. All rank vegetation is systematically kept under at this station, a practice which greatly contributes to its immunity from sickness.

Good European vegetables are grown here, besides grapes, strawberries, pine-apple, and other fruits. The common Indian fruits are abundant, and the mangoes are especially fine.

A few years ago, an outbreak, sometimes called the "Mutiny of Bolaram," took place here; which was occasioned by an improper interference, on the part of the Brigadier commanding, with the native Mussulman troops, at the festival of the Moharram. For his conduct on this occasion the Brigadier was dismissed from his post by the Governor-General, and sent home to England.

ROUTE 166.

Proceed N.E.

KALUDGHEE TO SHOLAPOOR, VIA BEEJAPUR.

DISTANCE 126 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kaludghee to Beejapur, via Route 58.	54	0
Hutgera	15	7
Indee	14	6
Goobheer	15	0
Aheerwarree	13	6
Sholapur Cantonment	12	5
	126	0

Leave *Kaludghee* (Route 58); proceed via Route 58, to Beejapur (Route 58); thence along a road, good at the commencement, but which soon becomes bad, then pass through an undulating, barren, rocky, babool, jungly country; cross a *nullah, 5½; to **Alliabad* (Ahbad), ½; then cross another *nullah ¾, to *Nagtana*, 1½, situated close to a *nullah, and amidst cultivation; then cross another *nullah, 4½, to **Aulterga*, ¾, with a well, the water in which is unwholesome; we then enter

THE SHOLAPOOR DISTRICT, (Route 58), Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum; pass **Peerapur*, 4½, in ruins; cross a *nullah, 2½, to **Tadavulgee* (Turrulga), ½; encamping ground S. and E.; pass **Indee*, 7½; encamping ground E., N.E., and N.; thence along a good road, through a fertile undulating country; cross a *nullah, 2½, to **Alloor*, 3½; and we soon reach *Agur Kheir*, 6½, which stands on the right bank of the Bheema river, which rises in the table land of Poona, at an altitude of 3,090 feet, flows S.E., through the districts of Poona, Ahmadnagar (Ahmednuggur), Sholapore, and Sattara, also the Nizam's Dominions, and, after a course of 410 miles, falls into the *Kistnah*, in lat. 16° 24', long. 77° 20'; thence to *Goobheer*, 5, standing on the right bank; the road now becomes very level and good, passing across slightly undulating plains; cross the Bheema (Bheema) river, ¼, here 400 yds. wide, with easy banks, and rocky bed, having 24 feet of water in April, here crossed by a boat in the rains. About 2½ miles to the right stands *Munoor*, at which place there is an easier ford for carts—in fact several villages stand at short distances along its banks, at all of which ferry-boats ply. On the N. bank, Maratta is spoken, on the S. Canarese. Thence pass *Kovla*, 1½, on the left bank; **Mungool*, 4½, standing in an open country; **Jowulgee*, 4½; **Bunkulgee*, 2½; **Aheerwarree*, 1½; Civil Authority, Collector at Sholapur; encamping ground W.; thence along a good level cart-road, over undulating plains, pass **Sawutkheer*, 5½; *Koomta*, 2½; *Sholapur Warree*, 1½; and 3½ miles farther brings us to the

CANTONMENT OF SHOLAPORE (Sholapur), (Route 58).

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances.

ROUTE 167.

Proceed W. ¼ N.

KALUDGHEE TO VIZIADROOG (VIJAYADURG), VIA NEPANEE AND PHONDA GHAT.

DISTANCE 172½ MILES.

ROUTE.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kaludghee to Moodapur	10	6½
Yadwar	11	5
Tigree	14	5
Doordoonsee	10	5
Gooroose	7	5
Nerlee	11	2
Sholapur	7	3
Nepanee (The Fort Gate of)	10	3
Viziadroog, via Route 93	88	0½
	172	3

Leave *Kaludghee* (Route 68); proceed along a good road, cross a *nullah, 1½, 55 yds. broad, with low banks and sandy bed; thence through an open cultivated country to *Buntoor*, 3½; thence a stony, jungly footpath, only just passable for laden cattle, but being improved so as to allow carts to traverse it, pass **Chikoor*, 1½; **Chutterbund Kota*, 1½; cross the sandy bed **Sokapur nullah*, 1½, 30 yds. broad, to **Ibal*, 1, a walled village, supplied with water from the Gutpurba river; pass on to **Moodapur*, 1½, fuel scarce, encamping ground S.E., on the bank of that stream; proceed to **Patulwar*, 2½, supplied with water from the small jungle-covered Gutpurba range, situated to the right; **Lingapur*, 3½, situated in a very poor district, covered with thin jungle; then cross a rocky bank and bed *nullah, 100 feet wide and 50 feet stream, to the town of

§ YARDWAR (Yadwar), 5½ miles.

Territory. The S. Mahratia States. District, Belgaum. Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum. Encamping ground, S.E., on open and hard land. Bazaar, well supplied, and forage plentiful. Market Day, Friday. Houses, 900. Population, 3,000.

DAWKS to Belgaum, 52 miles, N.E.

Thence cross an open plain, along a good cart-road; pass **Temapur*, 4½; **Koolgur* (Koolgor), 5 miles; encamping ground; then the road becomes rather confined, leads between hedges; then cross a low, jungly bank *nullah, ¾, 90 yds. broad; two *wells, 1½, situated in a garden; proceed through an open country; cross a small nullah, 2½, to **Tigree*, standing on the Gutpurba river; then cross that stream, ¼, here 200 yds. wide, with sloping muddy banks, over which there is a good ford for cattle in the dry season, but crossed by basket boat in the monsoon; pass on to **Moosegopee*, ¾, standing on an open, level country; encamping ground; then cross a nullah, 2½, here 100 yds. broad, with low banks, and sandy bed, to **Yuddurhulle*, ½; then

cross a similar sized *nullah, 2½; with thorny jungly banks, to **Kulhol* (Kulhol), 3½; encamping ground; cross two nullahs to **Doordonee*, 3½; encamping ground S. and W., on high, open land; pass **Mulla-poor*, 3½; cross a narrow, pebbly bed nullah, 3½, having a well in it, to **Gooroo*, ½, with the Gut-purba river flowing 600 yards S.; thence cross a *nullah, 4, 30 yards wide, with bushy banks (a complete, flowing stream in May), to **Hoololee*, ½; then cross the Hookere nullah, 3½, here 30 yards wide, with bushy banks, and a flowing stream in May, and we soon arrive at the walled village of **Neerlee*, 3; houses, 900; fort small, but well constructed; encamping ground N.W., either inside or outside of a large garden; thence cross a similar sized *nullah, 1½, to the Hookairee Gate of the town of **Sunkeshur*, 2½ (Route 86), which leave by the Nepanee Gate, ½; then cross a rocky bed nullah, and ½ mile farther two others, close to the last of which are situated two wells and a garden; soon after which we reach **Solapoor*, 3; encamping ground in a large garden to the N.; thence along a hard, stony road; cross two narrow, muddy nullahs, each respectively situated at ½ and ¼ mile; pass **Kumugla*, 2½; bazaar, well supplied; market on Friday; encamping ground S. and W., on high land; pass **Tondee*, 3½; encamping ground, supplied with water from a spring in the ghats, which ascend for ½ furlong up a rugged, and, at present, impassable road for laden cattle; thence descend for ½ mile, and we soon reach the Fort Gate of the large town of **Nepanee*, 3½ (Route 86), and thence proceed, *via* Route 93, to **Vizadrooy* (Vijayadurg), 88 miles (Route 93).

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

ROUTE 168.

Proceed E. ½ N.

KOLAPOOR (KOLHAPUR) TO BEEJAPPOOR (BIJAPUR), *VIA* MEERUJ.

DISTANCE, 106½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kolapoor (Etwar Gate) to Rookree.....	9	3
Hurreepoor	16	1
Beejapoor Gate.....	7	3½
Urg (Arug)	11	2
Kempoor	6	5
Hutnee (Athni).....	11	2½
Agullee	13	5½
Honwar	11	3½
Teekota	7	2
Beejapoor (Bijapur).....	12	2½
	106	6½

Leave *Kolapoor* (Route 86); proceed along a good road, through a flat, level, fertile district; cross a nullah, ½; pass **Oochyayum*, 2½; then cross another nullah, ½ to **Chinchwar*, 3½; encamping ground. Then cross by ford the **Panchbunga* river, ½, but

in the monsoon by boat, to **Rookree*, 1½; Civil Authority, Superintendent at *Kolapoor*; encamping ground N.; bowree, well supplied, close at hand; thence along a good road, across an undulating, well-cultivated district; pass a small ghat, 3, easy for carts; **Haiga Sangra*, 2½; encamping ground N.E.; cross the **Buswarra* ghat, 2½; **Tandulgee*, 2 encamping ground N.E.; cross several nullahs to **Sheegayum* 1½; **Kotlee*, ½; then ford the *Kristi* river, here 500 yards wide, with easy banks, sandy bed, and crossed by boat in the rainy season, and we soon reach the town of

§ HURREEPOOR, ½ mile.

Territory, Sellaratha States. District, Belgaum. Bazaar well supplied. Encamping ground W., on the right bank of the *Kristina* river. Houses, 800.

Thence across a flat, fertile country, along a good road, and we soon arrive at

THE JAGHIRE OF MEERUJ (Miraj).

governed by Gunzadur Rao Bala, who possesses an income of £17,502; enter the *Kristina* Gate, ½; and thence to the *Beejapoor* Gate, ½ mile, to the large town of

§ MEERUJ (Miraj).

Territory, S. Mahratta Country. District, Meeruj Jaghire. Civil Authority, Collector and Political Agent at Belgaum. Encamping ground N., near a well. Bazaar well supplied, and forage plentiful.

DAWKES to *Kolapoor*, 32½; *Sattara*, 72 miles.

Kristina river flows 3 miles distant; thence pass **Bolwar*, 3½ miles; cross several *nullahs to **Beerug*, 3½; encamping ground S. E.; thence along some rugged ground to **Urg* (Arug), 4½; encamping ground; thence the country is a vast plain, interspersed with patches of cultivation; pass **Sindeahuttee*, 3; **Kempwar*, 3½; encamping ground E., among babool trees, adjoining some wells; thence cross two nullahs to **Moorgoondee*; pass some houses situated on the right bank of the **Agurnee* river, 6½ miles, which cross, and we then enter

The BELGAUM DISTRICT (Route 80), and we arrive at the town of

§ HUTNEE (Athni),

already described, page 219. Thence proceed along a good road, through a wild, but slightly-cultivated district; pass **Burchee*, 6½; cross three small hamlets to **Agalli* (Agullee), 7½; encamping ground N., close to an excellent well; pass **Tulsung*, 5½; encamping ground; then cross three small nullahs; then pass along an open, undulating, and partially-cultivated country, to **Honwar*, 5½; encamping ground N.W.; **Teekota* (Oursund Tikota), 7½; fort, a small structure; encamping ground S., on a level; and soon after which we enter

THE DISTRICT OF SATTARA (Route 62). — Pass **Toorwa*; **Sorapoor*, 9; thence cross four nullahs, and at the close of 3½ miles we arrive at the city of **Beejapoor* (Bijapur), Route 58.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances, Madras Presidency.

ROUTE 169.

Proceed W. by N.

KOLAPOOR TO VIZIADROOG
(VJAYADURG), VIA THE PHONDA GHAT.

DISTANCE 86½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kolapur to Purreta.....	14	4
Purreta	13	6
Viziadroog, via Route 93	58	3
	86	5

Leave *Kolapur* (Route 86); proceed along a good made road to the *British Cantonment*, 2½; pass **Peerachee Warree*, 2; **Wasse*, 1½; thence down a declivity of 300 yds. to **Kandgaum*, 1½; **Dagoole*, ½; **Huldee*, 1; then cross 5 nullahs to *Purreta*, 5½, standing on the right bank of the *Bhogavuttee* river; encamping ground 500 yds. E., with two wells of excellent water; pass a temple; thence proceed up a continual ascent for 5 miles; then down a declivity; after which we proceed up several smaller ascents to **Chukroba-kee-Warree*, 5½; **Purrula Warree*, 8; *Purrula*, ½; encamping ground close to the road; provisions obtainable from *Wullon*, 2 miles to the right, and on the left stands *Temple*; from whence proceed, *via* Route 93, to *Viziadroog*, 58½ (Route 93.)

ROUTE 170.

Proceed S.W.

KOLAPOOR TO MALWAN, VIA PHONDA
GHAT.

DISTANCE 86½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kolapur to Furrula, via Route 169	28	2
Phonda Bazaar, via Route 93	18	7½
Kunkowlee Bazaar	11	3
Kutta Bazaar	15	4½
Malwan	12	1½
	86	2½

Leave *Kolapur* (Route 86); proceed, *via* Route 169, to *Furrula*, 28½; thence, *via* Route 93, to *Phonda Bazaar*, 18½; thence proceed along a good, clear road for 3½ miles to **Konedia*; thence over a hard, level cattle track to **Koorool*, 1; **Oomruita*, 2½; cross a bad ravine to *Janowlee*, 1½; thence cross the **Kolapna* or *Phonda* river, 2½, here 220 feet wide, with stony bed; then over 5 **nullahs* to **Kunkowlee*. Bazaar, ½; encamping ground on the left bank of the *Gud* river, ½ mile S., which here joins that of the *Phonda*; thence along a very bad footpath, leading through rice fields and low jungle; recross the *Gud* river, ½, here 300 feet wide, with sandy, stony bed, fordable in the dry season, but crossed by boat in the rains, to *Wakdachee Warree*, 1½; pass *Wassurgau*,

1½; then cross *Kussal* river, 3½, 110 feet wide with muddy bed, without any boats plying in the monsoon, to *Kussal*, ½; encamping ground; pass on to **Sookulwarree*, 3½; market on Thursdays; thence cross 5 bad nullahs to **Kutta Bazaar*, 3½; market on Saturdays; thence over a very bad road, along several rugged ascents and descents, to **Koonkovera*, 2½; thence ascend and descend two short but steep *Ghats* to **Nagur-Bhat-Chee-Warree*, 1½; pass *Nandrook* 2½; **Anundcarree*, 1½; thence descend a steep, difficult *Ghat* to *Koombarmut*, 1½; pass over another *Ghat*, and we soon arrive at the large seaport town of

§ MALWAN (Melundy, Island of
Sindoodroog).

Territory, Southern Konkan (Concan). District, Rutnagherry (Ratnagiri). Civil Authority, Collector at Rutnagherry, 64 miles S. Encamping ground, Bazaar, well supplied.

DAWES to Bombay, 210 S.; Sattara, 122 S.

The Rajkote Fort stands on the mainland.

The *Harbour* is surrounded by rocks, which renders it difficult of access to boats above 100 tons.

The *Bay* is formed by the beach, scattered rocks, and the *Fort of Sindoodroog*, situated on an island.

The *Koodalee* river, flowing about 2 miles to the S., is broad and shallow, having at its entrance a long, sandy bar; but boats of 50 candies (10 tons) can ascend it for about 12 miles.

Productions.—Iron ore found in the vicinity.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Here the Mahratta Pirates found a refuge.

1812 The *Rajah* of *Kolapur* ceded it to the Indian government.

This place, standing on the coast of the Southern Konkan, is surrounded by groves of beautiful trees, scarcely elevated above the sea, and, as the channel is narrow, hardly discernible from the mainland. The landing place is sandy and *piersless*.

ROUTE 171.

Proceed W.

KOLAPOOR TO RAJAPOOR, VIA THE
AMOSKOORA GHAT.

DISTANCE 56½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kolapur to Adhool.....	7	5
Moorgaum	9	1
Moosunwarree	11	2
Karweel	7	7
Soundul	10	4
Rajapur	10	0
	56	3

Leave *Kolapur* (Route 86) by the *Sookwar Gate*; proceed along a good cattle road, over an undulating

and rugged country, to *Singnapoor*, 1½; cross the *Panchgunga* river, 1½, here 120 yards broad, with steep banks, unfordable in the rains, to **Koopa*, 1½; pass on to **Adhool*, 3½; **Maloonga*, 2½; **Boonhol*, 1½; **Moosumba*, ½; **Koombewarree*, 1½; **Saheara*, 1½; all supplied from the *Kasaree* river; thence pass on to **Mooryaum*, 2; encamping ground 8. in the fields; market on Wednesdays; thence along a stony, rugged road, difficult for laden cattle, pass **Malpara*, 2½; then cross the *Kasaree* river to *Pendakla*, 1½; re-cross the *Kasaree* river, 2½, here 200 yds. broad, with stony bed, jungly banks, and unfordable in the monsoons, to *Karupul*, ½; thence, through jungle, re-cross the *Kasaree* river respectively at 1½ and 1, here 90 yds. broad, to **Moosunwarree*, 2½; encamping ground 8. in fields; Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at *Kolapoor*; re-cross the *Kasaree* river, 1, here 120 yds. wide, and we enter

THE SOUTHERN KONKAN (CONCAN).—(Route 1).—And also

THE RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE.—(Route 93).—Then pass on to **Anooskoora*, 1½; dhurmsalla; temple; and ½ mile beyond we commence the ascent of the *Anooskoora Ghat*, the first ½ mile of which is steep, narrow, and circuitous, passing over a black, rocky surface; thence along a short level, and proceed down a winding descent of ¼ mile; then over a stony level for ¼ mile, up an easy gradual ascent for ¼ mile, the whole of which is roughly paved, very slippery, difficult, and dangerous for laden cattle in the upper part, yet notwithstanding this no less than 40,000 head of cattle cross it annually, and at the end of 2½ miles we pass **Tulloora*; then through thin jungle to **Karweel* 1½; encamping ground E. near a grove of trees; thence cross a *nullah*, 1½, 60 yds. broad, with easy banks and stony bed, to *Potalia*, 1½; *Panjul*, ½; **Ryaputtum*, 1½; encamping ground; then cross a river, 2½, 60 yds. wide, to **Soundul*, 3, a large straggling village, situated in a wild jungly country; pass on to **Soondulwarree*, 1½; **Kotna*, 3½; **Potana*, 2½; **Sheel*, 1½; we then enter

THE JINJEERA DISTRICT OF THE HUBSHEE TERRITORY,

Situated between 18° and 18° 32', and governed by the Seedee or Chief Jinjeera, whose income is about £17,500 per annum. Thence we proceed for ½ mile and arrive at the large town of

§ RAJAPPOOR.

Territory, Southern Konkan (Concan). District, the Jinjeera of the Hubsie's territory. Civil Authority, Collector at Rutnagherry. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 15,000, chiefly composed of Seedees who are excellent sailors, and always find employment on board H. M. Indian ships of war.

This large and populous place stands on the *Sookan* river, which debouches at Eswuntguri, 18 miles W., and navigable to this place, on the N. point of land which forms the entrance of Jinjeera, or the excellent barless, deep, and well-sheltered harbour of Rajapoor, and off the mainland stands the well fortified island of

JINJEERA.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

When the Mussulmans ruled Beejapoor the Island of Jinjeera was the chief depôt of the Seedee's African Admiral's fleet, who held his appointment conditionally on maintaining a fleet to protect the commerce, and to convey pilgrims to the Red Sea.

The Marathi Chief, Sivaji, attacked it, but was repulsed.

Aurangzib captured it, owing to the garrison revolting.

1682. Sambaji, the son of Sivaji, again attacked the island, which he unsuccessfully attempted to unite to the mainland but was driven back.

At the dismemberment of the Delhi empire the Seedee (the name given in India to the Abyssinians) or Hubshee (Chief of Jinjeera) declared himself independent, and

He is now (1839) under the protection of the Indian government.

ROUTE 172.

Proceed W.N.W.

KOLAPOOR TO RUTNAGHERRY (RUTNAGIRI), VIA THE AMBA GHAT.

DISTANCE ABOUT 78 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Kolapoor to Ambowra	10	7
Bamboora	7	7
Mulkapoor	8	4
Amba	10	6
Kondgaum Sakurpa	8	2
Namuj	12	5
Hulkumba	9	1
Rutnagherry Cantonment (Ratnagadi, Ratnagiri)	10	1½
	78	1½

Leave *Kolapoor* (Route 86); we proceed along a broad road, cross the *Panchgunga* river, 1, here 200 yds. broad, with gravelly muddy bed, shelving banks, passable for carts in dry weather, but crossed by boats in the monsoon, when it is liable to inundation; to *Chiklee*, 2½; *Kairla*, 1½; encamping ground; cross a nullah to *Kairlee*, 2½; thence along an uneven, stony footpath, leading under the Hill Forts of *Punalla* and *Powungurh*, pass **Bejeeewarree*, 3½; **Ambowra*, ½; encamping ground in fields to the N.; thence the road becomes stony, and leads up steep ascents, and down abrupt declivities to **Novola*, 2½; **Dewulacheewarree*, 1; **Doonolee*, 3½; **Bamboora*, ½; encamping ground on a slope at the foot of a hill, on stony ground; pass on to **Gogawa*, 1½; **Saweeewarree*, 1½; **Kurunjoos*, 2½; **Yekwan*, 1½; and 1 mile beyond stands the town of

§ MULKAPPOOR.

Territory, Kolapoor. Civil Authority, Political Superintendent at Kolapoor, 27 miles N.W. by W.

Encamping ground on rocky but extensive ground, under trees. Bazaar, and forage plentiful. Market on Fridays.

DAWS to Sattara, 55 miles S.

This place stands on the Kurnee river. Thence pass **Neelua*, 3 miles; cross the above stream, 2½, here 40 yards broad, with rocky bed, to **Chundoolce*, 1½; **Keerla*, 1½; **Tulowree*, 1½; **Amba*, 1; encamping ground E. and N.; dhurmsalla; thence we enter

THE SOUTHERN KONKAN (CONCAN) AND THE RUTNAGHERY COLLECTORATE, described respectively Routes 1 and 87, and then commence the passage of the Amba ghat, ½, which leads over large stones, masses of rock, is very difficult, quite impracticable for carts, hardly passable for laden bullocks, and extremely bad for horses, as it proceeds through much jungle, with many abrupt turns, and is 2½ miles long; then over a very rugged, rocky, jungly road, extremely difficult for laden animals; pass **Moos Chokee*, 4½; §*Kondgaum-Sakurpa*, 3; encamping ground E., on rocky ground; thence along a bad, hilly, jungly, steep, rocky, loose stony road; pass **Maida*, 2½; **Dabool*, 2½; **Darwullee*, 2½; **Namij*, 4½; encamping ground 300 yards N. and E., on high rising land; thence along a bad, rugged road, through a well wooded district; pass **Patlee*, 4½; **Hukumba*, 6; encamping ground in a valley; and 8½ miles beyond brings us to the Cantonments, and 1½ mile to the large town of

§ RUTNAGHERY (Ratnagadi, Ratnagiri, Ratnaguiry).

Territory, the Southern Division of the Bombay Army. District Rutnagherry Collectorate. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, Officer in command.

Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, and forage plentiful. Post Office. Cantonments on the N., 1½ mile distant. Seaport. Shops, European, J. Berriman.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

Ratnagiri, or Rutnagherry, has no harbour and no trade, except in sardines, which are caught here in January and February.

About 30 miles south is *Gheriah*, the port to Vizadrog, with an excellent land-locked harbour, unobstructed by a bar, and having 3 to 4 fathoms at low water. It was the capital of Angria, the famous pirate, whose dominions at one time extended along this coast, nearly up to Bombay on the north, and 150 miles to the south. For upwards of fifty years this piratical state made itself formidable to the traders of all the Europeans, so much so that the E. I. Company were compelled to keep a marine force expressly for the protection of their shipping. In February, 1754, Angria's fleet attacked three Dutch ships of 50, 36, and 18 guns, burnt two and took the third; and he boasted he would soon be master of the Indian seas. In 1756 the English resolved to punish him, and a fleet of 4 sail of the line, with several frigates, under Admiral Watson, with 2,000 troops on board, commanded by Colonel Olive, aided by the Mahratta forces, attacked Gheriah, which soon surrendered and was taken possession of by the troops. There were found 200 pieces of cannon, 6 brass mortars, a great quantity of ammunition and stores, besides money and effects valued at £125,000, which was divided among the captors. Angria's fleet, consisting of 8 gabs and a great number of galliats, was destroyed, besides two large

ships on the stocks, one of which was intended to carry 40 guns; and the fort was given up to the Mahrattas.

Previous to this, in 1755, another of his strongholds, on the island of *Severn-roog*, about 50 miles north of Rutnagherry, had been taken by Commodore James. In a few hours he ruined the walls, and set the fort on fire; a powder magazine also blew up; and the pirates, to the number of about 1,000, abandoned the place, and attempted to escape to Fort Goa, on the mainland, but were all captured. Fort Goa, consisting of three forts or towers joined together afterwards surrendered; and thus a stronghold, which had been deemed impregnable, was reduced in one day. The Commodore was knighted for this exploit. His widow, Lady James, came home to England and built a model of Fort Goa, on Shooter's Hill, near Woolwich, in which she resided, and where it still remains.

Bancout, a third fortress of Angria's, still further north of Severndroog, was captured the same year.

The Sepoys rebelled here in 1858, but were soon put down. This town stands in lat. 17°, long. 73° 20'.

ROUTE 173.

Proceed N. by W.

KOLAPOOR TO SATTARA, VIA KURRIAR AND OOMRUZ.

DISTANCE, ABOUT 76 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kolapoor to Tope	7	4
Tandoolwarree	9	5
Nairia	12	5
Kurriar	14	7
Oomruz	9	6½
Uttele	8	7
Sattara	12	4
	75	6½

Leave Kolapoor (Route 86); proceed along a good made cart-road; pass through the Lines of the Local Corps, 2 miles; thence to **Bouera*, ½; then cross the **Punchgunga* river, 2½, whose banks are steep and muddy; pass over some rugged, rocky ground, to **Tope*, 2½; thence proceed to **Wuttar*, 4½; **Kinne*, 1½; cross the **Wurna* river, 1½ (which rises E. of the Western ghats, in lat. 17° 18', long. 73° 46', flows S.E. for 80 miles, separates the States of Sattara and Kolapoor, and falls into the Kistna river), here crossed by boats in the monsoon, and we then enter

THE SATTARA DISTRICT (Route 62); proceed on to **Kunneigaum*, ½; **Tandoolwarree*, 1½; encamping ground; **Etter*, 3½, standing ½ mile to the left; §*Kamairree*, 2½; encamping ground; thence the traveller can proceed along another route to *Nairia*, situated to the right ½ mile further, and passes the town of §*Islampoor*, situated in lat. 17° 1', long. 74° 20', and 48 miles S.S.E. of Sattara. Continuing our route, we proceed to **Mussoodwarree*, 2½; §*Pait*; encamping ground; §*Nairia*, 2½; thence along a rocky and muddy road, intersected by nullahs; pass **Kasseegaum*, 3½, with its broad nullah and encamping ground; from thence to *Kurriar*; the Kistna river flows to the right at 2

miles distance; then cross the *Maun* river, $3\frac{1}{2}$, a flowing stream all the year round, and traversed by boat in the monsoon; pass $\frac{1}{2}$ *Watur*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross 3 *nullahs* to the town of *Nandlapoor*, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther brings us to the town of

§ KURRAR.

Territory, the Poonah division of the Bombay Army. District, *Sattara*. Civil Authority, Commissioner at *Sattara*. Encamping ground on the left bank of the *Quina* river. Bazaar, and forage plentiful. Temples numerous, and worth inspection, situated near a lovely grove of beautiful trees.

This large town stands on the S. bank of the *Kristna* river, at its junction with the *Quina* stream. Thence along a good cart-road, with the *Kristna* river flowing on the right, and hills standing on the left; pass across some rocky ground to the *Quina* river, which cross by boat in the monsoon, the passage of which is *difficult* for artillery; proceed to **Korse*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Baylowra*, $3\frac{1}{2}$, standing on the right; **Wurrada*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, on the left; then cross the **Maun* river $1\frac{1}{2}$; here 100 yards broad, and crossed in the monsoon by a boat; and proceed to **Oomrus*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground among trees; bazaar; market weekly; situated between the *Kristna*, *Maun*, and *Tarla* rivers, which latter is here 180 yds. broad; cross it, and proceed along a good road, to **Utteel* (Utteet), $8\frac{1}{2}$; **Lutna*, 3, standing on the **Oormoorie* river, which cross, to the N., where it is 80 yds. wide, to **Borgaum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Koord*, (Kolare Khind), 6; *Golowdee* (Kolowree), and at the close of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles we enter the town of **Sattara* (Route 62).

DAWKs.—See Table of Distances, Bombay Presidency.

ROUTE 174.

Proceed S.S.W., in the month of March.

KOLAPOOR TO SAWUNTWARREE (SAWANT WADI).

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

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kolapoor to Chooya.....	11	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Modul	9	2
Shengaum.....	9	2
Kundgaum.....	6	2
Patgaum.....	11	1
Dookanwarree.....	9	4
Mangaum (Mangaon).....	11	1
Sawunt Warree (Sawant Wadi)	14	$3\frac{1}{2}$
	82	5

Leave *Kolapoor* (Route 86), by the *Mungulwar Gate*, and proceed along a good cart-road, through the cantonments, cleared to *Shengaum*; then cross a **nullah*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; to **Kulumba*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Baiunga*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground in fields; pass a **dhurmsalla*, $4\frac{1}{2}$, also a **Well*, to **Ispoorlee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Chooya*, $2\frac{1}{2}$, standing on the *Doongunga* river; encamping ground, W. or N.; thence ford this river, here 100 yds. broad, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep in February, with easy banks, muddy ford, but crossed by boats during the monsoon; pass

**Bullowla* (Chota), $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; **Bullowla* (Mota), $1\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, E., with hills on the left; thence through an open country to **Saukurwarree*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, E.; **Wahua* (Mota), $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground to the left; **Wahua* (Chota), $1\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; **Biddree*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; **Moodhull* (Moodhul), $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, N.; tanks and wells; close to which cross the *Phonda* Ghat and *Nepanee* Road; **Koor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, well supplied with water from the *Vedgunga* river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant; **Koonowra*, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence cross a very muddy *nullah*, $\frac{1}{2}$, especially so in the monsoon; thence the road has hills on the right as far as *Mudwa*; pass on to *Neelpun*; **Dharwar*; encamping ground, N.; then cross a large *nullah* to **Mudwa*, $\frac{1}{2}$, standing on the *Vedgunga* river; encamping ground, W.; **Mawarree*, also $1\frac{1}{2}$, situated on that stream; **Akoorda*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Shengaum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar; market weekly; encamping ground on the bank of the *Vedgunga* river; road made, but steep, to the Hill Fort of *Buddurgur*, 2; hills densely covered with jungle close at hand; thence along a good cart-road, through a hilly and jungly district; pass **Kundewarree*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, W.; **Patorda*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Donowra*, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence cross a *nullah* with steep banks to **Kundgaum*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Anup* (Anuff), $3\frac{1}{2}$; then through dense jungle to **Tombold*, 3, situated close to hills on the right, with the *Vedgunga* river flowing to the left; **Sevdo*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; thence a road leads to the *Gholka* Ghat, and we soon reach the town of **Patgaum*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, W. and large temple; markets on Wednesday; thence along a road totally impassable for carts; cross the *Vedgunga* river, $3\frac{1}{2}$, here 50 yds. broad, with good but sandy bed, and we soon enter

THE SAWUNT WARREE (Sawant Wadi), Route 93; ascend the *Hummatt* Ghat, and we soon reach a *Chokee*, $\frac{1}{2}$, at the summit; thence down a very steep and rocky descent to the foot of the Ghat, 2, during the passage across which water is obtainable at three places; thence to **Dookanwarree*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; water from the *Nairool* and *Sewapoor* rivers; thence across a rocky, sandy country, along a road barely passable for carts; then cross the **Nairool* river, $\frac{1}{2}$, here 40 yds. broad, but impassable in the rains, to **Nairool*, $\frac{1}{2}$, situated in a hilly and dense jungly district; **Champailee* (Champaidee), $\frac{1}{2}$, cross a **nullah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; with steep banks to **Korowdee*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, a straggling place, with encamping ground, N.E.; then cross a **nullah*, $\frac{1}{2}$, with pebbly bed, to **Neelalee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then ascend the steep but easy *Gotus* Ghat, $\frac{1}{2}$, to **Gotus*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, N.E.; thence cross a *nullah* to **Watus*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Ambairee*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the *Koodalee* river, $\frac{1}{2}$, 200 yds. broad, with sandy, rocky bed, impassable during the monsoon; thence the country becomes cultivated to **Mangaum* (Mangaon), $1\frac{1}{2}$; standing in a hilly, jungly spot, with a large temple; encamping ground, S.E.; market, Tuesdays; thence cross a sandy bed *nullah*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; to **Salgaum*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; thence cross a pebbly bed *nullah*, $\frac{1}{2}$, 40 yds. broad, to *Baidowra*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Bamurda*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; thence a road leads to **Vingorla*; continuing our route, we soon reach *Sharapee*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Akaires* (Akeri, Ackera); encamping ground, S.E. and N.W.; here is a Gossain's stone hut with gateway, fine spring of water, and temple sacred to *Rameshwar*, endowed

by Angria with £300 per annum; thence through a highly-cultivated district to **Kolgaum* (Kolgaon); encamping ground, S., and, at the close of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, we reach the town of *Sawantwarree* (Sawant Wadi) (Route 87).

ROUTE 174A.

Proceed S.S.W.

The most direct, and can only be traversed by Dawk Travellers.

KALAPOOR TO SAWUNTWARREE (SAWANT WADI).

DISTANCE $71\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kolapoor to Dookanwarree, via Route 174	57	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Sawunt Warree (Sawant Wadi)	13	6
	71	$2\frac{1}{2}$

Leave *Kolapoor* (Route 86), proceed via Route 174, to **Dookanwarree* (Route 174), thence along a very rugged road, cross the **Nairool* river, $\frac{1}{2}$ here 40 yds. wide; also the **Koodalee*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 200 yds.; both of which are easily fordable in the dry season, but unfordable in the monsoon; pass on to **Poolas*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; thence cross 2 nullahs, each respectively 10 and 40 yds. wide, is situated at $\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; pass **Mora*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, S.E.; thence cross the *Morache Ghat*, $\frac{1}{2}$, the ascent and descent of which is easy; to **Kundolee*, $\frac{1}{2}$, situated in a thick jungly country; then cross a nullah to **Ambagaum*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, also a nullah to the easy *Ghat*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; at the foot of which, ford another nullah, $1\frac{1}{2}$, to **Koonkairree*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, S.E.; then cross that *Ghat*, $\frac{1}{2}$, which is short, steep, and difficult, to **Kolgaum* (Kolgaon), and thence proceed, via Route 174, to *Sawant Warree* (Sawant Wadi), (Route 174.)

ROUTE 175.

Proceed N.E. by E., in the month of May.

KOLAPOOR TO SHOLAPUR (SHOLAPUR), VIA MEERUJ (MIRAJ) AND NAGUZ.

DISTANCE $153\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kolapoor to Meeruj (Miraj), via Route 168	32	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Malgaum	5	4
Sirdoon (Sirdoon)	12	3
Naguz	13	1
Utteed (Hutteed)	12	2
Watumbur	8	5
Sangola	7	1
Manapoor	14	2
Pool Cheechole	14	2
Koorool	16	0
Sholapoor (Sholapur) Cantonment	16	7
	153	$2\frac{1}{2}$

Leave *Kolapoor* (Route 86); proceed through the Etwar Gate, via Route 68, to the Beejapoor Gate of *S Meeru*, $32\frac{1}{2}$ (Route 168); thence the traveller can proceed, first, from the S. gate to *Bhosa*, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with its two choultries, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to *Sirdoon*; or he may avoid the latter place, and proceed, second, from *Meeruj*, via *Malgaum*, *Goondeewarree*, and *Kundrajoree*, to *Bhosa*, $11\frac{1}{2}$; *Dehsing*, $6\frac{1}{2}$, to *Koochee*, $7\frac{1}{2}$; but following the above route we proceed along a good road, through an elevated, barren, stony district, to *S Malgaum*, $5\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar; encamping ground S. and E., in a *tope* of trees, near some gardens; thence cross a nullah to **Goondeewarree*, $2\frac{1}{2}$, with its gardens, wells, and nullah, with excellent water; **Kundrajoree*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; then ascend a *ghat*, 2, 1 mile long, easy for carts; pass *Dehsing*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; *Hurroolee*; cross the *Agurnee* river, $2\frac{1}{2}$, to **Sirdoon*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground on the low S. bank of that stream, whose bed is sandy; provisions obtainable from *Koota*; thence along a stony road, intersected by nullahs, one of which cross at $\frac{1}{2}$; pass **Langa-chewarree*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah, $3\frac{1}{2}$, to *Koochee*; encamping ground N., near some gardens; *dhurmsalla*; then cross two nullahs to **Saileachie Warree*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; cross two nullahs to *Keerwarree*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground N. (as this road, via *Sirdoon*, is most execrable, officers with troops should stop at *Dehsing*, and thence proceed, via *Koochee*, direct to *Nyguz*, thus leaving *Sirdoon* and *Langa-chewarree* to the left, the road being better and the distance shorter), and we soon reach *S Naguz*; encamping ground S. and S.E.; bazaar; Market on Friday; then cross a rocky nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$, with small warree; also rocky nullah, with temples, close at hand, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and we then enter

THE SATTARA DISTRICT (Routes 62), and thence along a bad road to **Janoonnee*, 8; *dhurmsalla* and wells; cross two nullahs, and at $4\frac{1}{2}$ reach the **Balouna* river, a branch of the *Maun*; cross it, and proceed across a cultivated country to *Hutteed* (Utteed), $\frac{1}{2}$. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Sattara. Encamping ground E., on the river banks; dry by the end of May. Population, 1,500. A grove stands on the banks of the nullah, agreeable for travellers to rest under; thence re-cross the above stream by ford, $1\frac{1}{2}$; thence the traveller can also proceed, via **Kurias*, $12\frac{1}{2}$; **Undulgaum*, $12\frac{1}{2}$; **Mungulwaire*, 74; *dhurmsalla* and 2,000 houses; **Begumpoor*, 92; **Large Kamptee*, 11; and $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to *Sholapur* (Route 63), pass **Pachagaum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Oortunwarree*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; thence cross a nullah to **Watumber* (Watumbeer), $4\frac{1}{2}$, standing on the S. bank of the *Maun* river, where there is encamping ground in some cotton fields; thence proceed through a cultivated country, interspersed with jungle, along a good road, which at first is rather rocky; cross the *Maun* river, $\frac{1}{2}$; also a nullah to *Kundapoor*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Sangola*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar; then re-cross the *Maun* river, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass **Seva* * (Saswa), $\frac{1}{2}$; **Deola*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; **Mahomdabad*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Goonjagaum*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; all situated on the S. bank of the **Maun* river, which cross to **Toussa*; **Cheechoombr*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Seedawarree*, 1, respectively standing on the N. bank of the *Maun* river; thence proceed to *Seergaum*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; *Anba Bawee*, $3\frac{1}{2}$, standing on the *Bheema* (Beema) river, whose bed here is sandy and rocky, with high, steep banks, which cross by an excellent ford, but by boat in the

monsoon, which piles here; pass *Pool Cheechole*, 4½; and 7 miles to the S, on the left bank of the Bheema river, stands another village of the same name, at which supplies and water are procurable; thence along a good road to **Wurkola*, 4½; pass over two nullahs to **Baboolgaum*, 2½; §*Koorool*, 3½; cross a nullah, ½; thence along a barren country to *Peepree* (*Purneshwur*), 1½; thence descend into the *Seena* valley to **Singolee*, 5, well supplied with water from the *Seena* river, which rises in *Ahmadnagar*, in lat. 19° 8', long. 74° 37'; flows S.E. through the Collectorate of *Ahmadnagar* (*Ahmednuggur*) and *Sholapur*, and falls into the *Bheema* (*Bhima*) river, in lat. 17° 22', long. 75° 58'; encamping grounds on its left bank; then cross it, ½ (here 100 yards broad, with a gravelly bed), by two flying bridges, in the monsoon, but by ford in the dry season, to **Taira*, ½, standing on the left bank; pass **Bussanna*, 4½, with its temple, from which cross two muddy and difficult nullahs to §*Daigaum*, 1½, and 3½ miles farther brings us to the town of

§ *Sholapoor* (*Sholapur*, *Sholapore*) **Route 63.**

ROUTE 176.

Proceed E. § N.

BOMBAY TO AHMADNAGAR (AHMEDNUGGUR), VIA KHUNDALA, KIRKEE, AND HOLKAR'S BRIDGE.

DISTANCE, 181½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bombay to Kirkee, per Railway	109	0
Loonice (Loni).....	12	6½
Kondapoor (Kondapur)	14	0
Seroor (Serur).....	13	6
Soopa (Supa)	15	0
Ahmadnagar (Nagar, Ahmednuggur)	17	1
	181	5½

Leave *Bombay* (*Route 1*), then proceed per the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, via *Route No. 2*, to † = *Tanna*, 20½ (*Route 2*); then pass = § *Budlapoor* (*Badlapur*), 8½, on to

§ = **NAREL**, 11½ miles.

CONVEYANCES.—Ponies, Rs. 1½ (3s.) per day; Coolies (*Kuli*), Rs. ½ (6d. per diem), and *Cherrimeri*, "drink money." Railway Station extremely neat, opened in 1854; Refreshment Room, kept by a Parsi messman; dinners served to travelers. **Bazaar.**

Road, designed and executed by the late Mr. West, leads to the Sanatorium of *Matheran*, 16 miles distant, across the hill, but only 12 from *Chauk*, via the old bridle-path. In 1850, the Hon. Mr. Hugh Malet, Member of the Bombay Council, and family, first resided here, and then proceeded to *Matheran*, and so thoroughly tested its salubrity that all the European families of Bombay now frequent it.

ATTRACTIONS.—*Matheran* bridle-path to *Chauk*, on the *Poona* side. Hotel. Club House, at both of which the traveller will find ample accommodation. Then pass on to

§ = **CAMPOOLEE** (*Kampuli*), 17½ miles.

Bazaar. Road to *Panwell*, 23½ miles. Tank, Railway to *Bombay*, 71; *Callian*, 38; *Khandalla*, 38; *Poona*, 80; and *Decksal*, 144.

Campoolee, a very pretty place under the hills, with a fine tank, and a temple of *Mahadeo*, built by *Nana Furnawees*. Here begins the ascent of the *Bhore Ghat*, by a broad but steep road to *Khandalla*. Though one may ride up it, yet all luggage is carried by horse or bullock. The new railway incline is near the road.

The beautiful views here reminded *Bishop Heber* of the *Vale of Corwen*, in *North Wales*. "The mountains are nearly the same height (from two to three thousand feet above the level of the sea); and the freshness and verdure which clothe them during the rains, as well as the fleecy clouds continually sweeping over them, increase their likeness to the green dells and moist climate of *Gwyneth*. In one respect, and only one, the ghats have the advantage; their precipices are higher and the outline of the hills consequently bolder." They are of the trap formation, with table summits, and regular scarped sides. Ascending the ghat, 5½ miles, we reach

= † § **KHANDALLA** (*Candaulah*).

In fine weather, *Khandalla*, though a poor village, is very attractive, the scenery being wilder than *Mahabuleshwur*, with a complete jungle everywhere. A trap for panthers is by no means uncommon here. It is divided into two parts, in one of which a living sheep or goat is placed at sunset: its bleating attracts the panther, who jumps into the other part, which is left open, when the door falls down, "and he finds himself in every sense taken in." Near it is a fine waterfall, which is very full at the rainy season. It falls in three or four descents down a vast precipice of 1,200 feet, to a deep and gloomy hollow below, whence it runs through a valley, and, under the name of the *Callianee*, reaches the sea opposite *Tannah*. The caves of *Carli* (described below) are within a few miles. Then to

= § **CALLIAN** (*Kalyan*, *Callianee*),

12½ miles further.

This is the point where the two main lines of the Great Indian Peninsular railway branch off; the north-east branch to *Kassara* and the *Tall Ghat*; the south-east, which we now follow to *Campoolee*, and up the *Bhore Ghat*.

Callian is a very ancient place or port, where trade was carried on before the Christian era. It had a bishop in the 6th century. "Here," says *Anderson*, "Dr. Fryer, in 1672, when it was a *Mogul* town, gazed with astonishment on the ruins of stately fabrics, and many remains of departed magnificence." The river *Callianee* runs near to the sea, opposite *Tannah*. In 1859, *Jamsetjee*

Dorabjee, a Parsee contractor, constructed the line of railway hence to Wassind, in a most efficient manner.

= † § **KHANDALLA**, 5½ miles.

Civil Authority, Collector at Poona. Travellers' bungalow. Barracks, for 200 men. Railway Station to Tulligaum, 21; Kirkee, 39; and Poona, 42 miles. Refreshment room, kept by a Parsi messman.

Then pass to = § **Tulligaum**, 20½ (Tulehgoun), situated in lat. 18° 40', long. 74° 10'. Road to Poona, 22 miles, N.E. by E. Railways to Poona, 22; Patus, 61; Decksal, 86; Kirkee, 18; Kheirgaum, 56; and 17½ miles brings us to = § **Kirkee** (Khirkir). Railways to Decksal, 68; Kheirgaum, 38; Patus, 44; Poona, 4 miles. We now leave the quick and comfortable *Iron King*, and proceed, per *dāk*, to *Holkar's Bridge*, near the cantonment.

If, however, the traveller feel disposed, he can proceed from Bombay, by boat, to *Oolua*, 15; bazaar; barrack; barracks, with accommodation for 200 men (going to be removed to Kondapoor). Next to

§ **PANWELL**, 6½ miles.

Travellers' bungalow, inn, bundar, and barracks. The troops are being permanently removed to Seeroor. **DAWKs.**—See Table of Distances.

Here are the great inclines of the Bhore Ghat road and railway.

Then to * **Woundal Barracks**, 12½ miles, capable of holding 200 men, shortly to be removed to Soopa; and thence up the Bhore Ghat, to § **Khandalla**, 14½ miles. The next place is

KARLEE (Karli, Carlee),

And its *Cave Temple*, 7½ miles. Here there are barracks, with accommodation for 200 men; and a travellers' bungalow. The Cave is 2 miles distant. It is the largest as well as the most complete hitherto discovered in India, and was excavated at a time when the style was in its greatest purity (*Fergusson's Hand-Book of Architecture*). It is supposed to be about the era of Salivahana, or A.D. 78. It is hewn in the face of a precipice, about two-thirds up the side of a hill, which rises 800 feet above the plain, and is approached by a narrow path among trees and brushwood. An insignificant temple of *Siwa* serves as a sort of gateway. The entrance portico (following *Fergusson's* and *Heber's* descriptions) is 52 feet wide, and rests on four columns, two of which are set in the walls. In front of it, on one side, stands a *lion pillar*, so called from having four lions fixed back to back in its capital; the site of the fellow pillar, on the other side, appears to be occupied by a small temple. The doorway under the portico is through a screen, above which rises a rather imposing arch. The inside of the screen is carved with naked male and female figures, larger than life. Three colossal elephants are also seen in relief, their heads looking outwards, and boldly projecting from the wall.

The temple is something like an oblong church, with a nave and side aisles. It is 126 feet long, by 45½ feet broad, and has a circular apse behind the shrine. The roof is circular, resting on 41 pillars,

each of those in the aisles having a "tall base, an octagonal shaft, and richly moulded capital, on which kneel two elephants, each bearing two figures, generally a man and a woman, but sometimes two females, all much better executed than such ornaments usually are."—(*Fergusson*.) The pillars behind the shrine are plain. This shrine is a dome on a circular drum, surmounted by the remains of a wooden chattrah or umbrella. The only light which is admitted within the building falls on this object, with great effect. Some of the wooden ribs used in constructing the roof are still left. The interior is spacious and in good repair.

Besides the principal temple there are many smaller apartments or cells, evidently intended for the lodging of priests or hermits, some ornamented with great beauty. Altogether, it would, says *Heber*, form a very noble temple for any religion.

Leave *Karlee* for * **Wurgau** (barrack), 11½ miles; travellers' bungalow; * **Nigree Utkoodee**, barrack, accommodation for 200 men; travellers' bungalow. Then cross the stone bridge over the Moola river to *Holkar's Bridge*, 9½ miles, near the Kirkee cantonments. Continuing the above route, we pass on to * **Logaum**, 5½ miles; * **Wagolee** (Waghuli), 3½ miles; and 4½ miles farther, to

LOONEE (Loni).

An insignificant village, on the river *Bheema*, surrounded by low, crumbling, mud walls. It contains a town-house, where travellers and government messengers may find accommodation; three small temples, dedicated to Mahadeo, Hanuman, and Bhairava, and a ruined Muhammadan mosque. Leaving this, we cross the *Bheema* (or *Bhima*) river to

* **KORYGAUM** (or *Corygaum*),

On the north side, a small village close to the steep banks of the river, here 150 to 160 feet high. It is memorable for a battle, in which Captain Staunton, on 1st January, 1818, with a small British force, composed of 500 rank and file, 300 irregular horse, and a few artillery-men, with two 6-pounders, defeated 5,000 of the *Peishwa's* infantry, supported by 25,000 horse. Upon Captain Staunton taking possession of the village "three bodies of choice men on the enemy's side, Arabs, Gossins, and regular infantry, mixed together, advanced on three different points, under cover of the banks of the river, supported by two guns, to storm the village. A continued shower of rockets was at the same time poured into it, and many of the houses were set on fire. Captain Staunton had selected a commanding position for his guns, but unfortunately, the interior of the village was not sufficiently reconnoitred, as there was a strong square inclosure commanding most of the streets, of which the enemy obtained possession, and whence they could not be dislodged. The village was immediately surrounded by horse and foot, and the storming party was supported by fresh troops. All access to the river was speedily cut off, Capt. Staunton was destitute of provisions, and this detachment, already fatigued from want of rest, and a long night march,