# ROUTES AND STAGES 

I N

## SCINDE

## TO AND FROM

GUZERAT, CUTCH, JEYSULMEER AND JOUDPOOR.

SURVEYED AND COLLECTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THK QUARTER MASTER GENERAL OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

WITH AN INDEX.

$3 \mathrm{momba}^{\mathrm{b}} \mathrm{y}$ :
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## ROUTES IN SCINDE.



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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} \dot{0} \\ \underline{z} \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 安 | 禹 |
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| 68 | Poolajee. | Kahun.... ...... ........ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 151 \\ 158118 \end{array}\right\|$ | + 68 |  |
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| 70 | Roree. | Jeysulmeer direct.... .... .... .... ......... | 143 | 148 | 3 |
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| 73 | Sonmeanee. | Kurrachie...... .... .... .... .... | 17 | 50 | 1 |
| 74 | Sehwan. | Ditto. | 12 | 146 | 1 |
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| 76 | ...... $\quad$ " .................. | Ditto.... | 94 | 98 | 61 |
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| 78 | Shapoor... | Blag...... ...... .... .... | 119 | 47 | 4 |
| 80 | Shikarpoor | sharnor... .... .... | 118 | 62 | 7 |
| 81 | " | Larkhana.. | 121 | 40 | 1 |
|  | Sukkur | Sukkur....... ..... | 117 | 28 | 2 |
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| 83 | " | Sohwan, viâ Larkhana. | 97 | 144 | 4 |
|  | … " | shikarpoor. | 118 | 25 | 5 |
| 84 | Tatah. | Kotree uear Hyderabad.... .... | 26 | 55 | 2 |
|  |  | Kurrachee... .... .... ...... .... .... | 7 | 62 | 2 |
|  |  | Wanga Bazar.... | 76 | 91 | 3 |
| 86 | Tampee on the Loonce river. | Islamcote . . . | 81 | 97 | 1 |
| 87 | Vikkur, (camp near). | Tattah... | 20 | 47 |  |
| 88 | " | Ditto .. .... ..... ...... ...... | 21 | 47 |  |
| 80 | , | Ditto, viâ the juriction of the Hujamree river Beeman, Tejun and the main river. | 18 | 53 |  |
| 90 | Wanga Bazar.... ........ | Islamcote..... ...... ..... .... ...... - .... | 75 | 67 | 5 |
| 8 |  | Luckput...... .. | 79 | 71 | 4 |
|  |  | Nuggur Parkur.... .- | 127 | 112 | 6 |
|  |  | Omercote viâ Nowakote... | 80 | 60 |  |
|  |  | lattah... ...... .... .... .... .... | 76 | 91 | 3 |
|  | Wow.. | Nuggur Parkur. | 4 I | 70 | 2 |

## ROUTEFROMKURRACHEETOHYDERABAD, Surveyed in September 1839.

| Names of Places. | Distance. |  | Stages. |  | Road \& Soil. | Water, | Supplies. | R EMARKM. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kurrachee to H. M. 子 40th Bazaar. ........ . | 1 | 7 |  |  | Made Road. |  |  |  |
| Assarbac | 7 | 1 |  |  | Rocky and hard, Tank | 3 Wells of good water | None. | A Wand of twelve Huts, Herds of Goats and Buffaloes grazing in the jungle which now commences to thicken, principally composed of Tamarisk, Lyl, Banbul, Bear and Jell. |
| Degur................ | 1 2 | 1 |  |  | Broken in places by water courses Hard sand. . | 4 do. do .. 4 do. do .. | None. <br> None. | Jungle close. A W and of 13 Huts-Camels, Goats and |
| Radheewarreewye ...... | 2 | 6 |  |  | Hard sand. | 4 do. do .. | None. | A Wand of 13 Huts-Camels, Goats and Buffaloes grazing around in great numbers. <br> Jungle very thick |
| Thaddoo River........... | 2 | 6 5 | 15 | 4 | Heavy sand. Hard sand.. | Dry ......... Good Wells. | None. | Jungle very thick. <br> A W and of fifteen Huts. |
| Mulleear River.......... | $\cdots$ | 1 | 15 | 4 | Ditto.... | 3 Wells of excellent water | Very scanty | This village consists of fifteen houses, seven of which are Hindoo, and five Mus-sulman- 75 people in all-very little cultivation is carried on, though the remains of old wells and water courses, shew it was different in former days, they $\tan$ hides, spin wool, and distil spirits. <br> Malmouree is on the right bank of the River. Water is procurable by digging a few feet in the bed of the River, which is now dry; there are frequent pools of bitter brackish water left by the last freshes. |
| Branches of Mulleer River | 1 | 7 |  |  | Very heavy . |  |  | The Road runs up the middle of the dry bed of the river which is very heavy sand, and deep gravel, but the first mile may be passed with greater ease by keeping on the right bank. Three branches of the river are crossed, all of which are dry, and very heavy, with sand and gravel. |
| Kaunta River .......... | 1 | 4 |  |  | Hard sand .. |  |  | Thick jungle with large Baubul trees, ravines on the left. The Chokunda Tombs on the Gharra Road are here seen bearing S. 22 W . about two miles distant, large herds of Camels, Goats, Sheep, and Buffaloes grazing in the jungle, flies very tormenting to the horses. |
| Jellal . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\cdots$ | 2 |  |  | Hard sand.. | Two Wells 12 feet deep, good water |  | A Wand of 3 Huts, jungle thick and grass plentiful, large herds of female Camels with young, the surrounding district is called Kaunta, and in consequence of being plentifully supplied with water by nnmerous branches of the Mulleer river intersecting it in all directions, it becomes after the rains good grazing land. |
| Nulla.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2 | 1 | 15 | 4 | Hard sand.. |  |  | Emerging from the jungle, the road ascends a rocky limestone table land, gradually surmounts the Sargee range of hills, and then dips down again into an open Meidan. The district now is called Sarjee. |
| Jokea Jam. . . . . . . . . . . | 2 | 6 |  |  | Sandy ...... | Dry Tank 1 Well dry, at 30 feet, Two Buzds for rain'water | None. | Ground broken by small nullas, three Huts surrounded with a few fields of Barjeree, and several Mares with foals grazing. Grass plentiful, one of the Bunds in disuse, the other nearly dry, fresh wells being dug. |
| Guggur | 3 | 3 |  |  | Hard sand.. | Wells of good water | None. | A Belooche wand of forty Huts half a mile off the road to the left, low jungle, Cows, Sheep, Goats and Buffaloes grazing. |
| Partorree River......... | $\cdots$ | 7 | 12 | 7 | Hard sand.. | 1 Well on the River Bank, 35 feet deep, several in the dry Bed. | ... | The western bank has a gradual slope of 40 feet about the centre of which there is built a well of Puckar Masonry, 35 feet deep, and most excellent water, water is procured in the dry bed by merely scraping away about four feet of gravel. |




With the single exception of the Pass in the Malmooree Hills, the whole of this route is available for all military purposes. The roads are firm and good excepting where they lead up the dry beds of rivers, as in the Malmooree and Hurchee rivers, and in crossing the dry bed of the Baram river, when they become excessively heavy with deep sand and gravel. No supplies are procurable the whole distance, water may be obtained to any quantity by digging in the beds of nullas, and of excellent quality. The nature of the soil remains the same throughout, sand and mica, with a substratum of rocky limestone. Fossil Marine Shells, and a great variety of Coral are imbedded within the high ranges of hills. Thunder storms are very frequent during the monsoon months, amongst these mountains, accompanied by strong whirlwinds : the dry nullas become foaming torrents, which subside as quickly as they were formed.
(Signed) W. H. BRADLEY.
Assistant Surgeon.

ROUTE TO KOTREE NEAR HYDERABAD，VIA GARRAH AND JERRUK，FEBRUARY 1840.


Route from Kurrachee to Jerruk direct，viâ Run Pitteanee．

|  | Stages． | Dist ance． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 安 | 安品 |  |
|  | Kurrachee to Run Pitteanee．．．．．．．．． | 33 | 8 | Vide No． 1. |
|  | Kaffir－ke－Dund or Joga Syn．．．．．．．． | 10 | ． | No Village，water from Dund． |
|  | Syah． | 14 | ． | － |
|  | Jim Peer．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 6 | 61 |  |
|  | Khoodia．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | $\cdots$ | （Vide route via Gohra． |
|  | Jurruk ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 14 | 31 |  |
|  | Total miles．． | 80 | 5 | In addition to the impediments on the road，vic Gharra，there are on |

this at Run Pitteanee a difficult Ghaut and two nullas between Kaffir－ke－dund and Syah，and when the convenience of the Gairah creek for transporting Baggage and the slight difference in distance is considered，it is expected the Gairah route will be preferred，on which water and grass is more abundant．
Jerruk is situated on the right bank of the Indus and has a population of about 4000 people，is well raised above the river on a rocky ridge，the lands to the N．and $\overline{5}$ ．are never inundater，and the place seems particularly healthy， there is good encamping ground W．of the Town，and the place is remarkably clean．－There are swamps or marshes near it and it is conceived to be far better adapted as a Post than either Tattah or Sehwan．

The above is an extract from Captain DelHoste＇s report of the country between Kurrachee，Jerruk，Hyderabad and Sehwan．

# REPORT ON THE ROUTES LEADING FROM KURRACHEE TO JURRUCK. 

## Camp Jurruck, February 14th, 1840.

I There are three roads to Jurruck from Kurrachee.

1. Viá Ghurra, Tatta and Soonda.
2. " Ghurra, Hallejee and Khooda.
3. " Run Pitteanee, Jim and Koodie, the first of these routes was followed by the Army advancing towards Larkanna, the second I have followed and surveyed.
The third has been surveyed by the guides, the distances are noted in the margin; arrived at Garrah this evening at 4 o'clock, having been exactly 24 hours in coming from Kurrachee harbour, by the creek leading from Gisry to Gharrah.

A survey of this creek has been made by Lieuts. Barker and Grieve, Indian Navy, from whose work it is laid down in the Map. It is navigable for boats of 12 kharars , as far as Gharrah, and for those of 15 Kharars up to Bainboora.

Gharrah contains a population of 1,500 souls, supplies are abundant, and water also, the latter from a nulla near the town, where there are 16 curcha wells, formerly water frum the * Dund near Hallejee came as far as this, but a +bund has been constructed which prevents it flowing beyond that place.

There are no boats belonging to Gharrah, save a small one, the property of a Syyud.
The country in the vicinity of the town is a succession of low sand hills, covered with bushes, the Milk bush (Sen) being abundant;-I saw no appearance of the country having been under cultivation.
The creek is navigable for small boats as far as two miles beyond the town, a mile and a half distant east is the Kulleerie canal, with which the creek might be connected; the course of the Kulleerie will be seen in the map. The villages on the Kulleerie canal liave of late years become very prosperous, water being in abundance there in the same degree as it has decreased in the Buggam on whose banks rice was extensively cultivated.

The inhabitants of Gharrab are Johannas and Jokias, the former Hindoos, the latter Mahomedan converts, their ancestors having been of the Sunra Tribe of Rajpoots, they are said to amount now to 8,000 fighting men, and are ruled by their Chief, who is styled the "Jam." On the death of Meer Morad Ali Khan, they took service with Meer Nuzzur Khan, and have steadfastly attached themselves to him, although many offers of increase of pay and favor, have been made to them by the other Ameers, if they would desert his cause.
The Soomries are also of the rame descent as the Jokias, but have fallen in the estimation of the former, from having given in marriage their women to the Belooches; this was done at the instigation of Meer Kurrum Alli, who hoped by effecting such alliances, to bring the clans (if I may so call them) firmly together. The Jokias however could not hear of it.

Ahmed Khan Soomrie of Humlanee gave a sister and a daughter (I am told) to Meer Kurrum Alli, and Meer Noor Mahomed in marriage.
The climate of Gharrah seems nearly similar to that of Karrachee, but not quite so good.
Fever is slightly prevalent after the inundations, August, September, October and November. This year they suffered more than usual, 12 people died of the fever, aud most of the inhabitants had it. It is admitted by all, that the last year was one of the most unhealthy they ever experienced, probably the sickness was in a great measure increased by the want of rain, (three years having passed without any falling) and the consequent privations to which the people had been exposed. Our arrival in the country was hailed as a blessing and many people have told me, that had wur forces not entered Scinde, they must have starved. I am happy to say, that our wealth has greatly assisted the poor in Scinde, they now have food and raiment for their work, whilst betore they were starving, and could procure no employment.

This disease was prevalent during last March, and carried off 70 people in the town, it had not been known for six years,

Halted at Gharra in consequence of my camels not having arrived, took Meridian Altidude of Sun's lower limb by Sextant (pocket) in the water of the creek, $50^{\circ} \div 39-0$. I have no Ephemeris by me to calculate the latitude, nor do I think this observation is to be depended on as correct, having no false Horizon.

Marched 6 miles 6 furlongs to Cutcherie, road good the whole way excepting after crossing the Hurchee river, where the sand is deep, river dry, falls into Gharra creek; passed Chola Peer Putta on the left, and a Mahomedan burial ground on the right.

Cucherie or Cutcherie is so called from a small mud Fort in which the Jams used to hold their Courts of Justice and enquiry. The village is merely a few reed huts and contains a population of about (100) Souls.

A sketch of the Fort is annexed, it might prove useful as an outpost for a few men.
The appearance of the country at two miles from Garra improves, it becomes undulating and is covered with bushes, Kurreel, Tamarisk, Baoble and Peloo; The rain seems to have been abundant here, and the country looks green and thriving as far as the jungle is concerned, for there is no cultivation.

Observed Altitude S L. L. with a mirror levelled as well as I could do it 2) $100^{\circ} 360$.
50. 180.

At 4 p. m. left this village and moved on 5 miles 2 Furlongs to Hallijee, the road over low stony hills covered with (Noorung) Milk bush; the village an assemblage of reed huts, population 50 Souls.

This is a moveable village, and advances or retires as the waters of the Dund alter: there was an extent of water of several miles to the South, and a range of low hills North a few hundred yards distant, beyond them the waters never proceed : the water excellent, grass and wood abundant, the cattle the finest I have seen in Scinde.
Marched at 5 A. M. arrived at Syah or $N$ yah at 10 A. M. distant 16 miles, road excellent, a carriage might be driven the whole way.
Six miles after leaving. Hallijee we fell into the direct route from Karrachee to Jurruck, a fine broad well defined line of route, no towns or villages were seen, the inhabitants being, as described in my report on the country hetween Sehwan, Taita and Karrachec, (forwarded to C lonel Pottinger on the 2.jth December,) a wandering race, frequenting those places where water and forage is most plentiful.

96 Miles.
89 Miles 2 furlongs.
84 Miles 1 Furlong.
February 5th.

## Population.

Water.

- a Tank.
$\dagger$ an embankment.
Boats.
Face of the country.

Creek and Kulleerie canal.
Villages on the Kulleerie and Buggam.

Inhabitants Johannas. Jokias.

Soomries.

Climate.
Fever.

Cholera.
February 6th and 7th.

February 8th.
Cutcherie.

Face of the country.

Hallijee.

February 9th,

Is merely a halting place, a spring of fresh water exists near a rocky ridge and nulla, on the banks of which is a small burial ground, one tomb was more conspicuous than the rest, and was decorated with rude iron bells, such as are placed round the necks of cattle.
The nulla was 200 yards long and 70 broad, water deep and plentiful, grass must be brought from Hallijee, unless the traveller has grass cutters with him.
Country beween this and Run Pitteanee a level plain covered with bushes, distance 24 miles, see Map.
This is a permanent village of about 100 mud huts, and a population of 350 Souls, the greater part of the inhabitants are Hindoos; the Mahomedans are of the same tribe as the name of the village. A system which seems to prevail in this part of Scinde. Distance 8 miles $6 \frac{1}{2}$ furlongs.
The road to-day was not quite so good as that passed over yesterday, but is perfectly practicable for wheeled carriages; the Kowranie River and Roodh are curved, the sandy bed of the former, and a deep stony nulla just before reaching it are obstacles which would delay carts, unless the road was improved there.
Jun peer, a Musjud, (and Turut for Hindoos once a year); where there is a spring of fresh water, is passed on the left, it is on the right bank of the Roodh river, which runs into the Kinjur-keDund, this is the lake laid down in my Map of Scinde near Heylaya or Heylana, and the existence of which was questioned, my information respecting it wascorrect, but it's position in my Map is not so. This Dund and the Sonerie formerly were in one, see the tradition respecting them in my memoir on Scinde 1832.
The road across the bed of this river is sometimes, during very heavy rain or unusual inundations, covered with water, when a detour must be made to the left round Jun peer.
The tomb of this saint is a mile and a half beyond the village, on a hill on the opposite side ( $\mathbf{E}$, ) of which is the Sonerie ke Dund, the strip of land between the two latter, being 2 Coss broad, and runs down to Heylaya.
The Soonerie Dund comes from the Indus near Soonta.
The Kinjur from the same river near Heylaya.
Both are broad canals at the junction, the water being conveyed by them to the low ground inland which forms the Dunds.
Kinjur is 18 miles and Sonerie 24 miles in circumference, taken at the highest point to which the water rises.
Below Shaik Ameen's Tomb there is an ancient Caravansary, being a square of 50 yards, each side of stone and Chunam, three sides are formed into rooms, the front part supported on yillars of stone, to the South is the entrance and on that face is a wall merely, the height of the inside walls is 15 feet, and breadth of building about the same, there is no inscription or any mark by which to trace the period of its construction. The Faqueers who resides at the tomb say it has been built "rnany many years" in other words they know not when, the history of Shaik A meen is also involved in like obscurity, both buildings appear of the same date, it is a good place to put up at, being extensive and secure, with water close by, the place is capable of containing 200 men, it is on the edge of the Dund.
Meridian Altitude (at a part of water near Tent) Sun's L. L. 2) 10080

## 5040

The rivers like the villages take the names of the people living on their banks, the eame river will have half a dozen names, see Map, where these rivers have been crossed at other points.
At 4 P. m. Left Khoodie, and took the road to the left of the Mosque, the Guides having proceeded by that to the right. Crossed over a stony plain for 2 miles, then a rocky difficult nulla and stony ridge, where the soil is of a deep red color, decended from this into the bed of Sonerie Dund, skirting the North end of it and passing a hill in it called the "Palace of Jam Tamatché Jam Tamatchee ke Marrey" this said Jam "was a Tumma Rajpoot and ruler of the Kingdom, which in his days extended to Joodpoor and Baroda! and from the sea to Bukkur!" Bee a remark in Sir Alexander Burnes's travels into Bokara, regarding the Kings of Allore, Chuch-binDut, with which this report heard from a common guide argrees.

The former page contains an account of this Dund, it has a beautiful appearance, the water being clear and deep ( 20 feet it is said) and the bed being gravelly and hard, but few reeds or bushes are seen init.-The exhalations from such an extent of water, could not I think be unhealthy, since it never entirely dries up, vegetation near it is scanty excepting short grass. After leaving the Dund, a very difficult stony nulla was crossed which drains a piece of low land 3 miles N. E. of the Dund, and across which the road runs, owing to the late heavy rains, we were obliged to make a detour and followed a foot path winding round the ground above mentioned on the S. E. side of which I encamped for the night, distance 7 miles.
This morning moved on at 6 A. m. reached Jurruck at past $80^{\prime}$ clock, the whole distance over an undulating stony country, the road a mere foot path, but practicable for carts.
The distance 7 miles ${ }^{2}$ Furlongs, making the whole distance from Kurrachee eighty-nine miles two furlongs, 89-2-0.

The route by Run Pittianee is as follows: M. F. F.


In addition to the impediments on the road via Gharra, there are on this at Run Pittianee a dificult Ghaut or Suk, and two nullas between Kaffer ke Dund and Sya.

When the convenience of the Gharra creek for transporting baggage and the slight difference between the routes in point of distance is considered, 1 think the opinions will be in favor of the Gharra route, on which water and grass is decidedly more abundant than on the road by RunPittianee.

## JURRUCK

Is situated on the right bank of the Indus, 18 Coss from Tatta, 12 Coss from Hydrabad. The town contains a population of 4000 people, is well raised above the river on a rocky ridge, the lands to the N. and S. are I am told never inundated, and the place seems particularly healthy. The people do not look sickly, nor do they say fever is common, although last year they suffered slightly. There is good encamping ground $W$ est of the town, and the place is remarkably clean, there are no swamps or marshes nearit, and I conceive it far better adapted as a post than either Tatta or Sehwan.

Tatta has a swamp East (Manjur) the Delta to the South and West, and the waters of the Kunjur and Sonerie North. Sehwan has the inundated lands of Larkhanna to the North, Muncher to the S. W., and Marrooee N. W. I annex a sketch of the Town shewing the encamping ground.
(Signed) EDW ARD P. DELHOSTE. Capt. Assistant Quarter Master General.
February 13th, 1840.

Camp Gharra February, 7th 1840.
Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date with enclosure from Captain Outram, Political Agent Lower Scinde, calling on me for a survey of the direct route from Karrachee to Jurruck, as well as one from Gharra to that place. In reply I have the honor to inform you, that the route direct from Karrachee to Jurruck is seldom followed, it being quite a desert, and the trouble of digging for water very great. We have a Survey of this road to Run Pittiance on the Hurchee River 20 Coss from Jurruck, and 1 shall send the Guides from thence to Run Pittianee on my arrival, and complete that survey, the usual road followed by the natives of the country is to this place, and then direct to Jurruck, which route I commence the survey of tomorrow.

Anticipating that these Surveys would be called for, I prepared and nearly completed a Map of the country between Karrachee, Sehwan and Tatta, which I intended should accompany the report of that part of the country, which I submitted for your perusal and a copy of which has been sent to the Resident. as well as one to Bombay. To enable me to meet Captain Outram's wishes, I must beg of you to have that Map sent me as early as possible, together with drawing paper; and if possible, the draftsman Mr. Fernandez, when 1 shall be prepared to finish the documents required by Captain Outram, and will lose no time in completing them.

I shall also feel very much obliged by your dispatching by this opportunity, a Schmalcalder's Theodolite with stand and false Horizon, both of which are in the office.

I have the honor to be \&c.
(Signed) EDW ARD P. DELHOSTE, Capt.
Assistant Quarter Master General.
To,
Colonel FARQUHARSON, Commanding.
Karrachee.

ROUTEFROM KURRACHEETOTATTA.
Camp Kurrachee, 22nd March 1842.

| Names of Praces. | Distances. |  | Rematis. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 密 |  |  |
| From Kurrrachee to Soorapanee... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 11 miles $1_{\frac{1}{\prime}}$ furlongs, about 20 houses and a well |
| Jemadar-ke-Lande. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14 | 1 | Halting place, a ruined Tomb, water brackish. |
| Peepree River...................... | -• | - | 10 Miles. |
| Wutteejee. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 17 | - | Halting place, Musjid and well, water brackish. |
| Gharra............... . . . . . . . . . . . | 9 | 41 | Halting place, about 80 houses, the water in the well near the town is scarce and brackish, better procurable at a little distance. |
| Goojah............... .............. | 11 | 6! | Halting place, a small frshing village, excellent water, and a tope of trees. |
| Tatta................................ . | 10 | - | Halting place, town, bunder 5 miles further. |
| Total miles . | 62 | 4 |  |

(Signed) R. H. MACKINTOSH, Lieut. Deputy Assistant Qr. Mr. General.

ROUTE FROM KURRACHEETOHAJA JAMOTE, VIA SHABILLAWL, SURVEYED BY ESSOO RAMA 2dGUIDE.

| Names of Places. |  | Distances. |  | -sว! ${ }^{\text {ddn }}$ | + | REMARES. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 密 |  |  |  |  |
| From the Town to Mug- ? <br> geh Peer $\qquad$ | N. 10 E. | 9 | 1 | None. | Hot springs. | This is the Mugger tank described by Lieut. Careless, there are pools of warm water, a few Date and Cocoanut trees, and some mud huts in which a few Fucqueers reside. |
| Chukkora nulla......... | $\mathbf{N}$ | 11 | 3 | Ditto | in Pools. | This is a halting place, water brakish, no village. |
| Hubb River . . . . . . . . . . | N. | 5 | 63 | Ditto | Plenty. | A fine stream of excellent water, 18 inches deep at the place crossed, in many parts there are pools of a depth of $20 \& 40$ feet, aboun ing! with fish and crocodiles, alligators rather, no villages; the inhabitants of this part of Scinde wander about with their numerous herds of cattle as the country affords pasturage. The Hubb river is said to rise in the mountain rauge called Pubb near Zeedee.-It enters the sea miles off Kurrachee, second guide Oree Sing has surveyed the route from hence to that point. |
| Lohane nulla . . . . . . . . . | N. 10 E. | 1 | 31 | Ditto | Scarce. | Here the good foot path ends. |
| Baboora river . . . . . . . . | N. 4 W. | 13 | 4 | Ditto | Scarce. | Water salt, road rocky and bad. |
| Vehrâb river. . . . . . . . . . . | N. | 3 | 3 | None. | Scarce. | Road between hills very bad. |
| In bed of river.. . . . . . | N. W. | 2 | 4 | Ditto | Ditto. |  |
| Vehra Ja Gote........... | N. 10 E. | 2 | 2 | 2 Shops. | Abundant. | 40 huts, water from pools in the bed of the river, plenty of sheep, goats, and buffaloes, supplies for 50 or 60 , men, inhabitants Loomries and Guddral. |
| Cross Vehral R........... |  | 2 | 51 |  |  |  |
| Junction of Vehral and ) Amrie rivers $\qquad$ |  | 8 | 41 | None. | Scarce. | From holes in bed of river, road very bad, hardly passable by camels. |
| Amrie river ends........ | N. 5 E. | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| Shaw Billawul .......... |  | 3 | 2 |  |  | It will be seen by the protracted route, that the position of this place is irregular, being a narrow valley (in which 1500 men might encamp) producing truit trees of various kinds, Mangue, Orange, Tamarind, Vines and flowers-a fine spring flows out of the rock and fertilizes the valley, the only inhabitant of which is an ancient Faqueer ( 80 years old) who has resided here upwards of 40 years; There is a pukka Musjeed, and a tomb of Awlia Shaw Billawl-It is said the present resident never eats food but lives on some heavenly substance supplied to him by the genie-an extraordinary assertion but credited by the people in the vicinity. The spot is sacred, and those who can afford to be buried there esteem themselves fortunate. The bed of river is full of very very large Babool trees and stones. |
| On right bank Shah river. |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| Cross river. . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 2 | . | None. | Scarce, |  |
| Ruins of a village........ | N. E. | 8 | 2 | Ditto | None, |  |
| Junction of Shah and \} Samot River. |  | 1 | $\cdots$ | Ditto | Pools. |  |
| Cross the Samot river, ... | -• | $\beta$ | 1 | Ditto | Ditto. | Very bad road, full of large stones. |
| Deserted village lately occupied by Sahib Khan................... | N. 10 E. | . | 7 | Ditto | Plenty. | Hilly and stony country. |
| A spring of fresh water in a nulla.............. $\}$ |  | 6 | 2 | Ditto | Ditto. |  |
|  <br> Ascent.... Ditto. $\qquad$ | W. |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ................ | The small pass is as if it were paved with immense flat stones. |
| Descent. . . Ditto... . . . . . . |  | . | 5 | ........ |  | The large one nearly perpendicular the camel could scarcely go up it, and even then would not have succeeded unless assisted by the ropes; bed full of Tama. risk and stones. |
| Commence ascent of the $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$ large pass............. |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |
| Dcscent.................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## Remarks on the Route by Captain DELHOSTE, Assistant Quarter Master General.

The object of this survey was to ascertain from whence the Antimony and Lead, (said to be found in the Pubb range) was procured. It has been satisfactorily proved that the metals in question are found in the Kanaraj river and vicinity after the rains. Specimens of both have been sent to Bombay to Dr. Heddle. The Pooralley and Wudd rivers are also said to produce lead, antimony and copper, gold and silver in small quantities are sometimes found, respecting the copper I have reason to credit the assertion, a Bannian of Kurrachee discovered and brought to Kurrachee a quantity which he sold, and was caught and punished severely (by one of the chiefs on the Shah river, this was 20 years ago, and the man's son is still living at Kurrachee) and only allowed to escape with life on condition of never revealing or again visiting the spot. I had this intelligence from Lookeramdass Noamul's brother.

The guide heard it mentioned at the village that 2000 years ago during the reign of the Kaffars, mines of gold and silver existed in the vicinity of the village, and a mound with large stones was pointed out to him as the site of a kaffer Town.
(Bigned) 15. P. DELHOSTE, Captain.
Aesistant Quarter Master General.

ROUTE FROM KURRACHEE TO THE HUBB-RIVER, VIA CAMP AMD MUGGEA PEER.

|  | Niles. | F. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kurrachee to Brigadier's Flog | 2 | 6 |  |
|  | 1 | 5 |  |
| Pass in Hills. | 8 | 8 |  |
|  | $\stackrel{\square}{0}$ | 11 |  |
| Crows over low Rang | 2 | 43 |  |
| Murggur Peer, or M Hubb River ........ | 1 | 7 |  |
|  | 18 | 8 |  |

Route from Hubb-River to Kurrachee.

| Hubb River to Pass in hills. . | 2 | 41 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crose Wargee River. | 7 | 2 |
| Pass in hills . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1 | 71 |
| Dhurrumsalla. .......................................................... | 1 | 2 |
| Cross N. breach of Leearee. | - | 4 |
| Cross S. breach of Leearee river. | 1 | 2 |
| Enter town of Kurrachee . . . . . . . |  | 2 |
|  | 15 |  |

May 31st 1839.
(Signed) GEORGE BOYD, Capt.
A. A. Qr. Mr. Genl.
( 10 )
KURRACHEETOPUBBMOUNTAIN.

(Signed) E. P. DELHOSTE, Captain.
Assistant Qr. Mr. General.
S. R. F.

Furnished by Lieulenant Colonel Ottey, 5th Regiment Native Infantry for or during the months of September, October,
November and December.
Received in May 1840.
Quarter Master General's Office, Bumbay, May 1840.


Memorandum of the route from Kurrachee to Selwan, during the months of September, October, November and December. Single travellers might march by this route during this season or even later in about twelve days. Very few villages are met with on the road till within about 10 miles of Sehwan, excepting those of Meer Khan Dumaij Murrie and Humlanee, (which is about 4 miles off the road West) consequently supplies and Bazaars should accompany troops. Grass may be had by cutting in the jungles and beds of rivers, water eventually must be dug for in the beds of rivers.
The above is compiled from Colonel Ottey's original, which was nearly destroyed by water, the additional remarks in red are from the route surveyed in March 1840, when the wing of H. M. 4th Light Dragoons marched this way to Kurrachee. R. S. H'd. Assistant Quarter Master General's Office.
STAGEs.
Sehwan to Roree....................

* Taerae a middling village is pass-
ed at $4 \frac{1}{4}$ miles and Cuchee Bazar and
Jungur, 3 large villages from 2 to 3
miles distant on the right; about 9
miles from Sehwan, forage was got
by the grass cutters about Aree Peer,
also Kurby to purchase.
Warkee river near its junction
with Chorla river.............
.
. by the grass

Camp at Mulleeree river....... .

Pokrum camp or Pokrum rìver... .

Kajoor camp on the Kajoor river.

Doobah camp on the Doobah river

Murraie Mukam on the Murraie river.

Dumajee

Trak Mukam at Trak River 9 3는,

Bhoot Camp,
$7 \frac{1}{2}$.

> *The roads to Jerakh and Hyderg:bad cross here

Kuttajee Mukum at Kuttajee ri- ? yer........................... . 123

| Distances. |  | - |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 芠 |  |  | Remarks. |  | villages with some cultivation, three wells ; a nullah was found with a good supply of water about one mile on the $S$. W. of the village; a small stream runs through A ree Peer about a mile and a quarter to the West-ward and a good supply of water always to be found one mile further in the same direction in the bed of the river, the road is very good over a level plain.

146 The Warkee river is small and joins the Chorla river about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on right, near which there is a pool of water at the foot of a rock which terminates Loond hill, and which lasts all the year. Warkee camp appears to be the usual halting place, and had more grass about it than where the Dragoons encamped, there are two roads which separate at the place where Dheeûg river is crossed about 4 miles from Roree, one running on each side of Loond hill and meeting again 1 mile in frout of Warkee; the road running to the right of Loond hill along the Chorla river is longer but reported better. The halting place by it is called Chorla Mukam near some ancient tombs where there were also fine pools of water in the river, the other road is more stony, as it crosses the Dheeug river 2 or 3 times.
10 .... Some good pools of water stated to last all the year, forage scarce but procurable by grass cutters about the river and the hills on right, the ranges of hills on each side approach much closer, and at 4 miles the road enters the defile of the Joorung river, aud continues along its bed and banks for about 3 miles, very rough and stony, and some rocky nullas afterwards are crossed before reaching camp.
$123_{\frac{1}{2}}$ Extensive pieces of deep water and a small stream running, there is no village seen since leaving Roree though some of the shepherds of the country brought in some goats here, there is a good deal of thinly scattered jungle, amongst which the shepherd's huts are located. The road continues to ascend slightly until the 5 th mile crossing 4 or 5 rocky nullas running into Mulleeree river, the road is then better with a slight descent and crosses some nullas running Southward into the Pokrum river. Forage more plentiful but pracured in the same manner by the grass cutters about the river banks.
$4 \frac{1}{4}$ Good pools of water, this is the same river with the Pokrum but the forage not so plentiful, the road is pretty good in general, crossing the river at the 6th mile; at the 8th mile it is confined between the hills and the river for a short distance where it is rocky and crosses the river again to camp, roads run off here and about midway to Moobun Kote, a Fort of the Ameers beyond the hills on left. above, the road is pretty good all the way, through thin jungle crossing 10 or 11 nullas some of which are stony.
3늘 Water in the sandy bed of a broad river: Ahmedkhan's Tana, a large village with good supplies, is about 2 miles $\mathbf{S}$. W. further up the river, it is the residence of the Soobedar of the district, two other small villages lie between it and the road called Mahomed khan and Jansir, but neither have any supplies, there are two roads here one running on each side of a low range of hills, that to the left is the usual route and the halting place at Meer khan Tanna, a village with 2 or 3 shops is also on the bank of the Churraie river, with water from pits in its sandy bed, the guides brought the detachment by the other road as having more water, and on account of its being nearer the large village of Ahmedkhan, the road pretty good.
61
small village of about 20 choppered huts and a few Banian supplies, water from two wells and a pool of rain water in the bed of the river, all of which were exhausted and found insufficient for the detachment and part of the camels were not watered. Forage more plentiful, but some distance on the plain to the front and rear of the stage by the road, the road pretty good.
The Track river is crossed at 91 miles, and water is found in its bed at all seasons, about 2 miles on left at the base of the hills through which it passes to the Southward, the distance is not increased by going to this point though so far off the beaten camel road, as paths go direct to and from it before reaching the river. Forage abundant and the road good through jungle, and some cultivation at the 4th mile.
3 A place at the Huttul-ke-bhoot hills, where a nulla contains a good supply of water from the late rains-with plenty of forage, country covered with thin jungle and grass, but Trak should be the halting place, making Kuttajee the next stage.

The river about 6 furlongs on right, has good pools of water which never fail, especially at the base of the hills here where it passes through the range to the S. W. Forage as above, the road is in general good, excepting where it crosses some nullas and is a little confined between the river and some low hills on left at the 8th \& 9th miles where it is stony, then good, through jungle bushes to Kuttajee.

| Stages. | Distances; |  | (r8MARE8. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 年 |  |  |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Goorban camp at Goorban } \\ \text { river.................... } 6 \quad 1\end{array}\right\}$ $\qquad$ <br> - This long march was made from an expectation that from not having gone off the road to Trak, a distance of from 3 to 4 ms . had been saved which was not the case as it proved. | 18 | 4 | The confluence of the Goorban and $K$ uttajee rivers, both having small running streams and large pieces of standing water. Forage not so plentiful, the road at 2 miles from Kuttajee has a slight but stony ascent at the top of which at the Gohar Tulloo occurs, at present filled with rain water; at $3 \frac{1}{2}$ miles a rocky ghaut or defile commences and continues an easy descent passable for guns but being most of it bare rock is rough and crosses two stony nullas at the bottom; at 4 miles, some more rising ground is passed from the nulla, when the road is good again along the Kuttajee river to camp, crossing the river at the junction. |
| Dumba Camp. ......... ........... | 10 | 2 | Camp Dumba, is on the Dumba river which has good pools and a small stream of water running. Forage is procurable by the grass-cutters in considerable quantities about Dumba, but more plentifully a few miles before reaching it, the road is in general good and passes Peepulwarie river and Mukumat 64 miles, which has water in some small wells at present dug in its bed, and a good deal of short grass aud thin jungle. |
| Camp Kurrachee to the lines of the Grenadier Regiment by the high road $\qquad$ | 17 | $1 \frac{1}{1}$ | This road is that generally travelled, and is longer than that by Dozan about one mile, but stated to be much better, the first 13 miles being over an extensive level plain in most part thin jungle, but a good well beaten track; at 9련 miles Rekee kooee and two huts are passed on left, but the well is small, Amree nulla at present containing pools of water from the late rain is passed at 10 miles; at 13 miles the road runs through some rocky ridges and uneven hard ground, passing a pool of salt water at $13 \frac{1}{2}$ miles on left, and is then good to camp. |
| Kurrachee Town. .................. | 2 |  |  |
| Total........ |  | 1 |  |

(Signed) NEIL CAMPBELL, Major. Acting Qr. Mr. General of the Army.


The Quarter Mabter General of the Army.
Bombay.
I have the honor to forward the accompanying direct route from Kurrachee to Larkkana, by the Western side of the Munchoor Lake, diverging from the road to Sehwan at Roree, 6 miles 8 furlongs on this side of Sehwan, and avoiding Murraiee by proceeding to the banks of the Barraeen river, enabling troops to make one march less on the road to Sehwan, with a certainty of procuring water, and making a difference on the whole route of 16 miles 3 furlongs and 144 yards, to those furnished by Lieutenants Margery and Pruen.

The route now forwarded has been compled from the different progress reports furnished to this office by the troops which have lately proceeded to Upper Scinde, but more especially from Captain Leslie's, Commanding lst Troop, Horse Artillery.

I have the honor to be \&c.
Camp Kurrachee, 20th February 1841.
ROUTE FROM KURRACHEETONARKHANAVIAROREE BYTHE. WESTERNSIDEOFTHEMUNCHOORLAKE.

| Names of Places, | Distances. |  |  | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\stackrel{\text { ®i }}{\underset{\sim}{z}}$ |  | - |  |
| Doozan...................... | 10 | 6 | $\cdots$ | Four wells have been dug here by the Pioneers, water also procurable a mile and a half $\mathrm{S} . \mathrm{W}$. of the encamping ground, which if kept clean answers for horses and camels ; forage for horses is procurable in small quantities, but only by grass cutters. |
| Bazar or Natatee-ke-Kote....... | 11 | 6 | 114 | Crossing Dum or Dumba river at 6 miles 5 furlongs 114 yds. and Peepree river at 4 m .1 f , further on, the road requires to be cleared of bushes for a few hundred yards on leaving Doozan. The nulla at Doomba requires a,little cutting away, but it was found as no obstacle for Guns by Captain Leslie's Troop when marching this road, Bazar or Natatee Ke-koote is an old ghurry with eight dilapidated old bastions, the direct road to it from Peepree river is by inclining to the right from the camel path, plenty of water is to be procured by digging in the sandy bed of the river, cavalry marching by this route should have half hogsheads in proportion of one or two per Troop, for the horses to drink out of, as many will not drink out of the holes dug in the sand, nor ought more than 40 or 50 horses be taken to water at once, forage as above; great care should be taken here to avoid allowing the cattle eating the wild Oleander, which grows here, and in consequence of which Troops have lost many of their camels. |
| Kuddajee........................ | 12 | 3 | $\cdots$ | A river of this name at 5 m .1 f . and 44 yards from the last stage past the conference of the Gorban and Kuddajee rivers, where water is procurable by digging in its bed, as also a small quantity of black Hay and a considerable quantity of the green roots of Grass is procurable by grass cutters. After leaving this the road ascends gradually through Goorban range of Hills. If this route should be much used in sending guns to Upper Scinde it would require the lgose stones and mounds of earth to be cleared from the road, so as to save the carriages. There is plenty of water in the river. Forage is procurable by grass cutters, in the nullas running from the Hills on the opposite side of the river. |
| Truck.............. . . . . . . . . . . | 16 | 7 | 120 | There is a rocky nulla with bushes and mounds of earth about a mile from Kuddajee, which requires opening and being made easier for Guns, with this exception the road is good although stony in some places, and heavy in others, this is a fatiguing march for gun horses and should be commenced early. At $12 \mathrm{~m}, 3 \mathrm{f}$. from Kuddajee, the road turns off to Truck at the Huttal-ke-both, should artillery be travelling this road with their guns it is advisable to leave their guns here with a guard to save taking them to Truck about 4 miles, having to bring them back next day's march, sending water from Truck to the guard left on the guns; plenty of black forage is procurable, and grass cutters should he made to collect it on the road about 2 miles before arriving at the encampment, as it abounds there. Water is indifferent and scanty from holes in the sand. |
| Dummej......................... | 10 | 1 | 150 | The path from the encamping ground at Truck, lies along the bottom of a Hill about 4 miles to the northward of the encamping ground, it leads through open bushes and is even and good, this path meets the main road at the hill above mentioned; Dummej is a small village of about 20 mat huts, and one or two Banian Shops no supplies of any. consequence to be procured, here are two wells which should they be emptied, will soon refill to about 5 feet. |
| Butchanee........ . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14 | 6 | 22 | On the Barreen river the road is good the whole way, it runs through a haltting place called Meerkhan's Tandah, Troops intending to halt at Butchanee should pass through the above Tandah, and avoid Murraiee which lies off to the left, (Murraiee is 10 miles 6 furlongs 22 yards from Durnmej and where water is scarce) keeping along to Kujoor; forage at Butchance is scarce and should be brought from the last stage. The river has a running stream with excellent water. |
| Kujoor, | 14 | 4 | 198 | The road leads during the whole march through a low jungle and is good and sufficiently open for guns, the last three miles is over loose round stones, but there is no impediment to artillery, the encampment ground is good, and is large enough for several Regiments, which is about half a mile after crossing the river. <br> The river has plenty of water, forage of an indifferent kind may be dug in its bed by grass cutters, a small quantity is also to be found under the bushes on the hills to the N . W. of the river, very little else is procurable here. There are a few small villages within a coss or two of the encamping ground. |


|  | Distances. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Names of Places. | $\frac{\stackrel{\oplus}{ \pm}}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{z}}$ | 产 | ¢ | REMARKS. |
| Pokun. | 9 | 1 | 36 | The road leads round the Western base of the Dooba hills with the river immediately on the left. When Captain Leslie marched this route, apparty was sent on the previous day to repair part of the road about 2 miles from the river, over which the guns proceeded without any difficulty, the rest of the road is good, excepting the last quarter of a mile, which is through a Tamarisk jungle and is heavy, this road requires opening for heavy guns, the encamping ground is to the North of the river and sufficient for an army, plenty of water, forage to be procured at the hills. |
| Mulleeree | 12 | 4 | 184 | The road is good for 4 miles, it then crosses the stony bed of a mountain torrent for $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, after which it is excellent, with exception of one or two stony nullas, till within 3 miles of Mulleeree, the whole of these 3 miles are rough and stony, the greater part through the beds of torrents. Captain Leslie's remarks on this day's march were, " there is no actual " difficulty for artillery on this day's march, but to save the carriages, " it would be advisable to send a party on the previous day to clear the " road of stones." There is plenty of forage on the hills at this place, water from the river, encamping ground confined. |
| Choreela. | 11 | $\cdots$ |  | The first mile of this march is bad and stony, and requires a party to be sent in advance to clear it, it is then tolerably good for about 3 miles, when it runs along the bed of a torrent, which leads to the pass between the hills of which Captain Leslie reported, that with the exception of a few large stones which crossed the bed of the torrent occasionally that in all other respects the road is quite practicable for Field Artillery, as well as for siege guns, except that it is heavy. The hills on each side of the pass approach about 200 yards of one another, after clearing the pass there are two or three deep nullas, that might impede heavy guns for a short time. Forage and water as at Mulleeree. |
| Roree | 13 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Road very stony for six miles, should Artillery be marching, a party if possible should be sent in advance to clear the road a little, so as to save the carriages, the remainder of the road level and good, there are here two wells and 3 or 4 more within a circle of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, but they are all shallow and collectively insufficient for a Troop of Cavalry. The 1st Troop Horse Artillery watered at an aqueduct about a mile and quarter to the Westward of Roree, this aqueduct comes from a spring in the neighbouring hills, and seemed sufficient for any number of horses. Forage procurable by grass cutters about two miles to the East of Roree, Sehwan lies about $6 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to the North East. |
| Tremree | 10 | 2 | $\cdots$ | The road is jungly at first but level and good the whole way, water plentiful at present from a nulla or cut from the Arul, distant about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, encamping ground extensive and good beyond the village, kurby plentiful, and supplies of flour for several hundred men, firewood rather scarce. |
| Chinne | 13 | 7 |  | Road over a level plain with occasional narrow water courses, the latter part over the dry bed of the Munchoor Lake, the country about this and the last halting place is well cultivated with wheat, jowaree, \&c. and is capable after inundation of producing very fine crops, with but very little trouble; Chinnee is a large well populated village, and has supplies for several Regiments, Cavalry however should not trust to it for grain for their horses, kurby at this and the last two stages sold by a string, 4 cubits long, 4 rounds for 1 Rupee; water at this time of the year from holes in a cut seemingly coming from the Aral, but it is scarce and difficult to get at, Cavalry should at this season travel only wings by this road, encamping ground for an army, firewood scarce. |
| Johee. | 12 | 6 | . | Road excellent over a plain the whole way, there are two deep water courses on this day's march which might prove troublesome to guns when full, they are now dry, December 1840, and cause no delay beyond the time occupied in breaking down the banks, there is a good brick well close to the village, with mud troughs for cattle to drink out of, at this season the water is scanty, and insufficient for more than 3 or 4 hundred horses, there are other wells at some distance from the village, the cut from the Nara river was dry, plenty of kurby, and supplies of all sorts for several Regiments, some gram and other grain for Cavalry procurable here. |
| Drigg | 8 | 7 | $\cdots$ | With exception of 2 or 3 water courses, within 2 miles of Johee, this road is excellent throughout, the water courses are dry at this season, and would be difficult to pass without bridges when full, they are generally about 10 feet wide, this village is rather small, and kurby is rather scarce, forage however is procurable by grass cutters, supplies for several hundred natives; encamping ground extensive: water from a cut from the Nara and at present, December, plentiful. |
| Kakkur | 14 | -• | $\cdots$ | The road is good for Artillery for the first 6 miles, with the exception of one or two water courses, it then passes through a close jungle which requires clearing for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, it is then open again for 4 miles, when it takes a sweep to the N. W. by the village of Tussee, and is tolerably good till within $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles of Kakkur. It is then again close jungle which requires clearing for Artillery. The river Nara is crossed at Kakkur, and at this time December, has but a very small stream in it, the banks are steep and require cutting down, or the carriages to be lowered by hand; the direct road from Pooljee to Kakkur, cannot be travelled by guns in its present state, from the closeness of the jungle for about 2 miles before reaching Kakkur. This is a large village and has plenty of supplies for several Regiments, excepting grain for $\mathrm{Ca}-$ valry, encamping ground extensive about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile beyond the river, but rather jungly. |



| Names of Placks. | Distance. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 逶 |  |  |
| Sonmeeanee to Dooda . . . . . . . . . . . | 13 | 6 | Sonmeeanee is a small town at the head of an extensive but shallow bay, and is the only seaport of the province of "Lus". <br> At 2 miles 2 furlongs cross a shallow sandy river bed called "Indra", the road thus fur over sandy and undulating ground with a few Lana bushes; from thence to "Dooda", the road is over a level sandy, plain, generally hard and excellent, with thin jungle, principally of Milk bush, Caper, Kegivra, and a piant like broom much eatcn by camels, called "Phoke" in "Marwar" and "Lans". <br> At "Dooda" the sea is about 3 miles to the right, and a range of and cliffs about 400 yards to the left. At 6 miles 5 furlongs, there are 3 small wells about 400 yards to the right called "Oka", the spot marked by two Mangoe trees, these wells are about 10 fret from the surface, water swcet. At 12-5 there are three wells to the left of the road similar to the former, but slightly brackish called "Baidee". There were three wells similar to those at "Dooda", and the Pioneers dug five more and made troughs; as many more might be dug as required, the soil being light and water found about 9 feet from the surface. |
| Beedoke........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6 | 2 | Road similar to the latter part of the last march, there were 2 wells brtween the road and the sea, (which is here about half a mile to the right,) the Pioneers made 5 more; water and suil as befire. At l-1\%. there are two wells 800 yards to the left up a ravine called "Chubaijee", about 3 feet in diameter and 40 deep, sunk through rock, one of these has been disused, the other has abundance of excellent water. At 2 0t, a small well of brackish water close to the right and near the surface, called "Karree". At 4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$, a well of good water 30 feet deep 2 furlongs up a ravine to the left called "Booreeda;" the sand cliffs which have kept close to the left of the road hitherto, run into the sea about half a mile further on. |
| Hubb river....................... | 14 | 7 | The road leads immediately up the "Beedoke" ravine, through the cliffs and winds about to the summit, about 251 feet alove the sea, this road which was narrow and dangerous in some parts has been much improved by the Pioneers, and is now quite piacticable for ordnance, it continues for some distance over the undulating asindy table land gradually becoming harder and more level until 2-it. when it crusses a deep ravine called "Bagul", the right bank of which is rocky and difficult, the left sandy and easy of ascent. At 9 miles cruss the sandy bed of the Bhowanee river with easy banks, and between the Bagul and Hhowanee, cross five deep sandy ravines, all bearing the name of "(iutlerga", the descents and ascents of all are easy; these rarines and all the other streams on this road flow from the Pubb mountains, which are a few miles to the left, and cut through the sandy soil and through the cliffs to the sea; there is a well in the bed of the Bhowanee 55 feet deep, water brackish. At 0.7 , several tombs very finely carped to the left, and a small tank of rain water to the right. At 10-5, the plain begins to be stony aud the Pabb mountains to close in on either side, the valley gradually narrows until at $11-51$, they nearly touch, leaving an easy road between them, this place is called the "Gundoba Lukh," the stones then cease, and the road is over a hard clayey plain sprinkled with milk bush, the province of scinde commences at this Lukh. At 14-5 $\frac{1}{3}$, cross a nuila with dry banks, and at 14-7, encamp close to a large pukka well, worked by a Persian wheel. on the right bank of the Hubb river, which has here a broad sandy and pebbly bed of 400 yards, fine stream of water, and low easy banks, grass scarce, Tamarisk abundant in and near the river. |
| Lines of H. M. 4lst Regiment camp Kurrachee, <br> Total miles. $\qquad$ | 15 <br>  <br> $\square$ <br> 60 | 2 | Cross the Hubb river and pass through a thin jungle for a about a mile. At 1-1, croes a muddy nulla, and from this pass over a bare hard plain to a low rocky ridge, called the Morchuk Lukh which is crossed at 2-7. At 4-7, cross another similar ridge neither of them presenting any difficnlty, and the intervening ground hard and level. At $5-5$, and $10-6$, pass the Puttoo and Patolee tanks both dry, the road is now near the sea, over a hard barren flat. At 12 6, cross a shallow inlet of the sea, at 13-4, cross the broad dry sandy bed of the Kurrachee river, the town being on its left bank- At 14-2, a gardet called the "Rambaug' and at 15-2, the Huspital of H. M. 4lst Regiment in the centre of Camp. |

This route which must always have been an easy one for camels, has now been made quite practicable for carts and guns, and were a large well sunk at Booreeda or Chubarjee, there could be no difficulty of any kind experienced on it.
(Signed) J. HOLLAND, Major.
Deputy Quarter Master Gemerel.
Eurrachee, 24th November 1841.

| Villages and Stages. | Distances. |  | (EMAEEs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Camp, Head Quarters flag. | -• | $\cdots$ | Along the banks of the river. |
| Cross the Chagooloo................. | 2 | 2 | Opposite the village of Chota Mumbda, two furlongs from the Sungum river 220 yards broad. |
| Turrotee............................ | 1 | 6! | The 3 villages of Turrotee stretch across from East to West between the two rivers which are only about $\&$ furlongs apart here, much cultivated and open ground. |
| Buggahn jo-Gote. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1 | 1 | 20 or 30 huts 2 Banian's shops on the bank of the river; keeping along the bank of the Chagooloo, it is much opener and a better road than the road by the Hujamree, which is confined and intersected by ditches and bushes on the right of Turrotee. |
| Teerakoo or Chagooloo............ | 1 | 4 | 7 or 8 huts, 1 shop, good encamping ground. |
| Gote................. ...... 6 6 6 . . | -• |  | Road good over a very extensive plain along the river, crossing a few ditches. |
| Heerasir Gote..................... | 1 | 5 | 200 yards on left on the bank of the river; road over an open plain, and 2 or 8 wet ditches. |
| Syud Mahomed peir | 1 | 412 | 2 huts on the bank of the river. |
| Peram-ka-Gote. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6 | 3 | 1 Hut and some sugar cane cultivation on the bank of the river, the first 3 miles of this distance winds very much among bigh bush jungle which would require to be cleared. |
| Purtee Kethee..................... | 1 | 31 | 7 or 8 Huts, 1 Shop; the river's name changes here to Oochootor it is close on the left, good encamping ground along the river; road and country level and open the last 41 miles. |
| Salsoora Gote . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . | 6 | One furlong on left the river is crossed here from Purtee, 77 yards broad, and 2 feet deep. |
| Moosa Soorajee Gote.... ......... | 1 | 4 | Small village 100 yards on right. |
| Umeer Lukka Gote . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . | 5 | River 80 yards on right, a few huts on left. |
| Syud Reekut-iza-Gote. . . . . . . . . . . | 2 | 6 | This is a large village on the opposite bank of river, whence an extensive cultivation is carried on on this side, all along for about 3 miles with several small collections of huts, called Syud Kukeepoora. |
| Soorun-ka-Gote $1_{\frac{1}{1}}$ furlong on left. . | 1 | 1 | Road good. |
| Goonganee-ka-Gote ...... 8 2.. | 1 | 4 | 30 Houses, 2 Shops, encamping ground along the rear of this village. Lakka and Bheeman. |
| Bheeman........ ................. | . | 41 | 40 Houses, 10 shops, Goonganee appears to be the landing place, both from Hyderabad and Vikkur; road along a fine broad hard beach. |
| Noor Mahomed kapoora........... | 4 | 3 | A few huts, river 1 Furlong on right. |
| Noor Mahomed Gahae............ | 2 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 to 20 huts, and 2 shops on the bank of the river, good encamping ground towards W arrungee. |
| Warrungee Gote.... .... ........ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 12 to 15 huts, open plain, some cultivation, river near. |
| Syud Yar Mahomed. . . . . . . . . . . . | 1 | 2 | A Faqueer's village and some cultivation. |
| Vida Gote.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | - | 7 | A large scattered village, much cultivated ground, the road winding; conflned by bushes and intersected by ditches along the bank of the river. |
| Kaytee............................. | 1 | 3 | A large scattered village on the bank of the river, much cultivation. |
| Moongaerie.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1 | $\ldots$ | A large village on the bank of the river, which flows close in here. |
| Moorow... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\cdots$ | 4 | A large village, some large ditches crossed on both sides of the village. |
| Ahmed Khans Lugdaree. . . . . . . | 1 | 4 | 12 Huts, 2 shope, river $\frac{1}{2}$ coss on right. |
| Tejun.... . . . . . ...... . . . . . . . . | 2 |  | 25 Huts, 2 shops, 4 wells in a dry nulla, small supply. The Sitta about $\&$ miles to the landing place. |
| Suderanee.... ........ . . . . . . . . . | 1 | 41 | 30 Houses, 2 shops, wells, water scarce, road good. |
| Jumael Shaw Gote and Peir |  |  | A Faqueer's village road good. |


| Namebor Places. | Distance. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 安 | 安 | \% maxis. |
| Tundra.............................. | . |  | ${ }^{1} 20$ Huts, 80 shops, Sitta river 2 miles due East. |
| Rannia. | - | 7 | Water scarce at the village. |
| Buggaur river . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\cdots$ | 2 | Rannia a small village on left, country very bushy here and many ditches on the road which is deep, sandy and uneven in parts. |
| Buggaur river....................... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Water in extensive pools, dry in parts, north bank steep. |
| North bank.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . | . | North bank steep, good encamping ground on this bank. |
| Bejora............. ................ | 2 | . | 100 Houses, 6 or 7 shops, the main river or Sitta about 2 furlongs on right, road good and more open. |
| Raja-ka-Gote........ . . . . . . . . . . . | 3 | 35 | Two huts and some cultivation on each side of the road, cross 2 or 3 ditches, the road sandy, deep and uneven in some parts. |
| Tatta city . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1 | 8 | To an old rained Musjeed on the East side of the city cross several ditches; road as above; the country is more confined with jungly uneven ground, and more ditches on this side of the city than any other, with enclosed ground and patches of cultivation here and there. |
| Total.... | 53 | 42 |  |

Nots.-From Bheeman to Mooron 18, or to Tundra 19 miles as above, there is a direct and better road across the country, but there is also much jungle on it.

The above route from a little beyond Warrungee Gote to the Buggaur river, is much confined in many places by high bushes and ditches, many of then 4 feet deep and lined with high bushes, crossing and running at angles with the road in all directions.

# (20) <br> ABSTRACTOFTHENROUTENFROM CAMP JOON <br> OPPOSITEVIKKUR TOTATTAH. 

Vid Garrah on the Meeknee and Khurrempoor on the Buggaur Rivers, commenced 3rd December 1838.
Tattah, 8th December 1838.


DETAILOFTHE ROUTE FROM CAMP JOONONTHE HUJAMREE, OPPOSITEVIKKURTOTATTA.
Via Garrah on the Meeknee, and Khureempoor on the Buggaur rivers, commencing 3rd December 1838.
Camp Tatta, 8th December 1838.


| Objects． | Bearings． | Distances． |  |  | REM AREs． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 稛 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 总 } \\ & \text { 定 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ | ＊ |  |
| Jeralkaet on left，from Garrah <br> 1 mile 2 furlongs． | N． | ． | 3 | 100 | 8 Houses， 1 shop，cultivation from the river to beyond this，the Meeknee river about 3 or 4 furlongs on left，good ground for a camp in front of this village．Burra Garrah is seen on the opposite bank，the country has a fine appearance，along this river to the left and front in open plains with ridges of high bushes and numerous herds of camels and cattle as far as the eye can reach． |
| Level plain commences．．．．．．．．． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N. } 20 \text { E. } \\ & \text { N. } 27 \text { E. } \end{aligned}$ |  | 2 |  | Very smooth and firm without vegetation． |
| Hard salt sandy clay ．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | 4 |  | The country has a fine appearance still on the left． |
| Do．．．．．．．．．．，Do．．．．．．．． | N． 22 E． | －． | 5 | 110 |  |
| Bahdur Pier on right．．．．．．．．．．． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N. } 30 \text { E. } \\ & \text { N. } 35 \text { E. } \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | 7 | 100 | A ridge of bushes which runs along a salt nulla of water on left． |
| Level plain continues．．．．．．．．．．． | N． 25 E． | － | 4 | 110 | Bushes on right 100 yards． |
| Do，．．．．．．Do．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N． 28 E． | ． | 4 | 110 | Bushes few on each side． |
| Level plain terminates．．．．．．．．．． | N．E． 5. | － | 3 | － | And turns through some high bushes into a sandy plain． |
| High bushes．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N． 20 E． | －• | 1 | 200 |  |
| Sandy bushy plain．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N． 40 E． | $\cdots$ | 2 | 110 | Road uneven，bushy hillocks． |
| Do．footpaths deep．．．．．．．．．． | N． 34 E． | － | 7 | 1100 | ．．．．．．．．．Do．．．．．．．．．．Do． |
| Dry ditch．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N． 25 E． | $\cdots$ | 1 | 110 | Small but requires levelling for guns． |
| Do．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N． 50 E． | ． | 2 | ． | Larger but requires some large trees． |
| Ground rising．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N． 66 E． | －• | 1 | 110 |  |
| Nulla cross．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N． 69 E． | ． | 2 | 110 | Requiring a little levelling for guns．On right 200 yards Oodu－ ranee is on rising ground． 4 furlongs on left，Shaumroo，has |
| Shuamroo－gote，from Jeralkaet $\}$ <br> 7 miles 7 furlongs．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N． 46 | －• | 2 | ． | 30 houses， 2 shops，and an extensive standing nulla，with some small wells in the dry nulla．Encampment，a field running N．E．between the nulla and a fine tope of Baubool trees in front of the village，there is a Pier in the tope seen at a dis－ tance；before reaching the village，the road for 2 furlongs is among sandy，cloddy broken，ground or small hillocks with deep tracks between． |
| Nulla．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N． 55 E． | －• | 2 |  | The broken ground terminatesat the nulla，which requires a little labor，the road runs past the end of the tope．Musjeed and Durgaha right． |
|  |  | ． | 2 | －• |  |
| Trees and huts to the right．．．．．． | N． 60 E． | －• | 2 | 110 | Over a fine plain with bushes． |
| Dry well．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N． 54 E． | － | 3 | ． | Bushy plain but open． |
| Level sandy plain．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N． 55 E． | ． | 2 |  | ．．．．Ditto．．．．Ditto． |
| Do．．．．．Do．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N． 88 E． | ． | 4 |  | ．．．．．Ditto．．．．few and low． |
| Do．．．．．Do．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N． 50 E． | ．． | 2 |  | ．．．．Ditto．．．．Ditto． |
| Lalchutta gote on right．．．．．．．．． | N． 35 E． | $\cdots$ | 2 | 110 | 4 Houses，in water，a pier on right |
| Mooradanee ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． From Shaumroo 7 miles 7 furlongs | N． 48 E． <br> N． 47 E． | 1 . | ． | 200 | Road good over an open plain，bushes thin， 35 houses， 4 shops， 3 small wells dug in the bed of a dry nulla on left of the village，which is surrounded closely with bushes，and exten－ sive river cultivation to the right beyond the bushes about 2 furlongs． |
| Dry ditch．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N． 55 E． | $\cdots$ | 1 | － |  |
| Do．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | 1 |  | These ditches require levelling for guns，the road from Moo－ radanee is confined by bushes，the foot paths deep and un－ even for carriages．Road more open from bushes and un－ even． |





ROUTE FROMTATTATOKOTREENEAREHYDERABAD. Quarter Master General's Office, Tatta 17th January 1839.

| Stages. | Distance. |  | REMARE. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : |  |  |
| Tatta. |  |  |  |
| Chuttai-ka-gote on the left. . . . . . . | 4 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | Kullaree river dry, pass Goolam Hoossain Seir-ka-gote, both are small villages and water not procurahle. |
| Chilirja on right......... . . . . . . . . . | 2 | 4! | Water not procurable, an enclosed Shikargah runs one mile on right from Chuttar. |
| Shaik Radaw Peer . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1 | 7 | A white tomb on a hill to the right, there are 2 large tanks, around which there is plenty of grass, forage is plentiful in an enclosed Shikargah on right, the ground in the vicinity is hilly and stony. |
| Kunjur Dhund or lake, 7 furlonga \} on left of the road. | 5 | 2 | The water is brackish, but not bad, plenty of grass at the $N$ orth end and in the Shikargahs near the Ameer's Bungalow on the right of the road. |
| Helija-ka-gote on right of the road. | 1 | 6 | A pond of good water but small, $\frac{1}{1}$ mile beyond the village among some thick bushes on left of the road. |
| Soonda............. ............... | 6 | 3 | 2 Miles from the bank of the river, an open plain South of the village, to the North it is hilly; no grass in the vicinity, but plenty in the Shikargah on right, pass Jutta-ga-gote, at 1 mile on right, Tarunja at 2 on left, and pass Soomaka at 2交 miles on right, and Karramka at 4i $\frac{1}{2}$ on right. |
| Jirkh or Jerrick. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9 | 5 | On the bank of the river; boats come close to the bank here, road along the the foot of a range of hills, but not stony. |
| Raja-ka-gote. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4 | $\cdots$ | A large village on an open plain close to the bank of the river, encamping ground North of the village, grass can be procured from the banks of a tank about $2 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ miles in front on the road to Mozawur. |
| Mozawur or Shaik Peer........... | 5 | 2 | Situated among the tall trees, conspicuons at a distance. There are two or three wells, but the water is not good. |
| Sorunjee Wassee. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5 | 3 | at O mile from the bank of the river, which is shelving and soft, the jungle round the village is thick with no grass, encamping ground sufficient between the river and village, tolerably open. |
| Kotree................................ | 8 | 4 | Kotree is situated in a large clump of trees on the bank of the river, ground in the neighbourhood open and level. Boats can come close to the bank at Kotree. The river is 844 yards wide bere, but there is a bank of sand opposite the town which extends some distance below it. The road for 3 miles from W assee winds among sand hillocks. |
| Total.. . . . . . . . . | 55 | 2 |  |
| Hyderabad is about four miles across the river from Kotree. |  |  |  |

Norz.-There is very little grain procurable at any of the villages, but Bullocks and Sheep are numerous at some of them.


Quarter Master Generars Office Bombay,

The arms of the sea or great eastern mouth of the Indus, on the southern shore of which the town of Luckput is situated, is crossed in two directions from the Bunder, the one to Kotree (distant 3 Coss, passable at all times) in a N. N. W. direction, the other to the $N$. Eastward crossing the great salt lake or marsh formed by the earthquake of 1819, and gradually hauling up a little to the north, to the opposite Bunder of Mittree, Luckput bearing from thence about $S$. W. by S. distant probably 18 or 20 miles in a direct line, the boatmen call it 14 coss (of 2 miles) but the creek winds considerably. This latter route can only be trakersed by small boats at the springs, it is the best of the two, as the land journey on the Scinde side to Gaira, (at which both roads meet) is only 19 miles, and a good road the whole way, whereas Kotree is considered to be 42 mites, which must be made in one march owing to the scarcity of water, but boats can cross to Kotree at all times.

Luckput bunder is about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the town, a causeway formed of piles and branches leading to it through the mud, which is covered by the tide, there is a squalid village at the bunder head, inhabited by boatmen and fishermen all fresh water being brought from wells to the Eastward of Luckput: I should think that a spring tide running in with a strong westerly and southerly wind must inundate this place; there were a few boats the largest 25 Candies lying here, 1 fathom water at the bunder when the tide is out ; boats drawing abouta foot water and proper for the voyage to Mittree are procurable. I subjoin a few observations, I made during our passage from the bunder to Mittree.

15th February 9 A. m. Waiting the turn of the tide ; we started in 6 boats and ran up with it in a N. E. direction, the creek is very narrow through the mud, being precisely like Sandwich Haven river, though not so broad and deep.

6 P.M. We have come 7 coss, by dint of tracking and sailing. The channel is not broad enough for these Dondies (boats) to turn in, and we are stuck fast in an inch or two of water till next tide. Runn, all around white with salt.
16th Feb. 1 A. y.
Off again, but had to wait 2 hours between this and daylight for 4 of the boats whose crews had overslept themselves, the creek in many parts is not above 4 yards wide, that part of the Runn covered only by the highest tide is perfectly white with salt, as if covered with snow.
16th Feb. 8 А. м.
rna wide expanse of water, apparenty now liere abo 6 feet deep, and generally only 2 to 3 , every particle floating on its surface soon becomes incrusted with salt; and feathers, straws, little sticks \&c, float about in masses of salt, magnified in the distance by the Mirage, give a good representation of the appearance of the great northern rivers at the annual departure of the Ice, when the larger flaws have passed down ; Our boats pass along, sailing, tracking or pulling, according to circumstances, but the boatmen who jump over board to track, complain much of sores in their legs and feet, brought on by the briny water.
In the last hour we have entered a creek called Mittree-ka-Durya. Our camels may now be $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile
18th Feb.
11-45. A. M. off, the creek winds extremely, and is about 30 to 50 yards wide, but so shallow that we scrape along the salt bottom as we are being tracked almost the whole way. Runn on both sides, diminutive stumps of bushes occasionally appearing above the level surface.
16th Feb. 40 m . A. M.

Arrive at where our camels are; the whole shore and bottom is covered with salt, there are a few bales of dates and tobacco lying here, but no land mark or hut of any description, nor is there any water procurable, all is Runn, and nothing is discernable in the distance except the Cutch hills to the sputhward, in consequence of the Mirage.

The boats cost 20 Cories each.
Mittree as I believe this bunder is called, is about 20 miles $N$. E. by $N$. from Luckput, and 9 miles 8. by W. from Garree, it is quite necessary that camels should be sent beforchand, there is nothing to be had nearer than Garree, which is an insignificant village, and the first drinkable water one comes to aud that is brackish, is nearly 13 miles off; I should not recommend persons trusting to procuring camels in Scinde for hire at a short warning, and there are no carts, tattons or bullocks to be had in the country, the camel loads also are not much greater than are ordinarily put upon tattoos in the Deccan.

| 1840. | Names of Objects. |  | Distances. |  |  |  |  | REEMARKs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Interme. diate. |  | Total. 'Stages. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { ® }}{\mathscr{E}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16th Feb. | From Mittree to s Pools. $\qquad$ | N.by <br> . . do. <br> . do. <br> . . do. | $\ldots$ | \|.... | 3 |  | .... . . | Runn in some places unsafe. 2 Small ponds of salt water. |
|  |  |  | 2 | 6 | 6 | 1 |  | Low tufts of earth and grass commence. |
|  |  |  | 5 | $\cdots$ | 11 | 1 | $\cdots \cdot \cdot$ | Tamarisk bushes left of the road, there is a sort of heather and stunted grass about here. |
|  | Pool. | . . . do. . . | 1 | 4 | 12 | 5 | $\cdots \mid \cdot$ | To the left, water fresh but not very good, the poad is surrounded with bushes. |
|  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 13 | 6 |  | A tree and three large bushes, furlong to the right. |
|  |  | .. do. .. | 4 | - | 17 | 6 |  | Sandy and bushy country commences, in parts thick bushes. |
|  | Garree . | !. do. .. | 2 | 1 | 19 | 7 | $10$ | Quantities of fine Baubools about here, there is a tank in the old bed of a river, water good, also from a cutcha well, the tank drying up in the hot season, a small village 2 shops 18 houses. |
| 18th Feb. | Tomb. . . . . ${ }^{\text {', }}$ | do. .. | 8 | 7 | 28 | 6 | $\ldots$ | To this place the road is across a flat, sometimes Runn, then bushes and then grass: The tomb is 2 furlongs left of the road, and a low hillock or two like mounds of a tank are near it. |
|  | Cnrryon...... . . . . | . . do. .. | $\cdots$ | 1 | 28 | 7 | ... .. | Near the tank to the north of it, a very small yillage and a few Baubools are near it. |
|  | Goojuljee Gote...... |  | 1 | 6 | 30 | 5 |  | To the left small village ( $W$. there is a round tower in the village 9 feat high, with long loop holes, a little cultivation, Tamarisk bushes. |






Supplies; I see no impediment in any part of this route to the march of troope, cavalry and horse artillery will be plentifully supplied by their Grass cutters with good grass from the sides of the Fulailee, which also takes the name of Goonee, and as far as I could understand promiscuously, until approaching Hyderabad, when its decided name is Fulailee, and even to the South of Tilhar, where this river runs off more Easterly, these tronps would find no difficulty. I do not however see that this route is applicable to cavalry and horse artillery further South than Tilhar; except perhaps on emergent occasions ia the rainy season, when the Runn might be impassable (via Bullyaree) and the passage at Luckput with allits inconveniences of scarcity of water and embarkation, there absolutely necessary; and then grass would be abundant to the North of (iarree; supplies of gram and also Kirbee would be plentiful North of Seranee, and Regincental Bazaars would be well stocked. Water is plentiful along the whole route excepting on the borders of the Runn at (iarree.

The general features of the country gradually lose the sterile appearance of Runn as one proceeds North ; cultivation at first is confined to the vicinity of villages in small patches, after passing Seranee it becomes more general and the luxuriance of the trees and extent of land under culture when the banks of the Goonee are reached, will bear comparison with any part of Guzprat, or in fact any country I have ever seen; water courses of various sites, now dry (February, intersect the country in all directions, and the land is studded with villages, and between thern with clusters of huts belonging to Herdsmen; there are plenty of cattle in the more Southern parts. North of Mahomed Khan's Tanda, the country becomes stony in parts, and there is a range of hills, no where exceeding 150 feet in height, for the last 16 miles to Hyderabad, along the

North Eastern base of which the road skirts, and at a distance varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles is the Fulailee; with the exception of this range and a spur or two probably connected close under the surface, the country is a perfect flat broken only by the high banks of the water courses.
The road is a foot path, generally firm and good, it would however be almost impracticable for guns during the inundation, except on emergency that would authorize staking and bushing across the water courses, and thereby causing great destruction to property, this would also apply to cavalry. I only observed 4 bridges on the route which I have noticed

Guides mounted should be taken from stage to stage, and I think the rate is 1 Hydrabad Rupee; It would be almost impossible to find the road without a guide, and even with a perfect knowledge of the language of the country, the probability is, that as almost all villages having two names one does not ask the direction by the right one.
The coss may be reckoned at 2 miles, but no reliance is to be placed in the distances given by the natives
The distance in the foregoins route, is calculated by the pace of my horse laving found on an average of several marches in Cutch by the side of a perambulator, that his walk was precisely 4 miles per hour, the notations taken by the watch it will be seen were very frequent and have been converted into miles and furlongs at the above computation.

The general bearing in the 3rd colnmm, refers througbout to the village or object ahead, and not to the road already traversed, thus having reached Pecri Shah Boortan the direction changes from N. by E. to N. N. W. towards Buddeen, and from that place N orth towards Bannoo, \&c.

Copy of a route taken by Captain C'urtis, lst Lrancers from Sukkur to Hyderabad, with remarks by that Officer on its practicablility for Troops
(True Copy.)
(Signed) G. P. LE MESSURIER, Major. 14th Regiment Native Infantry.
( True Copy.)
(Signed) J. HOLLAND, Major.
Acting Qr. Mr. General of the Army.
Qr. Mr. Meneral's Office, Poona 1.)th Sept 1*1:3.

ROUTEFROMLUCKPUTTOHYDERABADOFTHEMISSION TOSCINDE,
Commencing 12th January 1832. Furnished by Lieutenant E. P. DELHOSTE, Surveyor and Draftsman to the Mission.


ROUTE FROM BHOOJTO BHEYLA IN WAGGUR,

( 38 )

(Signed ) N. CA MPBELL, Major, Deputy Qr. Mr. Genl. of the Army.

ROUTE FROM BHEYLA IN WAGGUR (CUTCH,)THROUGGRARKURTO BOYATRAON THE LOONEERIVER,
By Lieutenant J. HOLLAND, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.
General direction-N. E. by N. distances estimated by watch.
Season-December 1829.



The Route from Wow to Nuggur Parkur, given in page 64, Table No. 92 of the Quarter Master General's route, is very incorrect in distances,-it is the route (I believe,) pursued by Colonel Barclay's force, and the only road round the head of the Runn practicable for guns. I have corrected the distances according to the best of my judgment below.

(Signed) J. HOLLAND, D. A. Quarter Master General.
( 42 )
ROUTEFROMBHOOJTO SUKKUR; Measured with Perambulator.


| Political Authority. | Stages. | Distances. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | REMAEE8. |
|  | Gangree $\qquad$ <br> Garee Moree. $\qquad$ <br> Sukkur. $\qquad$ <br> Total Miles $\qquad$ | 13 3 <br> 12 $\ldots$. <br> 10 $\ldots$. <br>   <br> 410  | Small village; well water. A large village; well water. Crossing from Roree. | N. B.-The above to Balliaree from Lt. Burnes; from Balliaree, is

1840, this route was compiled for the march of the $12 t \mathrm{~h}$ N. I. in 1841 .
(Signed) NEIL CAMPBELL, Lt. Col. Quarter Master General of the Army.

ROUTEFROMOMERCOTETO BALMEIR.

N. B.-The distance taken from the plan of a guide, who surveyed the roate in 1839, under Major LeMessurier's directions, $117 \frac{1}{2}$ miles.
(Signed) G. S. RAVENSCROFT, Lieut. Brd L. Cavy. Commanding Squadron Balmeir.

[^0]ROUTE FROM HYDERABAD TO BALMEER, VIA OMERKOTE, Measured with Perambulator in 1843, and is a correction of the distances given in the former Route to Omerkote, which was an estinated one.


The above is principally from Captain McMudo's report of the march of the Army, dated May 1843.
(Signed) E. P. DELHOSTE, Captain.
Acting Deputy Qr. Mr. General of the Army, Bombay.
( 45 )
ROUTE FROM HYDERABAD TO KHYRPOOR, ROREE AN DE SUKKUR DIRECT, MEASURED WITH PERAMBULATOR.

N.B. The above is compiled from the routes and surveys of Captain DelHoste, Acting Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army; Captain McMurdo's of February 1843, as far as Kundiara, where his route diverges to Deejee Kote from Kundiara to Roree from Lieutenant Jacob of the Artillery. For a more particular description of the stages, see those routes, page 46 and the route from Ahmedabad to Roree.
(Signed) E. DEL HOSTE,
Acting Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army.

[^1]ROUTE FROM ROREE IN UPRER SCINDE ON THE LEFT BANR OF THEINDUS TO HYDERABAD.
Viä Khyrpoor and Deejes-kote, marched by the Head Quarters, Scinde and Beloochistan, Measured soith Perambulator.

| Names of Pracks. | Distances. |  |  | REMARE8. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 宕灾 |  |
| From Roree to Nusseer Khan's Kote $\qquad$ | 8 | 1 |  | Camp near Puttree, 2 miles 2 furlongs south of Roree, to Nusseer Khan's Kote, runs for $\frac{t}{4}$ of a mile over sand hills, heavy for guns \&c., jungle then commences through which a good road runs, to within a few miles from Nusseer Khan's Kote, when it is crossed by several nullas and water courses; the country is well cultivated, several good wells in the vicinity, supplies abundant; there is a fort here belonging to Meer Nusseer Khan of Khyrpoor, under the walls of which is the village of Mungree surrounded by a ditch, |
| Khanpoor............. ......... | 11 | 4 |  | Road excellent. The country is not $s 0$ well cultivated as would be expected from the fine nature of the soil, which produces when cultivated abundant supplies of grain; there are salt pits on the route from Nusseer Khan's Kote to Khanpoor, viâ Kungree, distance 8 miles 6 furlongs, road good; cultivation froin Nusseer Khan's Kote to the village of Kungree, when the country becomes one wide and neglected plain, 8 or 10 wells of water, supplies abundant. |
| Degee Kote.... . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10 | 7 |  | At Degee there is a fort on a hill belonging to Meer Alli Moorad, it is commanded by a hill in its vicinity; road good, the country is highly cultivated, with rich soil, the cultivation is carried on to Degee and partially round it; water and supplies abundant. |
| Peer Abboo Bukkur. . . . . . . . . | 8 | 3 |  | Road good, there is one Pucka well and another about $\ddagger$ of a mile to the south with good water. In the vicinity of the camp which is about a mile south of the village, there are 9 pucka wells, curby and grain in abundance. |
| Alle-ka-Tanda. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15 | 1 |  | The road lies principally over a firm plain of clay soil which forms a good road; cultivation scanty, soii clay and sand, abundant supply of water from 7 pucka wells in the vicinity, 2 pools of water near, and one good tank 1 mile and to the north east of the village, 42 Banian shops. |
| Belleanee........ . . . . . . . . . . . | 10 |  |  | Belleanee is a good sized town, well built houses; 2 miles to the west is another town called Halleanee the same size, there is a handsome well built Mosque about midway between the two places; road principally lays through jungle, but is good, the country about the towns only is cultivated, the soil is rich and fertile; there are 6 pucka wells in the vicinity of Belleanee and a large tank of good water to the eastward of the town about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, grain and forage in abundance and other supplies procurable. |
| Kundiarra....................... | 9 | 2 |  | Good road the whole way over a level plain, 4 miles from Belleanee cultivation commences and is carried on with more vigour to Kundiarra, a rich low soil ; an abundant supply of water is procured from 8 pucka wells in and about the town ; grain, forage and other supplies are procurable; Kundiara is a clean and good sized town. |
| Beeryah............. ........... | 9 | 3 |  | The road is good, but crossed by several water courses and nullas, round the villages the country is well cultivated, every where else there is low jungle, though the soil is rich and fertile; there are 4 pucka wells and a small tank in the town, 4 other pucka wells in the vicinity afford an abundant supply ; forage, grain, \&c., plentiful. Beeryah is a well built neat town not so large as Kundiara. |
| Nowshara........ . . . . . . . . . . | 7 | .... |  | Good level road, the country generally well cultivated, the soil rich and productive, canale and water courses intersect the country, and afford ample means for irrigation. Water is plentiful in 5 pucka wells in the vicinity and four within the town, supphes plentiful. The town is situated on a rising ground surrounded by a half filled up ditch containing some stagnant pools of rain water, there is a good bazaar. |
| Suddooja......................... | 8 |  |  | Road good, the country is generally well cultivated, soil productive, water froni four pucka wells, supplies procurable. Curby and camels forage plentiful. |
| Murrow........ ................ | 8 |  |  | Road good, croswed by several nullas, atter 4 miles thick jungle commences, for about 2 miles afterwards road open and good, country is generally cultivated, water from 15 wells pucka in town, supplies of all kinds procurable. |
| Dowlutpoor............. ........ | 11 | 7 | 180 | Road good, crossed by several nullas, water to be found in a Dund or Lake on the west of Dowlutpoor about 1 mile, cultivation around the country, supplies plentiful, forage for camels and curby for horses. |
| Kazee-ka-Gote. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 16 | 1 | 80 | Road good, crossed by several small nullas, the country is well cultivated, water from 2 pucka wells and in a dund, supplies procurable, forage for camels and curby for horses. |


| Names up Places. | Distances. |  |  | , rimmeries. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 嵒 |  |
| Suckerund................... | 17 | 6 |  | Roud good, water in dund, country is well cultivated, supplies plentiful of every kind, forage for camels and curby for horses in abundance; cross a dry river called Ren 11 miles from Kyjee-ka-gote, a tank of water, about 3 furlongs on the south of the same river; a fort is situated about $2 \ddagger$ miles from the same river, direction east about 3 y furlongs. |
| Syudabad. | 15 |  |  | Road good, crossed by several nullas, water to be found in Dund and 2 pucka wells; cultivation around the country, supplies plentiful, forage for camels and curby for horses. |
| Nowa Halla................... | 11 | 2 | 110 | Road good, crossed by several nullas, water from 10 pucka wells, supplies plentiful, country well cultivated, forage for camels and curby for horses. |
| Muttaree........ ............ | 18 |  |  | Road good, crossed by several nullas, water from 20 kutcha wells, and in a Dund about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. W. of the town ; country is generally cultivated, supplies plentiful, forage and curby in abundance; Muttaree is a good sized town. |
| Kattree...................... | 10 |  |  | Road good crossed by two large nullas, water from Fulailee river and 4 wells cutcha near the village. The battle with the Ameers took place at this village on the 17th February 1843, encamping ground on the other side of the Fulailee river. |
| Camp near Hyderabad........ | 10 | 5 |  | The Capital of Scinde. |
| Total Miles.... |  | 4 | 30 | (Signed) W. McM URDO, Capt. Actg. Assist. Qr. Mr. Genl. |

## ROUTE FROM HYDERABADTOKHYRPOOR. commencing 19th february 1832.

Furnished by Lieut. DELHOSTE, of the Scinde Mission from a Journal, distances estimated.

( 48 )


ROUTE FROM HYDERABADTOASKKUR, VIA BYRANEE, SUNJOORA ANDSHAHPOOR.
By CAPT. CURTIS, 1st Light Cavalry, in the month of September 1840.—distances estimated.




| Date. | Objects. |  | Dist ances. |  |  |  |  |  | remaris. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Objects. |  | Stages. |  | Total. |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\left\lvert\,\right.$ |  | - |  | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\stackrel{\text { ® }}{\text { E }}}$ |  |  |
| $\stackrel{1840 .}{9 \text { th Feb. }}$ | Dry Tank |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\|\ldots\|$ | 61 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | Left, to this jungle. |
|  | Dund................... |  |  |  |  |  | $63$ |  | Dry, 1 mile on the right a village in Bauble trees, of the Kallovees. |
|  |  |  |  | 1 |  | $\cdots$ | 6364 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | Left Fields. |
|  |  | N. 20 W . |  | 4 |  | .. |  |  | No bridge, 4 yards, 2 feet water. Fields on both sides. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | . . | 64 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | Fields. |
|  | Dund. |  |  | 1 |  |  | . ${ }^{64}$ | 64 | 2 Yards, 1 foot water. On the right Mussulman graves of old date. |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | .... |  |  | Bridge broken. 4 yards, 2 feet water. |
|  | Ruins of a Town , ...... |  |  |  | $\cdots .$ | . $\cdot$. | $65$ |  | Right Lodar Brahmin-ka-shehr very large and all pucka houses, the foundations of which are to be traced for 2 miles, was destroyed in war in the time of Alla Ooddeen. and the cause of the destruction is attributed to the Brahmin King despoiling his female subjects of their virginities, and that for this the town was turned Topsy Turvy. <br> There are a few cultivators houses on the side of the ruins. |
|  | Dund.............. .... |  | 1 | 4 |  | $\ldots$ | 66 |  | 3 Yards broad, 1 yard high, water. <br> Dried in the last 4 Days. <br> Camp 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlong, Wheat, Bagree 16 Pahtee, curby cheap, water from a good tank a few yards from Camp, dunds about the villuge. |
|  |  | N. 40 W | .... | 6 |  | 7 |  |  |  |
|  | Kehra Kullavee-ka-gote |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11th Feb. | Dund. | $\text { N. } 30 \text { E. }$ | . | 5 |  |  | 6869 |  | 3 Yards broad, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ furlong water, right cultivation. |
|  | Dund. <br> Ruins of a Village |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  | Right 소 furlong, Talpoor Kummer-ka-gote, 15 houses ; fields, Tobacco and Grain. |
|  |  |  | 1 |  | -... |  | 70 |  | Seems to have been pucka; on the left 4 furlongs, a village with trees and fields, and also fields on the left, and on the right low sand humps. |
|  | Graves $\qquad$ <br> Dund |  | 1 | $\begin{gathered} \ldots \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | .... | .... | $\begin{gathered} 71 \\ 71 \end{gathered}$ |  | Mussulmans; on either side fields. <br> 10 Yards, 4 feet high, no bridge. <br> Fields Juwar, Bajree, Till, Tobacco; a village I furlong, Fakir Ka-Gote Boh'ra, Meer Sobdar's, large village, Dund dry and bridge a yards long, 30 houses, 2 shops, every thing in proportion. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 72 |  |  |
|  | Dund.................. | ........ | 1 |  |  |  | 73 | ${ }^{2 \frac{1}{2}}$ | Dry lately, fields. <br> Meidan. |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N. } 20 \text { E. } \\ & \text { N. } 40 \text { W } \\ & \text { N. } 10 \text { E. } \end{aligned}$ | 2 |  | 3 .. | ..... | 75 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 75 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2 |  | 7 | 78 |  |  |
|  | Sunjoora <br> Camp | N. W. |  |  | ... |  | 78 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | 10 | 4 | 78 88 88 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Camp 1 furlong in advance. <br> $5 \frac{1}{2} 1$ Tank, 1 well in the town, 203 kutcha out-side, Meer Sobadah's. 50 houses, 15 shops, 1 Mujeed, 1 Pagoda, has formerly been a much larger place, no cultivation round it. Bajree 15 Pabtees, Juar 16, Rice, A ta 11 seers, they said there was no curby, but we got as much as we required; very hot, a fearful dust storm and rain in the afternoon. |  |
| 12th Feb. | Tank |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | 83 | $\frac{1}{2}$ Of rain water, large thorny Mimosas about here. <br> ${ }_{1}^{2}$ Of earth, running cast and west. |  |
|  | A Bund... | N. 20 W |  |  |  |  | 83 |  |  |  |










61 )



ROUTE FROM HYDERABADTO DEESA, VIA WANGA BAZAARAND NUGGUR PARKUR,
Measured with Perambulator by private guide in the month of November 1843.


|  | Names of Places． |  | Distances． |  | W ater． | Supplies． | REMAREs． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\stackrel{\dot{\infty}}{\underset{z}{z}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{9} \\ & \text { By } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \underline{Z} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Quahja Jaum－ka－Gote ．． | S． 61 W ． | 1 | 21 | Goonee river and two nullas． | None | 10 Huts on right of the Goonee river cross two small dry nullas，and the Reyn river， which during heavy rains overflows the adjacent country． |
|  | Sikh－ka－Gote ．．．．．．．．． | S． 86 W ． | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Ditto．．．． | Three Shops． | ． 40 Houses of Musulmen and Sikh cast，cul－ tivation，the Goonee river running on left， cross 3 dry nullas． |
|  | Summun－jo－Gote． | S． 49 W ． | ．．．． | 6 | Ditto．．．． | None ．．．．．． | 16 Houses，river on left，cross two dry nullas， country covered with thin jungle and grass． |
|  | Dull－jo－Gote ．．．．．．．．． | Ditto ．． | ．．．． | 7 | Ditto．．．． | Ditto． | 7 Shepherd＇s huts，cross 4 dry nullas，pass Oomanee Rajote on opposite bank of the Goonee river． |
|  | Oodahjah Noor－jo－Gote．． | S． 59 W． | 1 | 7 | Ditto．．．． | One Shop ．． | 40 Houses．The Goonee runs between this village，cross a nuddee here called＂Reyn＂ over a bridge；pass the villages of Muzsee and Oodaja on right of road，and several dry nullas，road good in dry season． |
|  | Ullyapur－jo－Gote ．．．．． | Ditto ．． | 1 | 1 | Ditto．．．． | None | 20 Houses on right of Goonee，cultivation， cross a large dry nulla near the village． |
|  | Surdai Soomra－ka－Gote．． | Ditto ．． | ．．．， | 6 | Ditto．．．． | Ditto．．．． | 10 Huts of Shepperds，on left bank of the Goonee，road passes thro＇village，pass a dry tank on right． |
| gi | Hakim Syud－ka－Gote ．． | S． 18 E． | $\ldots$ | 3 | Ditto．．．． | Four Shops． | 50 Houses，cultivation，encamping ground be－ tween the village and the river，road good． |
| $\underset{\text { ⿷匚 }}{\substack{\text { ⿷匚 }}}$ | Rungee－jo－Gote．．．．．．． | S． 55 W． | 2 | 4 | Goonee river | None． | 20 Houses on right of road，river on left about 3 furlongs distant． |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { U. } \\ & \text { 菏 } \end{aligned}$ | Dundai－jo－Gote ．．．．．．． | S． 86 W ， | ．．． | 2 | Ditto．．．． | Ditto．．．． | 50 Houses，on right of Goonee river，cultiva－ tion． |
| $z$ L \％ | Pullun－jo－Gote．．．．．．．． | S． 13 W. | $\cdots$ | 7 | Ditto．．．． | Ditto．． | 20 Houses，Musulmen，road good，cultiva－ tion near the village． |
| \％ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nareewala Boalooch- } \\ \text { ka-Gote.... .......... } \end{gathered}$ | S． 47 W ． | 1 | 6 | Ditto．．．． | Ditto．．．． | 20 Houses，on right of Goonee river－cultiva－ tion，pass two dry nullas． |
|  | Jeeaut． | S． 38 W． | 1 | 3 | Ditto．．．． | Two Shops．． | 20 Houses，on the bank of the Goonee－cul－ tivation about the village，＠ 6 furlongs pass Syud Sahwoom＇s tomb． |
|  | Soomrai－ka－Gote ．．．．．．．． | S． 26 W ． | 3 | 6 | Ditto．．．． | None | 8 Huts Musulmen，on right of road and the river Goonee，country covered with low jungle and bushes，pass 4 dry nullas． |
|  | Sumon－jo－Gote ．．．．．．． | W est． | ． | 6 | Ditto．．．． | Ditto．．． | 8 Huts on right of Goonee river，road right of village，pass two dry nullas，cultivation． |
|  | Chandnee．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | S． 33 W ． | 1 | 6 | Ditto．．．． | Seven Shops． | 40 Houses，on right of river－cultivation of sugar cane，cross 3 dry small nullas，good encamping ground near river． |
|  | Hatul－jo－Gote ．．．．．．．．．．． | S． 38 W． | 1 | 7 | Ditto．．．． | None | 7 Huts．The water，it was reported，is brought from a tank in a N．W．dirrec－ tion about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant，and used instead of the river water． |
|  | Hatul－jo－Gote ．．．．．．．． | S． 64 W ． | $\ldots$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | Ditto．．．． | Two Shops．． | 16 Houses on the Goonee，but water is used from kutcha wells about 3 furlongs N．E．， road good，small baubool jungle． |
|  | Kahraija－ka－Gote ．．．．． | S， 81 W ． | 1 | ． | From wells dug in bed of the Goonee． | None ．，．．． | 15 Huts，pass four dry nullas on this march， small baubrol jungle． |
|  | Memon－ka－Gote ．．．．．． | S． 45 W ． | 1 | 4 | Ditto．．．． | Ditto．．．． | 8 Huts，cross the Goonee river here dry， cultivation． |
|  | Nusseersa Syud－ka－Gote． | N． 61 W ． | $\cdots$ | 4 | Kutcha wells east of vil－ lage． | Ditto．．． | 20 Huts road good passing thro＇village， cultivation， |



ROUTEFROM HYDERABADTOAHMEDABAD,


ROUTEFROM HYDERABADTODEESA, VIA, OMERKOTE. Season 14th February 1844 at Omerkote, to 8th March at Deesa.



N．B．The above Ronte from Omerkote is mearly a copy of the Memorandam of the march of the 3rd Light Cavalry from Hyderabad to Deesa，from the 7th February to the 8th of March 184，furnished by Major C．Delamain，in Com－ mand of the Regiment，who also adds the following general obeervations，viz：－

This Route might， 1 think，at most seasons of the year be followed，with advantage over that by Wanga Bazaar．The sand hills，of difficulty，extending only two marchea，viz，from Omerkote to Maudoora，whereas，along the northern oank of the Runn，they are of very much greater continuance．

With a little attention to wells no difficulty would exist in regard to the quantity of water，and its being brackish does not amount to a serious objection，grase this year was abondant throughout the Thurr．

The deriations from the direct road as whewn in this route，some of which were casual，and others made with the riew of obtaining a better supply of water，have doubtless increased the distance frons 25 to 30 miles in the aggregate，but pro－ bably might be all avoided under the advantages of a less demand for water and a better knowledge of the country．

A cart having accompained the Regiment the road is，no doubt practicable for Artillery throughout．
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Qr．Mr．GenTs Office，} \\ \text { Bombay } 13 \text { A } A \text { Pril } 1844\end{array}\right\}$
（Signed）F．HOLLAND，Major．
Actg．Qr．M．Genl．of the Army．
（Signed）C．DELAMAIN，Major．
Cong．3rd Regiment Lt．Cuvalry．

ROUTE FROM BHOOJTO HYDERABAD VIA BALLYAREE \＆R RAOMA KA BAZAAR， Surveyed by Bappoo，in February 1840，

|  |  | Distances． |  | Supplies． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 気 | Names of Places． |  | Water． |  |  |
| E边 | ＇Bhooj Camp Risalla Lines |  | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | Bhooj is the chief town in Cutch，and Man－ davie the principal Beaport，the Province generally is but little cultivated．The greater part of the country being barren and unproductive． |
| 家 | Koonreea．．．．．．．．．．．． | N． 20 E． | From a river a little distance on the west，and a＇ iwell，water good and plentiful． | $5200$ | On left，encamping ground，on right near the well $S$ ．of village；road bad leading through a valley between high stony hills， and over several large nullas dry，supplies and forage procurable． |
|  | Dhoree．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\text { N. } 28 \text { E. }{ }^{\prime}, 2$ | From a well， plenty and good． | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \end{aligned}$ | Small village $2 \mathrm{~m} . \mathbf{3 f}$ ．from the Runn，ligh hills appear on right at a distance of about 3 miles；First part of road stony and bad， country hilly ecvered with gracs and thin jungle，encamping ground north of village． |
|  | Bindiaro ．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | From 5 wells， water a littos brackish but plen itiful． | $1$ <br> 120 | Few herdsmen，at 2m．8f．from Dhoree， road acrose part of Runn 3）miles broad， then enter a tract of land called the Bun－ nee 17！miles long；at this distance，again crose small branch of Runn 2 miles wide and one inile from Uglee Wand．Crose a small Beyt leaving Bindiaro about II mile long，road over firm soil，with thin jungle interspersed． |



( 70 )

|  | Names of Placeg. | Distances. |  | Water. | Supplies. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 容 | 宥 |  |
|  | Brought over. Shaik-jo-Siote. <br> Vahan-ka-Gote $\square$ | $\text { N. }\left.49 \dddot{W}\right\|^{180}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 2 \end{array}\right\|$ | From Fullailee river plentiful \& good. |  | 20 | On right of road near river, @ 8 miles from Hoosein Lugaree, cross the Fullailee, ford easy, and the Tomb of Shaik Shodeen on its right bank; Hills on left between these places. |
|  |  | N. 83 W. 4 | 6 | Ditto.... .. | 1 | 25 | At about a mile from last place, commence a shikargah extending nearly 21 miles on right bank of the Fullailee, encamping ground north, between village and river, road good. |
|  | Hosurree-ka-Gote. | N. 24 W. 4 | 3 | Ditto.... .. | 15 | 200 | Large village on right close to river, plenty of supplies and a good halting place, road good crossing, few nullas hills about if miles on left. |
|  | Suttai Khan Jumalee-ka-Gote. | N. 20 W .4 | 1 | Ditto.... . | 7 | 40 | On right, close to river, crose 2 small stony bills about half way, ascent and descent easy, country open and thin Baubool jungle, cultivation about the villages. |
|  | Hyderabad small Fort. . . | $\text { N. } \mathbf{3 4} \mathbf{W}$ $2$ |  | Ditto.... |  |  | Large town, capital of Sinde; The fortress is on a steep rocky hill on right bank of Fullailee river. The residency is 8 m . 2 f . from the town, direction S. 76 W . and on the left bank of the Indus, Hyderabad is the Head Quarters of the 8cinde Field Force. |
|  | Total..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | igned) R. H. MACKINTOSH, Capl. Deputy Assist. Qr. Mr. Genl. N. D. A. |

Deputy Assist. Qr. Mr. Genl's. Office, N. D. A.
Camp Ahmedabad, 27th September 1844. Surveyed by Bappoo, Private, Guide, in October 1843.



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Names of Places.} \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Distances.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Water.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Supplies.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{REMA R K \%} \\
\hline \& \&  \& \[
\stackrel{\dot{\infty}}{\stackrel{\text { ® }}{\underset{\Sigma}{2}}}
\] \& \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\dot{8} \\
00 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
3 \\
y
\end{array}\right|
\] \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[b]{4}{*}{British Territory.} \& Brought forward..
Goolam Taimon-ka-Gote. \& \[
\text { N. } 47 \text { ẅ }
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
117 \\
4
\end{array}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l|}
1 \\
3
\end{tabular} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{From wells N one ...... dug in bed of a nulla right of village and close.} \& 8 Huts; cross 6 small dry nullas, country interspersed with low Baubool jungle and other bushes, soil sandy ; at 1 m . 6 f . pass Dundye Peer-ka Musjeed on right about two furlongs off the road. \\
\hline \& Gootana-ka-Gote. . . . . . \& N. 74 W. \& 3 \& 1 \& Ditto .. \& Ditto.... \& 20 Houses of Musulmen, cross 5 dry canals, rather steep and difficult for camels to pass, country and road as before, pass at about half way the village of Mehrab. \\
\hline \& Joonaijay-ka-Gote . . . . . \& N. 61 W . \& 1 \& 1 \& From a kutcha well on left of road, water good, and two canals. \& Ditto... \& 15 Huts on right between two canals, cross four dry canals from last place, road indifferent. \\
\hline \& Manchee-ka-Gote. \& S. 69 W . \& 1 \& . \& From wells dug in bed of the nullas. \& Ditto.. \& 5 Huts on left near a canal, road and country as before. The village of Mahomed Balooch opposite on right about half mile off. \\
\hline  \& Veed-ka-Gote.... ...... \& N. 57 W. \& 3 \& 5 \& Ditto .. \& Ditto \& 10 Huts right of road, at 5 furlongs pass the small hamlet Oodaija, road as before over four nullas, banks rather steep rendering it difficult for cattle to cross ; at 1 m . ff . pass the tomb of Shaik Raihan. \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { " } \\
\& \text { 는 } \\
\& \text { " }
\end{aligned}
\] \& Casum Faqueer-ke-V ussee \& N. 89 W . \& 2 \& \(\cdots\) \& Ditto .. \& 1 Banian. \& 15 Huts on left of road, road indifferent on account of the several canals on the route, cultivation about the villages, ground for encamping on the north of village extensive. \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Kherah Jumalee-ka- ; \\
Gote................. .
\end{tabular} \& N. 76 W. \& 3 \& 1 \& Fulailee river,abundant \& 5 Shops.. \& 15 Houses at foot of a hill, chiefly Banians; at Im. 3f. come to the Fulailee river from where the road leads through its bed in the dry part, water on the right hand, low banks. \\
\hline \& Hyderabad...... \(\ldots . .\). \& N. 72 W . \& \begin{tabular}{|c}
1 \\
\\
\\
\hline 136
\end{tabular} \& 3

7 \& Ditto .. \& Abundant . . \& The fortress is situated on a rocky hill, and very steep in some parts, the town close on left of it ; The Fulailee a branch of the Indus runs close to it. The Bazaar is well supplied. The Fulailee was only $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet deep and ford good, when the guide crossed it in October last, and about 110 yards broad from bank to bank, stream about 40 yards in breadth. The residency is about 3 miles from the town on the bank of the Indus. <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

ROUTEFROM ISLAMCOTETOVEERAWOW, Surveyed by Hunmantoo, in the month of September 1844. Measured with Perambulator.


The route from Hyderabad to Deesa, viâ Islamcote, Veerawow and across the Runn by Sooseegaum, will be,

'ROUTE FROM WANGABARAARETOISLAMCOTE. Surveyed by Bappoo, Private Guide, in the month of September 1843.



## ROUTE FROM WANGA BAZAARTOTATTA. Surveyed by Oreesing in October 1843.





ROUTE FROM WANGA BAZAARTOLUCKPUT. Surveyed by Bappoo, in the month of December 1834.


Deputy Assist. Qr. Mr. Genl's. Office, N. D. A. Camp Ahmedabad, 27 th September 1844.
(Signed) R. H. MACKINTOSH, Capt. Deputy Assist. Qr. Mr. Genl. N. D. 4.

ROUTE FROM WANGA BAZAAR VIA NOWACOTE TO OMERCOTE. Surveyed by Oreesing, in the month of November 1843.


The above with the last route from Wanga Bazaar to Luckput conpletes the route between Luck put and Omerkote, making the total distauce 18.2 miles.

R H. MaCKINTOSH, Captain.
Depy. Assist. Qr. Mr. GenTs. Office N. D. A. Cannp 4 hmedabad, 6th August 1844.

ROUTEFROMTAMPEEONTHELOONEERIVERTOISLAMCOTE. Surveyed by Hunmantoo, Second Guide in September 1844. Measured with Perambulator.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Names of Places.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{| Distances.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{W ater.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Supplies. \\
\begin{tabular}{c|c}
\(\dot{\infty}\) \& \(\dot{\infty}\) \\
0 \& 0 \\
0 \\
\(\dot{0}\) \& 0 \\
\hline \(\boldsymbol{n}\) \& 0
\end{tabular}
\end{tabular}}} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{REMAREs.} \\
\hline \& \& \& \(\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{ \pm}\) \&  \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Joodpoor.} \& \& *......... \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \& Tampee in on right bank of a branch of the Loonee river, a village containing 20 Shops, and 200 houses, water plentiful, in Jeeras in bed of river, now sweet, but becomes brackish in the hot weather \\
\hline \& Bheemghur ........... \& N. 84 W . \& 4 \& 7 \& From 2 kutcha wells on left, with 3 teet water, and \(35 f\). from the surface brackish. \& \& \& A few grass huts standing empty, road heavy sand, and over a succession of sand hills, covered withgrass and small jungle of Baubool, Pelow \&c. \\
\hline " \& Vaidee.. \& N. 75 W. \& 3 \& \(5 \frac{1}{2}\) \& Two wells on right, water sweet 6 feet from the surface. \& \& 2 \& Shepherd s on a small hill, road over several small sand bills, at 2 m .3 f cross a piece of hollow ground, earth black, with brackish water on left, in the rains contains water, and overflows the county from village to village. \\
\hline " \& Pinorsria.... ...... ... \& N. 73 W . \& 3 \& 512 \& One pucka well and one kutcha, very deep, water plenty but brackish. \& \& 19 \& Charuns and Rajpoots, encamping ground on left near the wells, country called "Thull" or "Sandy Desert," hills covered with grass and jungle. \\
\hline " \& Pagleea \& N. 62 W. \& 5 \& \& Onekutcha well on right 90 feet from the surface, water brackish. \& \& 7 \& Rajpoots and Dhers, some cultivation, but all destroyed by locusts, when Hunmuntoo passed, place likely to be deserted soon in consequence; besides the people of this country are constantly moving for pasturage for their cattle, and also for water. \\
\hline " \& Boowar.... ............ \& N. 58 W. \& 8 \& 5 \& One pucka well on right 120 feet deep, water plenty but brackish. \& \& 31 \& Musulman, Kosahs and Bheels, encamping ground west of well, road bad over sand hills, country covered with small \(J\) ungle and grass. \\
\hline Scinde \& Jaun Pauleea.... . . . . \& N. 70 W . \& 11 \& 1 \& From one well on left 150 feet deep, water plenty but brackish. \& \& 10 \& Musulman, country open to the right, encamping ground near the well on west, road generally over sand bills and small valleys in succession with low jungle and grass. \\
\hline " \& Rahwutsir \& S. 88 W . \& 11 \& \& One well, left, water plentiful but brackish, 156 feet deep. \& \& 15 \& Musulman (Oonad,) emcamping ground near the well, road very heavy sand, grass and Jungle of Baubool scattered over the country. \\
\hline " \& Koodee Fort. . . . . . . . . . \& S. 80 W . \& 11 \& 21. \& Several wells have fallon in, but there are 4 wells S. W. of the fort, plentiful but brackish. \& 1 \& 17 \& The fort is on the right with an outpost of 40 Sepoys and a native Officer from IX. Regt. N. I.; encamping ground west near the wells, country as before. \\
\hline " \& Tareedna.... ...... .... \& N. 51 W. \& 12 \& \& One well with plenty of water, brackish 242 feet deep. \& \& \({ }^{6}\) \& Nearly deserted, encamping ground extensive east of village. There is another route from Koodee by Rajoora, (see protracted route, ) but not frequented on account of scarcity of water, the wells at the stages having fallen in, this route is therefore preferable, and is more direct. \\
\hline " \& Abreah-ka-Thull. .......
Singara-ka-Ghur........ \& S. 63 W.
S. 66 W. \& 11
2 \& \& One well fallen in, water is brought from Singara-ka-Ghur 1 Pucka well 150 feet deep, water salt. \& 1 \& 7
8 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
On a sand hill, Musulmaut and Bheels, road over sand hills, country covered with grass and low jungle. \\
And a small fort, out post of 16 horse under Political Agent at Bhooj, encamping ground outside fort near well.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \& Islam Cote............
Total...... \& S. 55 W

$\ldots . . . .$. \& | 10 |
| :--- |
| 97 | \& \& 2 Wells 156 feet deep, water pleniful, but bracksh, 2 have falen in since Oct. last. \& 4 \& 50 \& With a brick fort, encamping ground near the wells between village and fort, ou N. W. of fort on plain extensive, out post of 12 Kosah horse under Poll. Agent at Bhooj, inhabitants leaving on account of no rain having fallen. <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

( 82 )
ROUTE FROM BALMEER TOSIEW KOTRA. Surveyed by private guide Gungadeen in 1835, underthe directions of Captain Richards.


FROM BALMEERTO VEERAWOW, VIAKUDDEE.
Route of a Detachment of four Companies of the 9 th Regiment N. I., forming part of a Field Force operating against the Scinde Forts in the Thurr in 1843, under command of Captain C. F. Jackson, 2nd Light Cavalry, Political Superintendent of Mullanee.

foll. Supt. Mullanee.

Routes in the Thurr, Surveyed under the Superintendence of Captain C. F. Jackson, 2nd Light Cavalry, Political Superintendent of Mullanee, Kuddee to Veerawaw.


Allik̂ote or Cheylur to Meeteekote.


Meeteekote to Islamcote.


Allikote or Cheylur to Nowakote.

| ainmeg of Placks. | M. | F. | Bearings. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bhorelee | 6 | 6 | S. 71 W . | 13 Houses, 1 tank and veerees |
| Meetree Tullow.... . . . . . . . | 3 | 4 | S. 75 W . | 13 Do. ...... Do. |
| Hurree Pul................. | 3 | $\cdots$ | W. | 15 Do. 3 veerees, 150 feet, brackish. |
| Lalla-ka-Tullow. | 5 | 1 | S. 54 W . | Deserted, no water. |
| Khanoor. . . . | 6 | 5 | S. 73 W . | 16 Houses, veerees, 60 feet, salt. |
| Daod-ka-V eeree. | 2 | 3 | 8. 70 W . | Deserted, 1 well, 120 Feet, salt. |
| Nowakote.................. | 4 | 3 | S. 70 W . | Fort, 10 Bheel houses, 2 wells 120 feet, good. |
| Total.... | 30 | 6 |  |  |

Nowakote to Allikote or Cheylar

|  | Names of Placeg． | Distances． |  | REMARES. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 菏 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ | Rohulree． <br> Jeynan． $\qquad$ <br> Lukman－ka－Vuh．．． <br> Seylunee．． <br> Hydoo Changa．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> N otah．． <br> Rayaree．． <br> Rayarah．． <br> Janjier．． <br> Allikote．．． | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ \ldots \\ \hline 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ 14 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |

Allikote or Cheylar to Omerkote．

Dependance can never be placed on finding Inhabitants or water at the wells in the Thurr，they generally fall in when unoccupied，
C．F．JACKSON，Captain．
Pall．Supt．Mullance．
ROUTE FROM BALMEERTO ISLAMCCTE．
Furnished by Captain Bellasis 9th Regiment N．I．，in January and February 1844.

|  | Names of Villages． | Distances Bstimated． |  |  |  | REMARKS． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\mathbf{w}} \\ & \text { 安 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\dot{\infty}}{\underset{=}{z}}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Balmeer to． <br> Purwah $\qquad$ | 7 | 13 |  |  | The road generally good，but hilly，water good and plea－ tiful，supplies scanty，sand hills and small valleys in succession，thinly sprinkled with low jungle，and plenty of grass this year（1844，）the forage is usually scarce． |
| む̇ | Chotun．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ | 14 | ．． |  |  |
| 年 | Warreea．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 6 | 12 | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| 2 | Sukut－ka－tolow．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4 | 8 | ．． | S．S．W． |  |
| 莒 | Charnore．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 7 | 14 | ． |  |  |
| ¢ | Koodee（Shahgur fort）．．． | 4 | 8 | ．． |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\sim}{\circ}$ | Turriana．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 6 | 12 | ．． |  |  |
|  | Singala．．．．．． | 73 | 16 | ．． | W．s w． |  |
|  | Islamcote．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 6 | 15 | ． |  |  |
|  | Total．． | 56 | 112 | ． |  |  |

ROUTE FROM BALMEER TO JOUDPOOR, Marched by Captain C. F. Jackson, 2nd Light Cavalry, in the month of June 1844.


The road from Balmeer to Doodye excellent, thence to Bheemurlye rather heavy through loose sand, from Bheemuriye, to Joudpoor most excellent for every arm of Troops, encamping ground in general good; at every town and village after Chandsura forage exceeding scarce

## ROUTE FROM DEESATO OMERKOTE, VIA GURRAH CHOTUN AND GUDDRA.

Compiled by Captain Bellasis,9th Regiment N. I., in January and February 1844.


| Neelsur* . . . . . . . . . . | 4 | 6 | 4 | N. N.W.W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 | 4 | $\cdots$ |  |
| Chotun.................. | 3 | 5 | 7 | , |
| Kariah Kooa............ | 3 | 4 | 4 | W. N.W. |
| Churar*....... ........ | 4 | 6 |  |  |
| Oobray-kee-Veehuree. . | 5 | 7 | 4 | W. by N. |
| Carried over. . | 88 | 134 | 6 |  |

Camp Deesa, left bank Bunass river; at 4 furlongs right bank rather steep, bed soft sand, and generally dry ; 1 m .6 f . to Akole, little cultivation; to Jairda, good encamping ground and well, supplies scanty ; last year 1843, no forage, this year abundance of grass, scanty ; last yerain for 3 years. To Taitwa, jungle thicker, (road

being the first rain requires clearing of stumps of trees and boughs, to Kurayla 2 m . 4 f ; at 6 m . 4 f .Sumulwara, very deep well of brackish water; at 2 m . 4f. on Dunnyrah, large village, walled, supplies and water plentiful, encamping ground low near the well; at 3m. 6f. Daka, at 4na 3f. Wainchwara, and Im. 5f. to Lowara, small Bheel villages | jungle to Ninawa 4 miles, good ground S. W. of village, and |
| :--- | water do. no supplies; at 3 m . Looniasun, and at 4m. 4f. Mayroo, at 4 furlongs Uretur, and at 4 miles further Kuraila, 1 brackish well 1 furlong past village, 120 feet deep, no supplies from this tc Jacole, the usual halt now deserted but good well there; 3 m . 4f. to Kurowray, 4 m 4f. to Kurooree, 2 m . to Jaub, large village, supplies, water plenty but brackish, and cultivation; (Baghacet) cross a dry nulla to Ektada, 2m. 3f. to jatra 2 m . If Inara village ; to Jaoora, 6 m . Rubaree hamlet, bad water; to Loombawa, 1m. If. To Gurra, 2m. 5f. on right bank River Lonee, low banks sandy, soft bed, little or no water (Jany.) large village, wells, good water, supplies, dawk, and Bungala.

The sand hillocks commence at 4 furlongs and continue to Loharoos (or Loharwa) a Dher hamlet belonging to Gurrab, 2 good puck wells, water at 40 feet; Burahun, a small Rubaree hamlet is passed at $4 \mathrm{~m}, 4 \mathrm{f}$. where there is a small pucka well of good water at $s 0$ feet; road very heavy through a succession of small valleys and sand ridges both sprinkled with dwarf jungle, memosa and camel thorn ; little cultivation and that destroyed by the Locusts, whose ravages are periodical in these parts, last Monsoon being favorable, grass and camel forage is most abundant. At Loharwa no supplies, encamping ground high, 2 good pucka wells 40 feet, 10 huts.

Carried over.

- Huts.


From Guddra to Omerkote by this route is 48 miles, by Captain Jackson's measured ronte it is 60, there is no doubt that Captain Bellasais has much underrated all the distances on this route, and 20 per cent, or 2 miles in every 10 should be added. J. HOLLAND, Major.

Actg. Qr. Mr. Genl. of the Arary.

OMERCOTETODEESA (DIRECT.)
Compiled by Captain Bellasis, 9th Regiment N. I. in January and February 1844.




The above Route would make the distance from Hyderabad to INeesa as follows.
Hyderabad to Omercote...... 104 miles.
Omercote to Deesa........ . . 158
Total.. .. 26:2
But the estimated distances given by Captain Bellasis appear to be underrated about 20 per cent or 2 milesin 10.

## APPENDIX,

## To the Routes on the Thurr, compiled by Captain Bellasis, 9th Regt. N. I. in January and February 1842.

For the use of the detachments marching, the Provincial Koss which by careful comparison with all the measured lines - This is underrated 1 m . 6 f . is 1 m . 4 f . Lhave been always inserted, the usual Guide money is thus ascertained; the to 1 m . 7f. would be nearer the non-payment of this allowance, + particularly by parties of Irregular Horse, threatens to drive mark:-J. Holland, Major Atg. the herdsmen quite off this direct route to scinde, which they are now leaving, guides are Qr. Mr. Geal. of the Army.

- G. G.O. 11 th August 1827 .

Water.--The well men are satisfied with Commanding Officers certificate of detachment, bullocks or camels, mote being always required, stating number of public cattle \&c. watered; Superintendents of districts making soine sinall remision; the wells are very deep, ropes for Puckhal camels should be 200 feet long, the supply of water throughont the desert is often ccanty, and generally more or less brackish, (it i- drunk nuixed with buttermilk) yet with care it will suffice, few wells being dependant on the rains, the quantity is little subject to fluctuate $;$ giving the men the first drawings, after them the cattle, dividing the camel Pukhalees with an extra man mounted behind each to the neighbouring good wells (herein noted); $\&$ lastly if the detachment is large, and when unavoidable, prohibiting the lamnlet cattle for that day ; camela will work in cool weather for 5 days without water, wells are often sweet till much drawn from, when they become brackish or (mola;) no detachment stronger than 200 should take this route with followers \&cc al a time; double that number moved about during the last hot season, but their privations were great, and scurvy in some cases ensued, officers are recommended to carry their own supply of bottled water for tea \&c.

Forage.-Forage for camels is always and everywhere plentiful, no other carriage should ever be used, no rain had fallea of consequence for 3 years, and grass was often not procurable in 1843, and if so, unfit for horses, several died. This year it is abundant every where, though of a coarse description, Officers having valuable chargers should load a camel with their own supply (and water) before named, to mix with the desert Khur, this year the only produce save the camel thorn and neemtrees spared by the locusts.

Supplies.-Grain, four, course rice, goor and tobacco, are only to be had at Ghurra, Chotun, Gudra, ('hachra, Islam and Chilar Cotes; but sheep, milk, ghee and the (burt seed of the bur, so common and annoying all over the desert) and used as substitute for bajree this year, can always be had.
Roads.-Are very heavy over some of the sand hillocks particulary near Omercote, but generally good during the rains, the grass falling over the paths(for they are nothing more) obliterates all traces of the route, and a halt till day light the Consequence; some heavy gan waggons drawn by 16 pair of bullocks each, proceeded from Omercote towards Balneerin February 1844, at the rate of 7 miles a day with difficulty, though camels bave been tried to make easy and less expensive work of it; guides are very much averse to come fora ard, their eprvices having been unremunerated, (before stated, the Rubaree and Beloch hamlets are constantly shifted and deserted for pasturage for their large herds of Cows, Buffaloes, camels \& Goats, (often Sheep)also for water, when the wells, always kutcha and level with the ground are, covered up, much information can be obtained from the Buneeahs ever on the move purchasing up the Gbee from hamlets, they have even in some instances repaired the road themselves.
(Signed) J. W. BEI.LAS18, Capt. 9th Regt. N. I.
J. HOLLAND, Major, Actg.Q. M. Genl. of the Army.

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ROUTE FROM KOTREENEAR HYDERABADTO SE日WAN.
Measured with Perambulator in Feb. 1839 by the Head Draftsman of the Qr. Mr. Generals Office.




NEIL CAMPBELL Lieut. Col.
Qr. Mr. Genl. of the Army.

[^2]ROUTEFROMSEHWANTOLARKHANA.
Measured with Perambulator, by the Head Draftsman of the Qr. Mr. Genl. Offec, in February 1839.



[^3]

NIEL CAMPBELL, Leut Col.<br>Qr. Mr. Geueral of the Army.

The abpre was the route followed by the army in February 1839, thongh the usual route runs direct from Rokun to Nareh, on a branch of the Indus, and thence to Neera, about 10 miles on the bank of the Narah river, and keepe along its west bank to Meraubpoor, about 12 miles from Larkana; this line had been cleared all the way in 1838, for the march of the Scindian Artillery from Larkana, towards Hyderabad, see route fiom Sukkur to Sehwan direct.
E. P. DELHOSTE, Capt.

Actg. Qr. Mr. Genl. of the Armey.

R'OUTE FRON SUKKU'RTO SEHWAN, Completed from the surveys of 1839 and 1810, and progress reports of corps.

(Signed) J. HOLLAND, Mejor.
Actg. Qr. Mr. Genl.
Qr. Mr. General's Office,
Bombay 29th February 1844.

ROUTEFROM LARKHANATOSEHWAN, Following all the bendings of the Narra and Arrul river and round the Munchur Lake, in Dec. 1839, \& Jan. 1840, by 2nd Guides Humuntoo and Rama Bappoo, of the Quarter Master General's Department. Qr. Mr. Genl's. Office, Camp Sehwan 29ıh Jan. 1840.


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Qr. Mr. Genl. of the Army.
Route (a detour from the foregoing) from Dium to Sehwan round Munchur Lake.
 Near the borderts of the Desert on the road to Bagh.

|  | Nancrs of Placke. | Distances. |  | \|remers. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 安 | 宽 |  |
|  | Laribana. | 3 | .... Good road throngh a jungly county. Futtypoor a small village with only one well giving water, moderate quantity of supplies. <br> Small village with two wells, supplies scarce. <br> Tolerable through thin jungle, a large village with four wells, and small stagnant pools of water, supplies abundant, encamping ground close to village. |  |
|  | Futtypoor....................... |  |  |  |  |
|  | Daamrah |  |  |  |  |
|  | Kyree Dihroo |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tullhoo............. | 1 | $\begin{array}{r} \ldots \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | Small village, two wells. <br> C'ountry about these two villages open and cultivated, 7 wells in the villages and their immediate vicinity, road in places intersected by dry water-courses. |
|  | Shera Sookra. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |
|  | Chundea. | 881 |  | Good road over an open country; in Chundea plenty of supplies and 4 wells. |
|  | Uozee Boota. |  | ... | Country cultivated near village, 2 wells. |
|  | Pungr |  |  | Small village near dry bed of a canal. |
|  | Bund. |  |  | Small village, with one well. <br> Large place, supplies very abundarit, 8 wells in the village and its neighbourhood, a great deal of cultivation carried on by irrigation, good encamping ground near the village. Forage in a large quantities every where in this day's march. |
|  | Sujawut. |  |  |  |
|  | Sooar Buth. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1 | .... | Good road through sandy country, large village with 3 wells. |
|  | Goolale Seah. . ................... | 5 |  | Waste country with low bushes growing on it, Goolab Seah a small village with brackish water. |
|  | Taj Lugaree................. .... | 6 | … | Road over a parched desert tract of country, at the village two large wells and a moderate quantity of supplies. |
|  | Sunjur............................ | 2 | .... | Large village, two wells,there are said to be several in the neighbourhood, but the people'studiously concealed them from us. |
|  | Neemra...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | V | Village a little distance from the road, Barren country. <br> Walled town on the edge of the Desert, 2 good wells, 12 Banyans shops, road on this march good. |
|  | Kyree Gurree . | 4 |  |  |
|  |  | 48 |  |  |
| Kyree Gurree, 8th March 1830. |  |  |  | (Signed) 8. POWELL, Capt. and A. D. C. |

ROUTE FROM LARKHANAIN SCINDETO DADUR,
Via Jhull, Gundava, and Shoorun, Measured with Perambulator, by the Head Draftsman of the Qr. Mr. General's Office, in the month of March 1839.




The road from Shadeehur is good over an open, level, waste plain, thinly scattered with Peepal trees, which increase to a thick tope before reaching Toonee, but afterwards open as before. Good encamping at Jhull ou both sides.

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neil Cambell, Lieut. Col.
Qr. Mr. Genl. of the Army.
( 112 )
ROUTE FROMSYUDABADNEARSUKKURTOMANDAVEE IN CUTCH.
Surveyed by Venkta Chillum private Guide of the Quarter Master General's Department in January and February 1840.


## (113)


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( 115 )



Qr. Mr. Generals Ofice, Bombay 9th April 1840.
Lieat. Col.
Qr. Mr. General of the Army.

|  | etages． | Distances． |  | EEM4Ex． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 安 |  |  |
|  | Dadur． |  |  |  |
|  | Nowsherra．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Meysurra $\qquad$ | 7 | 4 | Vide Route from Gundeva to Dadur． |
|  |  | 15 | 3 | At 9 miles cross a deep nulla from Nowsherra with a little water in it，but muddy，good water in a nulla S．W．of the village；Meysurra contains about $2 C 0$ houses and 10 shops，plenty of forage for camels，and kirby for horses，encampment on the $\mathbf{N}$ ．E．of village． |
|  | Bhag．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 14 | 6 | In this march，cross six nullas one of which has water in it，road good，and cultivation of joowary in the vicinity．Water bad and from a tank filled in by the fall of rain Bhag is a large place with plenty of supplies，it contains about 2.100 houses and 100 shops；forage for camels in the vicinity of this tuwn and kirby tor horses Joowary fields all the way from last stage． encamping grouud on the east of the village． |
|  | Kassim－ka－joke．．．．．．．．．．． | 20 | 6 | Crose five nullas in this march，one of which runs on the left of the road with pools of water in it；road good with cultivation of Joovary on both sides at some places．The village has 75 houses and 8 shops，supplies limited， plenty of forage for camels at 1 mile from the village，and kirby for horses． Encauping ground S．W．of the village． |
|  | Knnda．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 15 | 7 | In this march cross 5 nullas with one running on the left of the road as before， road a foot parh and bad，cultivated fields of Joowary on both sides of the road，Kunda is a village，of about $2(n)$ houses and 3）shops，water in a nulla on the left of the village till the end of February，when it could be had by digging in the bed of the nulla，plenty of forage for camels and kirby for horses，encamping gruund $B$ ．W．of the village． |
|  | Rojan | 35 | 3 | At 5 miles 3t．pass the village of Rorce where the guns were halted，and from whence a desert of 26 miles is crossed，road good on a plain all the way．Rcjan is a poor village，with a few buts，water bad and in three wells built of burnt brick ；no supplies，forage for camels and kirby for horses，encamping ground S．E．of the village． |
| I | Janedera ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 11 | 2 | Road good from the last march，Janedera is a small ghurry in which Com－ missariat supplies are stored and guarded by a party of Infantry from Shikarpoor．The village is deserted，water in 5 wells， 2 of which are now dry，sutficient forage for camels and kirby for horses，supplies very limited， encamping ground on the $E$ ．of the village． |
| 总 | Jagan | 11 | 5 | In this march pass 4 dry nullas，road good；Jagun is a small village with 60 houses and few shops，water．from five kutcha wells，forage for camels in abundance and Kirby for horses．Supplies very limited，encamping ground on the S．E．of the village． |
| O\％ | Shikarpoor ．．．． | 12 | 2 | Road good through thick jungle，having no nullas to cross in this march，Shikar－ poor is a large tuwn with considerable supplies and population，encamping ground on the ミ．E．of the town where there are several wells． |
|  | Kahee ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 14 | 7 | In this march cross 8 dry nullas，road good through jangle，Kahee is a small village with about 100 houses and 8 shops，supplies few，water from 2 pucke and 10 kutreha welle，plenty of forage for camels and kirby for horses，encamp－ ing ground on the $S$ ．E．of the village． |
|  | Suktur | 13 | 3 | Cross 17 nullas in this march，road good but through thin jungle，at 7 miles on the left of it，the river Indus is met，and on the right bank of which Suk－ kur is situated，is the Head Quarters of the Brigade in Upper Scinde． |
|  | Total |  |  |  |

No． 1.
ROUTEFROMSUKKURTOSHIKARPOOR． Camp near Shikarpoor，9th January 1841.


J．HOLLAND，Majer，
Deputy Quarter＿Master General of the Army．
No． 3.
ROUTE FROM SHIKARPOOR TO SHAPOOR．
Camp near Shapoor，23rd January 1841.

|  | Dates． | Nambs of villages． | Distances． |  | （ Remaris on encamping giound \＆c． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 思 | 安宮 |  |  |
|  | $18841 .$ | Jagan．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 12 | 2 |  | ncamping ground open，level and spacious when the grain is cut， but very confined at other times；road heavy and dusty and much confined by jungle，water good from 5 wells and sufficient with proper precaution for a regiment of cavalry or brigade of in－ fantry with cattle and followers， 60 houses and a few shope，forage abundant． |
|  | h | Janedera． | 11 | 5 |  | ncamping ground as before，road open and level and country cal－ tivated，water good and rather more abundant than at Jagun， village deserted，but a few shops for the sepoys． |
|  | th " | Halt in the desert． | 10 |  |  | small clump of bushes in the middle of the desert，no water，road hard，level and good． |
|  |  | M inotee | 15 |  |  | pen and spacious ground halfa mile south of the village neur a number of wells or pits in the bed of a nulla，water scanty and bad grass to be had at some distance，firewood and supplies eceanty． |
|  |  | Shapoor ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．${ }_{\text {｜}}$ | ${ }^{14}$ |  |  | camping ground confined in a heavy sandy plain，near the alhal－ low broed dry bed of a river，in which are numerous pits of good water which produce a large supply if cleared out；roed over a barren sandy country，and latterly very heary． |

Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army．

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No． 4.
ROUTEFROMSHAHPOORTOBHAG．
Camp near Bhag，30th January 1841.

|  | Dates． | Nayks of villages， | Distances． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 安 | 安 | Remares on micamping oround te． |
| 20 | 1841. 24th Jan．． 26th ＂．． | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Shatroon．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．} \\ & \text { Chuttr．．}\end{aligned}\right.$ | 12 | 1 | Encamped in a fine open plain on south east of the town， 11 wells of good water on the east，west and south，they are however from 80 to 90 feet deep and very small，and it is difficult to water a large number of camels or horses in consequence；good road over an open plain，at first barren，latterly cultivated．Chuttr is a large walled tuwn with several shops and much cultivation． |
| 宽 | 27 th ＂．．． | Near Chachur．．．．．．．．．．．． | 15 | 7 | Encamp about 6 furlongs southeast by east from Chachur，in an open plain near the bed of a river with steep high banks，in which there was a fine sheet of water retained by a band：forage abundant for camels and horses；firewood very scarce，no sup－ plies；good road over a dead level，quite bare，but every where bearing traces of former cultivation．The ground near the encamp－ ment much intersected by canals，and precautions are necesaary in moving off in the dark to the road which is about a mile off． |
| $\cdots$ |  | Near Bhag．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 19 | 4 | Encamp in a fine open plain，abont 5 miles northeast of Bhag on the bank of a river near the village Mogool－ka Shehr：there is a bund here with a fine sheet of water，cansel forage aburdant， kirbee abundant in ordinary seasons，supplies abundant from Bhag which is the principal place in Cutchee，road as before but firct and last portion intersected by water canals and nullas．The whole country irom Chuttr to Bhap is evidently under water during the inundation from the melting of the snow． |

J．HOLLAND，Major，
Deputy Quarter Master General．

ROUTE FROM KOTREEANDGUNDAVATOESKKUR ON THEINDUS.
Measured with Perambulator by the Head Draftsman, of the Qr. Mr. General's Office,
19th December 1839.


ROUTE FROM SHIKARPOOR TO LARKHANA. Quarter Master General's Office, Camp Sukkur, 15th January 1840.

Measured with Perambulator.


NEIL CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col. Qr. Mr. Genl.

ROUTE FROM DEESATO SUKKUR, VIA VEERAWOWAND OMERKOTE, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry.
Commenced on the 28th August 1840, being principally abstracted from Captain Del Hoste's Journal. Measured with Perambulator.



- Nors.-The 6th Regiment having had to return from Nurrah Bate to Sooeegaum in September 1840, its route from thence to Veerawow is inserted as shewing the state of the route around the head of the Runn and passage of the "Ny ear" at that season,

|  | Stages. | Dates. | Distances. |  | Bearings. | Remaric. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\frac{\dot{0}}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{E}}$ |  |  |  |
|  | \|rajoora........ .... ............ |  | $\begin{gathered} 128 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ |  | A dozen or two wretched huts, one well 242 feet deep, a small pond of rain water was found, the road heavy and narrow on account of bushes and motten ground, the country much the same as before, jungle and grass more abundant, the rain having fallen here; the people speak already of leaving the village, the torage having become scarce near it, so that no dependance can be pluced on the existence of $a$ village. The great depth of wells whose construction renders them liable to accident, is the principal thing to be guarded against by troops traversing this country, the most certain intelligence should be ob- tained previous to moving on, and bullocks, a coss, ropes, a wheel \&c. and a carpenter to put it up should accompany the force. |
|  | Cheyha... | 25th Sept. | 18 | 1 |  | 10 Huts and no well, water from a small tank which will last 15 or 20 days, when this is dry the people, who are from Omerkote come to feed their cattle, will go to Koodie, 9 coss easteriy; the hills were crossed, the people state that the villages passed this day are none of them permanent, and that it will depend on circumstances whether they are found inhabited at a future period, this renders caution requisite, and every information should be obtained on the subject before a force enters the Thurr. |
|  | Chachra.... | $\begin{gathered} 20 \text { Sh Sept. } \\ 1840 . \end{gathered}$ | 7 | 3 |  | This is the best village, come to in the Thurr, 150 houses and 50 Banian houses of mud and sticks, a large tank which will contain water for another mouth or so for the same number of people we have with us ; the shops here would afford Ghee and Bajeree; there are 9 wells near the tank each of them containing now 7 feet of water, but the people say they become salt during the hot months, only 2 remaining fresh which will afford 20 gallons a day. The country was independent Chachra's father was master of Oimerkote and the Thurr was under his authority. The Patell also mentioned that our best and nearest Route was via, Islamkote, by which the sand bills would to be crossed before reaching Omerkote by this Route. |
|  | Banda Tullao.. | 29th Sept. 1840. | 13 | 4 |  | No village here, road heavy but not impassable for guns, or so bad as was expected ; passed six of the sand hills, abundance of grass and jungle, rain has fallen abundantly ; passed N owapora al 7 miles, a cood looking place and several Waund seen at a distance among the hills. |
|  | Mundora....... .... . |  | 10 | 1 |  | No village, merely a tank of rain water, road very heavy up and down sand hills of no great heigbt, but a fatiguing march was experienced ; passed N ittree and Katia, both much better villages than those South of Chachra, crossed 17 sand hills, it would be with verv great difficalty that guns could be brought over such a road. |
|  | Niniar Tank..................... |  | 5 | 5 |  | No village, merely a tank of rain water, it will lact one month longer, the road worse to day than that of yesterday, crossed 4 sand hills thes are high and the sand deeper than those hitherto crossed. |


| $\nabla$ |  |  | Dista | ances. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nambs of villages. |  | 密 |  | . | Remancs |
|  | Brought over...... | 1st Oct. | 12 | 81 6 | .... | A fort and town, and a tank containing abundance of water for at least 3 months, the road at first heavy and several sand hills are crossed, the last 4 miles the soil changes to a kind of clay, and the ridges less abrupt. "Omerkote is the largest " and most populous town in the Thurr, the " inhabitants chiefly Rajpoots, are about 2,000 souls, and trade is actively carried on with most parts of India, Scinde \&c. vide Major G. P. LeM essurier's d escription in 1839. |
|  | Goolam Nubbee.. . . ............. | 5th Oct. | 19 | 5 |  | This village is an Enam to a Syud named Moorteeza Ali Khan, supplies are procurable and water abundant from wells in the bed of the Narra river, and a dund; passed a few huts on the road called Sahib-he-tur, at the Narra river, at $13 \ddagger$ miles, with some wells in the bed of the river. the road level and covered with jungle skirting the Thur, the sand hills of which are visible al tur the road is level, soil sandy and Tamarisk jungle. |
|  | Dilear................... | 7th Oct. |  |  |  | Dilear was reported to have been deserted and without water, but the Regiment halted 2 hours here and found good water the whole road was through jungle, in some places most dense ; passed Bit-keBit a small village. |
|  | Kepra................ ...... .. | 7th Oct. | 24 | $\ldots$ | N. 30 W . | No mention whether Kepra is a village or halting place only, but encamped in the bed of the Narra river, water good and plentiful, the road and country as in last march. |
|  | Surnawarrie.......... .......... |  | 12 | 2 | N. 48 W. | The place belongs to a Syud who was very civil, supplies in moderation, water from wells, the road a tolerable footpath. |
|  | Syud Bakari. $\qquad$ <br> Nots.-The main road goes off to the left from this via Metrao 8 coss, , mahie 3 coss, Juckow 4, Ibbo 4 and Keywarrie 5 coss, but uniavoratile rebelieved they were deceived. |  | 12 | 7 | N. 28 W. | Small village, no supplies, water plentiful from wells in the bed of Narra river, road good, except at one place at Meetee-Khan-ka-dehrah, where there is a small nulla, no difficulty was experienced by the grass cutter in finding grass, and kurby was procurable in the villages. |
|  | Ubrow Dund..................... |  | 7 |  |  | The dund water is not fresh, but good water is found by digging a few inches near the edge of the dund, the first part of the road was good but through dense jungle, latterly the road was heavy and the sand hills so numerous that guns could not well be brought this route; the inhabitants in these wilds are few and scattered over the coontry at a distance from each other in most wretched buts. |
|  | Duddera Dund-i-Kalifa .... | 12th Oct. | 10 | .... | N. 40 W | A fine piece of water on the left bank of the bed of the Narrah river, with plenty of short grase nearit, the guide lost the path and led us through villages, in which the jungle was so dense it could hardly be got through, and over steep sand hills which seemed to have no termination, after an hour the path was found and followed to the entrance of the valley where the camp was formed; here one camel man hired at Omerkote deserted with 50 camels, had we been furnished with accredited agents from Meer Sobdar or Ali Morad, much of the annoyance and anxiety might Lave been avoided, a Belooche village was found one coss off called Togacha of about 20 huts, at which an officer of Meer Ali Morad's named Allnt Buksh resided, who was induced to accompany the Regiment to Rorpe for 4 Rupees a day and food for himself and followers. |
|  |  |  |  | 71 |  |  |



[^4]True extract.
(Signed) J. HOLLAND,
Acting Quarter Master General of the Army.

ROUTE FROM DEESA TO VEERAWOW IN PARKUR，ROUND THE HEADOFTHE RUNN．
In the month of November 1832，as surveyed by Lieutenant Holland，Deputy A ssistant Quarter Master General，Parkur Field Force． GENERAL DIRECTION WRST BY NOR＇TH．

|  |  | NAMES OF Places． | Road \＆Soil． | Water． | Supplies． | Distances． |  | REMARKs． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 官 |  |  |
| $1 \text { district in Guzerat. }$ | $\dot{\circ}$ |  | Good cart road，some parts heavy from sand，and the whole march confined by jungle． | One large brick well with a large cistern and trough ；water slightly brackish， 100 feet from sur－ face． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Scanty } \ldots \text {.... } \\ & 3 \text { shops. } \end{aligned}$ | 13 | 7 | At 7 m ．cross the Bunass river 2 fur－ longs wide，one foot water． <br> At $6 \mathrm{~m} .6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{f}$ ．leave Daumah， 40 houses， on left． <br> At $10 \mathrm{~m} .6 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{f}$ ．do．W urnora， 20 houses， Pass Jackole， 60 houses on right， \＆encamp beyond it near the well． |
| $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{\circ}{\otimes} \\ \stackrel{\oplus}{\circ} \end{gathered}$ |  | Lauknee．．． | Do．．．．．．do | Do．．do．water sweet， and 80 feet from surface． | None．．．．．． | 10 |  | At 6m．If．Agtulla， 20 huts， 1 well on left encamp near the well at Lauknee，a wretched village of 15 or 20 huts，in an undulating sandy country overgrown with jungle |
| ¢0 － － \％ － |  | Thurraud．． | As before． | Abundant from 3 large wells with cis－ terns \＆c．all brack． ish save one inside the town to the south． | Abundant ．． | 13 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | At 4m． $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{f} . \mathrm{J}$ eentra， 40 houses on left ， $7 \mathrm{~m} .3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{f}$ ．Korda，．．．． 40 do．do． ，， 12 m 3f．Mulloopoor，50 do．do． encamp south east of Thurraud near a large well，the town con－ tains 600 or 700 houses，it was deserted during the famine of 1813 and is in a ruinous state，but gradually recovering． |
| E | － | Bhurrole．．． | Through level coun－ try partially cul－ tivated，remainder open jungle；a good cart road，some part rather heavy． | Abundant from 8 or 9 stone wells north of the village，but all of them slightly brackish． | Moderate ．． 8 or 9 shops | 11 | 41 | At $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$. enter south gate of Thurraud ，， $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$ ．leave north do．do． <br> ，， $22 \frac{1}{2}$ mChoormeer， 50 houses on left <br> ＂ $53 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$ ．Bachur，．． 60 do．．do． <br> ＂， $66 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$ ．Edata．．． 75 do．．do． <br> Encamp north east of Bhurrole near the wells． |
|  |  | Bhatkee．． | Good hard cart road in a level and open country；the first half of the road is rather jungly． | Moderate from a well and pits in a tank． | None | 14 |  | At 6 m ． $2 \frac{3}{3} \mathrm{f}$ ．Sumval 60 houses on left ， 9 m ．7f．Dhyup <br> ＂ 10 m ．5f．Dhyup $\{20$ do．on right． ， 14 m ．Bhatkee．． 30 do the boun－ dary between the Joodpoor，and British possession lies between Dhyup and Bhatkee． <br> The Nueyur or country occasionally inundated by the Loonee，a fine grassy plain，commences about the same place． |
| － | ö | Kijreeara．． | Excellent cart road over a hard plain in the dry weather， but difficult in the monsoon． | Good and abundant from pits close to village and a large pool $1 \frac{1}{2}$ mile S．S．W． | Scanty ．．．．． | 9 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | At 3m．4f．Dingpoora， 20 houses on right． <br> ， 4 m ． $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{f}$ ．Cross Loonee river 20 yards wide，low sandy bank and bed and no water． <br> At $4 \mathrm{~m}, 6 \frac{1}{2}$ f．Boyatra 150 houses． ＂， 8 m ．3f．Cross another small branch of the Loonee 20 yards wide，sandy bed，low banks， water in pools and quite salt． <br> At $9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~m}$ ．cross a third branch of the Loonee 50 yards wide，bed and banks as before，and salt water ir－ pools only． <br> At 9 m ．6 $\frac{1}{2}$ f．Kijreeara 40 houses， In the monsoon troops should en－ camp 3 or 4 miles west of the village，as the ground near it is marshy at that time． |
| $\stackrel{\text { Qu }}{\dot{A}}$ |  | Wumlee | A hard level plain gradually approach－ ing the Runn，which latterly intersects part of the road；in the monsoon this would be marshy but not impassable． | Sufficient for a Regi－ ment of Infantry， from several pits and to be found by digging a few feet． | None．．．．． | 19 |  | At 7 furlongs cross a narrow branch of the Loonee with little water and sandy bed．The sand． hills of the desert continue along the right，and the head of the Runn along the left hand；Wum－ lee is one of several places in this neighbourhood where water is found near the surface，and where during the the monsoon only，a few cultivators reside． |



From Veerawow to Girammee in the Thurr (the first Stage on the Route to Balliaree) is about 18 miles, thence to Balliaree by the survey of Lieutenant $\mathbf{J}$ acob, of the Artillery is $\mathbf{6 1}$ more, or 79 miles in all.
J. HOLLAND, Major,

Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army.
$\square$
ROUTE FROM NUGGUR PARKUR TO ROREE NEAR SUKKUR, VIA DEYPLA, WUNGA BAZARAND ALIYARKA TANDA.
Surveyed by Lieutenant Jacob Ariillery, between 24th October and 15th December 1840, Measured with Perambulator by the Guides of the Quarter Master General's Department.

|  | Names or Places. | Distances. |  |  |  | REMAREs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\dot{\Phi}}{\underset{\sim}{\rightleftarrows}}$ |  | Stages. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\dot{ \pm}}{ \pm}$ | 禹 |  |
|  | From Nuggur (Parkur) to. <br> Girammee or Giramnee. . . . . . . . . . | 13 | $\cdots$ | 13 | ... | Deserted, the wells nearly all fallen in, the rest contain a little good water, forage very scanty. There is a direct road from Sonceaut to Giramnee avoiding Juhangroo, distance about 16 m 4f. started at 2 A.m. arrived at 8 , lost the road and went 2 miles out of the way. |
|  | Juhangroo. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10 |  |  |  | Deserted, several wells have fallen in, but sufficient remains for a troop of horse with followers, forage. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \text { E } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | Soneeaut. .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 8 |  | 18 |  | 2 or 3 huts, water from 2 wells sufficient for a troop of horse with followers, forage abundant, started at 2 , arrived at $6 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{m}$. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { U } \\ & \text { 霛 } \end{aligned}$ | Mohumbah...... . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | 2 | 12 | 2 | One pucka stone well, affording an abundanf supply of good water, forage abundant and good, started at 2 arrived at 5, 30 A. M. |
|  | Goralusha. | 4 | 4 |  |  | A large village of herdsmen's huts, abundance of water from 18 wells, each sufficient for a buffaloe kos to draw abundance of excellent water from, some forage. |
|  | Carried over...... |  |  |  |  |  |






## GENERAL REMARK8.

From Roree to Wunga Bazar 291 miles, the country is perfectly level, soil fertile and richly cultivated, Jowaree being the most common grain, wheat, barley, rice, bajree, carrots \&c. are procurable in abundance at every large village, the road is much intersected by canals of all sizes, so that pioneers are essentially necessary for Artillery, many of the large canals have been bridged but the bridges are now dilapidated and decayed.

The tank at Deyplah is supplied by springs and never fails; the march from Soomree-ke-Kooee is by far the worst from Wunga Bazar to Parkur, between which places the sandy desert extends, the sand hills being very steep and the sand loose, it was however performed by Lieutenant Jacob's 3 carts, with 2 bullocks each, and with the usual loads; from Wunga Bazar to Soneaut 82 miles, excellent grass and water in abundance were found.

This Route was traversed by the 4th Troop of Horse Artillery, Wing lst Regiment Light Cavalry, and 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry $\cdot$

General Direction N. W.

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Compiled in the Qr. Mr.

## Generals Office, Bombay, in 1839.

From Major Holmand and Capt, DelHoste's Routes.

REMARKSONTHEROUTEFROM ROREETOJEYSULMEER, VIAKHYERPOOR.

Distances estimated.


|  | Nambs of Placke. | Distances. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathbf{9} \\ \text { 㤩 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\square$ | mematies. |
| ¢ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r}\text { Brought forward........ } \\ \text { After the rains, Mourdalie........ }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}126 \\ 24\end{gathered}\right.$ | 71 4 | 11 Miles, road the same as last march, when you pass the boundary of the Khyerpoor and Jeysulmeer States, the sand hills here end, and the road is pretty hard; at 24 m . 4f. and about mile off the road, is the village Nourdalie, consisting of a number of Shepherds huts, and a few small muddy ponds, about one mile further on, there are 12 small wells amongst sand hills, they contain a little good water, but could be easily concealed, neither the ponds or wells are to be depended on, except after the rains; there is course grass at Mourdalie. |
|  | Karah ........ ................... |  | 4 | Karah is a small stone fort and village with $\mathbf{6}$ wells and 3 shops, supplies very scarce. |
|  | Kurchrie....... .................... | 9 | 3 | Good road, there are 13 stone wells and a small pond with good water and coarse grass, but no village. |
|  | Chutrail........ .......... ...... | 15 | 6 | Over a good road with a tank of rain water, at 12 m . $3 \boldsymbol{\jmath}$ furlongs there are 5 good wells here and coarse grass, but no village. |
|  | ysulmeer $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Total. | $14$ | 71 | Stony road; at 4 m . and 3 furlongs off the road, is the village of Sondra, 3 shops and wells; 2 miles from Jeysulmeer, pass the village of Oumer Sagur, 20 shops and a fine tank, water is found in tanks, and one nulla all along this march. Jeysulmeer, supplies most abundant, long cloth and coarse blankets are manufactured here. |

I was informed that between four and five hundred camel loads of merchandize, pass between Khyerpoor and Jeysulmeer every year. I traversed this road soon after a heavy fall of rain, and found water sufficient for my small detachment at convenient distances, but it is almost impassable for Artillery, on account of the sand hills over which the road runs, they vary from 10 to 30 feet in height, and are extremely heary.
Detachments might proceed by this Route (after the rains,) but during the hot season, the marches would be too long, Infantry not exceeding a wing of a regiment, and cavalry not exceeding a squadron, or inconvenience will be found in watering the horses and cattle; if necessary, double that number might go, but considerable delay will be experienced in drawing the wells.
The revenue of the small state of Jeysulmeer, is, I was told, only 1 Lack and 60,000 Rupees a year, derived principally from transit duties, the army consists of 4000 men, 200 cavalry and 1,500 matchlock men, mounted on camels, and 2300 infantry, the city contains 8000 houses, 4000 in the upper fort, and the rest below, the buildings are of sand-stone, most of them elaborately carved, the windows in particular are extremely curious. The palace of the late vizier is a princely edifice, but like all Hindoo towns, there is a greatmixture of meanness and lavish expenditure, in the same building and within a few feet of some beautiful balcony, you see a miserable wall of uncut stone, the houses are also most of them too small, and the great scarcity of wood is a serious inconveinence. The lower city was formerly surrounded by a wall and bastions, but this has fallen to ruin, and the sand has drifted against it, so as to form an easy ascent ; I visited the upper fort which is built on a detached hill, the base of which has been scarped for about 12 feet, there is only one entrance winding up the hill, between lofty stone walls, it has two gates and an outwork with a third, the doors are strongly plated outside with iron, within the outwork is kept the train of artillery, I counted 8 guns and one on the works, two of them are of large caliber, they as well as the carriages are next thing to useless. The defences of the fort consist of two tiers of round towers, with short curtains, the loop holes are not numerous, a quantity of stone shot are piled on the top of the parapets, ready to be hurled down on the beseigers, the buildings above are very close; they have five wells in the upper fort, but all but one are brackish, this one they say, would be sufficient for the inhabitants, at present they bring the water from two large tanks, which are outside the city, in them are some beautiful Hindoo temples. The palaces of the Rajah are close to the gateway, I was only shewn the interior of one. if it be a fair specimen of the rest $\mathbf{H}$. H. is not very splendidly lodged, all the ornaments appear to have been expended on the exterior, the inside is dirty, the rooms are small and low.

Jeysulmeer, 16th February 1840.
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ROUTE FROM JEYSULMEERTOMOREEOPROSITE SUKGURON
THE RIVERINDUS.
Surveyed by Lieutenant Henry Creed, Bombay Artillery, in February 1810, Distances estimated.
Qr. Mr. General's Office, Poona, 25th September 1810.



It is stated that from four to five hundred camel loads of merchandize pass betiveen Kyrpoor and Jeysulmeer every year. This road was traversed soon after a heavy fall of rain, and Lientenant Creed's small party found water sufficient at convenient distances, but it is almost impassable for Artillery on account of the sand hills over which the road runs, they vary from 10 to 30 feet in height and are extremely heavy.- Detachments might proceed by this Route (after the rains,) but during the hot season the marches would be too long, Infantry not exceeding the wing of a Regiment, and Cavalry not above a Squadron or inconvenience will be experienced in watering the cattle, double that number might go, but delay and inconvenience will be experienced.

- There is a shorter road from Gurree to Tremou, which passes by Teslika Buddra, but the Nara is difficult to cross at it on account of the mud.

ROUTE FROM ROREEUPPERSCINDETODEESA, VIA, JEYSULMEER AND BALMEER.
Marched by the Left Wing 1st Lt. Cavalrg Lancers, from 30th October to 8th December 1841, inclusive.
Camp near Deesa, December 15th 1841.

|  |  | Stages. | Distances. |  | W ater. | Supplies. | rimatrie. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Thurree | 8 |  | 3 wells of in- different water. | Very scarce, On leaving Roree, road bad and stong over rising forage to be found by the grass cutground having no beaten track, country after 2 ters. or 3 miles good, occasionally arable land, with patches of low tamarisk jungle; at 4 iniles pass the village of "A ror" and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile beyond a smaller one named " Kassec," the usual halting place is Kotru which we passed to the eastward, Thurree is about two miles in adsance of it, supplies for the wing had been collected at Thurree, encamping ground N. E. <br> A bundant, and At forage. <br> ing miles cross the "Nara" a large canal extending from the Indus to and beyond Oniercote, small pools of water in it, the first part of the road is through jungle, afterwards over a fine open country to "Teeghattee" or "Teeghat" (beyond the Nara,) when it becomes broken, confined and sandy ; pass through the village or villages of Teeghattee occupying both sides of the road over a bank of heavy sand, and at about 1 mile distant is Sanghrur a large place between two ranges of sand hills,--provisions for the march hence should be here taken in, to last as far as Jeysul. meer, forage for mounted troops must also be carried on from this town to serve for 4 days at least, good encamping ground east of the town on pasture land surrounded by tamarisk jungle. <br> The wing and followers consisting of weak and sickly people, it was necessary to make this place in two marches. <br> None, forage by Road through thick, marshy and unwholesome jundigging for it. gle, occasionally sand banks, but principally low swampy ground owing to the inundations, during the height of which this road must be impassable, when the counitry shall have wholly dried up, water is only procurabie by digging for it in a nulla close to "Vus", which is a hanlet on a sand hill containing very few people and one banian shop-grass land and jungle all round, yielding abundance of pasture and other forage for cattle-encamping ground confined near the well and nulla to westward of village. <br> None, nor forage. Through jungle and over low sand bills, with occasionally hard level ground-no habitations here nor forage-one well in a hollow under some trees, contains plenty of water, superior to any in the other wells. To "Mater" the stage mentioned in my route, furnished at Sukkur-I was dissuaded from proceeding by the inhabitants of "Vas" and my Guide Bahadur Khan, in consequence of the usual want of water there-to ascertain this fact however, I sent a party by "Mater" who joined me afterwards here by a march of 3 or 4 miles from east to west, they reported the two wells at " Water" to be nearly dry and half full of sand, "Rajhur" or "Rajhurra" is a tract of land so called with several wells in every direction, to some of them three miles in advance of my own position a little to the right of the road my Dommissariat establishment proceeded-this division of the ds tachment and followers is of infinite advantage to all parties. <br> From Sanghrur to "Rajhur" should be one stage for able bodied men. <br> None, nor forage. Were exactly 4 hours marching, and I cannot think the horses on this occasion could or ought to be made to walk 4 miles per hour over such country, this observation arises from the differance of opinion as to distance, heavy sandy road through jungle varied by good hard soll occasionally ; 9 miles from "Rajhur" is "Mut-tee-ke-Koee" thence to "Oodur" is 6 miles, the roads from "Mater" and " Kajhur" join at the first point of a heavy sand bank, along the base of which it is carried, at the other extremity is the one well at "Muttee-ke-Koee" good encamping ground, between the wells and a mound of ruins (of some fort, destroyed many years ago by a flood) under trees to the right; thick strata of salt in the immediate vicinity, |  |
|  |  | Sanghrur | 7 |  | 3 wells, \& a tank fast drying up, a large lake about 1 mile to the northward. |  |  |  |
|  |  | Vas or Vassah . | 6 | 4 | 1 kutcha well, with abundance in sheets or tanks of water from the inundations. |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Rajhur or Raj- } \\ \text { hurra. ....... } \end{array}\right\}$ | 5 |  | 4 kutcha wells, of good water. |  |  |  |
|  |  | Oodur. . | 15 | 4 | 3 wells of very fair water, cleaned out the day before our arrival, were sufficient for all purposes. |  |  |  |

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## GENERAL REMARKS

To perform this march I was liberally provided with full and extra Establishments of Commissariat and carriage, together with forty-two 14 and 10 gallon casks for water, two being lashed upon one camel, these were always replenished with fresh water, when procurable, and daily reported upon by the orderly officer. On the two severe marches, they were opened at the midnight halt, under the superintendence of a Native Commissioned Officer, for the use of all classes
of people; It being the cold season little was touched, but should circumstances ever render a trial of this route in the hot months necessary, too great precaution in preserving and distributing the water cannot be observed, at such a period of the year, however, I consider a passage through this country utterly impracticable for any description of force. A small outlay on the part of the British or Scinde Government, on the wells at "Vas" "Rajhur" and "Mater" Oodur, "Metaro" \& Banda" I conceive will secure water for travellers at all seasons of the year; they require to be deepened, cleaned out $\alpha$ built up with brick or stone, having troughs attached to them, as well as to the pucka wells, of "Gotaron" and "Koocheree" for so great a gain to the Government money will be well expended. At "Sanghrur" en route from Scinde, and at "Londra" and the neighbouring village of" Roopsee" marching to that country, forage must be carried on for the intervening stages. should this important route be opened eventually by carrying into effect the repairs to wells, here suggested, I am of opinion that it will be practicable for Artillery, to which (aided by a few extra horses for the two long marches), it can offer no obstacle equal to these constantly met with, in the route followed by the 4 th Troop H. B. in 1840 . viâ "Balliaree" "Wangur Bazaar" "Alliar-ke-Tanda" \&c. \&cc. \&c. on the east bank of the Indus.-Bullocks should on no account whatever be employed in this undertaking; of five hundred and twenty of these wretched amimals and eighty camels which started from "Roree" with me, one hundred and thirty-four of the former and ten of the latter perished ; for the last two or three years no rain, and during the last eight very little has fallen on this trying country, after a good fall, a coarse forage would be met with throughout the whole route ;-the route furnished me by Major Holland, Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army, from " Jeysulmeer" to "Balmeer" viâ "Dhunwa" "Sirroa" "Goonga" and "Barka" was utterly impracticable, from the want of water and forage, I was recommended to proceed to "Punch Puddur" Jessole \&c. \&c. \&c. along the "Loonie" to "Gurra," but after a careful enquiry at "Jeysulmere," I had every reason to hope for success, in attempting the route herein conveyed, saving considerable time, fatigue and expense, it lies between the other two routes offered to me.
Throughout my march from Scinde, the greatest possible assistance and civility were shewn to me by all classes belonging to the different states, no insult or aggression was experienced by them, at the bands of any person belonging to my detachment.

CONRAD OWEN, Captain. Commanding Left Wing 1st Lancers.

Norz. The route herein alluded to was traversed by me in January 1830 , when water and camel forage were abundant.
J. HOLLAND, Major.

Depty. Qr. Mr. Genl.

|  | Names of Places． | Distancss． |  |  | REMAREE． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\dot{\text { g }}}{\underset{\sim}{\Sigma}}$ | 安寞 | 安 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Ukra |  | 1 | 55 | A small village． |
|  | Paree | 1 | 5 | 135 | Ditto ．．．．ditto road through thick jungle，water and forage abun－ dant． |
|  | Kutree． | 2 | 3 | 105 | From Paree to Kotree the road is still narrow，but very good ；Kotree is a very large village，water and forage abundant，supplies scarce． |
|  | Bihree ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3 | 1 | 77 | From Kotree to Bihree the road is not at present good，it runs along the edges of Jawaree fields，crosses three canals and several water courses；water and forage，but scarcely any thing procurable from the village，which is a large one． |
|  | Phoolpotra． | 1 | ． |  | A small village，plenty of water and forage；at the distance of 5 furlongs 69 yards from Bihree，there is a canal to cross with 3 feet of waterin it at present，a few bushes require to be thrown down on either side． |
|  | Old Sunghrar ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3 | $\ldots$ | 110 | Two miles and 18 yards in advance of Phoolpotra cross a very large canal with $1 \frac{1}{2}$ fect water，hard bottom approaches good，but rather steep；old Sunghrar is a deserted place． |
| 1 | New Sungh |  | 7 | 194 | This is a large town，situated on the right side of the valley between two low ranges of sand hills，contains 20 banian shops large and small，and from hence all supplies must be taken，as nothing can be obtained for troops after leaving this until reaching Jesulmere； water abundant and forage，but grass requires to be dug up，Troops should encamp to the eastward of the town close to the water． |
| 2 | Vas or Vassah． | 6 | 6 | 63 | A few hamlets on the top of a sand hill and contains one banian shop，two furlongs on this side of new Sunghrar there is a large sheet of water and mud extending for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to be passed．On emerging from this water，pass over some low sand hills，for a dis－ tance of 1 mile 2 furlongs 150 yards and then pass through another sheet of water 3 furlongs 159 yards in breadth，which having passed wind through jungle for the distance of 1 mile 6 furlongs 194 yards and arrive at another piece of water， 1 furlong in breadth，and after having passed another mile in the jungle cross a large nulla with water in it，and 5 furlongs in advance of the nulla is the vil－ lage of Vas or Vassah；grass abundant，but requires to be dug up， when water is not to be obtained in the nulla，it is so from kutcha wells dug in its bed．The whole of the water is drying up fast，it comes from the Indus and must be inpassable during the inunda－ ions，but at present there is no difficulty in passing it． |
|  | Baghka．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 5 | 156 | A well on the left hand side of the road，tolerable water，no village． |
|  | Mater．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 7 | 3 | 1 | Two wells of very fair water，enough for 200 camels and more if cleaned out，no village here；the road thus far has a little sand on it in places． |
|  | Muttee－ka－Koce．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3 | 4 | 64 | A small place containing 3 or 4 huts，one well of pretty good water， and enough for 250 camels，this well would afford a fresh supply of water if cleaned out when drawn dry；the road from Mater to this is sandy． |
| 3 | Oudur．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5 | 5 | 106 | A small village，has three wells，which if protected beforehand would afford a sufficient supply of water，but I should recommend the puckauls being filled and brought on from Muttee－ka－Koee as the water here is not very good，no forage for horses can be obtain－ ed here，therefore a few camels laden with curby should accom－ pany the troops to afford a supply at this place and at the next halting ground，the road from Muttee－ka－Koee to this is sandy． |
|  | Karror or Karrorar ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 7 | ． | 79 | A small village of 7 or 8 huts， 3 wells of not very good water，no forage for horses，the road from Oudur to this is sandy． |
| 4 | Mittra00．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 7 | 1 | 170 | A small fort with 4 towers and in bad repair，taken care of by 10 or 12 of the Ameer＇s sepoys．－A banian is the only inhabitant of the place besides the sepoys，there are 6 wells here，three of which have plenty of water and pretty good， 3 only a little，the 6 should be protected beforehand，no grass can be obtained here，and the little the Ameer＇s sepoys have is brought from 16 koss distant， the road from Karor to this sandy，encamping ground good． |
|  | Carried over．．． | 55 |  | 165 |  |


|  | Nameg of Places. | Distances. |  |  | $\boldsymbol{R E M A R E 8 .}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 盛 | $\underset{\text { Dix }}{\text { 㐫 }}$ |  |
|  | Brought over.... | 55 | 7 | 165 |  |
| 6 | Ghotaroo.... .... ....... ......... | 29 | 2 |  | I left Mittraco exactly at Sunset, halted for an hour in the middle of the desert and arrived here exactly 1 an hour after sunrise ia the morning, my camels were continually lying down the lst part of the march ; the road lies over a succession of sand hills, the hills are deep sand, and a horse sinks in it up to the coronet, the valleys are generally pretty hard ground, and altogether I think this road better than the one from Vas to Mittraov; water abundant in 5 pucka wells, 3 outside and 2 inside the fort and good; forage and grass also, the latter is obtained in quantities but coarse, $\frac{1}{1}$ a mile to the eastward of this place; (ihotaroo is a small village, contains two banian shops, there is a strong fort here with a double entrance guarded by 100 or 150 of the A meer's troops, who allow nobody to enter it ; a halt should be made here. |
|  | Banda........................ . . . . | 21 | 5 | ... | One well of sweet water, but very little ofit, the puckauls might be filled here and taken on to the halting ground, there are also two wells of bad water $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the left of Banda, where the horses and camels should be watered, as there will be little or none for them to drink at the halting ground after the officers and nea have been supplied. |
| 6 | Kweehara......................... | 4 | 7 | .... | Halting ground, a small village, has two wells very deep, and not very good water, but enough to supply 2 or 300 men, there are also 10 or 12 wells in the bed of a sandy nulla 1 mile in adrance of the village in the midst of a clump of trees, seen from the village, and if protected might afford each, water for 3 or 4 horses, but the camels must go to Banda and drink the bad water there, grass is also obtained in the sand hills, in advance of the village. |

The road from Ghotaroo to Kweeharra for the first 5 miles lies over the same succession of sand hills, and afterwards there is a fine plain and good road all the way to K weehara, with the exception of a sand hill intervening now and then. I left Ghotaroo at sunset, halted an hour on the road, and arrived at Kweehara 1 an hour before gunfire.

A deserted village, water abundant in wells, forage for horses must be cut on the road between $K$ weehara and this.

No village, 2 wells of rather brackish water in the sandy bed of a river, 5 feet water in these wells.

A large village, water good and abundant in pucka wells, forage for borses scarce; there are some grain fields to the right of the road between Chuttrayell and this from which some forage may be obtained, but the remainder must be dug up; the road from Kweehara to this lies principally over plain ground, a few sand and sand stone hills intervening.

Flalting ground, water abundant, forage for horses and camels none; but can be purchased at the city, the Raja is living at Omar Sagur.

Supplies of every description, all the water is inside the city and very scarce, which renders it necessary for troops to encamp at Omar Sagur.

True copy.
A much better place for encamping than Omar Sagur, water in tanks, no wells, with cultivation and good ground.
(*inged) J HILL, Lieut.
Acting Ex. Engr, Upper Scinde.
M. C. STATHER, Captain, Staff Officer at Sukhur.

By Lieutenant J. Hill, Engineers.


(rigned) GEO. S. RAVENSCROFT,
Bt. Capt. Comg. Squad. 3rd. L. C.
P. S.-From Wass or Vassah to Roree must be under water and probably impassable during the inundation,

Sukkur.

ROUTE FROM BALMEER TO JEYSULMEER.

(Signed) G. S. RAVENSCROFT, Bt. Capt. Commanding Squadron 3rd Light Cavalry.

ROUTE FROM JEYSULMERETO BALMEER, EN ROUTETO DEESA.


I consider this road to present no difficulties whatever for the march of troops, unless from a failure of the rains, the tanks which are numerous (and were full of good water when I passed) should have dried up; wells are seldom met with, and are exceedingly deep, from 200 to 400 feet. No supplies for troops can be expected on this road.
(Signed) J. HOLLAND, Major.
Deputy Qr. Mr. General of the Army.

ROUTE FROM BALMEER TO BALLEYAREE,
Via Veerawow in Parkur, en Route to Scinde.
Quarter Master General's Office, Poona, 2nd September 1840.


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ( 149 \& ) \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Division or Territory,} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Names of Places.} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Distances.} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Road \& Soil.} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Water.} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Supplies} \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\frac{\dot{\infty}}{\underset{\Sigma}{z}}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Stages.} \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \[
\stackrel{\dot{\infty}}{=}
\] \&  \& \& \& \& REMARES. \\
\hline \multirow{18}{*}{Province of Scinde.} \& \multirow[t]{18}{*}{} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Brought over.... \\
Dabrah
\end{tabular} \& . 4 \& \(\cdots\) \& 132 \& 1 \&  \& 3 wells 15 feet deep, water brackish. \&  \& 50 houses. \\
\hline \& \& Bangruttee .... . \& 4 \& \(\ldots\) \& \& \& .... \& 3 wells. . \& Some
supplies. \& 40 do. \\
\hline \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\text { Jamree or Ge- } \\
\text { ramnee .. .... }
\end{aligned}
\] \& 6 \& .... \& 14 \& \& The road over a succession of low \& 2 wells 12 feet deep. \& Scarce. \& 15 do. forage plentiful. \\
\hline \& \& Hurnealoo \& 4 \& . \& \& \& sand hills and val- \& - Scarce \({ }_{\text {brackish. }}\) and \& \& A few huts. \\
\hline \& \& Several good wells. \& 2 \& ... \& \& \& leys covered with \& Good wells. \& \& \\
\hline \& \& Jebangroo...... . \& 2 \& \(\ldots\) \& \& \& jungle and grass, \& \& \& A few huts. \\
\hline \& \& Several good wells \& 2 \& \& \& \& deep \& heavy.. \& Good wells.... \& \& \\
\hline \& \& Soneaut.... \& 3 \& ... \& 13 \& \& Do. Do. Do. \& Abundant but brackish. \& \& A small village, grass less, plentiful at Soneant. \\
\hline \& \& Wells of good water \& 2 \& .... \& \& \& \& Good wells.... \& \& \\
\hline \& \& Keeteeriah \& 5 \& ... \& \& \& .................... \& Do,do. abundant. \& \& A small hamlet. \\
\hline \& \& Jaroomree . \& 3 \& \(\ldots\) \& \& \& \& Wells of good water. \& \& Do. do. \\
\hline \& \& Mohumbah.... . \& 2 \& \& 12 \& \& Do. Do. Do. \& Ditto. abundant. \& \(\cdots\) \& A small village, water 40 feet from the surface. \\
\hline \& \& Turkariah...... . \& 14 \& \(\ldots\) \& 14 \& \& Do. Do. Do. \& Wells good, and abundant. \& \& 5 or 6 huts, forage abundant. \\
\hline \& \& Several good wells. \& 4 \& ... \& \& \& . .................. \& Do. Do. \& \& \\
\hline \& \& Wingee.... . . . . \& \& \& \& \& \& Do.brackish do. \& \& 5 or 6 huts. \\
\hline \& \& Lyaree . . . . . . . . \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 2 or 3 do. \\
\hline \& \& Booteeanah. \& 2 \& \[
\ldots
\] \& 10 \& \& Do. Do. Do. \& Wells brackish ditto. \& \& 5 or 6 do. abundance of grass. \\
\hline \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Balleyaree \\
Total to Balleyaree
\end{tabular} \& \&  \& 12

207 \& $\cdots$ \& Do. Do. Do. \& 3 wells 12 feet deep, and several others near. \& \& A wretched looking place, principally composed of conical grass huts, near it are the remains of a ruined mud fort, several good wells are passed in the road to this place. <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

The above distances from Balmeer to Veerawow, are (to Gurra,) taken from Major Hollands' manuscript route, from thence to Veerawow from his protracted surveys, from Veerawow to Balleyaree from the route taken by Lieutenant Jacob of the Artillery in April 1840.
N. B. If the route direct from Balmeer to Veerawow is practicable from rain having fallen, and a sufficiency of water to be obtained, it shortens the distance to Bakasir abovementioned 20 miles, as follows :-

- Viz:-Balmeer to Raneegaum 11 miles, Sunnawra 10, Mangta 8, Dhoreeinna 12, Bamunla 11, Ogalla 7, Gungasirra 15, and Bakaser $5 \frac{1}{2}$ miles.
(Signed) J. HOLLAND, Major. Deputy Qr. Mr. General of the Army.

ROUTE FROM BALMEERTOGUNGASIRRA.
Of a Squadron of the 2nd Light Cavalry forming part of a Field Force operating against the Scinde Forts in the Thurr, in 1843, under Command of Captain C.F. Jackson 2nd Light Cavalry Political Superintendent of Mullanee.


The Cavalry formed a junction with the Horse Artillery, and detachment of the Queen's Royals at Gungasirra.
The road over occasional sand hills, at the wells marked thus, "inhabitants are not always to be found, Nomades occupy them for a time, no certainty can be placed in finding water in these wells, as they frequently fall in.
C. F. J ACKSON, Capt.

ROUTE FROM JANEEDEERATOLEHREE,
In January 1841.


ROUTE FROM POOLAHJEETOKAHUN. Compiled from Dr. R. Kirk's journal, dated August 1840.

|  | Stages. | Distances. |  | (remeris. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | + |  |  |
|  | Poolahjer. Teywagh (no village) . . . . . . . . . | 6 | . | Across the plain 3 miles due east to the entrance of the valley at the foot of the mountains, encamped on the bank of the stream at Teywagh, road level but sandy, grass, camel forage and water abundant. The Thermometer $104^{\circ}$. |
|  | Gogree Valley (do.)...... ...... | 8 |  | Passed thro' the five mile valley, and then leaving the lower Deyra road to the right, entered an open valley called Gogree $1 \frac{1}{2}$ mile long by $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, bounded on all sides by precipitous sandstone cliffs; at the $\mathbf{N}$. E. extremity of the valley where we encainped is a low under range of hills containing sulphur, from the earth of which exposed to heat in a rude furnace. sulphur is obtained of considerable purity ; the soil about camp was full of small Crystals with occasional crude lumps, water good and abundant, but the atmosphere had a heavy sulphureous smell, road good in general, but sandy in parts.-Thermometer $103^{\circ}$. |
|  | Murrawur (do)................... | 8 |  | Road very confined, running with the bed of a river in a narrow ravine, shut in by lofty perpendicular sandstone cliffs, at the 5 th mile passed an opening by which a road branches off to Deyra, Murrawur is an irregular plain containing abundance of water, grass, and camel forage. Thermometer $104^{\circ}$. |
| 安 | Sooree (do) | 11 |  | Passed for $1 \frac{1}{2}$ mile up the Murrawur plain, then thro' another valley two miles in length, afterwards through another narrow pass amongst low hills into the valley where Captain Brown halted in May, went along the valley $1 \frac{1}{2}$ mile, then struck off from the river (which flows from the eastward,) N. E. 2! miles among low hills to Sooree, which is a hollow about a mile in diameter, grass and forage abundant, about one day's water was found in a pool at the foot of a rock near the camp, the lofty Bamboo range was seen very distinctly to the northward. Thermometer $105^{\circ}$. |
|  | Chickurgee (do)...... .......... | 9 |  | Passed through a narrow ravine to the N. E. for 4 miles, perpendicular sandstone rocks on each side, but of less elevation than those between Gogree and Murrawur, on issuing from the ravine ascended a small but steep hill to the southward, up which the guns were dragged by the sepoys, then crossed an elevated hilly tract $1 \neq$ mile to the S. E. and descended by a steep dip, the guns had to be lowered by the dragropes, then through a narrow valley for $1 \frac{1}{2}$ mile, and down a slight descent into the valley of Chickurgee which has a striking green appearance, it is shut in by low hills, the mountain stream is here again rejoined, in which some fish were caught, it is lined with Tamarisk bushes, with an undergrowth of fine grass sward. |
|  | Surtof-range, foot of. . . . . . . . . . | 9 |  | On leaving Chickurgee, a party of about 20 Beloochees who were following the rear to cut off stragglers were attacked by Lieutenant Loch and the Poona horse; Passed 2 miles through the Cbickurgee valley parallel with the river, to where the routes from Poolahjee to Deyrah and Kahun separate, the Deyrah route following the course of the river to the eastward, into the extensive plain at the eastern extremity of which the Bhoogtee fort of Deyrah is situated; the road now ascended to the northward to a slightly elevated stony plain for $3 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to the N. E., the ground was very trying for the camels feet, and became worse on entering a range of low hills for 2 miles then descended into the dry pebbly bed of a mountain stream which was crossed to the camp, a level spot at the foot of the Surtof-range which is stated to form the frontier of the Murree Territory, the tract hitherto passed belonging to the 3hoogtees; at the foot of this range were several extensive pools of good water situated in a small jungle of Tamarisk and Oleanders, overhanging which is a spur from the mountain which commands the road below, and is the position taken up by Licutenant W. Clark on the 16th of May, the Surtof-range must be at least 1500 feet in elevation rising at an angle of about $25^{\circ}$, the ascent to the summit being about a mile; the face of the mountain which is traversed by several perpendicular fissures, descending from summit to base, forms a regular slope up which the road is seen to wind, several parties of Beloochees were seen on the summit during the day. |
|  | Surtof-rangr, the summit of.... | $2 \begin{gathered}2 \\ 53\end{gathered}$ |  | The guns were dragged up by the manual labour of the sepoys, the summit of the mountain having been crowned in the night without opposition and it was 4 in the afternoon after 14 hours continued labour before the whole of the force had gained the summit where it encamped for the night, no water was to be obtained nearer than the foot of the mountain. * |

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ROUTE FROM LEHREETOKAHUN, VIA TRATANEE PASS. Compiled from the remarks on Dr. Kirk's surveys in 1840.


ROUTE FROM KAHUN TO DEYRAH, Compiled from Dr. Kirk's Surveys in 1840.


ROUTE FROM DEYRAH TO LEHREE, VIA POOLAJEE, Compiled from Dr. Kirk's Surveys of 1840.

|  | Stages. | Distances. |  | Remaris. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\dot{\ddot{y}}}{\stackrel{y}{\Xi}}$ |  |  |
|  | Deyrah.... |  |  | - |
|  | Sungsa (no village).............. | 18 | .. | Road good, grass and forage, and a stream of water running to the northward. |
|  | Murrow Koostuk...... ........ | 15 |  | Grass and forage, water in ponls, road generally good but occasionally over broken ground and narrow paths, winding between small hills and would be very tedious for guns. |
|  | Teyago (no village).. | 14 |  | Road geacrally good, but having three steep and difficult ghauts, viz: two at the 4th and 5th and one at the 8th mile, no remarks about water or forage, but a stream of water is delineated on the plan as running along the valley of Teyago. |
|  | Poolajee............. .... ...... |  | .... | Road level but sandy and heavy, see page 150 for description of Poolahjee and Lehree. |
|  | Lehree...... ........ . . . . . . . . . | 14 |  |  |
|  | Total miles...... |  | .... | J. HOLLAND, Major. <br> Deputy Qr. Mr. Genl. of the Army. |


(Signed) J. HOLLAND, Major, Depty. Qr. Mr. Genl. of the Army.

ROUTE FROM SHAHPOOR TO SHOREE,
Thbnty-five miles bast of dbyrahand back, via dehra to mun the 3rd stageprom shapoor, Surveyed by Head Guide Mucajee, during the operations of the Field Force under His Excellency Major General Sir Charles Napier, in the early part of the year 1845.

| $\text { } \begin{gathered} \text { Nearest Civil Au- } \\ \text { thority. } \end{gathered}$ | Stages. | Distances. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\mid \stackrel{\text { ® }}{\stackrel{2}{E}}$ |  | memarize |
|  | \|Tullar ................... ...... | $17$ | 4 | Water in wells in the bed of the river by digging 5 feet; 3 wells north about three quarters of a mile, forage scarce, supplies none, road good but sandy. |
|  | Tong. ............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 11 | 3 | Water sufficient from the bed of the river by digging 4 or 5 feet, but good and plentiful; water to be obtained from a spring three miles to the $N$. side of Tong, road good, forage scarce. |
|  | Mund. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10 | 4 | Water good and abundant from a spring, forage procurable, road stoney, for the last four miles. |
|  | Seebree . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 11 | 1 | Water in the bed of the river by digging 9 or 12 feet, forage scarce, road good. |
|  | Dooserkhoosta ..... .............. | 14 | 3 | Water from a running spring, forage procurable, road bad and difficult. |
|  | Shoree. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 25 | . | Water can be obtained from a stream; ranning from the hills, forage procurable, road difficult. |
|  | Tassor | 14 | 1 | Water plentiful from a mineral stream, forage procurable, road good for first 8 miles after which it is bad |
|  | Deyrah................ . . . . . . . . . . | 11 | 3 | Water plentiful and good from a running stream, forage procurable; road very bad for the first 4 miles, the remander better. |
|  | Trukkee............................ | 6 | 4 | Road good, forage and water to be obtained from a distance of about two miles S. W. of Trukkee or inside Trukkee. |
|  | Rhoombee......................... | 11 | 3 | Water stagnant in a nulla, forage sufficient, road not very good for the last 5 miles, but passable for guns. |
|  | Mund.................... . . . . . . | 9 | 2 | Road hilly. |
|  | Total...... |  | 4 | M. McMURDO, Captain. Assistant Qr. Mr. Genl. S. B. |



Deputy Qr. Mr. General's of the Army.

ROUTE FROMEUDDEE，via RAWUTSIR TO GUNGASIRRA． Measured with Perambulator by Private Guide Dayalchund，Qr．Mr．General＇s Department April 1844.


J．HOILAND，Major， Deputy Qr．Mr．Genl．of the Army．

ROUTE FROM BALMEER TOKASBA，viáCHOTUN，JANPALIA， VEERAWOW AND NUGGUR PARKUR．
Measured with Perambulator by Dayalchund Pte．Guide，Qr．Mr．General＇s Department，10th March 1844.

| 令 |  | Dista | nces． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Names of Places． | 宝 | 就 | remareg． |
|  | Balmeeb |  | ．．．． | From Superintendant＇s house． |
|  | Lugaera． | 2 | 2 |  |
|  | Attee． | 4 | 4 | 25 Houses， 1 pucka well of good water． |
|  | Leelsir Tank． | 3 | 2 | A large tank near the hills，lately made under Captain Jackson＇s direc－ tiuns，it is about 2 miles from Joona． |
|  | Barola．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | 4 | 15 houses， 1 pucka well of good water；the road from Balneer to this is good． |
|  | Akora．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5 | 61 | 10 houses， 1 pucka well，the road for 1 mile from Barola is over a suc－ cession of sand hills，covered with low jungle and grass． |
|  | Doodwa．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3 |  | 9 houses， 1 pucka well of good water，and considerable cultivation here and on the road from Akura，road good． |
|  | Chotun．．．． | 8 | 4 | A bout 42 houses， 5 shops， 3 kutcha wells，some cultivation，country hilly and covered with low jungle，road from Doodwa good，cousiderable cultivation；Balneer to Chotun direct is viâ Kurwah 27 miles，vide page 84， |
|  | Koonra．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 7 | 3 | A bout 25 houses， 1 shop， 1 pucka well of good water，road over a suc－ cession of sand hills，covered with low jungle． |
|  | Eetawa．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 8 | 1 | About 21 houses， 1 pucka well of good water，country as above；road better，running between the sand hills． |
|  | Rubrasur．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3 | 4 | Deserted village，and ruined well，grass plentiful，appearances of former cultivaticn；road through a desert jungle． |
|  | Kootael．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 3 | One ruined well，country as above． |
|  | Gora－ka－tullauw ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 6 |  | 1 ruined well，country as above． |
|  | Talser．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4 | 3 | 1 Ruined well，country as above． |
|  | Janpalia．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5 | 1 | 23 Houses， 1 shop， 1 pucka well of good water． |
|  | Carried over．．．．．． | $\overline{66}$ | 1 | N．B．The country from Eetawa is deserted，it is stated，from want of rain；no trace of a road was perceptible． |
|  |  |  | 1 | rain，no trace ofa road was perceptible． |


J. HOLLAND, Major. Deputy Qr. Mr. General of the Army.

ROUTE FROM RAJCOTE TO ROREEAND SURKUR. Viá Mallia and Wandia, Soomrasir near Bhooj, Balliaree, Alliyar-ka-Tanda and Nowsharra.




The above ronte is compiled from Captain Del. Hoste's route to Mallia, Major Hollands remarks on the Runn, and Captain LeMessuriers route to Dalliaree, in February 1840.

NEIL CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col.
Qr. Mr. General of the Army.
RAJCOTETO SUKKUR,
Vià Mallia and Wandia, Soomirasir near Bhonj, Balliaree, Kaebrae Shahur and Padra, the middle or inland roube.


RAJCOTETOSUKKUR,
Yia Mallia and Wandia, Soomrasir near Bhooj, Baltiaree and Umerkote; the eastern route by the Narrah river.


ROUTE FROM BHOOJTO HYDERABAD, VIA BALLIAREE.
Wanga Bazar, and Khyrpoor.


- M. McMURDO, Captain. Asst. Qr. Mr. General Scinde \& B.

POSTEROUTE FROM BALMERETOOMERKOTE.
Surveyed under the Superintendance of Captain C. F. Jackson, 2nd Light Cavalry, Political Superin. tendant of Mullanee; by Dayalchund Private Guide, Qr. Mr. General's Department; measured uith Perambulator.


Regiments might march this route with facility during the rains, in the cold season by detachments; and taking the precaution of sending on over night to draw the wells, and fill the troughs; in the hot season some inconvenience would be experienced.
C. F. JACKSON, Capt.

2nd Light Cavalry.

ROUTE FROM JEYSULMEERTOMITTUNKOTE. Extracted from a personal narrative by Lieutenant Boileau, Bengal Engineers, 1835.

J. HOLLAND, Major.

Deputy Qr. Mr. General of the Army.


[^0]:    Camp Balmeir, April 29th 1841.

[^1]:    Qr. Mr. Genl. Odficc Bombay, 29th February 1844.

[^2]:    - The feld Artillery passed over this road in the beginning of 1839 , bet it was reported as jmpasable for any description of Troops in September of the same year, the river having washed it away.

[^3]:    to the northward on account of the encroachment of the river on its former site.

[^4]:    Qr. Mr. General's Office, Poona, \} 6th September 1843.

[^5]:    - The Pickets were fired on at night here from the opposite side of an impassable ravine.

