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Punjab Government
Records



AS-004241

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**Political Diaries of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Mr. P. Sandys
Melvill, Pandit Kunahya Lal, Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew,
Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Mr. L. Bowring and
Mr. A. H. Cocks, 1847—1849.**



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POLITICAL DIARIES

OF

Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Mr. P. Sandys
Melvill, Pandit Kunahya Lal, Mr. P. A.
Vans Agnew, Lieutenant J. Nicholson,
Mr. L. Bowring and Mr. A. H.
Cocks, 1847—1849.





INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THE present volume is one of a series of selections from the Punjab Government records which have been published by the Punjab Government. The volumes constituting the series are—

- The Delhi Residency and
Agency Records ... 1807, 1857, Volume I.
The Ludhiana Agency Records, 1808-1815, Volume II.
The Political Diaries of the
Resident at Lahore and his
Assistants ... 1846-1849, Volumes
III—VI.
The Mutiny Records—Corre-
spondence and Reports ... 1857-1858, Volumes
VII and VIII each
in two Parts.

It had been intended to issue further volumes also, dealing with (a) the records of the Karnal, Ambala and Ludhiana Agencies (including the despatches of Sir D. Ochterlony, Superintendent of Political Affairs and Agent to the Governor-General at Ludhiana, and the diaries of his Assistant, Captain G. Birch), 1816—1840; (b) the records of the North-West Frontier Agency, 1840—1845; and (c) those of the Lahore Residency, 1846—1849; but it has been found necessary on financial grounds to postpone the publication of these further papers.

The material for the volumes issued has been prepared and put through the Press by Mr. A. Raynor, late Registrar of the Punjab Civil Secretariat.

LAHORE :

December 1915.



PREFACE.

THE treaties executed with the Lahore Darbar after the first Sikh War provided *inter alia* for the location of a British garrison at Lahore until the end of the year 1846, to assist in the reconstitution of a satisfactory administration. Major (shortly afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel) H. M. Lawrence remained at Lahore as Agent to the Governor-General in charge of the political relations of the British Government with the Darbar.

2. This arrangement continued until the Treaty of Bhairawal executed in December 1846, when the Lahore Government, in return for the continued service of the British garrison, agreed to admit of more direct supervision during the minority of the Maharaja. Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Lawrence was then made Resident as well as Agent to the Governor-General for the North-West Frontier, which continued to be the designation of the appointment until the 6th March 1848, when it was altered to that of Resident at Lahore and Chief Commissioner of the Cis- and Trans-Sutlej States.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Lawrence held the office of Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier, and Resident at Lahore, from the 1st January to the 30th November 1847, when he proceeded on sick leave to Europe. He had been absent at Simla from the 21st of August to the 17th of October 1847, during which period Mr. J. Lawrence, Commissioner and Superintendent of the Trans-Sutlej States, acted as Resident and Agent to the Governor-General in addition to his other duties. Mr. J. Lawrence took charge



again on Colonel Lawrence's departure and officiated as Resident and Agent to the Governor-General until relieved, on the 6th March 1848, by Sir F. Currie under the designation of Resident at Lahore and Chief Commissioner of the Cis- and Trans-Sutlej States. Sir F. Currie was in charge when the second Sikh War broke out in April 1848. On March 29th, 1849, the Punjab was annexed and the Government passed into the hands of the Board of Administration composed of Sir H. Lawrence, Mr. J. Lawrence and Mr. C. Mansel.

4. The work done by the Assistants to the Resident in the interval between the Sikh War and during the progress of the second Sikh War is the main subject of this and the two preceding volumes of this series. The diaries of the two elder men, Abbott and George Lawrence, are reproduced in Volume IV, and those of Herbert Edwardes in Volume V. The present volume deals with the reports of the other Assistants, including Reynell Taylor, P. S. Melvill, Vans Agnew, Nicholson, Bowring and Cocks. These officers were in 1847 all young men—Cocks, the eldest, being 28, and Melvill, the youngest, 20 years of age only. Vans Agnew, as is well known, was killed at Multan in 1848, and Nicholson at Delhi in 1857; but Cocks lived till 1881, and Taylor till 1886, while Melvill and Bowring have only recently passed away.



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Diaries of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor,
Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on
deputation to Cashmere and Bunnoo—
1847—1849.



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*Diaries of Lieutenant REYNELL G. TAYLOR, Assistant to the Resident
at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere—1847.*

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No. 1.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 15th to the 23rd of May 1847.

1. *15th May 1847.*—Left Lahore at 5 A. M.; rode to the first *nullah*; crossed the Ravee $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile below Shahdera; found the Durbar carriage waiting on the opposite bank; made 5 stages to Tulwundee,—1st, Bawurree Hurree Singhwallah; 2nd, Baba Nungul; 3rd, Kannoo; 4th, a place about a mile on the Lahore side of Gujranwallah; 5th, Tulwundee, where we found our saddle horses and rode on to Wuzeerabad.

2. The country after leaving Shahdera, and to within a few miles of Gujranwallah, very bare and poorly cultivated.

3. Plenty of grass about Hurree Singhwallah. The artillery grass-cutters could well travel that distance daily for grass; at Meerut and Cawnpore they have to go very much further.

4. Between Shahdera and Baba Nungul we met about 100 men of Sirdar Shere Singh's Battalions coming from Peshawur. I have previously reported this circumstance to you.

5. The villagers of Baba Nungul and Koree complained that the servants of the English, or men calling themselves such, were in the habit of exacting food, firewood, &c., from them without payment. I explained to them that at this distance from Lahore they could not be really in the service of the English, but were probably dismissed soldiers and others who used the Sirkar Company's name as a means of extortion. I told them never to give any one supplies gratis, and if any force was attempted to complain at the Lahore Residency: this they said they would do.



6. *16th May 1847.*—Rode round the town in the morning, and then to the River Chenab, which is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the town; crossed three fordable branches before reaching the main river. The main stream is about 700 yards in breadth and rising daily.

The boatmen complained that very few merchants came by the ghat because of the heavy duties levied by Misr Rulla Ram's men, and in the city. I have given below the rates exacted, and, as they are I suppose sanctioned by Government, the officials are not to be blamed. In the evening we rode through the bazar, which is spacious and well built, and in the evening, when all the inhabitants of the city collect in it, presents an appearance of life and business which would give a false idea of its prosperity and custom. On careful enquiry on the spot I found that the crowd was composed almost entirely of the inhabitants of the town itself, and that there were few or none of the people of the neighbouring villages among them; the latter come in small numbers in the mornings.

7. The shops are very poor, and a great number of houses are uninhabited. The shopkeepers are not loud in complaint; but when asked, they lament, I think, sincerely the days of Avitabile's wise and vigorous management. He built the bazar and, by his politic treatment and encouragement, made it a most desirable position for respectable merchants to settle in: property was well protected and the money-lenders received assistance in recovering their rights from the cultivators. Now the prosperity of the place is decaying daily. Theft is rife, and the Government officials indolent and neglectful.

8. The shopkeepers complain of the duty levied on goods entering and leaving the city. The custom of levying this is an old one here, but *they* say it is peculiar to Wuzeerabad. I have given a detailed account

*Since writing this I have been told that it is the custom in most cities to levy something, but nothing so heavy as the dues in question.

of this tax below. I do not remember to have heard of such a duty being levied elsewhere.*

9. The inhabitants of this city do not complain of being molested by the Kardar and his officials. No fines or other impositions are exacted from them, except in the case of proved misdemeanour, and then it is the *sheristah* of the country and no one objects.



10. A burglary occurred in the house of a shopkeeper during my stay here, and property to the amount of 3 or 4 hundred rupees was removed. I heard of this the morning after it had occurred, and eventually the man who had been robbed complained to me that, though he had given full notice to the *Adaluttee* the first thing in the morning, he had not gone near the place or attempted to do anything till 12 o'clock.

11. It is this apathy and indolence and the total want of *chokee-daree* arrangements which the townspeople complain of, and not of active oppression.

12. Theft is very frequent, and it is very seldom that the perpetrators of it are apprehended, and if they are, they are only kept in confinement till they can make good the fine which may be determined upon as an expiation of their offence. They are then let loose again upon society.

13. Avitabile hanged for theft, and it was scarcely known during his term of government. The townspeople of course speak of this as a time of great *aram*, but readily agree with me that the danger of hanging an innocent man more than counterbalanced the advantages to be gained by so stern a system of police.

14. My authorities for the above remarks are derived from conversations with the *punches* and several of the respectable merchants of the city, and enquiries made in other quarters by Moonshee Hussein Allee and myself, also corroborated by the statements of the Kardar's officials themselves except in those points which would tend to prove their own dilatoriness.

15. *17th May 1847.*—The Kardar's *gomashtah*, Godur Mul, presented a *zeeafut* of 500 Nanuk Shahee rupees and 22 jars of sweetmeats.

16. Rode in the morning to the village of Bairookee in the jageer of Gundah Singh of Mithoo, a place about 20 *koss* from Wuzeerabad. The villagers of Bairookee spoke highly of his kindly treatment of them. They said that he took a third share in *grain* for the *Bela* or *Kadir* lands, and for the well lands the revenue was taken by *chuka*, a sort of settlement by which the zemindars undertake to pay a certain sum in money for the *khurreef* crop and a certain number of *mancees* of grain for the *rubbee*.



17. The amount of this agreement, they said, was taken from them fairly, and no extra cess or *khurch* exacted, and in fact they have nothing to wish for.

18. I have exactly the same accounts as the above from the villagers of Dhoneeke in the jageer or rather *dhurmurth* of Baba Bala Ram of the *seraie* at Wuzeerabad, from those of Kusoa in the jageer of Ameer Singh, *Purohit*, and also from the villagers of Surneewallah in the jageer of Thakoor Dass, all of which I subsequently visited.

19. From Bairookee I proceeded to Murdeke, a *Khalsah* village about 5 miles to the north-eastward of Wuzeerabad, and here for the first time I heard serious complaints against Ram Chund, Kardar. I directed the villagers to send in two of their *punches* with me to Wuzeerabad, when the case would be fully enquired into; but warned them that they would not be reimbursed for former exactions unless a clear case of fraud could be proved against the Kardar, though of course any representation they might make would be taken into consideration in arranging a future settlement for the country.

20. *18th May 1847*.—Visited the village of Chodra, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward of Wuzeerabad. This large village is in the jageer of Dewan Narain Dass, and is in a miserable state of dilapidation. I asked several men whether they had any complaints to make, but they said none: this was in the bazar of the village.

21. *19th May*.—Visited the villages of Nezamabad and Trenkhul, both under the Kardar. I commenced telling the people plainly to come to me if they had any complaints to make: this I did because I suspected that they hung back under the fear that perhaps their complaints might not be heard, and dreading the subsequent wrath of the Kardar.

22. Here and everywhere in the *Khalsah* lands they complained of the oppressive system adopted in taking the revenue, but I did not hear any serious complaint personally affecting the Kardar's character.

23. *20th May*.—It was this day reported to me that there were as many as 500 stand of arms in a *kotree* in the Summun Garden, left here by the sepoys of General Golab Singh Pohovindheah's regiments, which returned from Peshawur about 5 months ago and obtained leave to their homes at this place. There were at first many more muskets, but the



sepoys returning from leave have taken away most of them, and there are now between 4 and 5 hundred remaining. This account was confirmed by the statement of the *Gomashtah* in my presence. There are also 7 *kuppas* of powder collected by Govindh Sahaie, Kardar, for the Sutej campaign and never used.

24. The *kotree* was locked, and the key in charge of a sepoy who lived at some distance from the city, and I did not think it worth while to send for him to have it opened.

25. 21st May 1847.—My arrival has procured two months' pay for the detachment of Sikh soldiers employed in the town and district; for the first two or three days they came regularly every day with complaints against the *Gomashtah*, and saying that they were three months in arrears. I took no notice of their petition, intending to-morrow to speak about it before leaving, but in the meantime the *Gomashtah* paid them two months of their arrears.

26. This day I received your letter of the 20th directing me not to invite complaints. This was the rule I had proposed to myself at first, but I really found it necessary to explain to the people that any complaints they might make I should carefully investigate, as I did not believe that their silence proceeded from a want of cause of complaint, though I was inclined to think that they have suffered no immediate acts of oppression, and very likely doubted the probability of gaining redress for evils of long standing during my flying visit.

27. 22nd May.—The villagers of Murdeke before mentioned not having come in to make their complaint, I again rode out to the village and asked them the reason, for I was curious to know what had prevented them. They said that they had heard that I was going on to Cashmere immediately and feared to incur the enmity of the Kardar by seeking redress from me at his expense. They, however, said they would come that day, though I told them I did not want them to do so.

28. Accordingly in the course of the day they arrived, and told their story before the Kardar, which, as it gives a fair sample of the mode of collecting the revenue in the whole district, and I have ascertained its perfect correctness, I shall here give as succinctly as possible.

29. By the *Ayeen* of Avitabile's time the village of Murdeke was assessed at Rs. 2,100 altogether, of which Rs. 600 was in jageer and



dhurmurth, leaving Rs. 1,500 to be paid by the village, Rs. 500 from the *khurreef* crop and Rs. 1,000 from the *rubbee*. When the district was made over to Rajah Suchet Singh he introduced the *kun*, and thereby raised the revenue. After him came Gobind Sahaie, who raised them still further.

*For the slave girl Mungla.

Kunhiah Lall* took the *kun* of the *rubbee* of 1845-46 and collected part of the revenue, and Ram Chund, Kardar, completed it. In this harvest 1,900 rupees were taken from the village independently of the jageers, &c. : this was an increase of Rs. 400 on the old settlement. The Government share is $\frac{1}{2}$, and the amount of grain having been ascertained, an arbitrary

†Per *mancee* or 5 maunds.

nerrikh of 13 rupees† for wheat, the current one being 9 rupees, was fixed upon, and the Government $\frac{1}{2}$ share of grain was taken in money at that rate. In addition to this, one anna in the rupee of the Government share was taken.

30. Secondly, in the collection of the *khurreef* crop of 1846, 600 rupees were taken, the *nerrikh* being fixed at Rs. 14-8-0, while the current one of the day was 9 rupees. The anna per rupee was also exacted, after which the Kardar, finding the revenue fell short of what was required, decided on taking $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna per rupee in addition to that already levied, making $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee on the whole of the Government revenue in the district. This was afterwards remitted by an order from Lahore.

31. 23rd May 1847.—It appeared from the papers that Rs. 509 was the amount paid into the Government Treasury by the Kardar on account of the *khurreef* of 1846 for the village of Murdeke. This left Rs. 91 to be accounted for. He disposed of Rs. 60 to my satisfaction in *puchotra*, *tukavee* and remissions, but Rs. 31 he was at a loss to give an account of. He said, however, that he had paid it to some of the *Dhurmurthees* and Jageerdars of the village. This I disbelieved, but immediately sent for them. This was late in the evening before the day on which I was to leave for Guzerat, and, as I expected, the men never made their appearance. The *Gomashtah* produced a letter from one of them allowing that some of the money had been received, but I did not attach much credit to it, and told the Kardar or rather his *Gomashtah* that I must report the whole affair to you, and that I was afraid that the consequences would be serious to some of the Wuzerabad officials. This put him in great alarm, and I having merely mentioned the word *razeenamah*, he caught



at it and begged to be allowed to bring that of the villagers of Murdeke. I let him go to try and arrange the matter if he chose (as I did not wish to have to refer the case of one single village where I knew that the general character of the officials of Government was what it was desirable I should ascertain) and went myself to bed. Upwards of an hour afterwards I was roused to hear the *punches* of Murdeke profess their perfect satisfaction with all Godur Mul *Gomashtah's* arrangements, and wind up with a request that he might be made

* I accepted this *razeenamah* as the *Gomashtah* had hitherto been correct in his statements, and the villagers could not positively deny that the money had been returned in the way he mentioned, though with me they thought it doubtful. In one or two instances of small sums said to have been given in *tukavee*, the *Gomashtah* had proved himself right, though the items were at first contested by the plaintiffs.

Kardar of the district. Either his promises had been large, or his threats were more to be feared than I had before imagined. I am inclined to think that the former or perhaps actual payment had been brought into play on the present occasion.*

32. The system of fixing a *nerrikh* far above the current one of the day, and taking the Government share at that rate, appears to me to be very oppressive, more especially as this nominal half share of grain is plus 6 pies or 24 seers per *manee* on the well lands, all of which is added to the share of grain before it is reduced to money, instead of being collected in kind separately as in equity it should.

33. Add to this the 1 anna in the rupee, and the zemindar's share is reduced probably to a third or less of the produce of his land.

34. The petition of the zemindars of Murdeke and of the other *Khalsah* villages is that the *nerrikh* at which the Government share is taken may not exceed the real *nerrikh* by more than one rupee. This would amply satisfy them, was formerly the custom, and surely is a fair request.

35. The *chuhpisah* or levy of 6 pies of grain per *manee* and the one anna in the rupee they do not object to.

36. In fact I think the people seem very reasonable in their demands, and I really believe that what has been exacted from them has with small exceptions been sanctioned by Government, and that therefore the officials are not to blame.

37. Avitabile's system, and especially the zemindaree books, are looked back to with great satisfaction by all.



38. It would, however, be impossible to return to the exact rates of revenue levied at that time, as the *nerrikh* has considerably increased in the interim.

39. No books have as yet been issued in this district.

40. I have received no complaints of oppressive fines or other harsh conduct against Ram Chund, Kardar, and from what I was able to gather I should think that were the Government demands reduced he would probably be as popular as any man in his position could be.

41. His *Gomashtah* at Wuzeerabad, Godur Mul, is an ignorant man, apparently very dilatory in business, and very cringing and unprepossessing in manner. He may also be dishonest, but I have not sufficient grounds on which to condemn him as such, and well I know that his carelessness might bring the imputation on him when he did not deserve it.

42. Sheodial, the *Adaluttee*, I have before mentioned as dilatory and negligent.

43. I enclose the *Gomashtah's* statement of the amount of the *nerrikh* at which the *rubbee* of 1845-46 and *khurreef* of 1846 were collected, and the real *nerrikh* of those periods signed by the *Chowdree* of the city. The discrepancy is not even contested by the officials, and they allow that the system is very unfair upon the cultivator.

44. Ram Chund, Kardar, lives at Pusroor, his own home, which is about 20 *koss* from Wuzeerabad.

45. The district under his charge is divided into 18 *ilaquahs* as follows :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Wuzeerabad, and Laull Kus- | (10) Gamgee. |
| <i>bah.</i> | (11) Sahoowallah. |
| (2) Gemyut Gurh. | (12) Sumbureal. |
| (3) Dhironkheel. | (13) Begowallah. |
| (4) Boorhana. | (14) Bherooka <i>burra</i> . |
| (5) Sehobad. | (15) Bherooka <i>chota</i> . |
| (6) Kulloowal. | (16) Tulwundee, Khujjoor Wal- |
| (7) Muhoota. | <i>lah.</i> |
| (8) Goolbajewah. | (17) Humeerpore, Rajah Wal- |
| (9) Guzeeran. | <i>lah.</i> |
| (18) Bazowal. | |



46. In each of the above *ilaquahs* a *Gomashtah* is stationed by the Kardar.

47. In Wuzeerabad *Khass* the following villages are in jageer and *dhurmurth* :—

Village.		Jageerdar.	
Dhoneke	Bala Ram, Fakeer.
Kullair	Chund Konwur, sister of the Maharanee.
Mehidpore	Uttur Mul.
Runsehan Wallah	Gholam Ram, Chowdree.
Chuk Suttea	Officers of Dewan Kirpa Ram.
Mamwallah	" " " " "
Kote Ameer	Syud Shere Shah.
Punj Gerain	Baba Must Ram.
Puthanwalla	Khewah, Mirassee.
Binjo Walla	Rutton Chund, Doogul.
Dewan Kote	Dewan Jowahir Singh, but in charge of Rutton Chund, Doogul.
Thattah, and Fukrullah	Rutton Chund, Doogul.
Seneree Wallah	Thakoor Dass for Rutton Chund.
Chodura with 26 others not all in the district.			Dewan Narain Dass.

48. In Wuzeerabad *Khass* there are eight *Khalsah* villages besides the *Kusbah*, namely :—

(1) Khukha Meethur.	(5) Sheiran Wallah.
(2) Ismailpore.	(6) Kot Manah.
(3) Abul Futteh Wallah.	(7) Bela.
(4) Rudallah.	(8) Belu.

49. The *Khalsah* lands comprise 4 wells with the land attached and 1,200 *beegahs* of *Bela* or *Kadir*, of which 300 *beegahs* are under cultivation, 200 available for pasture, and the rest sandy and waste.



50. The jageer and *dhurmurth* lands comprise 68 wells and about 1,531 *beegahs* of ground, *baranee*.

KUNKOOT IN WELL LANDS.

51. The crops are measured and appraised. The Government share is one half; the *kun* or estimate never exceeds the *mancee* per *beegah*; anything above that is the right of the cultivator, but it is a heavy crop that exceeds the 5 maunds.

52. In addition to the half share Government claims 6 *pies* (the *pie* is equal to 4 seers, and the seer to 102 Nanuk Shahee rupees in weight) on each *mancee* of its own share. The collective amount of grain is then reduced to money at a *nerrikh*, generally a third or more higher than the *nerrikh* of the day.

53. After this one anna in the rupee of the Government share is further exacted.

54. In *baranee* lands the rule is the same, but the share is often reduced to a third and sometimes to a fourth. These are, however, particular cases; the half is the rule, the other the exception.

ZUBTEE IN WELL LANDS.

Cotton	.	.	.	.	.	1	rupee per <i>kanal</i> , $\frac{1}{4}$ of a <i>beegah</i> .
Sugar	.	.	.	.	.	2	" " " " "
Tobacco	.	.	.	.	.	1	" " " " "
Poppy	.	.	.	.	.	1	" " " " "
Ginger, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	1	" " " " "

These rates appear very high, especially 8 rupees a *beegah* for sugar, but I heard no complaint against any system where the rate was distinctly laid down.

55. *Chuka* is a settlement of money for the *khurreef* and grain for the *rubbee* crop. The cultivator must pay the whole amount whatever may happen to his crops. This system seems very popular where it is applied.

56. There are some instances of money settlement for both crops.



57. The following are the duties levied on goods entering and leaving the city, above alluded to :—

	<i>Ingress.</i>	<i>Egress.</i>
Grain . . .	1½ pice.	1½ pice per rupee.
<i>Cheenee</i> . . .	1½ „	1 pie less 2 pice per rupee.
<i>Goor and shukr</i> . . .	1 <i>tukka</i> per rupee.	
Oil and <i>ghee</i> . . .	6 pice ingress and egress per rupee.	
Spices, pepper, &c. . .	9 „ „ „ „ „ „	
Silk . . .	3 „ „ „ „ „ „	
White cloth . . .	6 „ „ „ „ „ „	
Cotton . . .	9 „ „ „ „ „ „	
Iron . . .	9 „ „ „ „ „ „	
Salt . . .	6 „ „ „ „ „ „	maund.
Opium . . .	9 „ „ „ „ „ „	rupee.
<i>Pushmeenah</i> . . .	1 anna ingress and egress a load.	
Horse or buffalo . . .	1 „ „ „ „ „ „	per head.
Camel if sold or re- moved . . .	1 rupee 8 annas a head.	
Goats and sheep . . .	2 pice a head.	

58. I enquired carefully into the ghat duties, but have not sufficient experience to judge of their severity or otherwise. I could not hear that the Customs officials ever exceeded the established rates in their demands from the traders, though it is probable that it is occasionally done.

59. In the city there are 569 shops inhabited, 350 deserted and 13 in ruins.

60. Godur Mul, *Gomashtah*, calculates that he could collect on a few days' notice 5,000 maunds of grain, and with 10 days' notice 1,000 maunds of *boosah*, and sheep in any number.

61. Firewood it is difficult to procure, because Gunput Rae, Commissary of Ordnance, has seized upon the preserve of *keekur* wood, which is about 8 *koss* from Wuzeerabad and formerly supplied the city with wood: it is also about 5 miles from Gunput Rae's village of Kunthul. Such is the *Gomashtah's* account of the state of the case.

GUZERAT :
The 25th May 1847.

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R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.



No. 2.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 24th of May to the 1st of June 1847.

1. *24th May 1847.*—Marched to Guzerat, distance 8 miles; crossed the Chenab in boats. The river had risen 3 or 4 feet since I first saw it. Conversed with the inhabitants of the village of Moollah, which, with two others, is in the jageer of Rutton Chund, Doogul. They complained of rapacity on his part in taking the revenue, making the *nerrikkh* 15 rupees when it was properly 10, and taking *khurch* and *abwab* besides. I give the statement as I heard it, but I have not been able to ascertain its correctness. Having, however, heard complaints against Rutton Chund in other quarters, I believe that there is some truth in it.

2. Further on I came to the village of Turke, which, with 13 others, was formerly in the jageer of Jemadar Khoosheal Singh, then descended to his eldest son, Kissun Singh, who was drowned in the Sutlej at Sobraon, and they are now held by Sirdar Tej Singh. There is, however, another son of Khoosheal Singh's alive, named Bhugwan Singh, but my informants cannot tell me whether he will be allowed to assume charge of his father's grants on coming to years of discretion. At Tirkha, Hurrea and Kalra, I was encountered by violent complaints of the exactions and harsh conduct of Mehtab Rae, the Sirdar's Kardar in these parts.

3. The whole of the crops of the latter village, though a long time ripe, were still standing and rotting in the ground, the reason of which I shall have occasion to detail hereafter. The villagers complained of great extortion in the *zabtee* rates, which, as they detailed them, were certainly nearly double the amount usually taken even in this country, where they are generally very high. Narrain Dass, brother of Govindh Sahaie, Kardar, presented a *seeafut* of Rs. 500 and 22 jars of sweatmeats, being Rs. 250 and 11 jars for each officer. Govindh Sahaie himself was out in the district, and sent to know whether he should come in, which, as I thought I could get on much better without him, I sent to say was unnecessary.

4. *25th May.*—Visited the village of Mudeenah, formerly assessed by the *Ayeen* at Rs. 1,400 per annum, namely, Rs. 1,075 for the *rubbee* and Rs. 325 for the *khurreef*. For the last *khurreef* crop 750



rupees were taken and for the present *rubbee* bills have been taken for 1,450 rupees, and this without any exact reckoning of quantity, *nerrikhs*, &c.

5. I shall subsequently explain the meaning of this last feature of the case.

6. They said also that about 36 rupees *khurreef* would be taken.

7. The lands of the village are all *baranee*.

8. In the neighbourhood of Mudeenah are three villages in the *jageer* of Rutton Chund, Doogul, or rather of Thakoor Dass, his brother, and managed by Rutton Chund, who has made them over in a very arbitrary manner to some dependants of his own, to the ejection of parties who have been in possession for the last 30 years. I have heard the case through, and recorded my opinion that the men in possession, the defendants in the case, have no right to more than 12 *beegahs* of land in one of the villages, and have recommended that the rightful *biswahdars* be restored. I have since made over the case to Sirdar Ram Singh, *Adaluttee*.

9. In the evening we visited the town of Guzerat, which I shall afterwards describe.

10. *26th May 1847*.—I have mentioned that the crops in the village of Kalra remained uncut, and that the villagers had, as I passed, been loud in complaint. I had then told them to come to me at Guzerat, which was only two miles distant, and that all should be enquired into. This they did not do; and, knowing from other sources that affairs were still at a standstill, I on this day rode back to find out what was the matter. After fully enquiring into the case and thinking Mehtab Rae, the Kardar, much in fault, I sent a message to him to the effect that I intended to report the whole case to Lahore, and that if he had anything to urge *per contra* that he might come and do it. This brought an answer by return of messenger to say that he would certainly come and explain all about it, which he did; but his assertions of the vicious disposition of the inhabitants of Kalra did not satisfy me at all. I told him that it was a matter of great sorrow and astonishment to me that, whereas on my way from Lahore I had visited the lands and villages of a great number of *jageerdars*, many of them small estates scarcely large enough to



support the holders, and yet in all I had been gratified by hearing that the jageerdars treated their ryots with kindness and consideration, but no sooner did I come into the jageer estates of the first Sirdar in the land than I was encountered by men tearing their hair and at the point of death from extortion and harsh treatment, and that Sirdar Tej Singh and Rutton Chund, Doogul, were the only two jageerdars of whom I had as yet heard complaints.

11. Mehtab Rae professed to be very anxious that matters should be arranged, and on my proposing that he should meet me the next morning at the village of Kalra and talk over the matter with the zemindars on the spot he readily agreed to do so.

12. 27th May 1847.—A solemn conclave held at the village of Kalra. The result of a full enquiry from both parties was as follows. On Sirdar Tej Singh's return from Cashmere last year he made a settlement with the *punches* of the 14 villages of the jageer for the *khurreef* crop of 1846 and the present *rubbee*. By this agreement the zemindars undertook to pay 1,525 *manees* of grain plus 1 rupee per *manee* for the *rubbee* of 1846. This contract they found themselves unable to fulfil, and sent a deputation to Lahore to beg for remissions and a measurement of the crops with a view to the collection being made according to the usual principles of the *kunkoot*. This the Sirdar would not agree to, but consented that the crops should be measured, reserving to himself the right of exacting the whole amount of the settlement and obliging one village to make good the deficiency of its neighbour.

13. Accordingly Lallah Mehtab Rae commenced measuring the crops, but in doing so did not conform to the usual custom of having a man of each party at the *jereeb* and a man of each party for the *kaka* or estimation of the extent of produce; and further the zemindars complained that the *jereeb* was short in measurement, and this on enquiry I found was actually the case.

14. The fact was that the *hath* on the scale of which it was composed was upwards of 3 inches less than that generally in use in the Guzerat district. This made the *jereeb*, which is 9 *haths*, very far short of the just measurement. I enclose samples of the 2 *haths* mentioned.



15. The Lallah did not deny the discrepancy, but said that the *jereeb* he had used was the one in vogue in the Jullundur and across the Sutlej, the part of the country he had chiefly resided in. Supposing this to be true, it was unjust to apply it to a district where the measurements differed, as the rates of particular districts are of course calculated according to the system of measurement long established in them.

16. Further, that the style of measuring was not fair; the *jereeb* was allowed to hang loosely on the ground, whereas it ought to be tightly stretched, &c., and thus the estimated amount of grain greatly exceeded the real quantity.

17. This quarrel came to a crisis while the lands of the village of Kalra were being measured. Another deputation went off to Lahore, and Mehtab Rae stopped the *kun* and prevented the crops being cut, and this was the state of the case on their arrival in the district.

18. After discussing the point for some time with Mehtab Rae I proposed that there should be a new measurement of the crops by appointed *moonsiffs* attended by a man of my own, and that it should be taken with the Guzerat *jereeb*, and that, after the measurement had been made to the satisfaction of both parties, the whole case should be referred to the Sirdar, as it was apparent that the original settlement was still binding upon the zemindars, they having, on the *kun* being allowed them, given in a written agreement that they would nevertheless make good the stipulations of the settlement if the Sirdar insisted on it.

19. Both parties readily agreed to this proposition, and immediately appointed *moonsiffs* and signed agreements to abide by their measurement and estimation.

20. I got the Kardar of Guzerat to send a good man with them to superintend the work, as I could not spare my moonshee.

21. You will observe that I only interfered to ensure a fair measurement of the crops and save them from destruction, leaving everything else to the clemency of the Sirdar.

22. 27th and 28th May 1847.—On the evening of the same day, however, the *punches* of the village said as much to me as that they



were afraid they should be made to suffer when I was gone. I tried to reassure them, said that I was sure that a man in the Sirdar's position could not lend himself to so mean an act of revenge, and that if it was proved against Mehtab Rae he would be punished. (This was said in company from which it was pretty sure to reach the individuals mentioned.) They expressed themselves grateful for what had been done, but I could see that the conviction that they were likely to suffer by the displeasure of their masters was strong in their minds, and accordingly they came the next day with Mehtab Rae and said they would prefer taking their chance of clemency from the Sirdar to making both him and the Kardar their enemies by forcing a fresh measurement. I said of course that I had no desire to force my interference upon them; that my only object was to have the crops cut and saved; that both parties might not be losers, and that if they would go and commence reaping that I would immediately withdraw all my arrangements.

23. The Kardar and zemindars promised that this should be done at once.

24. The latter then made a request that Mehtab Rae would in my presence take their hands in his and promise that he would not bear malice for what had passed, and treat them with consideration in future. I told Mehtab Rae that he might do this if he liked, but that I should not desire him to do so. He, however, willingly complied, and putting their hands severally on his head made the required promise, and all parties retired apparently well pleased, and it has since been reported to me that the crops are being cut and saved.

25. I have omitted to mention that Mehtab Rae had talked of taking the revenue in money commutation; by doing so he would in my opinion be departing from the terms of the settlement and would invalidate the whole. One thousand, five hundred and twenty-five *manees* of grain and the same number of rupees is all he can claim from the whole 14 villages, and the crops being bad, and the measurement having been ordered and then performed in an unfair manner, he ought to remit something of that.



26. I have thus detailed, clearly I hope, but I fear at considerable length, the motives which induced me to take up this case, the method adopted to bring about a settlement, and the ultimate rejection of my interference by the zemindars themselves.

27. It has every appearance of a complete failure, but, if I was not essentially wrong in meddling with the affairs of a large jageerdar's estate at all, I must give it as my belief that more good than harm was done. The crops will be saved, and with the knowledge of the case I now have I do not think it probable that either the Sirdar or his officials are likely to push matters to extremities.

28. Visited the village of Hunjerah, three miles from Guzerat, Sirdar Ram Singh, who had just arrived, presented a *zeeafut* of 56 rupees and 10 pots of sweetmeats for Mr. Melvill and myself. formerly by the *Ayeen* assessed at Rs. 1,000 per annum, namely, Rs. 590 the *rubbee* and Rs. 390 the *khurreef* crop, Rs. 20 being always forgiven and *puchotra* allowed besides. The lands are all *baranee*.

29. For the *khurreef* crop of 1846, 550 rupees were taken; the crops having been measured, but no particular account made of *nerrikh*, &c.

30. For the present harvest bills for Rs. 775 have been taken. The lands have been measured, but the villagers declare that this sum has been decided upon without reference to the amount of grain, which they state to be 50 *manees*; this would give upwards of 16 rupees the *manee*, while the *nerrikh* of the day is 11 rupees.

31. One man showed me a heap of grain of about 10 or 12 maunds, and told me with a rueful face that he had to pay 50 rupees for it. The men of this village begged me not to say that they had complained, as they would suffer for it. I asked how? The answer was, in taking the *kists* or instalments of revenue. They seemed to fear a severity and want of consideration in realizing these, and said that in cases of recusancy, real or pretended, the zemindars were often confined, or tied up and flogged by the soldiery, and this I fear is a powerful instrument of vengeance for private spite in the hands of the Kardar, and which may be used at will by him without his apparently overstepping the bounds of a proper energy in collecting the Government revenue. Certain it is that the zemindars dread incurring the displeasure of the Kardars greatly, and yet do not accuse them of extorting



unjust fines, exorbitant *nuzzurs* or the like; and therefore I am inclined to consider this *shitabee* in enforcing the payment of the instalments of revenue as the usual means adopted by the Kardars of making villages or individuals feel the ill effects of having incurred their displeasure.

32. I had heard that the Kardar was trying to throw dust in my eyes, and that he had a man stationed in each village to keep the villagers in check; and on this account I generally preferred addressing men in the fields, or engaged at their granaries sifting and winnowing the corn. I, however, subsequently saw nothing to lead to the belief of any such arrangement having been made, more especially as a blundering attempt was made to watch my motions by sending a sowar after me when riding about the country. The people seldom came forward to complain, but when they did, the Kardar and his actions were handled in a way that convinced me that no known emissary of his could be present. "It is so, but pray don't say I said so" was generally the tenor of their communications.

33. 29th May 1847.—In the afternoon Sirdar Ram Singh, the new *Adaluttee* of the district, paid us a visit. I had a long conversation with him on the subject of the country put under his surveillance, and was pleased with his intelligence and the clear account he gave of the directions he had received from you with reference to his new office.

34. Visited the village of Mohiudeenpore and heard their case through, but did not think that they had much to complain of. The system of the district is, however, peculiar and liable to great abuses, and I shall subsequently give a short description of it. This village was assessed by the *Ayeen* at 2,550 rupees,—Rs. 1,550 for the *rubbee* crop and Rs. 1,000 for the *khurreef*. This has never been exceeded by any Kardar, though in bad seasons less has often been taken. The present is a bad season. The Kardar has taken the usual notes of hand for the whole amount, but on the representations of the cultivators has consented to their making an estimate of the crops through *moonsiffs* of their own. This they have done and reckon the fair amount of Government revenue at Rs. 1,000 including *zubtee* collections. They, however, expressed to me their fears that nothing would be remitted. The lands are all *baranee*.



35. *30th May 1847.*—At Guzerat we were accommodated in an excellent *barahdurree*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the town.

36. *31st May.*—Marched about 10 miles to Buzoorgwal; crossed the dry bed of a large *nullah* between the villages of Uggoowal and Muharseah. Talked with the villagers of Dowlutnuggur, a considerable place and the *kusbah* of a small *ilaquah* of 30 villages dependent on Guzerat. This *ilaquah* was formerly assessed at Rs. 13,000 for the whole year; but the lands being all *baranee* the zemindars say that in dry seasons it is impossible to make up that sum. I asked why they did not make wells, and was told that it would be of no use as the land was under a curse. A zemindar of yore, having concealed his bread on the approach of a fakeer, was in requital told by him that, as he had suffered him to want bread, he and his posterity should in future want water. The soil in this neighbourhood appeared to me to be remarkably fine, and wherever water was procurable very productive. I also observed some excellent crops of cotton growing thrivingly without any irrigation.

37. The *nullah* above alluded to traverses the whole of this district, and I should think that it might without difficulty be *bunded* up in many places, or the water of it be led off into tanks for irrigation. I have seen several small rain ponds and one considerable tank in the neighbourhood, and the water appeared to be well retained by the soil. At any rate the villagers ought to be encouraged to make wells. Encouragement and a little consideration in money matters while they are in progress, to be subsequently made good, are the only things requisite to induce them to undertake the task. Wherever I mentioned the subject the zemindars professed the greatest willingness to make wells if encouraged to do so by the Government, but represented themselves as completely impoverished by the late successive bad seasons, in which they have suffered both from drought and locusts. The half smile with which the story of the fakeer was told convinced me that he and his malediction would not materially stand in the way of agricultural improvements.

38. *1st June.*—Marched to Bhimbhur, about 12 miles; passed the villages of Lungureal, Shaikh pore, Sirian, &c., lately made over to the Lahore Government by the new boundary settlement. Here I heard great complaints against Govindh Sahaie, Kardar of Guzerat.



The revenue had been collected *kham*, and nominally only a half share taken, but the people complained of such heavy *nuzzurs* and *sepahee khurch* having been levied upon them that their very food was gone; that the measurement of the crops, which was taken by the Kardar's own men, had not been fairly conducted; and that a deputation sent by them to Lahore had been prevented from complaining at the Residency. I told them to come to me at Bhimbhur, only four miles distant, and I waited at that place a day on purpose to give them an opportunity of complaining. They did not come, however, and, as they would not take even that trouble for themselves, I did not feel inclined to exert myself further in their behalf.

39. At Bhimbhur we found a guard of soldiers and one Syud Gholam Allee Shah, sent by Maharajah Golab Singh, to escort us to Cashmere.

40. The *khas zillah* of Guzerat is divided into four parts, the names of which I give below, with the proportions of land and wells in each, in order to show the very small proportion of the latter even in the *kusbah zillahs*, in which there are 23 villages in jageer and six in *dhurmurth* (and in this country the rent-free lands always contain more wells than the Government portions). The proportion of wells in the other subordinate *ilaquahs* is much less than in these:—

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Number of beegahs.</i>	<i>Number of wells.</i>
<i>Kusbah khas</i> Guzerat	3,936	64
Chickeree	6,895	25
Shaikhpore	13,088	148
Sookh	10,777	87

The other *zillahs* under the Guzerat Kardarship are as follows:—Jullalpoore, under which are 4 other divisions, Kotla, Kowaspore, Gullianah, Dhoolleah, Pukreallee, 31 villages of the Burnalah district, Phagoo and some villages of the Bhimbhur district lately attached. In each of these *zillahs* there is a *Gomashtah* of the Kardar's resident.

41. Water is scarce except in the neighbourhood of the river. It is here obtained at a depth of 30 feet. The soil is firm and good; crops the same as in the Wuzeerabad district.



42. Most of the villages were formerly assessed at a fixed sum for the two harvests, and received books, in which the amount was noted down, from Kunhiah Lall, father of Rutton Chund, Doogul, who had the management of the country prior to 1892, when Rajah Golab Singh, that then was, became Governor of the district. Golab Singh adhered to the settlement, and his general conduct in revenue matters is well spoken of. In 1901 Misr Ameer Chund, brother of Rajah Lall Singh, was made Governor of the whole *Doaba*, and he sent one Rutton Chund, Khutree, to manage the Guzerat district, and it was during his time that the custom obtained, which is now generally practised, of raising or lowering the Government claim on a village by a sort of guess work. The old settlement seems to be taken as a sort of basis, and if the crops are good the Kardar arbitrarily decides upon a sum much above it as the amount to be paid to Government and takes the *tomboos* or promissory notes accordingly (*vide* case of the village of Mudeenah, paragraph 4). If, again, the crops are bad and the remonstrances of the ryots loud, the Kardar orders a measurement, or perhaps only a rough estimate to be made, sometimes by his own men, sometimes by the villagers themselves, and on this forms his final decision (*vide* cases of Hunjerah and Mohiudeenpore, paragraphs 28 and 34). The above-mentioned case of the village of Mudeenah I referred to the Kardar's *Gomashtah*, who said that the statement was quite correct, and that the system I have described was the one adopted in the district. Its unfairness and evil effects on the zemindar and liability to gross abuse I need not remark on. Men can hardly be expected to exert themselves to obtain good crops when it is in the power of the Collector to raise the revenue by a flying-shot estimation of the increased produce. It is very true that crops may or rather must differ widely in different seasons in rain-watered lands, and where in a bad season Government has remitted a portion of the contracted revenue to the cultivators it is not contrary to equity, though I believe it is quite contrary to custom, that its demand should exceed it in a good year; but, whatever these variations may be, there should be an established system to regulate them, and they should not be left to the will and pleasure of one man. Whenever it is found necessary to depart from the scale of the settlement, the usual principles of *kham* collection should be strictly adhered to.



43. The people would gladly return to the *Ayeeen* of Rajah Golab Singh's time, but they would still assuredly pray for remissions in bad seasons, and therefore I cannot but think that *kham* management with all its disadvantages would be more applicable to the district and more profitable to Government, at any rate until irrigation has spread a little more widely.

44. The *mulbah*, or charitable, hospitable and public expense fund, of the village is here levied with the revenue and reckoned for the past six months, the *putwarree* having in the meantime advanced the amount as required either in money or kind. If in money, he is allowed to claim interest at the day of reckoning. This fund is applied to the relief of fakeers; entertainment of *berats* (marriage parties) or strangers of any kind; *nuzzurs* to the Kardar and owner of the soil; also *defalcations of revenue by individuals not exceeding 10 rupees*. It is levied in some villages on the ploughs, in others on the cultivated lands, in others on wells, and in some few on the amount paid as revenue by each man. I have noticed this fund because if I mistake not it differs in its mode of collection from that mentioned by Lieutenant Edwardes as existing in the Bunnoo country.

45. The *manee* of the Guzerat district is regulated by measurement, and is equal to $6\frac{3}{4}$ maunds of wheat, $6\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of *bajra*, 7 maunds of grain, 5 maunds of oil, &c.

46. The town of Guzerat is smaller than that of Wuzeerabad and less well built. It stands on a considerable eminence, and the chief buildings of the old town are located in what was once a fort, but it presents little appearance of it at present. The new bazar and town were built by Rajah Golab Singh, and the former is clean and commodious, but it is scarcely inhabited.

47. The ground immediately about Guzerat is pretty and well wooded, and it would make a nice position for a station, especially for cavalry, as grass is plentiful. The Royal *Toshekkhana* horses to the number of sixty are kept here on that account. There are more at the neighbouring district of Dingha.

48. The bazars of Guzerat contain 427 inhabited and 300 uninhabited shops. Among the former 262 grain sellers and 83 confectioners are the most considerable bodies. There are 5 wells of



30 feet in depth in the old fort, and 62 averaging 30 feet in depth in the city. There is here, as well as at Wuzeerabad, a tax on goods entering and leaving the city. The *Ghur* of Kulloowal on the Chenab is attached to the customs department of Guzerat. The river Chenab is about 5 miles distant at the nearest point, and they call the Jhelum 18 *koss*, which may be about 23 miles.

49. Fifty thousand maunds of grain and 10,000 maunds of *bhoosa* could be collected at short notice; firewood is scarce.

50. Kardar Govindh Sahaie is, I think, much feared by the zemindars under his control. His mode of collecting the revenue is most irregular and affords great opportunities for speculation. His police arrangements in the town of Guzerat I heard well spoken of by some of the inhabitants. I should say that he required a strictly regulated system, and his administration of that to be carefully supervised. He may be worthy of much severer condemnation at my hands, but not on my present grounds for judging, and if such is the case the zemindars are in fault, as they will not speak out. I may say that, had I waited for them to complain to me, I not only should not have received petitions in cases where I have been able to benefit the parties, but I should not have been able to furnish the slightest information of the mode of carrying on business in the district. In one village I found an ingenious report spread that I was merely travelling to select a line of road.

NAOSHERAH :
4th June 1847. }

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 3.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 2nd to the 6th of June 1847.

1. *2nd June 1847—Bhimbhur.*—On the evening of the 1st, Maia Dass, Kardar of Naosherah, presented a *zeeafut* of 750 Hurree Singheeah rupees and 52 jars of sweetmeats. This I heard was to be repeated on our reaching Cashmere.

2. Bhimbhur is a small, insignificant town, nearly filling up the narrow end of a valley formed by two low spurs of the hills.



Behind it, and at no great distance, rises the picturesquely broken range of the Adhee Tuk or Thuk,* the first to be crossed in progress to the Pir Punjal. The low hills are scantily wooded and rocky and barren. In the centre of the valley stands a lofty Kufour tree, the most prominent object in the whole scene.

3. There were formerly 41 *Khalsah* villages under Bhimbhur. The new boundary, which now runs within two miles of the town near a well and fakeer's *tukeea*, has reduced them to 5. In the lands of these villages there are no wells for irrigation, and the inhabitants say that it would be of no use making them, as there is no water in the ground but that supplied by percolation from the hills. In the Ajmere district the wells have only this percolation to depend upon, and yet are as useful as elsewhere, or more so, as they prolong the benefit of rain and render water available for irrigation, which would otherwise never pass near the surface of the soil.

4. The *khurreef* crop produces Indian corn, *maush*, tobacco, cotton, melons, &c., and the *rubbee*, wheat and barley.

5. It is an extraordinarily good crop that gives $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a *manee* or about 4 maunds per *beegah*. The *manee* is the same as that of the Guzerat district.

6. The Government share is one-half of the produce in kind of long cultivated lands, or where water is available; a third share in dry lands, and a fourth for the space of four years in ground newly broken up.

7. In the town and environs there are in all 18 wells,—4 within and 14 without the town. Of the latter, the water of 7 is bad. Water is obtained at a depth of 37 feet within the town and 24 without its limits.

8. Bhimbhur contains 2,103 houses and 82 shops, of which 71 are occupied by grain-sellers.

9. There are two customs *chookees* at Bhimbhur, one on the part of Lahore and the other on that of Maharajah Golab Singh. The Lahore *Gomashtah* takes duties on goods brought from the plains to Bhimbhur and proceeding thence to Sikh possessions.



10. I shall endeavour on a subsequent occasion to give an account of the duties exacted on goods travelling to and from Cashmere by the Pir Punjal Pass. The Bhimbhur *chokee* forms one end of the chain of customs stations, and, as the number between that and Cashmere is great, and the system rather complicated, I shall not be able to give a detailed account of it till I reach Cashmere, and am able to compare the accounts received at each station with the statement of the authorized rates obtained there.

11. *3rd June 1847.*—Marched to Saidabad, distance 11 miles. On leaving Bhimbhur we followed the bed of the *nullah* for some distance, then turned with it to the right, and travelled for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles parallel to the Adhee Tuk range. Then made a turn to the left, which brought us immediately opposite the pass, and from this place we could see a steep footpath ascending directly to the ghat, while we ourselves turned again to the right and continued our course along the valley for a mile further, keeping the main *nullah* still on our right, thereby considerably overshooting or going to the eastward of the pass. We at length made another turn to the left, and penetrated the hills by the bed of a small torrent and then commenced the ascent, the road very steep, rocky and winding. I could easily understand the credit due to Tej Singh and the Sikh Army for surmounting this pass with a considerable force and guns, and that with small leisure for preparation. The road is extremely bad. Both of my own horses fell and were severely cut, and I should say that a regiment of Cavalry would not get over the Adhee Tuk without serious injury to many horses. The road over the Pir Punjal itself is much superior to it. The actual ascent I reckoned at about 4 miles of ground. The air near the summit becomes very cool, and at about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from it the first pine trees are visible.

12. Water is not procurable after leaving the *nullah* until the station at the top is reached, and natives suffer much in the ascent, in consequence, especially in warm weather.

13. There is a small guard and a customs *chokee* on the summit. The descent of the mountain on the Saidabad side is not nearly so great as the ascent from Bhimbhur. Saidabad *seraie* is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the foot of the pass and is situated in a pretty, well cultivated valley of a mile and-a-half in breadth.



14. On a neighbouring hill in the same range as the Adhee Tuk stands the fort of Ameergurh, a strong looking white stone or *pukka* fortress, occupying a commanding position.

15. The *seraie* of Saidabad is in the district of Rampore Boondla, which contains 8 villages. The *khurreef* crop produces Indian corn, *til*, *maush*, cotton, and sugarcane: the *rubbee*, wheat, barley, *mussoor*, &c.

16. The revenue is collected *kham*, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the produce of the 1st class lands is the Government share, $\frac{1}{4}$ of that of the 2nd class lands, and $\frac{1}{5}$ of *bunjur* for four years.

17. This valley is traversed by a small rivulet, which, if *bunded* into tanks, would render it extremely rich. There are at present very few wells, and the rain, though of frequent occurrence, does not suffice to produce fine *rubbee* crops. The soil is apparently excellent.

18. 4th June 1847.—Marched to Naosherah, 12 miles. The road, on leaving the Saidabad valley, penetrates the first range by a low pass opposite the old *seraie*, then turns easterly, and passing through some fertile valleys arrives at length at the foot of the Kuman Goshah Range, or second sandstone range according to Vigne, the Adhee Tuk being the first. The ascent of the Kuman Goshah is not very great, and is about a mile in length. The descent on the other side into the Naosherah valley is very steep, very long, and the road very bad.

19. Naosherah itself is a poor looking place. It contains 163 houses, of which 133 are inhabited; 136 shops, of which 99 are inhabited; 3 wells and an old *seraie*, in which is an excellent *barahdurree* built by Meean Jowahir Singh. The Rujawar river runs close underneath the town. The district contains 16 villages. The revenue is collected *kham*.

20. The people of this district are said to be very turbulent and ill-disposed, much given to highway robbery and rebellion. My informants likened them to the Khyberees. The *seraie* bears the shot marks of two frays, in which the garrison or guard with some of the townspeople had to defend themselves against the people of the country. Maia Dass, the present Kardar, was present at the last affair, which occurred but a short time ago.



21. *5th June 1847*.—Marched to Chungus-ke-Seraie, distance about 10 miles; followed the course of the Rujawar river the whole way except in two instances, where we had to surmount hills which came in our way; but we always again joined the course of the *nullah*. We made little or no ascent on this day's march, and eventually halted at the *seraie* above mentioned, which overlooks the river. Passed two old *seraies* on the road,—that of Nalkpoor, which marks the boundary of the Naosherah and Rujawar districts, and in which is located a customs *chokee*, and another completely in ruins, named Ashuk-ke-Seraie.

22. *6th June*.—Marched to Rujawar, distance 11 miles. The road on leaving Chungus strikes over a large hill to the left, but soon again joins the Rujawar river. The rice cultivation very luxuriant. The water of the river is made available for the irrigation of these crops by the means of small aqueducts leading out of the main river, in many instances at spots two or three miles above the place where the water is required, and thus a sufficient elevation is obtained for the irrigation of crops at a great height above the level of the river immediately opposite them. The whole of these arrangements are very creditable to the industry and ingenuity of the cultivators. The country has a very thriving appearance, but some murmurs of oppression reached my ears.

23. Some men who came for remedies for their bodily ailments, and whom I questioned as to the affairs of the district, said that they (the cultivators) would be made to pay heavily for our visit, and that most probably a thousand rupees or more would be levied from them ostensibly as the sum expended in entertaining us. I shall strive to discover whether there is any possibility of this statement being correct.

24. They also said that the Maharajah had established a new tax on milch cows and buffaloes.

25. Rajah Azimoolah Khan, of the Rujawar family, visited us. He represented the revenue of Rujawar as held by his father and uncle as having amounted to 1 lakh, plus customs 1 lakh, plus Cashmere jageer 1 lakh,—total 3 lakhs. He is now cut down to the bare income of Rujawar, and has to pay from that a yearly *nuzzuranah* of Rs. 50,000. This was his account of the matter, but I have reason to believe that his present position is not even as high as this makes it, and that he receives a stipend in money without a shadow of the



sovereignty formerly enjoyed by his family. I told him that I supposed the answer to his plaint would be that Raja Ruheemoollah had by his attempt forfeited all claim for himself and family to any lands over which the Maharajah held sovereignty, and that what he received was a free gift and no right.

26. Rujawar is well situated on a considerable eminence overhanging the bed of the river, the strong and stone walls of the houses crowning the steep sides of the rock. The town is larger than that of Naosherah, and has much more appearance of life and prosperity.

27. There are 9 lesser *zillahs* under the Kardaree of Rujawar, *viz.*, Muradpore, Sungpore, Nurean, Ludot, Nugrotah, Tirhal, Purot, Saj Azeemgarh and Thunnah.

28. There are 34 villages in the *khass ilaqua* of Rujawar, also 12 in jageer and one in *dhurmurth*.

29. The villages are assessed by settlements fixed by Sirdar Chuttar Singh in the year 1901.

30. A considerable revenue is derived in this city from the rents of shops and gardens and taxes levied on the various crafts, houses, &c. In the year 1903 the amount derived from these various sources was Rs. 2,572 collected in the following manner :—

	<i>Paid at rubbee harvest.</i>	<i>Khurreef.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
Rent of shops	200	195
„ „ gardens	90	102
Tax on wine sellers	35	35
„ „ goldsmiths	25	40
„ „ oil pressers	13	37
„ „ houses in the city	...	1,860
	<hr/> 363	<hr/> 2,209
		363
		<hr/>
Total		2,572

31. Rujawar contains 249 shops, of which 213 are inhabited.



32. The above information was furnished by the Kardar and his assistants. We only remained one day at Rujawar, and I had not time to satisfy myself as to its correctness; but I believe it to be as nearly a true account as it was in the power of the Kardar, Govun Dutta, a not very intelligent young man, to give.

SHUPEYAN :
The 14th June 1847. }

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 4.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 7th to the 13th of June 1847.

1. 7th June 1847.—Marched to Thunnah, about the usual distance, 11 or 12 miles. On leaving Rujawar the road leads up the valley of the river, and at a distance of 2 miles crosses over to the left bank. Our course then kept away to the westward, the river being always immediately on our left. The country uninteresting enough; large bold bare mountains above and wet rice fields below, the latter watered by ducts from the river, or springs, of which I on this day observed a great number. The cultivation is studded with flat-roofed, square houses, most of them apparently standing in the water from which the crops are watched.

2. Thunnah is under Rujawar. Thunnah *khass* is assessed at 835 rupees yearly, plus Rs. 68-15 the rent of shops, plus Rs. 39-4 the half of the *mohussilee*, plus Rs. 58 commutation for *buttai* dues, *nuz-zurs*, &c., plus 103 *dagheenah* or cattle-tax,—total Rs. 1,104-3.

3. 8th June.—Marched to Barumgulla, 12 miles, first ascending the Rutton Pir; road very good; the village of Rutton Pir on the summit. The view of the Pir Panjal, still thickly covered with snow, from the top of the Rutton Pir was very splendid. The northern side of the Rutton Pir is beautifully wooded, the most remarkable and numerous trees being the deodar, Himalayan oak, and horse chestnut. At the foot of the descent we crossed the Poorun Nie, or Poorun Gungah river, and made a slight ascent to the village of Barumgulla, which stands in the angle formed by the Poorun and Poonch rivers, which meet just below it. Barumgulla is a customs station.



4. *9th June 1847*.—Marched to Poshiana, distance 8 or 9 miles, up the valley of the Poonch river, which we crossed and recrossed 21 times by bridges rudely but strongly constructed of unhewn trees, floored with laths of fir, leaves, chips and sand, and thereby made fit for the passage of horses. I observed that the situation of the bridge was generally selected on account of some slight local advantage, such as the jutting out of a large stone into the stream, opposite to which a little rude pier is constructed, and the pine logs thrown from it to the stone. These bridges are said in all to number 39, and their construction and repair is entrusted to five villages in the following proportions :—Thurwah Seenah 2, Barumgulla 5, Chundeemar 6, Dogrean 18, and Poshiana 8. In consideration of their services in this way, the inhabitants of these villages are allowed certain immunities and remissions. It occasionally happens that they are obliged to build extra bridges to cross side streams when the waters are high. In Barumgulla the cultivators receive a certain portion of the customs collected at that station as a remuneration for their labour in keeping up the bridges.

5. About a quarter of a mile from Barumgulla we passed between the river and a waterfall, which may be 20 paces from the road. The body of water is very considerable, and the height from which it descends about 60 feet. Poshiana is a small village immediately under the Pir Punjal Pass.

6. *10th June*.—Ascended the Pir Punjal. I should call it between 5 and 6 miles from Poshiana to the summit. The road or pathway is good, but in some places very steep and narrow. In some places the path leads over masses of snow, filling up the bottoms of the valleys. These had very often streams of thawed snow from the hills above running under them. When we had reached a great elevation, we came upon the birch for the first time, which continued to within a short distance of the summit, which was bare of trees altogether. The bark of the birch is used in many ways in these parts, and especially in roofing, a layer of it being placed above the fir planks of the roof. It is reported to be quite impervious to rain. On the right and left of the Pass rise two lofty hills, on one of which the Afgauns found some "ruwash" (rhubarb) and were highly delighted at the discovery. We saw, both dead and alive, a large species of vulture, very much larger than that of the plains, of a lightish grey colour, and tremendous



sweep of wing. Vigne calls this the lammergeier, which is the large Alpine vulture. I know not whether this designation be correct or not.

7. The descent from the Pass towards the Aliahbad *seraie* is very gradual, and the road leads through a grassy vale not unlike parts of Salisbury Plain, and down which a buggy might be driven with comfort. The *seraie* is about 4 miles from the Pass.

8. *11th June 1847.*—Marched to Heerpore, distance 12 miles. Here we were met by Dewan Thakoor Dass, sent by the Maharajah to meet and escort us to Cashmere.

9. There occurred a slight difficulty as to whether the Dewan was entitled to a chair. I have already given you my reasons for allowing him the honor, pending a reference to yourself. Thakoor Dass is a cousin of Jowala Sahie's, something like him in appearance, and is, I think, intelligent.

10. *12th June—Heerpore.*—This place as well as Aliahbad is in the district of Adhbun or Ardwin, as it is pronounced, of which Shupeyan is one of the chief villages. The revenue is collected *kham*. The Government share is one-half of the produce. The crops are estimated when cut and piled in *khurroos*. A *khurroo* contains 26 *poollahs*. As extra cess and *khurch*, 3 *trukkees** on every *khurwar*, are taken from the cultivator in addition to the half share. The *trukkee* is equal to about 4½ Lahoree seers, and 16 *trukkees* make the *khurwar* or ass-load.

*Or *turucks*.

11. *13th June—Heerpore.*—The *seraie* at this place, originally built by one of the Emperors, was fitted up as a barrack by Jemadar Khushial Singh. There is now a roofed upper storey of wood running all round the walls. The stream, which runs at a distance of about 300 yards from the walls, and on the right bank of which it stands, rises in the hills near the Punjal and accompanies the road from thence to Shupeyan, whence it is called Kishengungah. The valley at Heerpore is not broad, and the *seraie* occupies a suitable position for the headquarters of a small detachment which has to furnish picquets between it and the Pass.

CASHMERE :

The 22nd June 1847.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.



No. 5.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 14th to the 20th of June 1847.

1. *14th June 1847.*—Marched from Heerpore to Shupeyan, distance 6 miles. Shupeyan is prettily situated just clear of the high hills, but itself considerably higher than the valley. We ascended the hill of Sarun Theroo, the Primrose Hill of Shupeyan, from the summit of which a very comprehensive view of the whole valley is obtainable in fine weather, but the air was too misty to allow of our seeing much of the distance. I was enabled, however, to understand the positions of the various passes and principal towns. The country, viewed from an eminence, at this time of the year presents the appearance of a great marsh, while the farms and villages, with their pretty circle of walnut, poplar, and cheenar trees, look as if accident and not intention had saved them from the general inundation, whereas, in truth, not an inch of ground is watered unnecessarily; each little division receives its quantum, and cannot pass it on to its neighbour, unless that be the wish of the farmer.

2. Shupeyan is in the district of Batoo or Botoo, which is now amalgamated with Adhbun, or Ardwin, as it is commonly called. The river before mentioned descending from Heerpore runs close by Shupeyan, and, though previously robbed of large bodies of water by ducts carried to all parts of the valley, it is at this time of the year a considerable stream.

3. The water privilege, as an American would call it, is taken advantage of in a very slight degree by three water mills of very rude construction, but ingenious in their way, and showing that the inhabitants might without much difficulty be induced to avail themselves of mechanical means to improve their resources. The overshot or undershot wheel would be a great improvement on their present one, on which the force of the current must be in a great measure wasted. The wheel in question is a circular horizontal fan with flat spokes like paddles, fixed diagonally in the centre piece so as to face the current of water, which is shot out upon it from above, but with such force as to strike the paddles in a great measure horizontally; this turns an iron bar, which either itself passes through the nether millstone, and is fixed in the upper, or turns some multiplying cogs



above. It was nearly dark when I found my way to the mills, and, as the main wheel was turned in a cavity under the house and the stones in a room above, I could not by any means see the intermediate machinery, if there was any. I subjoin a slight sketch¹ of the wheel and millstones. The mill was put in motion for my edification, and after a time the velocity acquired was very great, but the miller was at first obliged to start the grinder, a large stone selected from the bed of the river, with his own hands. The iron which turns the grinder is fixed in it by a cross bar at its upper extremity, buried, I believe, on either side in sockets of wood. The mill is fed through a round hole in the centre of the upper stone. The miller told me that he could grind nearly 29 maunds of grain in a night and a day.

4. On this day we received a message from the Maharajah to the effect that four places could be prepared for our reception, namely, the Shalimar gardens, the Naseem Bagh, the Delawur Khan Bagh, or apartments within Shere Gurhee, his own place of residence. The two latter places were especially recommended, as being at a convenient distance from the Maharajah himself, and near the city, bazars, &c.; while the two former were at so great a distance that it was a day's work to visit the city and return. I fixed upon the Delawur Khan Bagh as being not too far from the Maharajah, and yet far enough to enable petitioners to come to me without fear of him.

5. *15th June 1847.*—Marched to Rumoo, 9 miles; road gradually descending towards the valley. We crossed innumerable small streams or aqueducts like English mill lakes, water taken from the rivers in the hills, and hastening to all parts of the valley on its fertilizing duty.

6.. This is a dreadful country for fakeers and beggars, and, as it is necessary for the honour of the *Raj* not to pass them quite unnoticed, the sum expended in the course of the morning is considerable. They have also here the system of greeting the approach of great personages like ourselves with a song, performed by the oldest and ugliest of the elderly ladies of the village, in acknowledgment of which compliment it is necessary to bestow a small sum on the performers. In Rajpootanah, where I have before seen this custom, the women of the villages bring a *kulas*, or small earthen pot, into which it is customary for the Sirkar to drop a rupee.

¹ Not traceable.



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7. 16th June 1847.—Marched to Rampore ; nothing remarkable in the road, if I except a sort of pass by which one of the highland ridges is ascended, the pathway over which is very narrow and the precipice on one side of it formidable.

8. Rampore is the last of the old Imperial *serais* on the line, and near it are the remains of some Cavalry lines which, I believe, are to be repaired. I went into one of the sheds, the most perfect; it was made to shelter three rows of horses, and would, I should say, hold a full troop or more.

9. I had sent to the Maharajah to say that it was expected that he should come out a short way to meet us, and on this evening I received intimation of his having made arrangements to do so either by land or water, whichever was preferred. We chose the latter as most convenient in every way.

10. 17th June.—Rode to a ghât at the nearest point of the river, which was about 6 miles from Rampore ; here we found a *pevindah* sent by the Maharajah waiting for us. The stream is about 80 yards broad, banks low and sloping, and the current moderate and equable. Its rate must be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the hour. Five miles from the city we were met by Meean Huttoo Singh, son of the Maharajah by a slave girl, who had been sent to meet us the night before. He presented a *surwarnah* of rupees—Hurree Singheeah,—and we took him on board our boat. On arriving near the Hurree Singh Bagh we were saluted by his companies of Infantry, 3 fifes playing "God save the King", and an indefinite number of guns, and immediately after met the Maharajah's well-manned barge, and adjourned to it. He (the Maharajah) was very anxious that we should go with him then and there to the Shere Gurhee, and especially recommended the quarters he had prepared for us in it; but I knew, if we once got there, that we should have great difficulty in getting out of it; and, as I had no intention of putting myself within walls guarded by his sepoys, where no complaint or general information could reach me, I was obliged civilly, but obstinately, to refuse the invitation. We were then rowed to the Shaikh Bagh, which we found well prepared and all our things awaiting us, so that the Maharajah's attempt to get us to go to the Shere Gurhee was rather



a riddle to me. The Delawur Khan Bagh had not been found convenient from some cause or another, and, as the Shaikh Bagh is better situated, and contains an excellent house, we were well pleased at the change. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by water from the Shere Gurhee, free of the town, though close to it, and open to all who chose to come. The Maharajah at first placed sentries on the gates with orders not to let any one enter, but I had them removed, and the garden is now a sort of evening promenade to the people of the city. We are, I believe, surrounded by spies of the Maharajah's and his officials, and many of the more respectable inhabitants are afraid to come to me in consequence; but I hear plenty to work upon, and, as it would be next to impossible to rid oneself completely of this espionage, I do not at present intend to attempt it.

11. The Maharajah, on meeting us on the river, presented a *surwarnah* of rupees—Hurree Singheeah; in the evening we received a *zeeafut* of Hurree Singheeah rupees 1,250 with 125 jars of sweetmeats.

12. 18th June 1847.—It had been agreed that we should visit the King at the Shere Gurhee on this day, and accordingly at about 10 o'clock Wuzeer Rutnoo came to fetch us. At the Shere Gurhee, on entering the inner court, we were received by the Maharajah in person and conducted to the Dewan Am. No important conversation ensued; but it was rather a singular coincidence, considering the day and the month, that the Maharajah himself turned the conversation upon Bonaparte and Waterloo. Of the former he had apparently heard a great deal from the French officers, and, among other things, that in the great battle in which he was made prisoner, before he was put upon the Island where he died, "when he thought the game desperate, he collected the officers of his army, and with them made a forlorn hope attack to recover the day." I was obliged to destroy this poetical fabric, and I dare say the Maharajah thought me actuated by envy and jealousy when I told him that the Emperor did not even lead on the last attack made by his soldiers.

13. 19th June.—Received from you a copy of your letter to Dewan Jowala Sabaie in Dewan Kurrum Chund's case; and sent to know if the Maharajah had received any communication on the subject; and received an answer in the negative.



14. *20th June 1847.*—Thinking Kurrum Chund's case important, and that it was possible that the Maharajah knew all about it and might issue orders which it might be difficult to get reversed, I sent to request an audience, as I had something particular to say; and accordingly, at about 11 o'clock, I went to the Shere Gurhee accompanied by Mr. Melvill, had the room cleared, and showed the Maharajah the copy of your letter. He, as I have informed you, complied with the requisition it contained, namely, that Kurrum Chund should be recalled as a prisoner, and if guilty punished; but at the same time he earnestly requested me to write to Captain Abbott and request him to send a detailed account of the Dewan's offence, as he had only heard the story from him (Kurrum Chund). I looked over and had copies taken of Kurrum Chund's letters, and of the Maharajah's *purwannahs* to him, together with Hurree Chund's letters to Kurrum Chund and the Maharajah, bearing upon the point. Should you wish these, I can furnish any or all of them. I have in the meantime requested Captain Abbott to write me the particulars of the affair with the Doonds.

15. A *Motbir* of the Dewan's was sent with orders to bring him immediately, but I eventually thought it better to leave it to Captain Abbott to send the Dewan as a prisoner or in whatever way he might think best, as he was well acquainted with the circumstances of the case; and accordingly wrote to him to that effect, and sent him a *morasilah* from the Maharajah empowering him to use his own discretion in the matter, a copy of which I forwarded to you.

16. The Maharajah's subjects are not backward in complaining, and there is undoubtedly considerable cause for their doing so. To what extent, and through whose negligence or misconduct, abuses have arisen, remains to be ascertained. On the other hand, the people are factious and unreasonable, and, though I have opened the door of complaint, I try hard to keep the thermometer of hope of redress as low as possible, and always represent my powers as extending to advice and intercession, and no further.

CASHMERE :

The 28th June 1847.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.



No. 6.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 21st to the 27th of June 1847.

1. *21st June 1847.*—Rode in the morning through the town, which presents a very miserable appearance. The houses made of wood and tumbling in every direction. The streets filthy from want of drainage. I saw the houses of the shawl-weavers from the outside, and thought they looked miserable enough. There is a fine old stone mosque of the time of the Emperors well and substantially built; it is now a rice granary. I should like much to get it emptied out. None of the bazars look well-filled and prosperous, and altogether my ride made me unhappy. The above sentences are quoted word for word as I noted them down on returning from my first visit to the town. I am sorry to say that as to external appearance and cleanliness my ideas have not improved on acquaintance. There is no lack of wealth, but its possessors are shy of exhibiting it. I hope to be able to stimulate the authorities to undertake the task of cleansing and drainage. The accumulation of filth at present is enough to breed a pestilence.

2. *22nd June.*—Visit from Moollah Ahmed, shawl merchant, and some other Afghan merchants whom he brought with him. Moollah Ahmed, a native of Cabul, served the English well during the outbreak at that capital, and has many letters of recommendation from English officers present with the forces in Cabul at that time, and left there on their departure for Jellalabad. He enjoys an immunity of 4 annas in the shawl tax, procured him by the intercession of the English, but complains that the King and his advisers entertain an enmity against him on account of the favour shown him by the English, and on a late occasion set the weavers upon him and caused his servants to be roughly handled at the stamp office, whereby he represents that his honour and good name have suffered. I have enquired into all the circumstances of the case and have not found sufficient grounds for interceding, especially in his behalf, and have bid him sit quiet for the present. He is, I suspect, rather loud in his boasts of protection and favour from us and touchy about any slight which may be put upon him, but on the whole I like the man.

3. Mirza Saif-u-deen came to represent the case of Rajah Ahmed Allee and his brothers, sons of Rajah Ahmed Shah of Iskardoo, who was deposed by Golab Singh when his General, Zorawur Singh, conquered the



country. Ahmed Shah's eldest and rebellious son, Mahomed Shah, who had joined Zorawur Singh on his approach, was put upon the *guddee* and still occupies it, while Ahmed Shah and his sons were confined at Jummo, Cashmere and Kishtwar, and at the latter place the father died. Mahomed Allee, next of age to Mahomed Shah, also died, and Ahmed Allee now represents the portion of the family who, according to their own account and the expressed opinion of travellers and others better capable of judging, have always been most anxious for an alliance with the English, have never willingly yielded an inch to the encroachments of Golab Singh and the Sikhs, and never entertained the idea of acknowledging them as their masters until forced to do so by the strong hand of power. They have in their possession letters from Lord Auckland, Colonel Wade, Mr. Moorcroft, Captain Mackeson and others, all acknowledging the friendly feeling displayed by Rajah Ahmed Shah towards the English in every possible way. You, I believe, insisted on the release of the sons from confinement, and begged the Maharajah to make them some adequate allowance for their support. Nothing has as yet been settled upon them, and their case is, I think, worthy of attention. I have before this requested your instructions as to whether I should recommend the Maharajah to make provision for them, and to what amount, &c., and await your answer which I could not yet have received in course of dāk.

4. Received a visit from Sooltan Mahomed Shah, Rajah of Doputtah.

5. *23rd June 1847.*—I had requested the Maharajah to appoint a man well acquainted with the affairs of the country who might be always at call and able to answer any questions that might arise; and I heard that on this day, on the Maharajah proposing the duty to several of the men most obviously fitted for it, they one and all made excuses and declined undertaking the task, upon which the King became indignant and said they were ready enough to recommend this and that, and declare that every new exaction was only in accordance with ancient custom, but when it came to explaining and accounting for such things, they hung back and were anxious to avoid the responsibility.

6. In the afternoon the Maharajah came to visit us. We had a great deal of conversation on ordinary matters at first, but I could see that he was much occupied with something and only waiting for a good



opportunity for saying it ; and accordingly after a time he requested that the room might be cleared, and then, after a long preamble about what he owed to your kindness and that of the Governor-General and British Government, he came at last to the point and discussed one by one the different departments of the Government in which his conduct was so much complained against, stating his earnest wish to do all in accordance with the will of the Resident and his desire to act generously towards the people ; but at the same time enumerating the difficulties under which he laboured, amounting to a want of knowledge of the country and its customs, claims far exceeding his will to give (this was not plainly expressed but very apparent nevertheless), the ill-managed state of his offices and the frequency of unfair claims and other improprieties, such as a man whose original grant entitled him to a thousand *khurwars* holding land equal to ten times that amount. He then said that all that had been done in the shawl department was based on former rules, and was no severity of his, and other things he had left in abeyance till my arrival in order that they might be settled according to my advice. For the matter of the jageer and *dhurmurth* grants he was very anxious that we should hear what had been done, and insisted on sending for all the papers on the subject, which were accordingly brought, and Pundit Raj Kak, the *primum mobile* in all these matters, and Kawal Bhan, the most experienced *Dufteree*, proceeded to recount as grandiloquently as possible the great liberalities practised by the Maharajah, addressing themselves all the time to him, while he bore himself as if it was the first time he had heard anything about them. This was evidently a got-up scene, and I was obliged to say that, though I was delighted to hear that so much had been done, still I could not possibly understand the matter in its full bearings without examining the papers at leisure and also hearing what the receivers of these grants had to say on the subject. I added this because I had heard that, in many instances where the holders of grants claimed so many *khurwars* of land, a proportionate quantity of grain had been allowed them yearly, an unfair mode of complying with a petition for the release of an ancient grant, though I think in more present ones it might without injustice be applied. It appeared to me that the Maharajah was rather uneasy and doubtful about the nature of our mission ; so I thought it proper (as I had heard that he had said "that he did not know what we could have come about" and again that "the whole country would be given away in jageer") to tell him fairly that,



though I certainly wished to enquire carefully into all the affairs of the country, he need not fancy that I should decide hastily that oppression had been practised or that injustice had been done; that it would be some time before I could pretend to judge of the state of affairs, and when I thought myself capable of doing so and was of opinion that reform was required that I would speak with him and consult with him and then refer the matter to you. He made great, and I hope to a considerable extent sincere, professions of his readiness to do anything I might seriously recommend. I applauded his resolutions and told him that the dearest wish of your heart in regard to him was that such intelligence as the following should reach you at Lahore, the Governor-General at Simlah, and the Queen in England, and spread abroad as it undoubtedly would in the world, namely, that Maharajah Golab Singh was now reigning justly; that he paid great attention to the affairs of his country; that the people were contented and happy, and that those who had long since left the valley were returning and settling there, &c., &c. But at the same time that you did not wish him to make this or that liberal grant merely for the name of the thing; that everything that was done should be done with due deliberation, but that liberality and kindness and a wish to lighten the burdens of the people should be the rule of action, and not (I should have liked to have added but did not) avarice and a desire to squeeze all that was possible at the present time from all classes of the community, without regard to the injury which would infallibly ensue to future incomings. I think the Maharajah understood all this very well, and that the conversation was on the whole a great relief to his mind.

7. *24th June 1847.*—Shah Ahmed Khan, Nukshbundee, visited me and talked long on the affairs of the town and country. He explained the extent of injustice caused by some of the Maharajah's acts, but seemed inclined to excuse the Maharajah a good deal of the blame due for them, attributing them rather to the vice and recklessness of his advisers, who, taking advantage of his failing—avarice—employ themselves in finding out new modes of raising the imposts on the people, always backing the recommendation with a precedent and an assurance that the victims can well bear a little compression; and to these propositions the King gives too ready an ear, content if it can only be shown that the idea is not entirely new. I give this opinion among a host of others because I think there is a good deal of truth in it.



8. 25th June 1847.—Grand fair on the lake at the *zeearut* of Lallah Baba.

9. 26th June.—I had proposed to the Maharajah that, as I was anxious to enquire into the real state of the *jageer* and *dhurmurth* grants, to prevent subsequent dissatisfaction it would be better that he should cause proclamation to be made in each *ilagua* to the effect that the English officer was examining the grants aforesaid, and that it behoved all who had anything to urge on the subject to present themselves and say their say in the course of 20 days or ever after hold their tongues, and that I should send a man to each *zillah* to see that proclamation was fully made, in order that no man might say hereafter that he had not received notice, and that the Kardar had burked the proclamation. No *ilagua* is more than 2 or 3 days' journey from the city, and therefore I think 20 days ample time to allow them for recording their claim. I intend keeping an open register of each *zillah* so that it may be carried on by any one. I shall hear every claim in person and in company with the Maharajah's officials and have it and its nature entered before me, and after hearing all and consulting with both parties endeavour to prevail upon the Maharajah to fix certain periods up to which claims of the various descriptions may be considered as entitled to release, and then again go over the list with him and examine each case separately and decide upon its total or modified release or complete confiscation. All these plans have been cheerfully agreed to by the Maharajah, and I only hope that you will not think that I have taken too much upon myself or have been rash in undertaking so serious a task. With the whole papers before me, both sides to consult, and the Maharajah not unwilling to stretch a point for quiet life, I do not anticipate any insurmountable difficulties, unless impediments are designedly thrown in my way, which is not impossible.

10. Dewan Thakoor Dass, Pundit Raj Kak and others came in the evening. They were the bearers of questions from the Maharajah to me in some difficult matters. One in the shawl department was whether the amount of tax demanded from the *karkhandars* for working weavers who had died or run away prior to 1804 should be remitted. I said that I was as yet so little acquainted with the rights of the case that I could not pretend to give an opinion, but that if the Maharajah wished I would enquire thoroughly into the case and let him know what I thought it would be advisable to do.



11. *27th June 1847*.—Received four rather singular questions purporting to be from the inhabitants of Cashmere. The first I heard but imperfectly, and catching part of its import told the man to go on and never allude to it again. The questions were something as follows:—*1st*, whether the British were heirs to Cashmere; *2nd*, whether Mr. Melvill and I had full powers to do what we liked; *3rd*, whether in the case of complaint we should interfere authoritatively to procure redress or only intercede; *4th*, whether we would save any one who had complained from subsequent ill-treatment. The only answer I vouchsafed was that the Maharajah was King of the country and likely to remain so; that we could do nothing but recommend and intercede, &c.; but that I believed that our advice would meet with attention.

CASHMERE: }
The 5th July 1847.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 7.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 28th of June to the 3rd of July 1847.

1. *28th June 1847*.—Lieutenant Young, of the Engineers, arrived from Wuzerabad, having been 7 days on the road.

2. Received a *roabakaree* and copy of a paper from you, being a sort of *Dustoor-ul-umul* for the Government of Cashmere.

3. In the evening we went to an entertainment at the Shere Gurhee, prepared for us by the Maharajah. The Maharajah mentioned Gour Aman, the Yeseen Rajah, to me and said that he was a great evil-doer and dealer in human flesh, and that it would serve him quite right to punish him. This was said in a manner *inter pocula* at their party, but I think it worth mentioning.

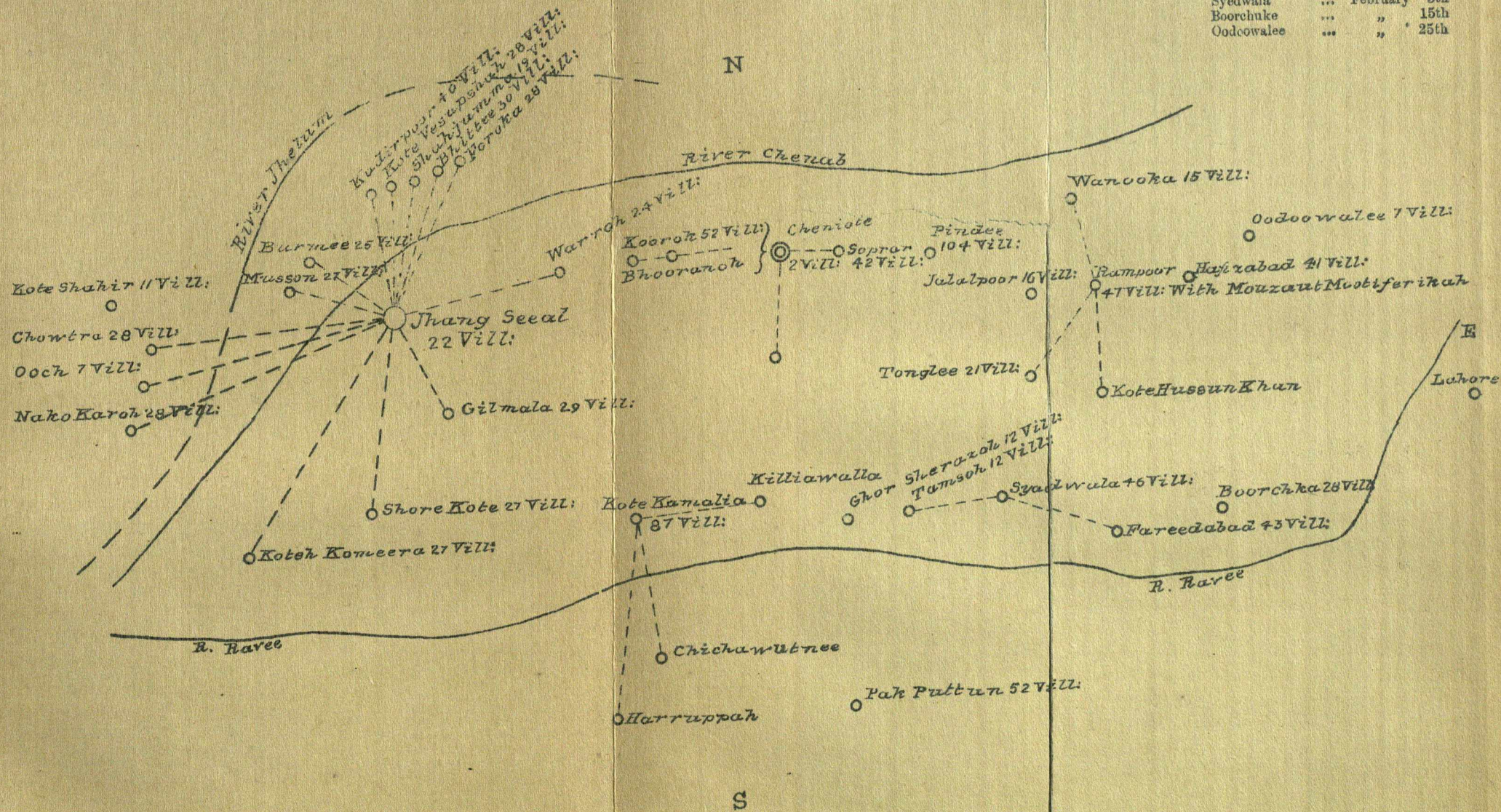
4. *29th June*.—Pundit Kunhya Lall arrived, bringing letters from Mr. Winterbottom dated Dabur in the Gooreys valley, June 24th.

5. I had written to the Maharajah complaining of the dilatoriness of his officials in furnishing replies to questions and the papers in financial matters. In the evening he sent Dewan Thakoor Dass and Moulvee Muzhur Allee with an answer to the above to the effect



With dates on which Mr. Cocks is expected to reach each place and number of villages belonging to each.

Leave Rampoor	140	October	20th
Pindee	100	"	27th
Chenioti	100	November	5th
Warroh	100	"	10th
Foroka	100	"	15th
Kadirpoor	110	"	25th
Musson	100	"	30th
Ooch	100	December	5th
Jhang	100	"	15th
Shorekote	100	"	25th
Kote Kamalia	100	January	5th
Horupph	100	"	12th
Pak Puttun	100	"	20th
Syedwala	100	February	5th
Boorchuke	100	"	15th
Oodowalee	100	"	25th





that these two officials should always remain in attendance on me, and be ready to give full and satisfactory answers to all matters.

6. Mr. Melvill left for a tour in the district, intending to go down the north-eastern side of the valley and return *vid* Islamabad to Shahabad and then return by the south-western side.

7. 30th June 1847.—Long interview with Thakoor Dass, who shewed a letter from you to Dewan Jowala Sahaie mentioning that you had heard that the Maharajah had established a monopoly of grass, wood, shawl wool and tea. The officials denied the charge *in toto* and promised to bring full explanation on the various heads. From what I have heard, I do not believe that in these cases the charges are true, but will speak more certainly when I am better informed. With reference to the appointment of Moulvee Muzhur Allee to attend on me to answer questions, &c., I said that, as he was one of the *Adalutes*, it was highly improper that he should be removed from his duties, and requested that either some one else should be appointed or that his place should be filled by an acting man for the time. It was finally arranged that he should hold his *Cutcherry* in the Shere Gurhee and be ready to come if sent for, but I have since been very careful not to interrupt him, and generally transact all business with Dewan Thakoor Dass.

8. Looked over Kunhya Lall's journals and found nothing mentioned which he might not have heard. I have heard myself quite as bad accounts, but I do not expect to have to confirm them all.

9. Moollah Ahmed told me that he had just heard from Peshawur that Major Lawrence had made an excellent arrangement with the Khyberees by making over a village to each of the four divisions of the tribe and undertaking that merchants should pay 2 rupees per camel. Moollah Ahmed said that some *kafilahs* had already gone through, and that the merchants were highly delighted. Heard of an individual named Jowahir Mul, who formerly held the contract of the shawl department and gave satisfaction both to the *karkhandars* and *shagirds*. He has within the last few days offered to take the contract again at ten lakhs, which is three lakhs more than is realized under the present system. They say that the King is not indisposed to close with this, but that it does not suit Pundit Raj Kak's book. A man arrived in Cashmere whom the natives call a doctor and represent to be like



a European in appearance. He is reported to have come from China and lastly from Ludakh. I sent to find who he was, and he answered that he was an Alamancee, a tribe of Toorkistan, and had traversed the whole of Asia. I intend to see him before he goes.

10. *1st July 1847*.—Went to visit the Maharajah. The particulars of this interview I have already reported to you.

11. *2nd July*.—Lieutenant Young left to follow Mr. Winterbottom to Astor or Hasora *viâ* Gooreys. Another fair on the lake.

12. *3rd July*.—I had told the Maharajah that in order to enable me to understand the shawl department in all its branches, which I certainly wished to do before giving an opinion on the subject, I must have a certain number of men appointed by each class in my presence who might attend the enquiry and speak for their own interests. The shawl department is carried on by various classes employed on the same tasks, but differing in position and each subject to a separate code of regulations. Those I proposed commencing with were the *Nukdees*. A *Nukdee karkhandar*, or master of a manufactory, is supposed to be a man of property. He furnishes the materials, pays the *shagirds* under him, and pays the Government tax, and the house is his. Their taxes have been a good deal increased in different ways in the last few years, and the wages of the *shagirds*, or journeymen, have been increased, and they are particularly anxious that some fixed regulation may be made for them that they may know certainly what they are to pay and be safe from capricious exactions. This the Maharajah has professed himself openly willing to grant, and wished me to enquire into the matter and if possible make some arrangement fair and satisfactory to all parties. I accordingly sent for all the *Nukdee* weavers, and made them in my presence appoint six men whom they would trust to speak for their interests; then took six in like manner from the *karkhandars*, and with Raj Kak, Pundit, Dewan Thakoor Dass and the *Dufturees*, &c., proceeded to enquire into the case of the *Nukdees*. As this same enquiry has led to some unexpected results, I must here advert briefly to the points at issue.

13. Before the time of General Meean Singh, who was made Governor in 1891, the duty on shawls was taken according to the number made and stamped in the year at the rate of 3 annas in the

rupee, every hundred rupees being first reckoned arbitrarily at 144. Besides these two duties there were many others, such as *chuttianah*, *russoom dewanee*, *hakamee*, *nuzzuranah*, &c., the nature of which I shall not describe here as it does not affect the subject. By this system the number of shops in Shere Singh's Governorship, which immediately preceded that of Meean Singh, was reduced to six or seven hundred and the whole business was likely to be destroyed.

14. Meean Singh, as I have said, came in 1891, and in 1893, to recover matters, he established the *baj*, or fixed amount of tax to be paid by each shop, reckoning a shop at 3 men. The amount of the *baj* was at first 96 rupees yearly, and the system was at first only extended to about a thousand shops. In 1895, however, he fixed a *baj* upon the whole of the *Nukdee* shops, first reducing a *dokan* from 3 to 2½ men. Each shop was required to pay 120 rupees in money and each shop received 25 *khurwars* of rice yearly, for which the weavers paid Government at the rate of 2 to 3 annas for 25 *khurwars* and 1 to 11 annas for 5 *khurwars*. This tax is called *kussoor-i-shalee*; besides the above *chuttianah*, *russoom* and *nuzzuranah* were taken as usual. It is said by the Government party that Meean Singh did not have the shops counted after the first establishment of the *baj*. Meean Singh always allowed two months' law to the *karkhandars* in paying their *baj*, that is to say, that the completion of payment of the *baj* of the year was required in the 14th month; this was called *moulut*. General Meean Singh remained till his death in 1898, at which time the number of shops had increased to 5,700.

15. Sheikh Ghoolam Mohioodeen came in 1898 and raised the *baj* on *Nukdee* shops to 117, and increased the *kussoor-i-shalee* to 27½ *khurwars*, taking money for the rice at Rs. 2-3-0 for 20 *khurwars* and Re. 1-11-0 for 5 *khurwars* and Re. 1-13-0 for 2½. In 1902 he made it one *nerrikh* of 2 rupees for the whole 27½ *khurwars*, but increased the *baj* to 123 rupees per shop. This in the same year, on account of a pestilence, he reduced to 120. Of the 27½ *khurwars* given by Government, 3 were made up of *singharas*, 5 of old grain, and 19½ of new good grain. The *baj* and *kussoor-i-shalee* was collected by Government from the *karkhandar*, but 20 *khurwars* of it, namely 40 rupees, were recovered by him from the *shagirds* composing the shop, they of course receiving the proportionate amount of grain.



16. Thus on the Maharajah's arrival, the Government demands from the *karkhandar* were as follows :—

	Rs.
<i>Baj</i> per shop	120
<i>Kusoor-i-shalee</i> , in return for $19\frac{1}{2}$ <i>khurwars</i> of new rice, 5 of old grain and 3 of <i>singharas</i>	55

These *khurwars* in the Sheikh's time were 15 *trucks* minus 2 *munwuttas* = $14\frac{1}{2}$. The *khurwar* is properly 16 *trucks*, but one is deducted for freightage, &c., and the rice was not issued in kind, but an order given on Kardars, who often exacted something more per *khurwar*, and it not unfrequently happened that the *karkhandar* failed altogether in getting the grain, though he had paid Government double the bazar *nerrikh* for it, which was always one rupee per *khurwar*. Besides the above, the following duties were levied from the *karkhandar* :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Chuttianah</i> per pair of Dordar shawls	5	0	0
<i>Chuttianah</i> per pair of Kussabah and Jamewar (square shawls)	2	0	0
<i>Chuttianah</i> per pair of Sadah shawls	0	1	0
<i>Russoom</i> per pair of Dordar shawls	1	8	0
<i>Russoom</i> per pair of Kussabah and Jamewar	0	8	0
<i>Russoom</i> per pair of Sadah shawls	0	6	0
<i>Demaree</i> and <i>Dokanee</i> per shop per annum	1	4	0
<i>Nuzzuranah</i> on New Year's Day, 1 or 2 rupees from those who were well-to-do in the world, but at the discretion of the giver.			

In the case of apprentices, the Government took no tax for the first year, half tax for the second year, but no *kusoor-i-shalee*, and third year the *baj* and *kusoor-i-shalee* in full, and the same rule applied to newly-established shops (or *nou abad*), which was undoubtedly an excellent regulation. Two months were always allowed for the making good of the instalments of the past year. The Sheikhs allowed large manufactories considerable remissions on the whole year, amounting sometimes to 7 or 800 rupees. This was called *tehkundah*.



17. The Maharajah arrived in the month of *Kartick* 1903. Complaints were made to him by the *karkhandars* that the rice of the *kussoor-i-shalee* was not given in kind, and that 2 *munwuttas* were deducted in the *khurwar*, reducing it to $14\frac{1}{2}$ *trucks*.

18. The Maharajah ordered that the *munwuttas* should not be deducted, and that the rice should be issued in kind; also that it should be all good, new grain. The custom of giving three *khurwars* of *singhara* he did not alter. He did away with the *moulut* (before described), and ordered that all accounts should be closed with the year, and on the *karkhandars* complaining that the levy of *chuttianah* was on account of the *moulut*, he remitted 1,000 rupees in all of the *chuttianah*. Some time afterwards the *karkhandars* complained that there not having been a *nuffer shomaree*, or numbering of the workmen, for several years, they were paying *baj* for men who had long since died, run away, or become unfit for labour. Thus, if a *karkhandar* had under him 100 shops = 250 men, by the last numbering, and 70 men had in the interim died, run away, or become otherwise unavailable, his tax was still reckoned at 100 shops and the full amount levied for them. They therefore prayed that the workmen might be counted, and those that had died, &c., be allowed for. This was promised for the present year 1904, but not retrospectively for 1903.

19. The Maharajah on the last New Year's Day took 9 annas per shop in *nuzzuranah*. He also made the *karkhandars* establish new shops, making them pay half the first year, ditto second, and whole the third. The prayer of the *karkhandars* is that there may be a yearly numbering of the workmen; that the *moulut* be allowed; for which they will readily give up the remission of 1,000 rupees; that the *nuzzuranah* be reduced and *tekkundah* in proper cases be allowed; and that the wages of the *shagirds* be fixed on an equitable footing, and above all that some fixed and settled *Ayeen* be established for them, that every man may know what he has to pay, and may enjoy the rest in security. This Raj Kak has often promised them, but as often put it off.

20. The above comprises the relations existing between the *Nukdee karkhandars* and the Government, and I now proceed to describe briefly those of the *karkhandars* and workmen. The



shagirds, before the establishment of the *baj*, were free to work where they liked and as they liked. When, however, by the *baj* a *karkhandar* was made answerable for their labour, it was found necessary to bind them by law to work for their respective masters, so that they (the masters) might not suffer by their running away or going to work for others. This regulation is called the *kaid*. Though not unjust in principle, it seems to have led to great abuses and to have been enforced with great severity, so that stories are told of men cutting off their fingers and otherwise malingering to escape from the bondage imposed upon them by it.

21. The pay of the *shagirds* was fixed at 5 *kuseeraks* of the *Kuldar* rupee per thousand *seekhs*, which, though an incorrect term, I must term stitches. I believe this to be, as nearly as possible, the correct statement of their proper pay; but the quantity a man can earn varies very much according to the texture of the work he may be employed upon. This has been the scale of wages from General Meean Singh's time to within a few months of the present time.

22. When Emamooden was in a refractory state, and would have done anything for popularity, the whole of the *shagirds* went to him in a body and requested that the *kaid* might be abolished. This he agreed to, and thereby completely threw over the master manufacturers, who lost all *nola* or their workmen, and to save themselves from serious loss, many of the workmen being in their debt, some of them promised verbally to raise their wages by $5\frac{1}{4}$ annas in the rupee, and some few gave written agreements to the same effect. These, however, were not immediately acted up to; and about two months ago the *shagirds* struck for the promised increase and went in a body to the Maharajah to petition for it. He ordered the *karkhandars* to act up to whatever they had agreed to, and they were accordingly obliged to sign a paper for the $5\frac{1}{4}$ annas, but at the same time represented that now the *shagirds* had become refractory and had gained their point, and they had no hold upon them; so that they would just do as much work as they chose, and yet they (the *karkhandars*) would have to make good the Government *baj*. Accordingly, the *shagirds* were made to sign a paper binding them to make 1 pair of Dordar shawls (of the quality of which the *muzdooree* should amount to 14 annas per *girah*) yearly. So far was the enquiry carried on this day.



23. I received a letter from Mr. Agnew from Kurna, requesting me to urge the Maharajah to fulfil his promises to the Kukka Bumba Chiefs.

CASHMERE :
The 8th July 1847. }

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 8.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 4th to the 11th of July 1847.

1. 4th July 1847.—I hear the Maharajah indemnifies himself for his complaisance to me by petulant complaints in his Durbar. This is annoying to hear of, but I really cannot help it. I have paid every attention to his feelings and have acted according to his expressed wishes, and, as I think his arrangements require probing to the bottom, and as I cannot speak or recommend strongly unless thoroughly acquainted with the subject in hand, I shall carry on my inquiries without reference to objections which he does not choose to express to me openly.

2. 5th July.—Sent off Jugal Kishore's *ukhbar*. Dewan Thakoor Dass brought me Utta-ullah Khan of Kahoota, son of Shadman Khan, also a cousin of his. It seems that on Runjeet Singh's taking possession of their territory, Maharajah Golab Singh pensioned the father, son and cousin, and kept them all three in confinement, when the father died. The son and cousin held jointly a jageer in Bewul, which, with Kahoota, having been made over to the Lahore Government, Maharajah Golab Singh is anxious to wash his hands of them altogether.

3. The shawl question recommenced and continued through the whole day, at the end of which the Maharajah's officers made some important concessions to the *karkhandars*, and everything appeared to be going on well. On my asking Thakoor Dass and Raj Kak what the Maharajah really wished in the matter, they said that the duty should be on the work as finished, or, as the expression is, upon the *baft*. On referring this to the *karkhandars*, they agreed willingly to it on certain conditions, and so ended the day, a consideration of these conditions being deferred till the next day, as also that of the wages of the *shagirds*.



4. *6th July 1847.*—This morning I received intelligence that the whole of the *shagirds* had struck work, and that about 4,000 of them had started for Lahore. On asking what their ostensible reason for this conduct might be, I was told that they stipulated for the opening of the *kaid* and the guarantee of the $5\frac{1}{4}$ increase per rupee on their former wages, as described in Diary No. 7.

5. This seemed an extraordinary thing, as I have not yet entered into an enquiry into their case, but had fixed it for this very day, and in my own mind had always had a disagreeable conviction that it would be necessary to grant them the $5\frac{1}{4}$ annas, agreements having been written on the subject. My suspicions heighten and have rested on Pundit Raj Kak as the instigator of this mutinous proceeding, with what truth I do not yet know. Every one here attributes it to him, but he is so much disliked that that is not a fair criterion of his guilt. I know him to be all-powerful with the *shagirds*, and I think him very averse to any settlement being arrived at, as his wish is to keep the whole management of these matters to himself. I fear you will be much annoyed at my conduct having brought about such a result. I cannot, however, yield to this attempt to extort what would in all probability have been advocated by me had matters gone quietly, and I am convinced that allowing them to gain this point now would only double their power and the Maharajah's difficulties at some future period. I took no notice of the recusants on this day.

6. *7th July.*—Rode in the morning towards Shupeyan, intending to see the rebels and talk with them. I found only about 80 or a hundred men left, as a man told me as a *namoona*, and encamped by the road side. In passing by I spoke to some of the stragglers, and the rest immediately crowded round me. They were very mild and submissive in speech, but still stipulated for the opening of the *kaid* and increased wages aforesaid. I told them that in consequence of their conduct I should now be obliged to tell you that they were in fact the discontented, turbulent people they had been represented to be, so that henceforward their outcries about harsh treatment would be unheeded. This seemed to have some effect upon them, and I finished by telling them that I could do nothing for them till I heard that they were all quietly at their looms. I afterwards saw Colonel Steinbach's two regiments, or rather skeletons of them, march round in review in both slow time and quick. They performed a few other simple movements and then



advanced in line. The whole was very creditably done. The men marched very well and seemed attentive to the word of command. The right regiment is composed of good looking men; those of the left regiment are smaller and younger. He has not commenced training them more than three or four months, and has had to make his own drill instructors. He complains of the indifference of the Maharajah to the whole thing and the number and distance of his command parties.

7. The Maharajah sent to say that he wished to pay me a visit, but for reasons of my own I determined on going to him. I did not think it impossible that some of the intriguing spirits at work might wish to have him insulted on the road, and thereby put me in a disagreeable position. I had heard that they intended to get up some robberies in the city to strengthen the idea of the disorder and anarchy produced by the Maharajah not being allowed to govern his kingdom in his own way. Meanwhile the King laments daily in the Durbar the non-realization of his instalments of revenue from town and country. I have not yet deigned to notice these petulancies, as I am not supposed to know of them; but the principle I propound to him and his officials is "collect your dues, punish, and carry on everything as usual." I have not interfered in any way that need have affected the customs of the country. This shawl business has certainly grown into importance from being at first a mere enquiry for grounds for an opinion, but I sincerely hope that this, *D. V.*, may result in the advantage of the people and satisfaction of the King himself. The Maharajah offered either to coerce or soothe the recusants. I merely requested him to send them a *purwannah* to the effect that, if they chose to come in, the case might be proceeded with, but as long as they remained refractory nothing could be done, which was accordingly done.

8. Received a letter from Mr. Vans Agnew through Suntoo Singh, Vakeel of Sooltan Hussein Khan of Mozufferabad. Mr. Agnew mentioned the case of the Sooltan above mentioned, who was guaranteed his own *sultunut*, jageer and *rozinah* by a *purwannah* of the Maharajah's obtained by Mr. Agnew through Dewan Jowala Sahaie, but has not yet received the two latter items. The Maharajah also made over Kahouree to him after the misconduct of Nujjuf Khan, but he has not yet been properly confirmed in it. Mr. Agnew also alluded to the case of Shere Ahmed Khan of Kurna. Nujjuf Khan of Kahouree



and Moizoodeen of Kurna always remained in opposition to the Maharajah during the disturbances in the Huzarah country. After the second defeat of the rebels they took refuge in Kurna, and Shere Ahmed never having come in to the Maharajah's agents, he ordered Hussein Khan of Mozufferabad to turn them all three out of Kurna. Hussein Khan made friends with Shere Ahmed, who expelled the other two, and for this good service is, in Mr. Agnew's opinion, worthy of pardon and re-instatement in the possessions formerly held by himself and Moizoodeen Khan. Mr. Agnew said in his letter that he believed you would write to me on the subject of these Kukka Bumba Chiefs. Nujjuf Khan and Moizoodeen Khan are here in honorable durance, and I suspect the Maharajah has rather a wish to get both the individuals, who have profited by their disgrace, to provide for them respectively, thereby relieving him of that disagreeable duty. Two attempts have been made to get me to receive them, but I have declined doing so for the present at any rate. The Maharajah, in speaking of the defence of the gateway of the palace in the Huzoorree Bagh at Lahore, mentioned that it was Gardanah who proposed blowing up the Padshahee Musjid with hot shot, and that he, Rajah Golab Singh, discouraged the idea as *boora kam*. He has a high opinion of Gardanah as a thorough-going friend, and says he always stuck by him, when Cortlandt and others deserted him. He expressed a wish to get him into his service. Steinbach has advised his entertaining the new arrival, a German Doctor named Norman.

9. The Maharajah alluded to his thousand men who are still prisoners in Lassah, saying that he hopes to get them liberated through the instrumentality of the British Government.

10. During the interview intelligence arrived from Gilgit brought by Mustan, the Wuzeer of Kurreem Khan of Gilgit, and a man of Jubur Khan's of Hasora, to the effect that one Akber Aman, brother of Gour Aman, the Yeseen Rajah, had invaded the Gilgit territory and was besieging two forts in it; that his forces amounted to about 1,500 men, while the invaded did not muster more than a third of that number. There had been a slight skirmish, in which one or two men had been killed and wounded. The Maharajah asked me whether he should send a force and take Gour Aman's country for us. This offer I declined, but could not object to his supporting the post attacked.



11. *8th July 1847*.—The weavers still refractory. I had told the Maharajah that I should send for the most respectable merchants in the city, as I wished to converse with them, and I heard that they were afraid to come to me lest he should think their wish was to complain against him. His answer was "Send for them by all means", which I did.

12. Examined the messengers from Gilgit and then agreed to the necessity of sending troops to clear the frontier, but requested the Maharajah to put whoever should have the command of his forces under the general directions of Mr. Agnew, who was proceeding to Gilgit, and who would see that his troops were not unnecessarily pushed on into the enemy's country.

13. *9th July*.—Surprised on going out for my ride in the evening to find the emissaries of the *shalbafs* in attendance, and was more pleased than I chose to show them to hear that that respectable body had returned to their allegiance after four days of rebellion and idleness. I told them that they must settle down to their work before proceedings could be recommenced.

14. *10th July*.—Thakoor Dass and Pundit Raj Kak came in the morning. With regard to the jageers and *dhurmurths* they said that the Maharajah's wishes were as follows:—*1st*, that if possible the *maufeedars* should take a whole district to themselves; *2nd*, if that could not be, that in each district they should take a village to themselves; *3rd*, if that would be unfair, that in each village their lands should be set aside from the Government lands; *4th*, if that was wrong also, that the lands of all *maufeedars* should be measured. I answered that I thought that in the case of old tenures the holders ought to be allowed to keep the ground they have always held; that in the case of those of later date they ought to have the extent of land granted them in their *sunnuds* allotted to them in some part of the village they have always inhabited; that in the case of recent grants, if released by the Maharajah, it should be competent to him to give them where he liked and how he liked, namely either in land or grain commutation; and that the lands of all *maufeedars*, new or old, ought to be measured.

15. I had often spoken about the *dustuks* which had been issued on holders of released jageers, *dhurmurths*, etc., for *moheyab*, *abwab*, etc., a demand never made before the Maharajah's reign. The argument in favor of it was a specious one. It was said that the dues were



not taken from the *dhurmurth*, but upon the Government zemindars who tilled and sowed the ground for him, and that it was necessary to keep some check upon their working for the *maufeedars* in preference to Government, but that the *maufeedar* still retained his share entire, the dues being taken on them, half which would by custom go to the tillers of the ground, it being a rule that the holders of rent-free lands take a plain half with no *khurch* or *abwab* from those zemindars. The following simple account will explain the fallacy of this statement of the case :—

	<i>Khurwars.</i>
A village produces in all	200
There exists in the village a rent-free grant producing	20
The Government share on the whole as assumed by the new method	100

It should be only 90, as the *maufeedar* is properly master of his 20 *khurwars*.

16. Thus the Government lay hands on the 10 *khurwars*, which would properly go to the men who tilled the ground for the *maufeedars*, and then deduct *abwab* for 20 *khurwars* from it (*abwab* only lying on the half of the produce) and return the rest to the *maufeedar* to make over to his zemindars. The latter are only liable for the *abwab* on the half of 10 *khurwars*, and the *abwab* of the other 10 can only be cultivated by the *maufeedar* himself. The Kardar is ordered to make good the *jumma* of the village and issue *dustuks* where necessary to get in balances. These *dustuks* of course fall on the *maufeedars*, and the complaints I have heard on the subject are numerous. On this day the Maharajah sent to say that he would abolish this exaction. He has also forbidden the demand of the difference of *nerrikkh* on grain sold before the price was raised and in some instances *paid for*, in others credit allowed, but in both the four annas difference has been demanded from the purchaser.

17. Heard from Mr. Vans Agnew from Lolab, three marches from Cashmere. He had established communications with both Lieutenant Young and Mr. Winterbottom. He expected himself to reach Gooreys on the 13th. I have written him an account of the Gilgit affair.

CASHMERE :
The 13th July 1847. }

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.



No. 9.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 12th to the 18th of July 1847.

1. 12th July 1847.—It had been arranged that the shawl question should be enquired into and, if possible, settled on this day. I had told the Maharajah that I wished him very much to do it himself by summoning a certain number of each class of men interested in the matter, taking the opinions of all, and eventually deciding upon some equitable arrangement, fair to all parties. I said I would attend if he wished it. He sent to say that he would call all the people, but wished me to be present. I accordingly went to the Shere Gurhee, and, before the people were called into the Presence, tried to ascertain what the King's real wishes on the subject were, which, owing to his excessive politeness and never-ending volubility, is sometimes a difficult matter. However, it appeared to me at the eleventh hour that he was averse to doing away with the *baj* system; and I was fully prepared to act accordingly, as I conceived that, in such a matter, his will, where just, should be law. But when it came to the time and all the parties were seated before us, he himself put the question to the *karkhandars* whether they would have the tax upon the *baft*, namely upon the work as finished, or pay the regular *baj* as before. They one and all begged that it might be on the *baft*. Nothing, therefore, remained but to draw up the terms of the new or rather revived system, most of which were decided on according to the account given by Jowahir Mul, a respectable man, who held the contract of the shawl tax for many years when it was levied on the *baft*, and who gave satisfaction to all parties. I enclose a translation of the articles of the agreement.* The point I expected most difficulty in was in reducing

*Shall be sent subsequently.

the wages of the *shagirds* $1\frac{1}{4}$ anna of the $5\frac{1}{4}$ annas additional in the rupee that they had for some time been in the receipt of. But by holding out a threat of the retention of the *kaid* they were made to succumb without much difficulty, and the extra 4 annas which was left them, being divided on the threads, was a considerable boon to them altogether. All parties at the time appeared to be well satisfied, and the Maharajah made very liberal arrangements for the *baj* due for the previous months.



2. The advantages of the system, if properly carried out, may be summed up in the following points :—

1st.—That the tax will be regulated by the price of shawls in the market.

2nd.—That the *karkhandar* will only be taxed according to the quantity of work done in his shop, and that by a regular fixed system from which no party can with justice deviate.

3rd.—That the *shagird* will not be tied for life, or for many years, to work for one man, though, for the protection of the *karkhandar*, it is still necessary to bind him for one year.

4th.—That if the *shagird* is a good workman and well-to-do in the world, he can if he likes work in his own house and profit fairly with his neighbours in the work of his own hands; whereas, before, the pay of the *shagirds* never varied, while the profits of the *karkhandars* were at times very great, so much so as to excite the cupidity of Government and tempt it to invent all sorts of new exactions which were not again reduced when the market fell. This evil will be obviated by the tax rising with the price in the market.

3. The possible drawbacks I conceive to be the danger of so many men trying to set up for themselves as to leave the *karkhandars* in want of hands, and the probability that these minor establishments will not be able to make good the Government taxes or keep on good terms with the bankers and merchants so well as the more wealthy class of *karkhandars*. The first evil will, I think, after a time right itself; and that will remove the second. The *shagirds* will find the difficulties of carrying on business without funds, and will naturally seek again the protection of the monied master workmen, and with *karkhanahs* well filled with men, a fair rate of wages fixed for the workmen, and the obnoxious *kaid* removed, there would be every reason to hope that a great impulse would be given to the manufacture. I trust the experiment will succeed. I can only answer to its having been entered on with the full consent of all parties.



4. *13th July 1847.*—Heard from Mr. Agnew from Munawar, protesting against the advance of any troops in the direction of Gilgit, and requesting me to signify to the Maharajah that he (Mr. A.) was answerable for affairs on the boundary in question to Government, and that he felt convinced that there was no necessity for troops. I accordingly requested the Maharajah to relinquish the idea of sending men from this and to countermand those ordered from Ludakh, both of which requisitions he immediately complied with.

5. I received from you a list of books to be enquired for forwarded by Mr. Secretary Elliot.

6. I sent off Diary No. 8 and Jugal Kishore's newspaper. I have seen Mr. William Norman, by birth a German, the same person that I reported some time ago as having arrived here from Ludakh. The first messengers I sent to him reported him as an "Alamanee," the name of a Turcoman tribe. The mistake occurred on the word "Allemand" by which the Doctor, as he is called, had tried to make known his native country. He has been, according to his own account, a great traveller in Asia. On the last expedition he went up through Buta and the Goorkha country to Ludakh, Lassah, &c. He professes to have some knowledge of 16 languages. He showed me some parts of the Bible and Prayer Book printed in the Thibetan character and language, which he appeared to read with considerable fluency. He told me that the Thibetans, and especially the priests, were very fond of reading these tracts, and that they looked on everything under the sun as emanating from the Deity, and therefore that strange doctrines did not offend them. Altogether, under the disadvantages of a strange manner and insignificant appearance, there is a good deal of shrewdness and good sense about the man.

7. He mentioned the idea of entering the service of the Maharajah and wanted to know whether it would be necessary to obtain the sanction of the British Government to his doing so. I told him "Yes." I have since received a sort of half intimation from the Maharajah to the effect that he did not wish to entertain him, and intended making the articles of the Treaty his excuse for declining to do so.

8. *14th July.*—I hear that many of the *dhurmurthees* and *jageerdars* are still unwilling to come to me, fearing the subsequent displeasure of



the King; so I shall have to go by the *duftur* papers after all in many cases. Fortunately all parties seem to consider them correct and to be depended upon.

9. *15th July 1847*.—Received a letter from you, dated July 7th, enclosing a copy of a letter from Captain Abbott on the subject of Dewan Kurrum Chund's culpability in the Dhoond affair. I had previously heard from Captain Abbott on the same subject. The Dewan has not yet arrived, and, as Captain Abbott dismissed him in all honour and wrote me that he does not think him much to blame, I have not insisted upon his being hurried on. He is now at Baramulah and will be here in a few days. I also received a letter from you enclosing answers to my questions in the case of the Iskardoo family; also a letter of the 8th July, enclosing a copy of Mr. Agnew's letter on the subject of the Kukka Bumba Chiefs. The letter you mention having despatched with extracts from a letter of Mr. Agnew's relative to the destitute state of the Maharajah's troops in the Huzarah country, I have not yet received, and your letters before mentioned contained the first official intimation I have received of their being in such a plight, as of course no information was obtainable on the subject from the Maharajah or his officials, and I really believe that they do not at the present moment know the number of men that are to be paid up and dismissed, this Khalsa *fouj* having been (they assert) entertained without orders by Kurrum Chund and subsequently augmented by him directly contrary to orders.

10. *16th July*.—Requested answer from the Government officials in the following matters:—Kukka Bumba Chiefs, Huzarah troops, and Iskardoo family.

11. *17th July*.—Commenced enquiry into the jageers, *dhurmurths*, &c. The *Dufturees* on one side with all the papers; the claimants in the middle; and myself and staff on the other. From what I have seen I expect the enquiry to be anything but unsatisfactory. The Maharajah has released nearly all the grants up to the time of Sheikh Gholam Mohioodeen, and has distinctly promised to release as many beyond that time as I may advise. He has, according to the custom of former rulers, estimated the produce of each grant, probably with the intention of eventually resuming all grain produced in excess of the original grant. This system would lead to great



abuses and oppression, the mode of *tushkhees* or estimation being very uncertain and the injury to the *maufeedar*, if the produce of his land is over-estimated, unequivocal. The Maharajah had also exacted *mobiya khurch*, &c., from the *maufeedars* for the amount of their grants. This, as I have informed you, he has abolished and is willing to relinquish the *tushkhees* or estimation also, on condition of the grants being measured,—a stipulation that I think fair, premising that the following be considered among the principles and objects of such measurement:—

1st.—That, in the case of a village given in jageer, the object be to lay down the fair and generally acknowledged boundaries of the village, without reference to former estimations of produce.

2nd.—That on the limits being defined and the grant registered, the Government is to have nothing whatever to say to the jageerdar or his ryots, except in the case of emergent public service, when the latter are liable to *begaree*.

3rd.—That in the same way, with a *dhurmurthee* whose *sunnud* entitles him to 1, 2 or any number of *khurwars* of land, that a certain fair proportion being determined upon as equal to 1 *khurwar* (a *khurwar* of land meaning the extent of ground that one *khurwar* will sow), the full amount be measured out and made over to the *milkee* to sow and reap without annoyance from the Government officials.

4th.—That this difficult and important duty be entrusted to a party of the best and most trustworthy men in the country, and that the Kardars of the *zillahs* be not allowed to have anything whatever to say to it.

12. I should like very much to see copies of any letters containing opinions of Government or of your own with reference to the release of grants in the Jullundur Doab and other places. I do not mean to say that the cases are at all parallel, but I am inclined to think that the cases of land and grain made over to individuals can in no country be so numerous as they are in this, and the tax upon the Government revenue



is in consequence very great. There are in Cashmere no less than 3,115 cases of *land* granted in *dhurmurth*, and besides these there are *jageers*, *mustumurree* grants, *nukdee dhurmurths*, *jinsce* ditto, and very many cases *kharij az juma o duftur* or totally unregistered.

13. The grants up to the time of the elder Sheikh embrace those given to the most respectable people in the country; and it is apparent that both the elder Sheikh and his son, Emamooddeen, were, the former unusually liberal and the latter rather careless in the amount bestowed in grants of this nature. When the enquiry is completed the question will be to what extent the grants of the latter two individuals are to be released; and I have not sufficient experience to be able to give a decided opinion on the subject. I shall therefore feel greatly obliged by your giving me the assistance and advice I have alluded to. At the same time, as a short abstract of each case is being written in English, I shall, if you wish it, be able to submit the whole for your final consideration and decision. The Maharajah will, I am persuaded, do whatever is distinctly recommended. At present I hold out little hopes to the claimants of grants received in the times of the two Sheikhs, and have not requested the Maharajah to allow the collection of revenue from them to be suspended pending a decision. The people are very exigent and require a little rough handling. The elder Sheikh received charge of the country in 1898, and surely men who have received grants of land within the last five years from a Vicegerent confessedly weak and capricious in his latter days, and others within the last two years from his son, who, a young man unused to business, would have given away anything to gain popularity (a quality that has earned for him the title of the "Nawab"), can afford to wait till the nature of their claims has been fully examined, and may, I should think, consider themselves very fortunate if their grants are eventually released.

14. To-day I was informed that the whole of the shawl arrangement was good but the clause which allowed 10 days for the *shagirds* to suit themselves with masters. My informant was of opinion that more ought to have been allowed to enable the *karkhandars* to conciliate and satisfy their workmen and thereby retain them in their service. My object in suggesting so short a time was that the workmen might not have leisure to change, in which end I have been apparently baffled.



15. 18th July 1847.—The Maharajah paid me a visit. I spoke strongly on the subject of the Huzarah troops, Kukka Bumba Chiefs, &c. The result was an agreement that an order for Rs. 15,000 on Bukshee Wuzeer Chund, who has funds to the amount of Rs. 50,000, should be sent the next day to be expended in enabling the force made over to Hurree Singh for dismissal to move out of Huzarah and to Meerpore, where they are to be finally paid up and discharged. With regard to the Kukka Bumba Chiefs he promised me that all that he had undertaken to do, namely to give Hussein Khan, Mozufferabad, his Cashmere jageer, *rozinah* and Kahouree, should be faithfully performed, but he merely wished if possible to negotiate an exchange of the Cashmere jageer for an equivalent in money to be deducted from the *nuzzuranah* of Kahouree. I have consented to this being referred to Sooltan Hussein Khan through his Vakeel, Suntoo Singh, who is here, and to whom I in person gave directions to refer the case, as a matter of mutual accommodation, to his principal. Suntoo Singh's own *rozinah* has been released. The Maharajah has distinctly undertaken to fulfil the whole of his engagement to Hussein Khan should he decline taking compensation for the Cashmere jageer. With reference to Shere Ahmed and Moizoodeen of Kurna, I am rather in doubt what ought to be done. The King is very averse to making over the whole of Kurna to Shere Ahmed, and I confess that I cannot see that Shere Ahmed's playing booby, and turning out his brother recusants, Moizoodeen and Nujjuf Khan, when the game was nigh hopeless, entitles him to Moizoodeen's share as well as his own, though it may to pardon and reinstatement in his own share, by which and the release of his jageer, or an equivalent to it, I should think he would be amply rewarded. As to the propriety of providing for Moizoodeen out of his former share of Kurna or eventually forgiving and reinstating him, I am quite unable to judge. Ata Mahomed of Doputtah has received his country, his *rozinah*, and his *rukhsut* from this. The King tells me he has remitted $\frac{1}{4}$ th of their tribute to all these Chiefs; but I have not yet ascertained whether this latter item has been carried into effect.

16. I have referred the Kurna case to Mr. Agnew, as the extent of Moizoodeen's culpability is not apparent to me.

CASHMERE :

The 21st July 1847. }

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.



No. 10.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 19th to the 25th of July 1847.

1. *19th July 1847.*—This morning I went to look at the Hurree Purbut Fort. Passed through the southern gateway of the old exterior wall, which is now much dilapidated and in some places completely broken down. It runs, or used to run, all round the foot of the hill on which the fort is situated and generally at a distance of about one hundred yards from the base. At present it is worse than useless, being indefensible by the garrison, and affording considerable shelter to an attacking enemy. After passing through the gateway, the path leads away to the north-west, and after ascending for about a hundred yards, turns abruptly to the north-east opposite the mosque of Akhoon Moollah Shah, a massive building with a stone pentroof, a thing I do not remember to have seen elsewhere. The whole ascent by the pathway, from the foot of the hill to the walls of the fort, may amount to 500 yards, and at about 40 yards short of the summit there is a small detached *boorj*, in which a guard is situated. The gateway of the fort passes to the east, and a right and left turn took me through the breadth of it into a courtyard bounded on the left by one wall of the main square, while on the right and beneath me lay the two lower divisions of the fort thrown out upon a spur or ridge of the hill, which, from being nearly as high ground as that on which the fort is situated, would materially weaken its position if not thus protected. I passed through another massive gateway into the centre square, a parallelogram of about 40 yards in length by 15 in breadth. In this area there is a large reservoir supplied by rain water and manual labor. Eighteen men are employed daily on this duty at the rate of 5 *mussucks* per man. There are two other reservoirs of the same sort, one in each of the lower divisions of the fort. There are no wells, and I should think, even if filled to the brim, that they would not last the garrison very long. At each end of the parallelogram aforesaid are two small squares,—the one to the east inhabited by the *Thanadar* and the other chiefly by the soldiers of the garrison. The magazine is in the lower range of buildings on the northern side of the main square. There are only a few barrels of powder, some pigs of lead and loose shot in it now, and the place is very dirty and ill-arranged. The walls are all lined with buildings, sometimes two stories high, the roofs of which are on a



level with the top of the wall. The range of loopholes open into the upper stories of the buildings. The walls are about 40 feet high, strongly built of stone and mortar, but the upper part appeared to me very thin, not above a foot in thickness. However, I observed that Emamooddeen's round shot fired from a distance of 400 yards has not produced much effect upon them even when they had struck them near the top. The Sheikh's nearest battery was erected on the spur before mentioned, the guns being much protected by some large masses of rock. The supporting force was collected under the brow of the spur, and the old wall on the foot of it afforded shelter to the rest. A mine which had been run from near the old wall to within a few yards of one of the bastions up the face of the hill and through hard rocky ground showed considerable skill and must have been very nearly successful. The miners bored a hole to reconnoitre through, and displaced a few pebbles which rolled down the slope and alarmed some of the garrison, who soon laid open the mine. The grain store is ill-placed, being in the lowest division of the fort, which might be cut off from the main square. The strength of the present garrison is properly 500 men, but 150 are at present on duty in the district. I should say that the fort would hold 3,000 men, but water would soon fail them. I saw only two ill-mounted honey-combed brass guns, about 12-pounders, out of one of which a salute was fired on my arrival. On the western side of the fort there is an exterior bastion unconnected with the fort and commanding the town.

2. Dewan Thakoor Dass came to say that the order for Rs. 15,000 for the Huzarah troops should be sent next day. I wrote to Captain Abbott begging him to see it applied to moving the troops that were to be dismissed out of Huzarah and to Meerpore, where they will be discharged. Thakoor Dass on the part of the King begged me to hear the case of two murderers whom he thought worthy of death.

3. *20th July 1847*.—Dewan Jowala Sahaie arrived. Nuthe Shah, brother of Muzhur Allee, *Thanadar* of Gilgit, and who formerly held that post himself, left to join Mr. Agnew, taking charge of 1,466 Hurree Singhee rupees worth of property which I have purchased for Mr. Agnew's *toshekhkhana* at his request.

4. *21st July*.—Heard the case of the murderers. Two soldiers made a companion of a man and in a quiet place one threw a cloth



over his head to gag and blind him, while the other gave him two heavy blows with a *tulwar*, which did not, however, kill him, and the wounded man bit the hand of the man who was holding him, who then cut him down and he was dispatched by the two. They left the body on the ground, and it was found almost immediately afterwards, and a hue and cry being raised, the prisoners were apprehended about 2 *koss* from the spot, their swords and clothes still bloody. There could be no doubt of their guilt, and it was confessed by themselves. My message to the Maharajah was to the effect that they were both worthy of death, and that I could not discover that either one was one whit less culpable than the other. It is a serious thing even in this way to have in a manner to sanction capital punishment; but in a case of a cold-blooded murder like the present I think it certainly not my place to attempt to rescue them from a punishment which I think necessary; while on the other hand I should not have felt satisfied had they been executed while I was present without my knowing any of the circumstances of the case. It is to be hoped that the example may be beneficial to save some future victims, especially on the roads where this deed was committed.

5. Dewan Jowala Sahaie came to see me in the evening, and I was much pleased with his good sense and business-like mode of discussing matters. Hitherto I have had terrible up-hill work transacting business with Pundit Raj Kak and Dewan Thakoor Dass,—the one an accomplished intriguer, smooth-speeched and deceitful, and the other a good, quiet man, but too desultory and dilatory to be useful in matters requiring troublesome enquiry and decision. Dewan Jowala Sahaie, though most anxious for his master's good name, appears to be a good man of business and willing to allow the necessity of reform when an abuse is clearly proved.

6. I was glad to find that he approved of the shawl arrangement and thought that it would lead eventually to a great increase in the prosperity of the trade, though with reference to the Maharajah's prospects in the matter he said fairly and truly that he had *sown a seed*, and as far as calculation could go might expect to reap a remunerative harvest from it, but still the crop was liable to the uncertainties of all harvests, and at any rate he could not expect to reap the fruits for some time to come.



7. I gave Jowala Sabaie a list of existing evils in Cashmere to ponder over and devise remedies for. He told me that he had just received an *urzee* from Roop Chund, on duty as *Motmid* with Captain Abbott, to the effect that Hurree Singh (Bukshee) had moved the troops entrusted to him out of Huzarah towards Meerpore, which, if true, rendered useless the dispatch of money which I had accomplished with some difficulty and which had left this some days.

8. I begged Jowala Sahaie to prevent the King from doing *karkhandaree* on his own account in the shawl department, which idea he scouted as impossible.

9. 22nd July 1847.—Pundit Raj Kak referred the question whether *shagirds* who had taken service within the ten days allowed and again wished to change masters should be allowed to do so. I understood the drift of this very well. He and some other of the Government officials had in spite denuded the 4 or 5 *karkhandars* who were most prominently concerned in the late quarrel of their workmen: before the ten days, however, had expired, the *karkhandars* had succeeded in gaining them over again, and the wily Pundit's question was put in a way to induce me to recommend their not being allowed to change their minds a second time. Being in private, I told him plainly that I had heard the whole state of the case; that I was particularly desirous that the old *karkhandars* should not suffer by the new arrangement, and, as according to it any *shagird* might take service where he liked for the space of ten days, that that had better be adhered to. This case was brought up again on a subsequent occasion when I was on a visit to the Maharajah, and presented some difficulties. It appeared that about 400 men who had in the first instance left their old masters were willing to return to them; but, on the other hand, their being allowed to do so would cause considerable injury to those men to whom they had engaged themselves, and who *were represented* to have made a considerable outlay of capital in consequence. It was eventually decided that half the number should be allowed to return and half be retained.

10. The *dhurmurth* investigation is going on daily, but is likely to occupy much more time than I at first anticipated, and I fancy it will end in my being obliged to content myself with examining only

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two or three districts as samples of the whole on which to form an opinion of what should be done. This is the plan advocated by Dewan Jowala Sahaie.

11. *23rd July 1847*.—Dewan Kurrum Chund arrived from Bara-mulah. I went to visit the Maharajah. He mentioned that there had lately been four *suttees* near Jummoo, and that Meean Runbeer Singh had confined the relations of the parties that had become *suttee* and had seized their houses and property. These cases of *suttee* had occurred among the very lowest classes like *Chumars*, whose widows do not in other places burn. A man who was brought before us was the son of one of the women who had been burnt and had escaped when two other relations were seized, and came to Cashmere to sue for the release of his friends and restoration of his property. The Maharajah's first proclamation was to the effect that parties who had formed the intention of burning should be confined for five days to allow time for cool reflection, and that every protection and encouragement should be shown to those who declined complying with the rite. In several instances where the women were confined they did themselves grievous bodily injury and eventually adhered to their determination of burning. The King has lately issued a more stringent proclamation on the subject; and the present imprisonment of parties concerned, confiscation of property, etc., is in accordance with its tenour. The general opinion appears to be that it will be very difficult to induce the people of the hills to abandon this rite and female infanticide, and I should say that the Maharajah was not himself sanguine on the subject.

12. *24th July*.—Sent off Jugal Kishore's newspapers.

CASHMERE:

The 29th July 1847.

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R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 11.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 26th of July to the 1st of August 1847.

1. *26th July 1847*.—Received a visit from Dewan Jowala Sahaie, who brought a tolerably satisfactory budget in answer to some of the points of the list of existing evils that I had given him.



1st.—With reference to the payment of the *Adalutes*, for whom I had, in accordance with your reiterated recommendations, begged that some fixed salary might be established, and that the system of allowing them something from the *Sirkaree* fourth share on decisions should be abolished, the Dewan produced the following scale:—Moulvee Muzhur Allee, Chief *Adalutee* and *Morasilah nuvees*, 80 Nanuk Shahee rupees monthly, independently of presents at will from the Maharajah; Kazee Nasiroodeen, 2nd *Adalutee*, Re. 1-8-0 Hurree Singhee rupees per diem, or 45 rupees per mensem. The men of the *Amlah* from Rs. 10 to 12 a-piece, and 15 to a *Sherishtadar* or headman. These rates are according to our ideas low, but they are on a par, or rather handsome, by the side of the rates of pay in other offices in the country, and the work performed by these functionaries is but light compared with that of an English court. Justice being hard of attainment and involving a good deal of trouble and vexation, the people make up their minds to do without it to a great extent, and these men, though nominally the *Adalutes* of the whole country, have rarely to try cases affecting residents in the interior. I, however, recommended that Kazee Nasiroodeen's pay should be increased to 2 rupees per diem, and Jowala Sabaie promised to submit my amendment for the Maharajah's consideration and approval.

2ndly.—In the case of the sons of the late Ahmed Shah, Rajah of Iskardoo, the Dewan said that the Maharajah was willing to allow them 5 rupees Hurree Singhee daily. He receives 5,400 Nanuk Shahee rupees from their country yearly, and, as when the father and elder brother were alive they received only 100 rupees, Hurree Singhee, monthly, which after the death of these two was reduced to 50, the amount now decided upon appeared to me fair, and I undertook to announce the decision to Ahmed Allee and his brothers and to ascertain where they wished to reside and draw their pay, as the Maharajah professed himself indifferent on this head. He (the Maharajah) has since proposed to me that they should be allowed to return to Iskardoo and reside there. This is what they would like best, and have themselves petitioned for it, and the only objections seem to me to be that there may be danger of their not receiving their allowance regularly, and also of Mahomed Shah, the reigning brother, being alarmed and dissatisfied at their coming into his neighbourhood. With regard to the first of these difficulties I told Jowala Sabaie that I should expect the Maharajah to give them a written *purwannah* for the amount of their allowance, to



which he agreed; and with regard to the second he, Jowala Sahaie, proposed that Mahomed Shah should be consulted at once as to whether he would disapprove of his brother being allowed to settle near him in their native land, to which I agreed, and it will be done accordingly. I hope that you have no objection to this arrangement. I carefully explained to Ahmed Allee and his brothers that the allowance could only be guaranteed by the British Government in the case of their residing within its territory.

3rdly.—With regard to the case of Ain-ul-Jehan Begum, granddaughter of Shah Zeman, Jowala Sahaie said that the Maharajah was willing to support her, but wished that she should reside at Jummo, as he disliked the idea of her collecting her Mussulman adherents and friends about her in Cashmere.

4thly.—With regard to the Kukka Bumba Chiefs, I elicited that the Maharajah wished to pardon Moizoodeen Khan, the disgraced claimant of one-half of Kurna. I myself, as I have said, do not see any insuperable objection to this, and, as the Maharajah will thereby lose what he might otherwise have confiscated, the action is so far disinterested; but I fancy the real state of his feelings on the subject is that he would prefer Moizoodeen being re-established in Kurna as a check upon his nephew, Shere Ahmed, to making over the whole country to that nephew, who is a great friend of his now powerful neighbour, Sooltan Hussein Khan of Mozufferabad; and as by the arrangement he will get rid of the trouble of providing for Moizoodeen, he, on the whole, prefers it to keeping him under surveillance at Cashmere. This case is pending, and I have some time since referred to Mr. Agnew for his distinct opinion on the subject.

5thly.—With regard to Nujjuf Khan, ex-Sooltan of Kahouree, it appeared on enquiry that he had not received a *rozinah* in General Meean Singh's time and the Sheikh's arrangements are not regarded as *pukka*; but I am not aware that he received one during the Sheikh's Governorship, but think it probable, as Mr. Agnew looks to the confiscation of it as forming a fund for Nujjuf Khan's support. The Maharajah now proposes to give him 10 rupees a day and his son 2 rupees; this will be about 360 rupees monthly to the family, and seems to be a fair allowance for them.



6thly.—I have before mentioned the case of the 500 Rohillaes who took service with the Maharajah and after remaining here two months were sent to Huzarah under one Gunput Rae. They arrived just at the time of Dewan Kurrum Chund's affair with the Dhoonds, and some of the people of the country showed an inclination to dispute their advance by occupying the hills round them, upon which the whole of these Rohillaes, with the exception of 70 men, deserted their leader and straggled back in small parties to Cashmere, where they sent in a petition to me on the very day that the King signified his wish to disarm them, as he did not think them safe inmates of the city. It appeared on enquiry that they had been entertained three months and had not received any pay from the Maharajah. I therefore recommended that they should be paid for the two months that they had served in Cashmere and be cut for the month in which they misbehaved in Huzarah, and then the Maharajah might, if he pleased, fairly disarm them.

2. I dispatched a letter to Mr. Agnew enquiring the number of men composing the *Gilgit thanah*, as the King said that, though he had sent money for them, he was totally ignorant of the number of men there might be. These soldiers were sent up by Sheikh Gholam Mohioodeen, and have been there ever since. The Maharajah intends relieving them directly Mr. Agnew opens the road for troops.

3. Jowala Sahaie brought the papers of the *mustumurree* grants. These are not very numerous, and there are only about five considerable ones. I give the detail of one of the largest, that of Moonshee Tilluck Chund—

	Rs.
<i>Mustumurree</i> grant	6,000
Rent from villages in <i>Hunood</i>	2,288 and 1,525 <i>khurwars</i> of grain.
<i>Atar Duftur Dewanee</i> . . . . .	... 562 ditto.
Total receipts per annum	<u>8,288</u> and <u>2,087</u> <i>khurwars</i> of grain.

4. I had not intended to meddle with these cases beyond mentioning them occasionally and suggesting the desirability of their speedy settlement, but the Maharajah made a particular point of sending them for my investigation and opinion. After hearing them through, however, I said that it was really so difficult for me to judge of the propriety of releasing these grants in full that I would rather not give an opinion in the matter, at present at any rate, but thought it would be much



better for the Maharajah to release them of his own free will, reducing those of which the tenure was not good, and then merely let me know the result. This Jowala Sahaie promised should be done.

5. I said to Jowala Sahaie that, though all these arrangements were very good, and that I knew you would be pleased with them, still unless the King of himself formed the determination of governing justly, no permanent good could be expected from it; that your wish and that of the Governor-General would be that the Maharajah should govern his own country so justly and well as to render it unnecessary to depute British officers to enquire into the affairs of it and advise him on every little point. On a subsequent occasion I told him that the conduct of the Maharajah caused the Governor-General as much anxiety as anything in British India not war, excepting Lahore, and asked him whether he could understand that the reason of this was that by the right of victory the country had been for a certain time in his possession and was then entrusted to the Maharajah, and if it afterwards appeared that by that act he had made over a whole people to a harsh and oppressive ruler, both his Queen and the people of England would blame him very much for it, though of course at the time he could have had no idea of the character of the man to whom he gave the kingdom, and certainly could not have supposed that he would exact more from the people than the proverbially oppressive Sikhs. I told him that you also considered yourself a party to the transaction, and consequently were as deeply interested in the welfare of the people of Cashmere, and therefore that it had caused you extreme annoyance to be obliged so often to report that the people were suffering oppression, but that he might take it for granted that it would give you far greater pleasure to report favourably of the Maharajah's measures than it had to condemn them.

6. *29th July 1847.*—Sent off Saifoodeen's newspaper.

7. *30th July.*—Lieutenant Halhed arrived at Cashmere, having reached the valley *via* Chumba, Doda and the Brasee Pass.

8. Received a letter from you, dated the 23rd of July; also a *sooruthal* from the Delhie Collector's office. Received a visit from Khwajah Ahna Shah, Nukshbundee, who told me that many of the *shagirds* who had at first left their masters with the intention of setting up for themselves were already returning to them.



9. *31st July 1847*.—Lieutenant Garstin arrived, and he and Mr. Halhed accompanied Mr. Melvill and myself to the Shere Gurhee in the evening. Pundit Raj Kak informed me in the presence that out of the 400 *shalbafs* before mentioned 360 had been allowed to return to their old masters; and the Maharajah told me that between 6 or 700 new shawl shops had been established, and that he had ordered a bounty of one rupee a head to be paid to every *nou amoz*, or new apprentice to the trade. I heard for the first time that you had made a requisition for two agents to be sent from this to the north-eastern frontier to meet and accompany some officers deputed on special duty to that neighbourhood.

10. On the arrival of Lieutenants Halhed and Garstin I recommended the Maharajah to dispense with the ceremony of sending actual money with the *zeeafut*. I hope I was not wrong in doing so, but it appears to me that the system of giving money (2 or 300 rupees) to every European who may visit the valley may in time become a considerable tax upon the Maharajah, while the favour conferred upon the individual is most irksome. The Maharajah, who had referred to me to know what extent of *zeeafut* should be given, acted in accordance with this recommendation and confined his civilities on this occasion to fruit and *sweetmeats*.

11. The *russud* evil still exists. I made one attempt to get it discontinued and failed, and have since not mooted the matter.

CASHMERE :
The 4th August 1847. }

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 12.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 2nd to the 8th of August 1847.

I. *2nd August 1847*.—Received a letter from you, dated July 25th, in which you expressed a hope that agents had been sent to meet Lieutenant Cunningham's deputation. On the same day Mr. Melvill received a letter from you in which you mention the rice and *begaree* systems, jageers, pay of soldiers, &c., as the most important grievances of the country.



2. *3rd August 1847*.—Dewan Jowala Sahaie and Pundit Raj Kak came in the afternoon. The Maharajah has, for some time, been thinking of establishing a new coinage, and on the occasion of my last visit I mentioned your idea of a coinage exactly equal in value to the Nanuk Shahee, which, however, did not seem to fall in with his fancy exactly. On this day the officials above mentioned brought samples of five different rupees issued since the year 1893. I have, in my letter of the 10th instant, already fully described the value of these coins, and informed you of the Maharajah's reasons for disliking the idea of introducing a currency equal in value to the Nanuk Shahee.

3. According to the request of the Maharajah, I wrote a letter to Lieutenant Cunningham, to be conveyed to him by Meean Jowahir Singh, one of the *Motmids* selected by the Maharajah to attend the deputation to the north-east frontier. Orders had been previously sent to Mehtah Bustee Ram, the *Thanadar* of Ludakh, to proceed to Spitti to join the party. I am sorry to say that Jowahir Singh did not get away from Cashmere till the 7th, whereas I had written the letter under the impression that he was to start immediately.

4. *4th August*.—Pundit Raj Kak brought the *Hunood* cases of the Ardwin district, which I wrote out. Received a letter from you in the evening, directing me to beg the Maharajah to discontinue the system of giving *russud* to visitors. Sent off diary No. 11 and a newspaper of Jugal Kishore's.

5. *5th August*.—Pundit Raj Kak brought the *mustumurree* cases, which I commenced writing out.

6. *6th August*.—Dewan Jowala Sahaie and Pundit Raj Kak came in the evening, bringing the *mustumurree* cases, which I finished. They have all been cut down to the standard of General Meean Singh's time, which is, in some instances, much under that of the Sheikh's. I find that Nujjuf Khan of Kahouree received a *rozinah* of 21 rupees from Sheikh Gholam Mohioodeen, paid in the following manner: 10½ rupees in money, and the other 10½ rupees commuted to five *khurwars* of grain. None of the *rozinahs* of the Sheikh's time have been allowed, and I believe it was decided in your presence that they should not be. As the Maharajah does not profit by his disgrace, I still think 360 rupees



a month a fair allowance for him; 3,000 rupees yearly is a good jageer in these parts.

7. 7th August 1847.—I went, accompanied by Mr. Melvill, to visit the Maharajah. Had some conversation with him on the subject of the case of Nubbee Bukhsh, merchant, who was robbed some time ago in Ludakh, the theft having been subsequently proved against some Golundaz, servants of the Maharajah. I have rather wished that the merchant should receive some compensation from Government, as the thieves have been proved to be Government servants. The Maharajah's ideas were excessively wild on the subject. He said: "I have caught the thieves, and will make them over to the plaintiff, who may beat, imprison, or otherwise arrange matters with them in the way he thinks best." I objected to this, on the score that it was the place of Government to punish offenders, and that the plaintiff in the case had nothing to do with it; moreover, that as the defendants were Government servants, it was still more incumbent on him to take the matter into his own hands, saying at the same time that, though I could not hold that he was actually liable for the loss of property incurred by the plaintiff, still, if he wished merchants to settle in his cities, he ought to cherish and take care of them.

8. I have written the Maharajah a *morasilah* on the subject of the *russud*, to the effect that, as I had received distinct directions not to allow officers visiting the valley to receive it, both Mr. Melvill and myself were very anxious that it should be discontinued to ourselves. He made all sorts of professions of dislike to comply with the request, but at length agreed, and it has since been stopped accordingly. He said: "What is it? Some 30,000 rupees perhaps, in the year, as a sort of *nuzzuranah* for all the British Government have given me."

9. Towards the end of the evening I mentioned the *dhurmurth* cases, and said that I thought I should have to request him to release part, at any rate, of the Sheikh's grants. I wished to prepare his mind for such a result, but I think it is very possible that I may not have to do so.

CASHMERE :

The 11th August 1847. }

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.



No. 13.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 9th to the 15th of August 1847.

1. *9th August 1847.*—Pundit Kunhya Lall reported that Pundit Kawul Bhan, the head of the *Dewanee Duftur*, had been disgraced for intending to bring the *Hunood* papers to me; also that Nath Jo Pundit, an adopted son of Pundit Raj Kak's, had been appointed to succeed him. It is true that the latter individual has been put in the office, with the view of his learning the duties, and I dare say it will end in some high preferment if Raj Kak's star continues prosperous; but at present Kawul Bhan is *in statu quo*.

2. In the evening Pundit Raj Kak and Dewan Jowala Sahaie came. The latter brought Kazee Mohkumooddeen's news-letter, from which I learnt the new *alkabs* of the Sikh aristocracy, and your wish that Dewan Jowala Sahaie and Meean Runbeer Singh should leave Jummoo about the 15th of *Bhaddon*, or about the 29th August, for the purpose of paying their respects and presenting the tribute to the Governor-General. There is a slight difficulty in this, as the shawls to be presented, namely six pairs for the two years, cannot possibly be ready before the 9th of September. The workmen have been dilatory in completing them, and the hubbub attending a new settlement of the shawl tax caused an interruption of five or six days in the work, and formed not the least of the subjects of anxiety to me during the progress of the arrangement in question. These shawls are of a workmanship superior (they say) to any that have ever been produced in the valley. However this may be, they are even to an unpractised eye, like my own, very far superior to anything I have seen here, and are evidently of the finest workmanship. The men are now at work upon them night and day.

3. Jowala Sahaie reported that Captain Abbott contemplated making over Hubeeboolah ke Gurhee to the Khalsa Government, whereas, being on the left bank of the Koonhar, it ought, according to the spirit of the agreement of exchange, to be the Maharajah's. He begged me to write on the subject to Captain Abbott. I said I would do so to enquire the state of the case, but at the same time told him that Captain Abbott was supreme in boundary matters, and that whatever he decided would be approved of; moreover, that from the wording of the agreement



it appeared to me that he was purposely allowed some latitude with regard to the line through the hills above Mozufferabad. I accordingly wrote to Captain Abbott, but have as yet received no answer.

4. Raj Kak at length brought the rice papers, and began a long story which was intended to prove that the people of Cashmere had for a long time had their rice at one rupee the *khurwar*, then at Re. 1-4, and for a long time at Re. 1-6, but that the Sirkar had only profited to the extent of 7,000 rupees by it. I said that it was impossible that they could deny that the *nerrikkh* had been raised, and the sale monopolized by Government, and that it was useless making excuses for the fact, but asked whether there was any hope for the future. A good deal of conversation ensued on the subject, and, among other things, Mr. Melvill shewed them some remarks in an English paper on the conduct of Maharajah Golab Singh towards his new subjects, which seemed to surprise them a good deal, and the matter ended with a promise that the *bundee* or embargo on the ghats should be opened on the morrow, and never be again imposed. This is all that is wanted to ensure rice remaining at a fair *nerrikkh*. The concession, at the present time, is small, but if continued as promised, it will ensure the inhabitants from being almost deprived of the necessary of life, as they have been at times. It was also promised that free export and import should be allowed, and that the Government were to have nothing to say to the rice market.

5. I hope to get this in black and white, before I leave, in the form of a "*dustoor-ul-umul*" or in a proclamation.

6. 10th August 1847.—*Nil*.

7. 11th August.—Received a letter from you, dated 4th of August, speaking anxiously about the rice question, and saying that you would expect Jowala Sahaie to give you some proof, on arriving at Simlah, that the articles of agreement drawn up for the better government of the country were either adopted, or in process of adoption, all which I immediately communicated to the Dewan. I forgot to mention in my last diary that the Maharajah had consented to give Ain-ul-Jehan Begum 400 rupees, Hurree Singhee, yearly. Jowala Sahaie at first proposed a rupee a day, and left it to me to settle whether it should exceed that sum. I advised its being increased to 400 rupees, which would make the allowance about Rs. 33 monthly,



little enough to be sure, but, considering she has no claim on the Maharajah now, having been pensioned by the Sikh Government, or by the Sikh Governors, out of the public treasury, and that the sum in question is with difficulty obtainable for a working public servant, I thought it as much as I could fairly ask for her. She is to remove to Jummoo and draw her allowance there, and the Maharajah has promised to assist her with conveyance, carriage, &c. I have since received a petition from her, complaining greatly of the inadequacy of the provision, and representing her condition at present from debt and difficulty as most deplorable. This is very likely true enough, but it does not alter the state of her case.

8. *12th August 1847.*—Dewan Jowala Sahaie came and discussed various matters, and, among others, his approaching mission with the Meean to Simlah. He said that, with great exertions, he would be able to leave this on the 15th of *Bhadon*, but that it would take him 42 days to reach Simlah, which would bring it to about the 10th of October. He begged me to write to that effect to Lahore and get an answer, express. He also referred to me to know what extent of force the Meean should take with him as an escort. On this subject I found it difficult to give an opinion, as it involved the dignity and consideration of the Maharajah in the eyes of the world, so I determined to refer this question also to you at Lahore. I wrote the letter in duplicate after Jowala Sahaie had left me, and one was dispatched express, while the other was entrusted to the regular *dāk*. With regard to the escort, the Maharajah proposed sending two regiments of Infantry, amounting together to 1,200 men, 500 horse, and two guns, the whole under the command of Colonel Steinbach. He (the Maharajah) also expressed a wish that some officer should accompany Meean Runbeer Singh, in order that everything might be properly arranged. I do not exactly understand the drift of this request, but suspect that the idea is that an officer accompanying the mission from Jummoo to the presence of the Lord Sahib would add much to the *éclat* of the whole thing and appear in the eyes of the surrounding nations like a species of *Istakbal* from the British Government. I told Jowala Sahaie that I would refer this case also to you, but that I did not think it likely that an officer could be spared for the purpose.

9. *13th August*—Visited some of the shawl manufactories and the shawl stamping office for the first time. I did not go when I



first came on account of the dissensions which existed between all parties, and in which they were determined to make me the referee. They seem to have all settled down to the work again now, and I observed quietly that the houses of the *karkhandars* were well filled with workmen. Pundit Raj Kak always reports the accession of 19 or 20 workmen when he wishes to put me in good humour, and always declares that they are coming in daily; and, on the other hand, the *karkhandars* have begged for a copy of the articles of agreement on the subject of the tax, wages, &c., so that I have reason to hope that all parties are satisfied. On returning from the shawl office the King sent a *nuzzur* of 500 rupees, or thereabouts, for I returned the bag unopened with a message to the Maharajah begging him not to stop up all the roads; that I knew he wished us to see everything and enjoy ourselves to the utmost, but that if we could not go anywhere without receiving presents in hard coin, we should be obliged to stay at home altogether.

10. 14th August 1847.—I sent for Wuzeer Rutnoo who has always had charge of the rice market, and who is reported to exercise an evil influence over it. On his arrival I accused him of being the cause and agent of the improprieties that had obtained in the sale and monopoly of rice. He stoutly denied that rice had ever been sold at a *nerrikkh* higher than that ordered by Government, whatever it might be; but he allowed that in the sale of rice, brought from distant quarters, the price of the boat hire and land carriage had been added to the *nerrikkh*, which may account for the hitherto *unaccountable* discrepancy between the common report of the country and the downright assertions of the Maharajah and his officials as to the price of rice, one side asserting that it was not obtainable under Re. 1-6 or even Re. 1-8, the other declaring that the Government *nerrikkh* was Re. 1-4. It is said that the Maharajah has several times ordered the *bundee* on the ghats to be opened, but that the Wuzeer had prevented the order being carried out. I accused the Wuzeer of this, and advised him that, if he particularly wished to injure his master and ruin his kingdom, to do so again now that the *bundee* had been again opened. He said that, though the *bundee* had been opened, there would be a scarcity of rice till the next harvest, as there was none in the country, and Government were obliged to hold back theirs till the new harvest was secured. There is,



however, no great lack of rice in the city at present, and complaint on the subject has ceased; while for the future I hope that an arrangement will be made securing a free sale of the article and keeping Government clear of the market altogether. This can only be done by leaving more rice in the houses of the zemindars, and with that object I at one time proposed that the Government should take the revenue in money from the zemindars; but to this many and some good objections were raised. The final arrangements will, I hope, be based on a modification of the above, by which money shall be taken from those districts near the city, and grain or chiefly grain from the more remote ones. It is important that Government should have grain stores, but still more important that it should not be the sole salesman of food to the people.

11. Visited the Maharajah in the evening. He talked a good deal about the difficulty of getting the tribute shawls ready in time, and showed us some that he had purchased to send with them. I said that, if the worst came to the worst, and the mission was obliged to start without them, it would still be possible to send them by a horse dāk after the Dewan and Meean.

12. I had sent for Suntoo Singh, Vakeel of Sooltan Hussein Khan of Mozufferabad, to enquire how the matter of jageer was going on. He said that his master had declined exchanging the jageer for the *nuzzuranah* of Kahouree, as that was only 3,000 odd rupees yearly, but had given him directions to negotiate the exchange with the *nuzzuranah* of Mozufferabad.

13. The jageer is rated, in old records, at Rs. 12,000, but does not produce more than Rs. 3,500 yearly, owing to being made over to soldiers for their support. The Maharajah has offered Rs. 4,000 out of the Mozufferabad *nuzzuranah*. Suntoo Singh has asked for Rs. 6,000. Something will shortly be arranged in the matter, and then Sooltan Hussein Khan will have received his claims in full. Kurram Chund failed to give Hussein Khan the *Ahud-namah* making over Kahouree to him and his heirs, and affects to have mislaid it. The Maharajah promised to give Suntoo Singh a new copy of it in my presence.

14. 15th August 1847.—Nothing to record.

CASHMERE: }

The 19th August 1847. }

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident, Lahore.



No. 14.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 16th to the 22nd of August 1847.

1. *16th August 1847.*—Dewan Jowala Sahaie and Pundit Raj Kak came and a long discussion ensued on the subjects of rice revenue, *begaree*, &c. I had proposed that to throw the rice more generally into the market the revenue should be taken in money from the zemindars. It was objected to this that the system would, in plentiful seasons, bear hard upon the zemindars, who would find difficulty in converting their grain into money, and moreover that it would throw too much power into their hands and enable them to dictate their own prices, while the Government were unable to provide for their troops, *shalbafs*, &c. I next proposed that Government should take the revenue half in grain and half in money, but on enquiry it appeared that this system would also have its attendant evils and bear unequally upon the inhabitants of the various *zillaks*, as the zemindars of those districts which are situated at a distance from the capital and removed from the river would have difficulty in selling their rice, while those in the neighbourhood of the city could sell it at nearly double price in the following manner: by converting it into *chavul*, namely, husking it in their own houses, they would be enabled to sell it at 8 and 10 *trucks* the *khurwar*. It was therefore proposed that the revenue should be taken in money from a certain number of *purgunnahs* in the neighbourhood of the city amounting to ten, and that from the rest only a fixed amount should be taken in *mobiya*. This would throw a large portion of the rice of the country into the hands of the zemindars, who were to be allowed to sell it how and when they liked, but at a fixed *nerrikh* for the *dhan*, or unhusked grain, of one rupee per *khurwar*, the Government to have nothing whatever to do with the rice markets and the *bundee* on the ghats never to be again imposed.

2. Lieutenant Garstin went off in the evening intending to travel *viâ* Baramulah, Poonch, Rujawar and Jummoo. I begged him to bear himself with civility and good taste in travelling through the Maharajah's own hereditary country, a charge which I believe to be unnecessary to the officer in question, but is certainly not so to all.



3. *17th August 1847.*—The sons of Rajah Ahmud Shah of Iskardoo had sent me a petition to the effect that they were dissatisfied with the 5 rupees Hurree Singhee daily which had been fixed upon them, and wished to be allowed to send a brother to Colonel Lawrence at Lahore to represent their case and beg for more. I had therefore requested them to come to me on this day, which they accordingly did. I told them that I was very sorry that they were dissatisfied, but that as in making the decision I was obliged to be guided by several considerations, namely, the amount received from their country by the Maharajah and the amount they had formerly received in captivity and when their father and brother were both alive, I had after due consideration resolved that the amount offered by the Maharajah was fair. One thing alone I was sorry for, namely, that the amount had been fixed in Hurree Singhee instead of Nanuk Shahee rupees which, as the Maharajah received his tribute in Nanuk Shahee from their country, caused unnecessary confusion. It ended by my promising to make another enquiry into the case, but saying at the same time that I should probably come to the same conclusion, and after that I could do nothing more for them.

4. Pundit Raj Kak came in the evening to say that the Maharajah had agreed to the articles of the proposed rice arrangement, and had given them into the office with orders to the people to act in accordance with them and frame a code from them. I urged Raj Kak to accomplish some reduction in the *khurch* and *abwab* levied by Government on the *Sirkaree hissah*, which, at present, by his own showing, only left the zemindar 10 and $10\frac{1}{2}$ *trucks*, or about the 3rd share, out of the 2 *khurwars* or 32 *trucks*, and in reality did not leave him nearly that amount, some not securing more than 8 and 9 *trucks*. I recommended that they should receive 12 *trucks* out of the 2 *khurwars*, and especially wished that some reduction might be made in order that all parties should be pleased with the new arrangement. I also recommended (in accordance with Colonel Lawrence's advice contained in the *dustoor-ul-umul* written at Lahore) that the present numerous items of *khurch* and *abwab*, which are so complicated that it is with great difficulty that one can understand one individual's liabilities, should be condensed into one or two *rukums*, which would greatly simplify the Kardaree accounts and thereby be in the end a great saving to



the State. The Pundit promised to refer all these matters to his master.

5. *18th August 1847.*—I proposed to Jowala Sahaie that there should be *begaree purgunnahs* established in the neighbourhood of the Punjab, the zemindars to receive either an allowance in money or grain or an immunity in the payment of revenue, and that the *begarees* should only receive their daily food when employed. This would obviate the necessity of entrusting the payment of the Government *muz-dooree* to underlings, whose hands are so sticky that it is very doubtful whether it ever reaches the unfortunate workmen. I consider *begaree* to a certain extent for Government purposes a necessary evil in this country; at least that it will exist notwithstanding all promises to the contrary, and therefore, till other arrangements can be made, to legalize and organize it is the best way to ensure the system against gross abuse.

6. I heard on this day that the Maharajah had some idea of going to Amur Nath, a *Teeruth* in the hills about 60 *koss* from this to the northward, and for which the fakeers and *Gosacens* to the number of some thousands left this on the 17th instant.

7. *19th August.*—Ain-ul-Jehan Begum, granddaughter of Shah Zeman, dissatisfied and wishing me to have her debts paid and obtain for her a *rah-daree* to Lahore, where I suppose she intends to importune the British authorities for a higher allowance than the Maharajah has fixed for her maintenance. I at first declined doing anything more in the case, as she had no valid claim on the Maharajah, and the allowance fixed upon was more in proportion than was given by our Government to the family of Shah Zeman and Shah Shooja; but I have since obtained the Maharajah's consent to the amount being paid to her wherever she may think fit to go, so that she may draw it at Lahore or Loodianah. I suppose she will try and get some addition to it from the British Government and then settle somewhere near her relations, but I have not as yet received her final answer. Wherever she goes she will be entitled to 400 Hurree Singhee rupees yearly, or its equivalent in Nanuk Shahees, from Maharajah Golab Singh.

8. Pundit Raj Kak and Dewan Jowala Sahaie came. The former, in answer to my proposition for the *begaree*, said that the Maharajah's idea was to establish a certain number of men, say three in a large village



and one in a small one, who should be considered as liable to *begaree*; that they should receive one *khurwar* of grain per mensem and their *russud* when employed; that a man should be appointed to superintend the *begaree* of the whole country and the people be summoned by roll for the public service; that in the case of a man not having been once called upon for *begaree* in the course of the year, he was only to receive half the Government allowance, namely, 6 *khurwars* instead of 12, but if he had been once employed he was to receive the whole. This has since been altered to 3 men per 100 houses, and will be the final arrangement for the *begaree*. If properly carried out, there can be no oppression in it, and it seems to me less liable to abuse than any other plan that can be devised, and I advocate it on the conviction that, as I said before, *begaree* will exist. When I first came here I was told that it had been abolished, since which about 10 instances have occurred in which large bodies of *begars* have been made use of.

9. Next came the Iskardoo family, and in their case I merely said that I was sorry that in naming the amount to be allowed them mention had been made of the Hurree Singhee instead of the Nanuk Shahee rupees, as the tribute derived by the Maharajah from their country was in Nanuk Shahee. I also said that, although the Maharajah only received 5,400 rupees Nanuk Shahee from Iskardoo proper, still he received *nuzzuranah* and tribute from other countries which were formerly under Ahmed Shah, and that ought to be taken into consideration. It was finally arranged that the Maharajah should allow them Rs. 3-8 Nanuk Shahee rupees daily = 105 rupees a month and Rs. 1,260 per annum, which, considering that their brother is in possession of the country of Iskardoo, and that they are pensioned younger brothers, that during captivity they received at first 100 rupees Hurree Singhee monthly while the father was living, which was reduced to 75 when he died and to 50 on the death of one of the brothers, moreover that the Maharajah only receives 5,400 rupees Nanuk Shahee from the brother holding the country, I think the present allowance fair, if not handsome. They had requested that it may be paid them in Nanuk Shahee rupees. Their future place of residence is still undecided. The brother has been asked whether he has any objection to their living in their own country, and an answer has not yet been received.



10. *20th August 1847.*—Went to visit the Maharajah. He had heard of Lieutenant Cunningham's party having arrived at a place called Gurh, above Spittee or Pittee, as it is here always called. This I fancy must be the place marked Garoo and Gartop in my map, on the Indus, a long way to the eastward of Pittee. Mehta Bustee Ram had sent a *Mothir* to Lieutenant Cunningham, but was waiting himself to receive orders from him, as to join him he would have to pass through the Lassah country. The Maharajah said that Bustee Ram ought to wait at Rohduck, Tusseegunj or Cheechul, three places on the extremity of his boundaries in those parts. I can only find Rohduck in one map, and have not an idea where the other two places may be. Rohduck or Rhodauk I find in the map attached to Burne's "Bokharah," nearly due north of Pittee and across the supposed course of the Indus. Bustee Ram has been told to join Lieutenant Cunningham in the best way he can and with as little delay as possible, which on the arrival of Jowahir Singh I hope he will do.

11. Dewan Jowala Sahaie read a news-letter from Kazeer Mohkumooddeen, and the conversation that ensued I have already reported to you.

12. *21st August.*—Received a letter from Colonel Lawrence telling me to wind up affairs here if possible by the 1st of September and then proceed *via* Baramulah and Huzarah to Mozufferabad. I hope to leave the city of Cashmere on the 1st, but may be detained in the country some days, as the King wishes me to have some of the *dhurmurths* measured as a pattern.

13. *22nd August.*—I informed Dewan Jowala Sahaie that I was under orders to move on the 1st, and told him to communicate the fact to the Maharajah.

14. I received a letter from Captain Abbott in answer to one of mine in which I had written the Maharajah's remonstrances against the cession of the forts of Balakot and Hubeebullah ke Gurhee to the Sikh Government. In answer Captain Abbott said that the places in question had always formed part of the district of Pukli, and never had belonged to Mozufferabad, and therefore fell to the Sikhs by the new arrangement, and that (as I had supposed) the wording of the "Koonhar durryah az Kohistan" in the agreement was purposely meant to allow of a certain latitude in deciding on the boundary



above Mozufferabad. Jowala Sahaie's answer to this is that lands on the opposite side of the river, which have always belonged to Mozufferabad, have been made over to the Sikhs, and that either the old boundaries or districts ought to be adhered to or the new arbitrary line of the river be taken as the rule.

CASHMERE :

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

The 28th August 1847.

Assistant to Resident, Lahore.

No. 15.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 23rd to the 29th of August 1847.

1. *23rd August 1847.*—Mr. Currie arrived at the city of Cashmere.

2. Dewan Jowala Sahaie came in the evening and gave me a detail of the Maharajah's forces in Cashmere, which I shall forward separately.

3. *24th August.*—Nothing to record.

4. *25th August.*—Received a letter from Mr. Vans Agnew dated Gilgit, August 13th. I have asked for his opinion in the matter of restoring to Moizoodeen Khan his share of Kurna, Durawa, &c., in answer to which he professes himself "against it," and this I think chiefly on the grounds of the enmity existing between Moizoodeen and Shere Ahmed, and the disturbances to which it may give rise, and on this account he thinks the Maharajah well rid of Moizoodeen, and recommends his making friends with Shere Ahmed, giving him either Kurna and Durawa and keeping the Cashmere jageer or making over to him Durawa and the jageer and occupying Kurna himself; but the latter would be in Mr. Agnew's opinion a dangerous experiment, and I can vouch for its being one that the Maharajah himself has no wish to try. He wishes to reinstate both nephew and uncle, giving them the whole of their possessions; and I confess from the extent of knowledge I have of the case I cannot see any great objection to it. I know that both Shere Ahmed and Moizoodeen have been making large offers in the way of *nuzzurana*, &c., and there may be some arrangement of that sort under the rose, but ostensibly the wish is to restore them freely.



5. Moizoodeen and Shere Ahmed remained during the disturbances in Huzarah, and neither of them attended to the frequent summonses sent to them by Mr. Agnew, Lieutenant Lumsden and Dewan Kurrum Chund. They also sheltered Nujjuf Khan of Kahouree when a fugitive. Finally, Sooltan Hussein Khan of Mozufferabad, having received orders to turn the whole three recusants out of Kurna, made friends with Shere Ahmed (an old ally of his), who ejected the other two, who were then driven to surrender. Nujjuf Khan took an active part in the hostile operation; so his case is different, but up to the time of Shere Ahmed's playing booby his misconduct and that of Moizoodeen were one and the same. By eventually siding with the Maharajah, he has of course entitled himself to greater consideration than Moizoodeen; but if the Maharajah is particularly anxious to reinstate both and wash his hands of the matter, I do not see any insuperable objection to it. I shall wait till I reach Huzarah myself, and until I have consulted the officers employed in that district, before I give the Maharajah my final opinion on the subject.

6. *26th August 1847.*—The Maharajah requested an interview and said he would come to the Sheikh Bagh, but I preferred going to him, as I always have, since we have had visitors in the house. He was in a great state of excitement about the tribute shawls, which the workmen had not prepared by the appointed day. To show his zeal in the cause, he informed us that he had put orderlies to watch and hasten the work, placed six master weavers in confinement, and cuffed a *Furrash* to whom the charge of supervising the work had been entrusted.

7. The *karkhandars* were summoned and a fresh agreement for 13 days from that time taken from them, by which the shawls ought to be ready by the 8th of September, but from what I hear I fear it is doubtful.

8. The Maharajah asked what was to be done? I told him to send shawls the best he could get with Jowala Sahaie and Meean Runbeer Singh and send the real ones afterwards in place of them; that thus the ceremony would be duly performed, and eventually the superior shawls prepared for the purpose would arrive at their destination; that this would be better than permanently substituting inferior articles or sending the Meean empty-handed; and added that it



was certainly necessary that the shawls, which were eventually to be presented to the Queen of England, should be superior to all others manufactured in the valley. I promised to write and explain why the real tribute shawls were not sent and to take the blame myself of a delay of 15 or 20 days, caused by the new arrangement of the shawl tax.

9. The Maharajah mentioned his wish to coerce the Sudhuns, a tribe on the left bank of the Jhelum below Mozufferabad and in the *talooquah* of Poonch, as they had not paid their stipulated revenue for the last two years, and they have got possession of and destroyed the three *Sirkaree* forts. The district is part of the *ilaquah* of Meean Jowahir Singh, but the uncle has always had the management of it.

10. These Sudhuns were the people that he as Rajah Golab Singh punished so severely some ten or twelve years ago. They have always been very turbulent and refractory subjects, and on the occasion in question they rose against the Government *Thanahs* and slaughtered the whole of them, first torturing and maiming many. In retaliation for this, Rajah Golab Singh put a number of them to death and caused three men to be flayed alive.

11. I begged him to go cautiously about any coercion and try all means in his power to accomplish the object by conciliation and kindness, which he promised should be done.

12. I have mentioned the feasibility of my taking the district in question on my way to Peshawur, if you think it advisable.

13. *27th August 1847.*—I proposed that the Maharajah should give Shere Ahmed Durawa and the jageer and an allowance in money and then give Moizoodeen Kurna, taking from him a large *nuzzuranah* sufficient to cover Shere Ahmed's money allowance. This would have the effect of separating Shere Ahmed from Hussein Khan of Mozufferabad, which Mr. Agnew thinks would be advantageous if feasible.

14. *28th August.*—Received an answer from Colonel Lawrence to the letter I had written *express* on the subject of the Meean's escort, &c. He said that the Dewan and Meean ought to reach Simlah by the 1st October; that Mr. Melvill might, if he wished, accompany them; and that the escort ought to consist of one regiment of Infantry, 300 sowars and two guns. I immediately communicated part of this to



Jowala Sahaie and summoned him to hear the rest. He came in the evening accordingly, and was very much delighted at hearing that Mr. Melvill was to accompany them, and also I think at hearing of the respectable escort allowed, as Kazee Mohkumooddeen had rather damped their hopes in that respect.

15. He said that he was ready to start the very next day (the 29th), which had previously been selected as an auspicious one. It was accordingly agreed upon that he should march out of the city next day, and Mr. Melvill follow him on the morning after.

16. *29th August 1847.*—Dewan Jowala Sahaie took his leave.

17. Moulvee Muzhur Allee came to know whether a bill of Captain John Connolly's in the possession of Moollah Ahmed Khan, merchant, being a receipt for Rs. 1,700 received for the use of the sick and wounded at Cabul, should be honoured or not. I told him to give Moollah Ahmed a full receipt for his bill and not pay the money till Dewan Jowala Sahaie had ascertained from Colonel Lawrence whether the money would be paid by the British Government or not. The genuineness of Captain Connolly's signature is attested in a separate document by Major George Lawrence.

CASHMERE :
The 4th September 1847.

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R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 16.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 30th of August to the 12th of September 1847.

1. *30th August 1847.*—After talking about it for a long time, Sut Ram Razdan came to see me. I am afraid I am of too suspicious a character to be ever so taken with a native's manner as to fancy him therefrom a thoroughly honest man, but I have seldom been more pleased with any native's address than I was with this man's. I do not think that I have ever mentioned his case, which was peculiar, and one which I found it very difficult to deal with. He is a religious character and has been always much favoured by all parties. Among other things, he is Dewan Deena Nath's *Gooroo*, and appears to be much looked up to by all Hindoos. He has an enormous number of



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villages in *Hunood* and 4,500 rupees worth of *dhurmurth*. Many of these villages he has himself held for many years; others have been held by his dependants and friends in his name; others he has more lately obtained possession of; and others his dependants have as recently absorbed, and this without any order or method, and in most instances totally without official sanction. To such a pitch had this gone that on enquiry it was found that Razdan and his dependants had no less than 65 villages and portions of villages in their possession, and these dispersed through 15 different *purgunnahs*. For each of these a certain *Zer-i-niaz* or *Hunood* was paid to Government through Razdan, who collected it from those under him and they living in security under the protection of his name. I should mention that Rajah Suchet Singh was one of his greatest patrons, and that the Maharajah himself as Rajah Golab Singh had greatly befriended him. When the latter became ruler of the country and began to examine these and other grants, Razdan was called upon among others to give an account of his, and either completely declined rendering any account or put it off from time to time with an evident wish of avoiding it altogether. A *tushkhees* or valuation was therefore made of his lands and of those held in his name, which fixed the *Sirkaree hissah* of the produce at 17,000 rupees yearly, including *trukkee khurch*, etc. The *Zer-i-niaz* paid by Razdan amounted to 5,500 rupees, leaving a profit to him of Rs. 11,500, to Rs. 4,500 of which he was entitled as *dhurmurth*. Razdan was then called upon to separate the villages held by his *lawahiqs* or dependants from those which he himself held, when an arrangement would be made. This he declined doing and held aloof, proudly saying if all was freely given he was willing to take it, but that he would not condescend to explanation, and if the Maharajah wished he might resume the whole. There was more of policy than real pride and contempt of world's gear in all this, however, as he knew that the Maharajah had no wish, or in fact would not have ventured, to have treated him harshly, and the probability was that rather than do so he would have released all without account, though his reluctance to do so was certainly very great. The Maharajah's offer was to give him a *jageer*, to be entirely his own, worth Rs. 7,000, the *Sirkaree hissah*, or to allow him to keep his villages and to keep that amount of profit from them including his *dhurmurth*. This was the proposition from the Maharajah which I on this day made



to Sut Ram Razdan, and recommended him strongly to come to some arrangement before I left the country, as that would secure him from further annoyance. His account of the produce and profits of the land was different. He said that the Rs. 17,000 of the Government valuation was made up by reckoning the *trukkee*, *abwab*, etc., at the Government or *Khalsah* rate, while he only took a half share and two *trucks khurch* from his zemindars, and that the whole *hissah* and *trukkee* reckoned in this way did not amount to more than Rs. 13,500 or Rs. 14,000, out of which he had to pay Rs. 5,500 *zer-i-niaz* and was entitled to Rs. 4,500 in *dhurmurth*; and he said if Government allow me Rs. 7,000 and take the rest they will do it in this way. They will say we have reckoned your whole profits and find them to be Rs. 17,000; pay us therefore Rs. 10,000 and take the rest yourself, and by such an arrangement he would in fact only be able to save about Rs. 3,500 or Rs. 4,000 out of the fine. He apprehended also that the jageer spoken of would be reckoned in the same way, and therefore would not really be worth more than Rs. 5,000 to him; but independently of that he was very loth to lose possession of villages which he had held for many years, and where he was known and knew the people himself. At the same time he said that he would agree to any arrangement I might decide upon; that he knew the *Sahiblog* were just and considerate; and that therefore he was willing to abide by my decision and be thankful for it; but that to Maharajah Golab Singh, a man of his own religion, he could feel no gratitude for allowing him only a portion of what was his due. He said that when a boy he had visited Calcutta and had then known Chief Justice Colebrooke there, of whom he had always preserved kindly recollections, but never from that time to this had he spoken to an European or sought an interview with one, but now Fate, after so many years, had obliged him to do so to attempt to save his property. All this was told in so simple and natural a way as to make both the man and his cause interesting; but there were some points in the latter that I could not but feel were indefensible, and one of them was that either he could not or would not produce any documents to support his claims. The day before I left Cashmere a *purwannah* was written and signed in my presence by the Maharajah granting him Rs. 7,000 yearly profit according to his own mode of collection expressed by *amul-i-deh*, meaning that the mode of collection at present prevailing in each village was to be adhered



to and allowing him to keep possession of all his villages; this settlement of *zer-i-niaz* to hold good for the land at present under cultivation, but the Government to be entitled to a plain half share of any increased cultivation, and in the case of *oqftadah* land not being broken up in the course of the next three years the Government to be entitled to resume it (the *oqftadah*) without of course touching the land for which the above-mentioned *zer-i-niaz* has been settled. These last clauses provided for the Maharajah's chief objection to leaving Razdan's case unexamined, as he said that it would make over *beegahs* and *beegahs* of land at present uncultivated to him, leaving no hope of profit either to the Government or himself, unless some incitement was added to induce him to bring it under cultivation. If Razdan gave me a true account, he will be a loser by this arrangement of Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 1,000 yearly thus: *hissah* and *trukkee* Rs. 14,000, of which his profit allowed Rs. 7,000; Government *zer-i-niaz* Rs. 7,000, former *zer-i-niaz* Rs. 5,500; difference Rs. 1,500; and he keeps possession of 65 villages and tracts of land with all the advantages and immunities attached to such a position; and, on the other hand, it must be remembered that he could not possibly have expected to have remained in unmolested possession of his lands without *sunnuds* or registry in the offices. The Maharajah is still willing to give him a jageer of Rs. 7,000 *Sirkaree hisсах* reckoned in his own way, and to allow him to take as many of his old villages as may be necessary to make up this sum. I have mentioned this man's case at length because he is a well-known character, and because I think it illustrates not unfairly some of the peculiar cases connected with the rent-free and quit rent grants of Cashmere which had to be settled and the difficulties they involved. I must mention that the day after the decision Razdan produced the whole of his papers, including some *sunnuds* of Governors and others. These would have been of great use to me and some to him had they appeared before the decision, but by keeping them back he avoided, as was probably his object, having the villages held by his dependants separated from those held by himself.

2. Mr. Melvill left to accompany Dewan Jowala Sahaie to Jummoo. I received on this day three letters from you,—one on the subject of the *hunoods* and *dhurmurths*, another on that of a new coinage for Cashmere, and the third containing an enquiry from Mr. Secretary Elliot on the subject of the village of Dabur, said to have been



deserted on account of the conduct of some *officers*,—a fact which had been mentioned in Pundit Kunhya Lall's diaries.

3. *31st August 1847*.—Wrote to the Maharajah communicating your opinion that the half share was far too high for the Government demand, and that in your opinion it ought to be reduced to $\frac{2}{3}$ ths or $\frac{1}{3}$ rd; that such a reduction would conduce much to his honour and glory, increase the prosperity of the country and affect the happiness of every individual in it. I remarked that, as you had had the management of several large districts and had gained great credit from Government for increasing their prosperity and value, your recommendation of the course to be pursued was conclusive in my mind and quite removed any doubts I might previously have had of the prudence of a sudden and extensive reduction, and that I therefore hoped that he would take into consideration the propriety of reducing the, at present, enormously high Government demand still further than he had already done. I never cherished any hopes of getting him to reduce it even to one-half, as I knew that he would consider it just so much standing income relinquished and lost to him and his heirs for ever, but I hoped to obtain some further remission by a fresh attack, and accordingly after some days' consideration he granted me one *munwutta* in addition to the two he had before remitted. One *munwutta* amounts to a reduction of something more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

4. Wrote to Mr. Currie on the subject of receiving *russud gratis*, and to Mr. Melvill about the village of Dabur above mentioned.

5. *1st September*.—Received an answer from Mr. Currie couched in mild and sensible terms, saying that he had given orders to his people not to take *russud*, but did not think that he, as a stranger in the country and not belonging to any service, was bound to conform to the wishes of Government in the matter. I resolved to send up the correspondence to Government, as unless men are told before they come to the country how they are to act they will never exert themselves to break through the custom.

6. Pundit Raj Kak and Dewan Jowala Sahaie came in the evening.

7. *2nd September*.—The *Junum Ushtomee*, and no work done. The moment of Sri Krishn's birth announced by a salvo from the Hurree Purbut guns in the middle of the night.



8. *3rd September 1847*.—Received a letter from Major Macgregor, calling for a statement of the extent of force kept up by Maharajah Golab Singh.

9. *5th, 6th & 7th September*.—During these three days I was so fully employed that I did not find time to make daily notes, and after leaving Cashmere on the evening of the 9th I could only venture to write back to the 8th.

10. *8th September*.—I had intended to have left on this day and had made preparations for so doing. Pundit Raj Kak came for the last time bringing nearly all the required papers, leaving, however, the *Hunood* question to be settled in presence of the Maharajah himself. I wrote a brief description to Colonel Lawrence of all that had been done and made it over to Raj Kak to be sent through Jowala Sahaie.

11. Captain George Biddulph, of the 45th Native Infantry and 2nd-in-Command of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, and Lieutenant Thompson, of the 2nd Grenadiers, arrived from Iskardoo. They left Mussoorie in the spring and travelled first to Gungootri, then across to Shipki, and from thence *viâ* Spittee and Ludakh to Iskardoo, from which place they descended to Cashmere.

12. Went to take leave of the Maharajah in the evening. Settled the *Hunood* question: the result will appear in my reports. The Maharajah harped upon his three requests, as he called them, which were as follows:—*1st*, that when a man had received the *ijarah* or contract of a village he was not in the second year to become the owner of it and call it *hunood* or *zer-i-niaz*; *2ndly*, when a man had received a grant of 5,000 rupees he was not to be allowed to absorb 10,000 rupees; *3rdly*, that when evil-doers misbehaved they have to be punished in proportion to their misdemeanours. I allowed him all his counts, but with regard to the drift of the second said that I thought that where a man had many years ago received a particular village or villages in lieu of a certain amount of jageer that the boundaries of those villages should be clearly defined, but that I did not think that it would be fair to measure them with a view to cutting down the possessor to the limits of the original grant.

13. I asked the Maharajah what he meant to do with regard to the Sudhuns. He said he had referred the case to Meean Jowahir Singh, in whose *ilaquah* the district was situated, and that he was



awaiting his answer on the subject, but that he still adhered to his intention of sending Kurrum Chund with a force against them.

14. I begged the Maharajah to carry out all the arrangements that had been made as speedily as possible, especially in the matters of rice revenue and *begaree*. Several orders that have been issued by the Maharajah in the matter of rice have been virtually rendered nugatory by the conduct of Wuzeer Rutnoo, to whom the superintendence of the sale of it has always been entrusted. (Whether he may not have been acting on private orders is difficult to say.) I had several times noticed this, and on this occasion summoned him before the Maharajah and myself and told him all that I had heard and what I believed to be the case, and that now new arrangements had been made by which, as far as my sense would carry me, it was difficult to suppose but that every man would be enabled to purchase his fill of food cheaply; but, as I had found that there was some unseen devil at work in this particular matter of the sale of rice, which had given his master a bad name from one end of the world to the other, I could not help fearing that some unforeseen way of frustrating the spirit of the new arrangements might yet be discovered, and told him if he was that *Shaitan* and it was his particular wish to ruin the country and his master at the same time he had better continue in the same course; that plenty of warning against it had been given, and if it was now disregarded, the Governor-General and Resident would despair of accomplishing anything further by that, etc. The whole import of this speech was not, as you will suppose, intended for the person to whom it was addressed. The Wuzeer, Raj Kak and the Maharajah were the only persons present, and I suppose *palman qui meruit tulit*, and the Wuzeer, being either the instrument or originator in working the evil, was deservedly the scapegoat. When business was finished, my *rukhsutana* was presented, and consisted of the articles detailed in the accompanying Persian list. It was then about half past nine P.M., and I had some three or four people waiting for me on my return home; so, as the Maharajah was very anxious that I should stay one more day, as it was his wish to give Mr. Currie and myself an entertainment, I at length consented, and his glee in giving directions for a dinner and fireworks amused me much.

15. 9th September 1847.—Wrote to you on the subject of the shawl goats, which I had recommended should not be sent down till the



cold weather. It was distressing to see how even in the then cool climate of Cashmere the poor beasts crowded into the shade and quite panted with the heat. Went in the evening to the Maharajah's entertainment. On leaving the Shere Gurhee after it, Mr. Currie and myself entered our boats and dropped down the river to Simbhul, a place about 20 miles distant by water from Cashmere.

16. 10th September 1847.—Parted from Mr. Currie, who intended visiting the Manus Bul, and started down the river for Baramulah *via* the Wulur lake and Sopore or Sheopore. Towards evening I left the main river and navigated a small canal which led from it to the lake, into which we soon after emerged and for a long time could push our way but slowly through tangled weeds and beds of *singharas*. At length, however, we pulled out into the middle expanse of water, and then I certainly was agreeably surprised by the general appearance of the Wulur lake, which I have generally heard spoken of in rather disparaging terms. I should reckon the whole surface covered by water and *singharas* at about 25 miles in circumference, and in the centre of this is a clear space of water, without a sign of a weed, of 12 or 15 miles in circumference, and this when you are on it apparently stretches from the Baramulah pass on one side of the valley to the foot of the Caucasian range on the other, and there being no reeds or high weeds and rushes as in the city lakes the effect of a vast expanse of water is not spoilt by them. When I passed over the lake the sun had just gone down behind the Baramulah mountains, which stood out dark and clear against the evening sky, while of the north-eastern ranges behind me the bases were in deep shadow and the summits and snow of the inner ranges still lighted up brightly by the sun which had set to rise behind the mountains on the opposite side. The wind was blowing freshly, and a sea running that, had not its head been pointed to the wind's eye, might have endangered the equilibrium of our clumsy boat. Altogether the scene was as fine a one as could be witnessed, and I think the Wulur lake has been maligned. The natives fear the wind very much on this lake, and can only be prevailed upon to venture into the middle of it at particular seasons. The *singhara* beds here are quite a sight. The Government takes a *three-fourths* share of them, and they say that the Government share amounts sometimes to a lakh of *khurwars*. They will keep four or five months and the people dry them and grind them into flour. The quantity of wild



geese, wild fowl, cranes, heron, tern and other birds that floated on the lake or passed through the air was something incredible. The latter (the little white fairy bird seen on large rivers and *jheels*) were very numerous, and I observed one species as large as the English sea mew and almost exactly resembling it in appearance. I arrived at Sheopore, which is at the extremity of the lake nearest to the Baramulah pass, after dark. I, however, continued travelling all night, and on the morning of the 11th found myself at Baramulah. The town of that name is situated on the right bank of the Jhelum just where it enters the high hills. The fort is on the left bank and is connected with the town by one of the wooden bridges so common in Cashmere, and which have been fully described by Moorcroft and others.

17. *11th September 1847.*—The wind in the Baramulah gorge is quite a phenomenon. Mr. Melvill, I remember, remarked upon it. The mornings are generally fine and calm, and if any wind at all blows it is generally a gentle breeze from the north-east, namely out of the valley of Cashmere; but about 1 o'clock in the day a perfect hurricane comes on from the south-westward, blowing up the gorge and into the valley. The violence of it is at times very great. I have seen a gust unroof a boat, and have had considerable difficulty in keeping my legs against it. On requesting the aborigines to account for this, I was told that it was an especial favour conferred by a holy man on the inhabitants of the place, which was to ensure them against fever and sickness, which I have no doubt it does, but the remedy or prevention is almost as inconvenient as the disease. It lasts till 10 or 11 o'clock at night and then all is hushed again. I observed that the cavity made in a fakeer's tomb for the *dīa* or tomb-light was on the opposite side to that from which this daily hurricane blew, and argued therefrom that it was always blowing the same way at night, and the idea was confirmed by the evidence of the inhabitants of the place.

18. The Kardar of Baramulah, which is a separate *Kushah* attached to no *purgunnah*, presented himself, and I wrote out the scale of customs taken at Baramulah. In the evening I talked with Gholam Mohioodeen, Commandant of a regiment of which Dewan Kurrum Chund is Colonel. I wrote out the present state of the regiment.

19. *12th September.*—Went in the morning to inspect the fort of Baramulah, in which Gholam Mohioodeen's regiment is quartered. It is a square fort enclosing an area of about 40 square yards having



bastions of unequal sizes at each angle. The walls are of stonework, thick and strong, and about 35 feet in height, pierced all round for musketry and surrounded by the remains of a wet ditch into which the water of the river was formerly introduced. Three of the bastions are roofed over; the fourth and largest, which has been embrasured for cannon, is much dilapidated and has no roof. To the eastward of the fort and bounded by the river lies a beautiful grass plain of considerable extent and well adapted for a parade ground for either Infantry, Artillery or Cavalry. Artillery might practise at any range and yet have their shot stopped by the foot of the mountain. The fort of Baramulah is not ill-placed; it commands the gorge, is actually on the river, and has the fine open plain above mentioned on the other side of it; but as a protection to the town against an enemy approaching from the plains it is useless.

20. Wrote to Colonel Lawrence about Mirza Saifoodeen, the letter to be sent by his own *kassid*.

21. Dooloo, Commandant of the other regiment stationed at Baramulah, attended with his Moonshee, and I wrote out the present state of the regiment. This man Dooloo has been wounded no less than seven times, and one of his arms is weak and powerless in consequence. He has received a jageer from the Maharajah for his services.

22. Had some conversation with Toolsee Shah, merchant of this town and also of Huzarah. I asked him what he thought of the plan of establishing one or two principal posts for the collection of the customs and doing away with the minor ones. He said that it would not answer on his line, as it would not do away with the customs levied by the petty Sooltans and Hill Rajahs on the road, and it would be hard after a man had run the gauntlet through their territories, and who only intended to bring his goods through the passes to Baramulah, as was much their custom, to make him pay the dues the whole way to Cashmere; and until some arrangement is made by which Maharajah Golab Singh can take the whole of the customs of the hills into his own management and then can be induced greatly to reduce the number of things taxed and the number of stations at which they are to be levied, there is no hope of real relief to the trader.

HUZARAH :

The 5th October 1847. }

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.



No. 17.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 13th of September to the 11th of October 1847.

1. *13th September 1847.*—Marched to Ginglesun, distance 18 miles. After leaving Baramulah it is some time before you come to the fine imposing scenery of the pass. The first part put me much in mind of descriptions of scenery on some of the American rivers, low spurs of the hills covered with pine running down to the water's edge. The hollows of the valleys are richly cultivated with rice and Indian corn. The river begins to fall rapidly about two miles from Baramulah, and continues to increase in velocity every mile it goes.

2. The pathway follows the course of the river and either passes along its edge or along the sides of the mountains overhanging it, but you never lose sight of the river.

3. After a time the wide open valleys cease, and the stream beginning to cut its way through the chain of mountains the scenery becomes very grand indeed. In the Pir Punjal pass water is wanting to complete the beauty of the scene; in that of Baramulah, however, no such deficit exists, and the Jhelum in the hills making its way through masses of rock, the banks heavy with massive pine and oak forests and the waters overhung by butting precipices, may vie in beauty, I should think, with any mountain stream in the world.

4. At about eight miles from Baramulah I came upon the ruins noted in Walker's map, and thought them very interesting and curious. The most remarkable are those of a small square temple composed of enormous blocks of stone roughly hewn and bearing very slight appearance of any attempt at ornamental carving. The temple must have been considerably raised above the plain, being placed on an artificial mound of large stones: some of the blocks which composed the arches and door-posts of the temple (and which must have been thrown down by force) that I measured were upwards of 16 feet in length and as much in circumference.

5. The people call this the *Deota Mukan*, and one man told me that it was built by Rajah Bidheegin in the time of the Pandoos.

6. The stones were probably brought from the bed of the rivers, but how it is difficult to imagine. The outer circle of Stonehenge is composed of stones 17 feet in length.



7. The people who collected round me talked of two teeth of the *Deota* formerly preserved at Baramulah, which some professed to have seen, one of which they said was 9 seers in weight. These were probably some fossil bones. They accused Rajah Golab Singh of having removed them some years ago.

8. Near this building is another of different character, a small square chamber very strongly built with square blocks of a yellowish stone, to cement which a large quantity of mortar had been used. In one corner were the remains of what I believed to be a Mahomedan arch. This was probably one of those little fortlets built by the Emperors to secure the roads through the passes.

9. A third building, apparently of the same description as the latter mentioned, stood at a little distance from the temple, and this I did not examine. These ruins are near the village of Jehanpore, which is, however, at some distance from the road, and I merely mention it as a landmark, as they are so covered and concealed by trees that a traveller might easily pass them without notice.

10. At Shunkurgurh I passed above an old royal *seraie*. This is properly the first march from Baramulah.

11. The crops in the valleys consisted of Indian corn, rice and cotton,—the first very luxuriant, in fact I think the finest I have ever seen; the second good; and the third miserable. Every inch of ground is taken advantage of for cultivation, and the crops are watered, as in the Rujawar country, by ducts from the river or springs.

12. In one valley I saw a number of trees which I took to be the cedar. They were at a great height above the road. The poplar holds its place for a considerable distance down the pass, but scantily.

13. At Ginglun Sooltan Zubburdust Khan of Kathai came to visit me. I complimented him on the thriving appearance of his valleys, and discovered that he made the land over to his soldiers in jageer, taking from them a certain fixed sum in money to make up the Government tribute.

14. He interceded for one Ahmed Khan, brother of Ata Mahomed Khan of Doputtah, who he said had a fair claim to half of all that had been given to the latter. This man has only now presented himself, though summoned long ago, and has little chance of establishing his claims.



Zubburdust Khan and Ata Mahomed are at enmity, and hence his (Zubburdust's) advocacy of the cause of the other's rival.

15. *14th September 1847*.—Marched to Uri. Road bad, so narrow in some places that there is scarcely room for a loaded animal to pass between the cliff and the precipice. One of my baggage *tattoos* fell over the edge and was dashed to pieces.

16. *15th September*.—Marched to Shahderah, distance 14 miles. After leaving the *Khangah*, where I slept, about two miles in the rear, I turned to the right, where the pathway led over a chain of the hills, on surmounting which I came suddenly upon the fort of Uri, which occupies a conspicuous, if not a commanding, position on the left bank of the river which runs immediately at the base of the cliff on which it stands. There is a small fort on the right bank opposite it which is much lower. The river is crossed by a rope bridge similar to one that I shall subsequently have occasion to describe at Doputtah.

17. The fort of Uri seemed to be much like that of Baramulah, square with roofed round towers at the angles; it is garrisoned by the Maharajah's troops. Being on the further side of the river, I did not inspect it.

18. At the fort of Uri the river makes an abrupt turn to the westward and my road of course turned with it. The Poonch road here crosses the river and passes down the valley in a southerly direction.

19. Shahderah is a small *Khangah* in a nook in the hills.

20. *16th September*.—Marched to Kathai, distance 16 miles. Road very bad, being nearly the whole way over craggy, jagged rocks. I took up my quarters in the Kathai fort garrisoned by a party of 70 men of the Maharajah's troops.

21. The fort of Kathai is like that of Baramulah. It contains, however, a reservoir of water partly filled by percolation from the hills and partly by *mussucks* of water.

22. *17th September*.—I intended to have marched to a place called Tanda, 6 *koss* from Kathai, but by some accident I missed it, and was eventually obliged to halt under a tree about 3 *koss* short of Doputtah. The *koss* in these hills are very long, two good English miles. The road very bad and rocky. The country very scantily inhabited.



23. 18th September 1847.—Marched to Doputtah. Ata Mahomed Khan sent his son to meet me. In the course of the day he himself came to pay his respects.

24. He wanted me to intercede with the Maharajah for the increase of his *rozinah* to the same amount as that received by Zubburdust Khan of Kathai. Ata Mahomed received in General Meean Singh's time a *rozinah* of 5 rupees, which in Sheikh Gholam Mohioodeen's time was increased to 19 rupees. Zubburdust Khan also originally received 5 rupees, which was increased by the Sheikh to 19. The Maharajah has now fixed 11 on the latter, namely 10 to himself and 1 to his Vakeel; while to Ata Mahomed he has only allowed 7; and this he is dissatisfied with, not so much on account of the amount as on account of being put so much below his rival Zubburdust Khan. I had always understood from the Maharajah and others that Zubburdust Khan had been the first of all the Kukka Bumba Chiefs to tender his allegiance to Maharajah Golab Singh, but Ata Mahomed Khan asserted on this occasion that he had been the first, and that he had joined the Maharajah at Ryassee on his march to Cashmere. From subsequent enquiries I believe this statement to be correct, but still, as I told him, as the *rozinaks* of General Meean Singh's time had been the standard taken, anything beyond that entirely depended on the will and pleasure of the Maharajah. I eventually consented to mention his request in writing to the Maharajah.

25. With reference to the claims of Ahmed Khan, his uncle, before mentioned, he stated that he, Ahmed Khan, had never been in possession since Runjeet Singh's death, nor in fact previously.

26. 19th September.—Halt.

27. 20th September.—Marched to Mozufferabad. The distance 15 miles. The road still very hilly and bad. At about 5 miles from Mozufferabad came upon the *suro ka bootah*, a remarkable cypress tree in the middle of the road.

28. Mozufferabad is situated about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile above the junction of the Cashmere river, Vehut, Jhelum or Roodh Gungah, with the Kishengungah or Doodh Gungah, both of which names it bears, and the latter not unnaturally, as its waters are as white and milky as if they flowed out of a chalk pit.



29. The fort stands on an elbow of the Kishengungah and is about a mile from the town and immediately opposite the formidable Doob ridge which now forms the boundary between Mozufferabad and Sikh Huzarah.

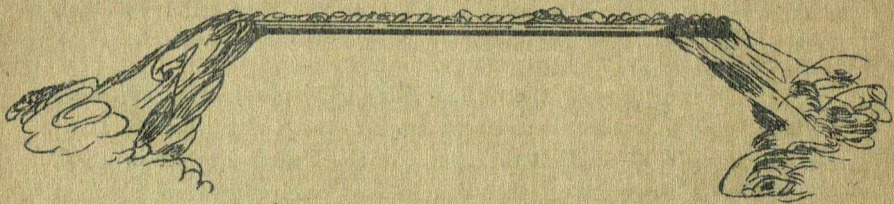
30. I was met by messengers from Sooltan Hussein Khan of Mozufferabad and Ameen Khan of Hubeeboolah ke Gurhee, requesting to know where they were to meet me. I answered that I did not wish them to come out to me, but would see them on my arrival.

31. The officers of the Maharajah's regiments, of which there are five, came to present themselves; among them Colonel Muttra Dass, who distinguished himself at the defence of the Hurree Purbut in 1846. All who were concerned in that defence have received gold medals from the Maharajah. I saw four of the regiments on parade in the evening and had them marched round. They looked well and soldierly enough, but they are miserably armed and equipped.

32. Sooltan Hussein Khan and Ameen Khan came to visit me. The former, one of the finest looking men I have seen for some time, was in considerable anxiety about the line of the new boundary, which he feared would deprive him of a considerable portion of his possession. This alarm of his proceeded from a misconception on his part: Captain Abbott having written to him that the water of the river would in future form the boundary, meaning the Koonhar, he had imagined that perhaps the Kishengungah was intended. I promised to find out the real state of the case from Captain Abbott and let him know, and eventually did so, thereby considerably relieving his mind. The new boundary follows the Koonhar river a short distance and then turns northward up the Doob ridge, dividing Hussein Khan's and Ameen Khan's hereditary possessions. I studied the line from the summit of the Doob and thought it very good. Sooltan Hussein Khan only loses immediate possession of Beerungullee and $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of Zoharputh, both of which lie south of the Koonhar, and for these he will have to depute some brother or near relation to be a servant of the Sikh Government, and this he is content to do.

33. *21st September 1847.*—Marched to Hubeeboolah ke Gurhee, the hereditary property of Ameen Khan, son of Hubeeboolah Khan. The fort is now garrisoned by the Sikhs.

34. *22nd September 1847.*—Marched to Manserah, crossing the Nynsukh or Koonhar by a bridge made of long deodar logs supported on others thrown out in tiers from the banks, the latter being kept firm by large heaps of stones. The stream is very rapid and deep, and the bridge is often carried away, but soon replaced again.



35. *23rd September.*—Marched to Nowa Shuhur. The cultivation very fine. That in the valley of Nowa Shuhur extremely rich. All the people that I spoke to seemed much pleased with the new state of things.

36. *24th September.*—Marched to Chumba and then rode on to Hurkishengurh, where I joined Captain Abbott.

37. *25th September.*—Halt. Heard for the first time of the abolition of the customs in the Punjab, or rather their great reduction, and in writing to Maharajah Golab Singh I mentioned the good news I had received, and added that now his country would enjoy the unenviable distinction of being the only one in which these drawbacks to commerce and improvement would remain unreduced.

38. With reference to the Kurna case, I wrote from Hurkishengurh to the effect that, after consulting with Captain Abbott, I did not think that any great evil would attend his reinstating Moizooddeen Khan if he particularly wished it.

39. *26th September.*—Halt. Wrote to Major Lawrence saying that it was my intention to march next day for Peshawur. In the evening, however, I received a letter from Lieutenant Edwardes conveying the Resident's approval to my attempting to effect a peaceful settlement of the Maharajah's differences with the Sudhuns. I have in my letters fully detailed my reasons for deciding on going on the mission and the subsequent events which led to a second change of my plans.



40. *27th September 1847.*—Wrote to Major Lawrence announcing the change in my destination.

41. *28th September.*—Halt. Wrote to Mr. John Lawrence detailing my reasons for undertaking the Sudhun expedition.

42. *29th September.*—Halt.

43. *1st October.*—Halt.

44. *2nd October.*—Halt.

45. *3rd October.*—Halt. I should mention that an answer could not reach me at Poonch from Cashmere under 15 days, and I could cross over to that place in 10. Received a public letter from Major Lawrence directing me to join him in the Eusufzye country without delay.

46. Wrote to Maharajah Golab Singh informing him that I could not undertake to mediate between him and the Sudhuns.

47. *4th October.*—Wrote to Major Lawrence to say that I should comply with his orders without delay and to Mr. John Lawrence to announce the second change in my plans.

48. *5th October.*—Despatched diary 16.

49. *6th October.*—Sent off all my things in the morning, having at length succeeded in getting in the camels after they had been promised hourly for two days. My tents were to reach Barookote that night and march next day for Torbela, where I was to overtake them next day.

50. *7th October.*—Rode to Torbela on the Indus. The rivers Dor and Sirun meet at Barookote and flow on under the latter name to the Indus at Torbela.

51. *8th October.*—Marched to Ghazee, where I had hoped to find boats, but heard that there were none to be had nearer than Oondh, two marches down the river. The road from Torbela to Ghazee passes between the spurs of the Gundguruh and Srikot mountains and the river. The Indian corn, bajra and jowar cultivation good. Soon after leaving Torbela, however, the land becomes what the people call *Dunyabund* and so stony as to be scarcely culturable.

52. I saw the gold washers at work, but they were across the river. The gold is extracted from the sand by quicksilver. A good day's work produces a piece about the size of a No. 1 shot.



53. At Ghazee there is a ferry where the people cross themselves and goods on inflated skins.

54. *9th October 1847*.—Marched to Nagurebi. Passed some very rich cultivation on the road, and the people seem happy. Their anxiety to show respect to the Sahib is gratifying. They come running out of the villages headed by the *Mokuddums*. On one occasion to-day such haste was displayed that I thought there surely must be some complaint, and reined up my horse to know what was the matter. The answer to my enquiry was "*fukut salam ke waste aia,*" and I passed on.

55. *10th October*.—Marched to Oondh, crossing the Indus by a single boat.

56. *11th October*.—Intended to have marched to Yar Hussein, but on the road I met a messenger whom I had sent a few days before to Major Lawrence bearing his answer; it was dated Cutelung, about 18 miles from my halting-ground, and mentioned that he intended attacking a *yagee* village that very morning. I procured horses from the Khans and rode on to his camp, but arrived too late to be of any use.

PESHAWUR:

The 26th October 1847.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

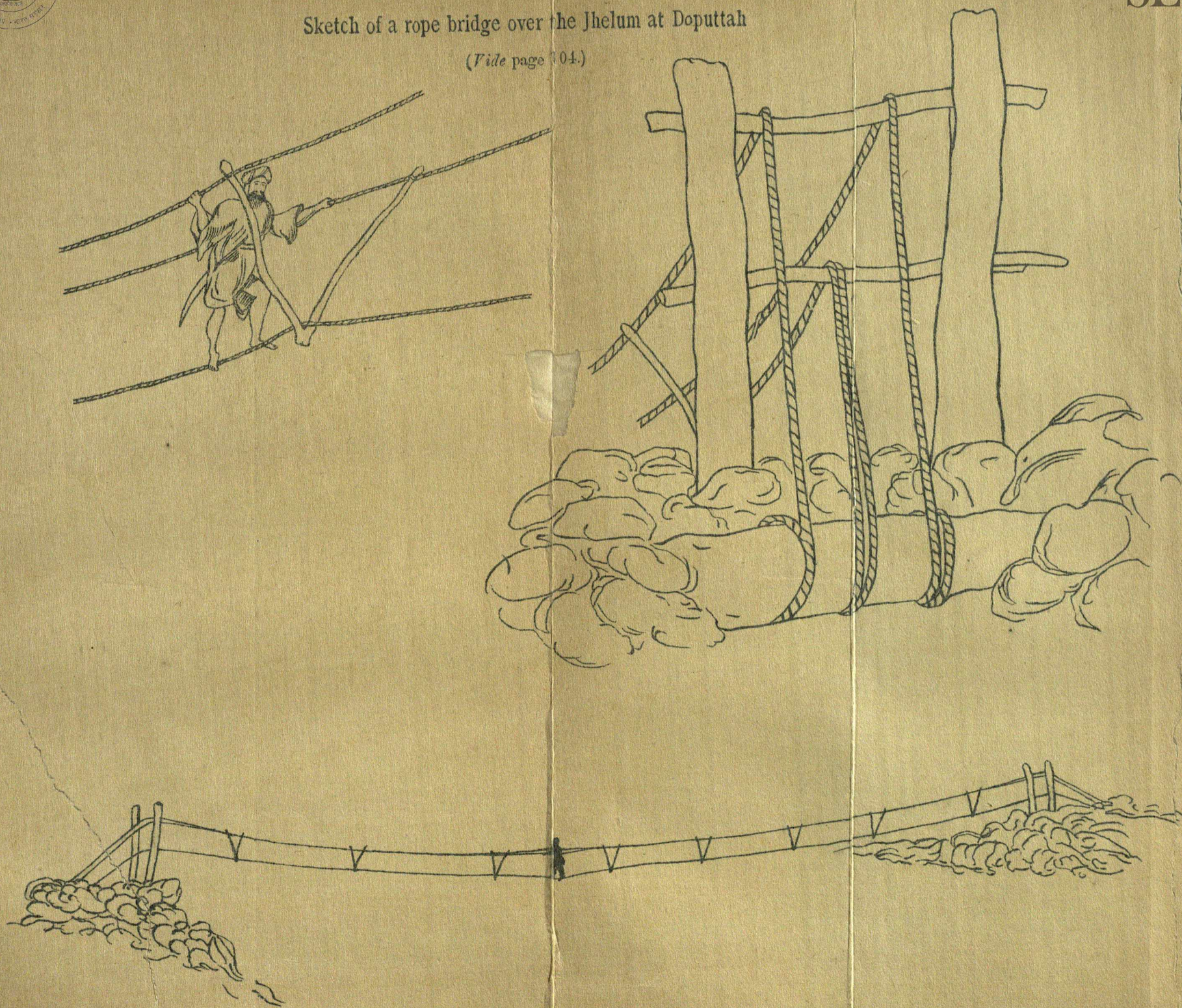
P.S.—I subjoin a sketch of the rope bridge over the Jhelum at Doputtah. The whole length of the bridge is about 80 feet. The ropes are strong, double thongs of buffalo hide; they pass over the cross bars of gallows erected on each bank, and are firmly bound on the stem of a tree buried in heaps of stones. The hand ropes are kept apart by a number of natural forks of wood placed at equal distances, the angles of which serve to keep the foot rope steady. These bridges are at a considerable height above the water and dance about most unpleasantly with the weight of one man, add to which that the foot rope is sometimes so slack that the highest stretch of the arms above the head is necessary to keep a hold of the hand ropes. The inhabitants of the country cross them with burdens on their heads.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

Sketch of a rope bridge over the Jhelum at Doputtah

(Vide page 104.)





Diary by Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor of a march, with a Brigade of Sikh troops, from Peshawur to Bunnoo, 1847.

No.	PERIOD.		Page.	REMARKS.
	From	To		
	19th November 1847	8th December 1847 ...	105	With sketch map.



CSL

Diary by Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, of a march, with a Brigade of Sikh Troops, from Peshawur to Bunnoo via Kohat and the Khurruk Pass, from the 19th of November to the 8th of December 1847.

19th November 1847.—The Brigade, consisting of 3 regiments of Infantry, 1 of Cavalry, and 1 troop of Horse Artillery, to be subsequently augmented by 1,000 Afghan horse, broke ground this day and marched to a plain a short distance from Wuzereeh Bagh.

20th November.—The Brigade marched to Budabur, about 4 *koss*.

21st November.—The Brigade marched to Muttunee, 5 *koss*.

22nd November.—The Brigade halted at Muttunee.

23rd November.—The Brigade marched to Zeroon Khail, distance 6 *koss*, where I joined it from Peshawur. Zeroon Khail is situated at about the centre of the Kohat Durrah, a long narrow defile, leaving the south-western corner of the Peshawur plain near the village of Akhor, and after winding through the hills terminating in the formidable Kohat Kothul. The valley of the Durrah varies from one to eight hundred yards in breadth; the mountains overhanging it are very rugged and precipitous, and the road is always within matchlock range of them. At Zeroon Khail (according to Elphinstone, Zurghoon Khail) there is a large tank of rain water formed by an artificial *bund*. The rains are frequent and the soil very tenacious, and this tank is reported never to be without water. Both the villages of Akhor at the entrance of the Durrah and Zeroon Khail are strongly situated in recesses of the hills: the villages present a singular appearance from the number of round towers built for individual



defence in them. The inhabitants of these villages pay no revenue ; and from the strength of their position, resting as it does on the mountains inhabited by the Ourukhzyes and Afreedees of the Khyber, with whom they are on good terms, it would be no easy task to make them do so. As it is, they entirely command the entrance to Kohat from Peshawur, and have always received a money consideration from the master of the former place as an indemnification for their refraining from stopping his communications. Zeroon Khail is about four miles from the foot of the Kothul. The force was encamped in an open space in the Durrah, and the surrounding hills were occupied during the night by large pickets of Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed's Bungush and Khuttuck subjects.

24th November 1847.—I sent on the guns before daylight with the elephants, protected by two companies from each of the Infantry regiments and some Cavalry, to commence the ascent, the guns to be placed on the elephants. I brought up the main column in rear of the ammunition hackeries at daylight. The Kohat pass forms, as I have said, the termination of the Durrah ; it has an ascent of about half a mile on the Peshawur side, and this is rough and bad enough, and the descent into the Kohat plain on the further side, which is not more than a mile in length, is very steep, rocky and precipitous. In the way of wheeled carriages we had six guns, six *petees* or ammunition waggons drawn by bullocks, and 24 hackeries of ammunition. It was dusk after a day of hard labour, in which every man in the Infantry regiments and Artillery had joined, before we succeeded in getting the whole of the guns and one *petee* to the plain beneath the pass and in dragging the ammunition hackeries to the summit of it, where they were collected under the protection of the *burj*, and I left two companies of Infantry under Colonel Holmes, with large parties of Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed's men for their protection, and marched with the guns and the remainder of the force into camp at Kohat, which is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the foot of the pass.

25th November.—I was employed early in the morning in getting the camp into good order. I sent off two companies from each regiment as fatigue parties to the pass to assist in getting down the ammunition. I also sent 60 camels with them to assist in bringing down the shot and powder cases. All these I soon after followed with a regiment



of Infantry and a troop of Cavalry to act as a protecting party to them. The prospect when I ascended the hill was most disheartening. I passed hackery after hackery loaded with shot, and most of them hopelessly stranded, while the bullocks, jaded, tired and half-starved, looked very little equal to the task of getting them to the bottom of the hill. Eventually we were obliged to take every atom of ammunition out of the carts and bring it down on men's heads, in their hands, or on the camels' backs, and thus by dark on that day the last instalment of ammunition reached camp, while the empty and broken carts remained on the pass.

26th November 1847.—Sent Colonel Holmes with fatigue parties and the elephants to bring in the hackeries and *petees*, which they succeeded in doing by nightfall. The damage caused by the passage of the Kothul amounted to a broken gun trail; one ammunition *petee* which fell over the *khud*, broken to pieces; another much injured; and about 20 of the hackeries rendered unserviceable for the time.

I received a letter from General Cortlandt, dated November 24th, from Lukkee, enclosing one from Lieutenant Edwardes from Chuck Ramdass. In reply I wrote to say that I could not possibly be at Khurruk before the 7th of December. I sent on an Adjutant of Artillery with all the *beldars* and a large party of the Sirdar's men, to see, report upon, and, if possible, improve the road in front: the carpenters and smiths hard at work repairing damages.

27th November.—Heavy rain set in before daylight and continued incessantly till about 4 P. M., making everything gloomy, stopping the workshops, and endangering the conglomeration and ruin of the ammunition, which, being of Sikh manufacture, is very susceptible of damp.

28th November.—Morning fine, the hills around beginning to be covered with snow; the thermometer fell to 46 in the night. I dined with Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan in the evening. Among the amusements of the evening I was much interested by a sort of wild war dance performed by the natives of the country (Bungushes). It was performed with naked swords; the women joined in the dance, generally using the scabbards of the men's swords to go through the gestures with. The music was most discordant and singular, at one time soft, measured and



slow, at another most loud and violent ; and on these occasions the group of dancers with their flashing swords, dishevelled hair and attire, and almost infuriated gestures, their faces lighted up by the glare of the torches, and the air ringing with their war whoop, presented the wildest and strangest scene that I had ever witnessed. Repairs still going on.

29th November 1847.—When the Brigade marched from Peshawur, the camels belonging to the regiments had not arrived, so they were supplied with those which had recently brought some clothing to Peshawur. While we were at Kohat, a portion of the regimental camels also arrived and were forwarded to us by Sirdar Golab Singh, who requested that a proportionate number of the Government camels might be returned. However, after careful enquiry into the state of the roads in front, I decided on retaining these camels for the conveyance of the shot across the passes, as there was no hope of the bullocks being able to drag the carts when loaded over them, as they had difficulty in doing so on level ground. I wrote to the Sirdar to this effect.

I received a letter from General Cortlandt, dated Lukkee, Esa Khail, 26th, enclosing one from Lieutenant Edwardes. They were to meet the next day. Lieutenant Edwardes said in his letter that he hoped I had received instructions in time to prevent the necessity of the Barukzye Sirdars marching with the force, which was not by any means necessary. I therefore communicated to them that Lieutenant Edwardes merely wished Khwajah Mahomed Khan, Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed's son, to accompany the troops with 1,000 horsemen, and that there was no necessity for the brothers attending: this was I think a great relief to all of them.

30th November.—Repairs still going on. In the evening I rode with Khwajah Mahomed Khan to see the springs, the source of the fertility of the Kohat valley. Two gush out at the foot of the mountain to the north of the town, and one large one rises under the fort. I visited the fort, which is a miserable place enough: the upper walls would hardly stop a musket shot.

1st December.—Marched to Gudda Khail, distance 10 miles. Road excellent. Gudda Khail is situated in a small *durrah*. We also passed through another defile on the march, the heights of which might be



easily crowned, as might those of the Gudda Khail *durrah*. The soil in all these valleys between the exterior spurs of the Sufaid Koh, which run out towards the Indus like rocks into the sea, is excellent, but water is not to be had. The Kohat valley is made fertile by springs, but in the others *khurreef* or rain crops can alone be raised. Immediately at Gudda Khail there is a small *nullah* which holds the rain water and enables the inhabitants to cultivate for winter crops. Water is only obtainable in wells at a very great depth, and the inhabitants of the country are too poor to dig them.

2nd December 1847.—Marched to Lachee, distance by the gun road about 11 miles. Three miles from Lachee there is a steep and rugged pass; this we however completely turned. Turning to the left, when we had arrived at the foot of it, we followed a *durrah* for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and then turned sharp round the spur of the hill and came up on the opposite side of the range, very nearly to the spot where the road by the pass descended into the plain. The road, though stony and unmade, very passable for the guns and hackeries. The Kohat valley is inhabited by the Bungush tribe; the Lachee valley and the whole of the country between it and the plains beyond the Salt Range by the Khuttucks. Moostufa Khan, jageerdar of Shukur Durrah, presented himself; his son Gholam Mahomed Khan is now in Lahore.

3rd December.—Marched to Munsoor Gurh, distance 10 miles. Two miles from Lachee we entered a *durrah*, and after crossing the bed of a stream commenced the ascent of the Lachee pass; this is about a mile in length, very rugged and rocky, and having a considerable ascent. When first I saw it I thought it impossible that the guns and wheeled carriages could get over it, but it was found difficult to make use of the elephants, and accordingly the Sikh gunners went at it in good style, and after a great deal of labour and difficulty, the Infantry being again obliged to put their shoulders to the wheel, the whole of the carriages were brought over, and the rear of the column did not reach till night-fall. We left Ismael Khail, the place we were to have halted at, on our left: it was found that water was scarce there.

Ismael Khail is the place from whence the salt sold in this part of the country is procured.

4th December.—Marched to Khujjooree, a short march of about five miles, which was acceptable after the fatigues of the day before. Road



good. Khujjooree derives its name from a small clump of *khujjoor* trees, about 8 in number, near it, these being the only trees of that description in the country. It is opposite the large village of Teeree, and about 8 *koss* from it. I had hoped to have been able to divide the march from Khujjooree to Chounterah into two, but there is no water to be had on the road, or at least none that is not impregnated with salt. The three Sirdars took their leave. Sirdar Syed Mahomed Khan has not brought his quota of horsemen. His brothers say that his share is properly a third; he declares a fourth; but were the latter true, he would still be short of his complement, as he only mustered 220 men out of the 1,000, and Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan had to make them good.

5th December 1847.—Marched to Chounterah. The first four miles stony and rough, and one bad ravine to cross, after which we struck into the bed of a salt river and followed it for eight or nine miles, the salt in many places covering the ground of the bed of the river like snow. From this we were led into a narrow passage where the road became extremely difficult for wheeled carriages; it had been made in some places, or they could never have passed it. After following this for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile we came to the famous Koonh-i-gou, a singular cleft in a long blade-like ridge of rock, through which the road passes. It had been filled up some five or six feet with stones, earth, &c., and yet would only just admit of the passage of a gun, and I saw several camel loads nearly knocked off by the sides of the aperture in going through. A few hundreds might defend this pass against armies, and strange to say it is the only passage existing through this part of the Salt Range. The hackeries not in till night-fall.

6th December.—I was obliged to halt to-day, both men and animals being much jaded by the long and toilsome march of the day before, which was called 12 *koss* and could not have been less than 16 or 17 miles. Lieutenant Edwardes came into camp in the course of the morning, having ridden from his own camp at Joor, two marches off. Chounterah is well out in the plain, and the descent from thence to Bunnoo is easy and gradual.

7th December.—Marched to Khurruk. Lieutenant Edwardes rejoined his own camp. Chounterah, Khurruk and Kummur and some



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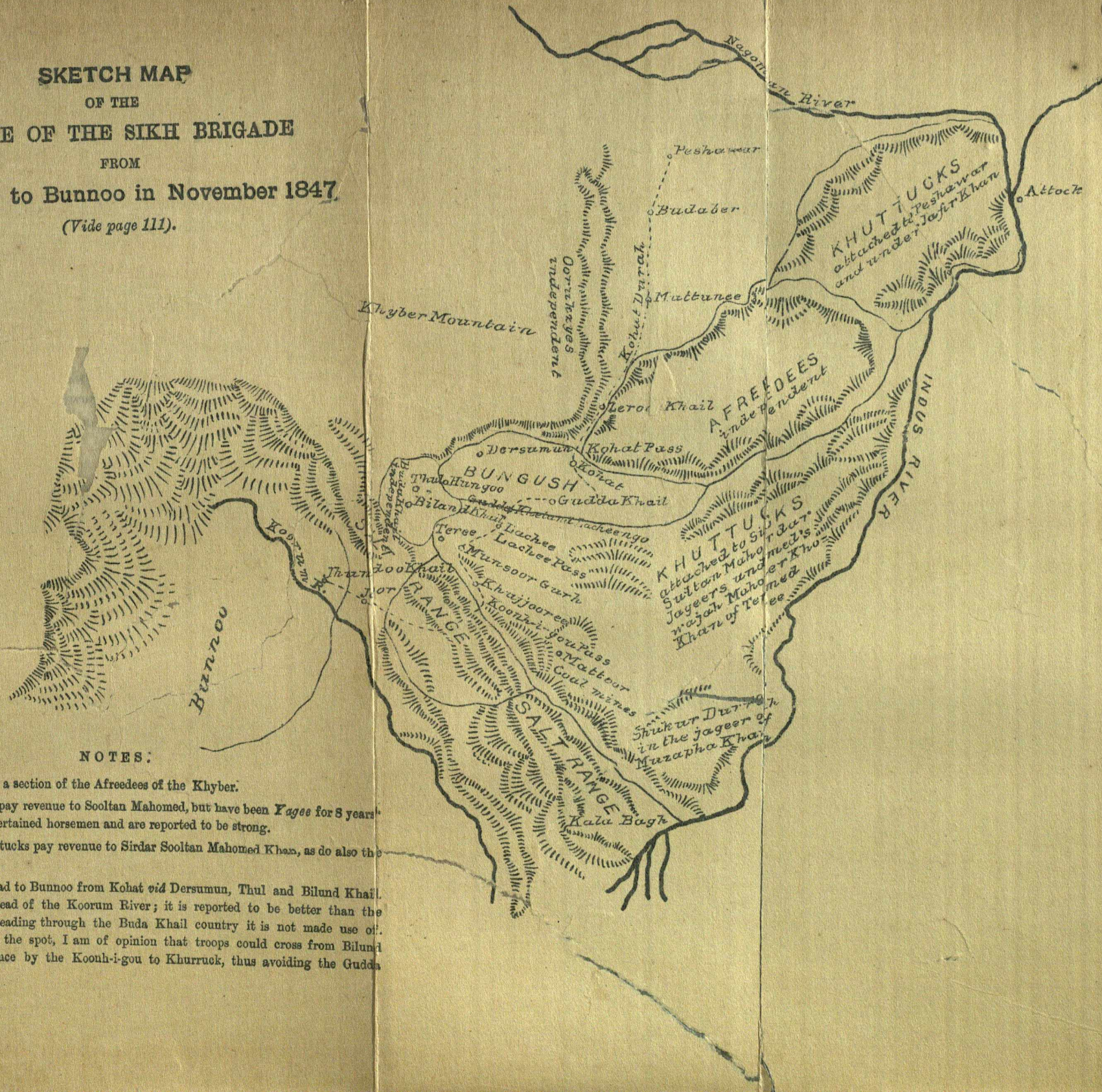
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SKETCH MAP
OF THE
ROUTE OF THE SIKH BRIGADE
FROM
Peshawar to Bunnoo in November 1847.
(Vide page 111).



NOTES:

The Oorukzyes are a section of the Afreedees of the Khyber.

The Bungushes all pay revenue to Sooltan Mahomed, but have been *Yages* for 8 years. They have built forts, entertained horsemen and are reported to be strong.

The Southern Khuttucks pay revenue to Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, as do also the Burrucks.

There is another road to Bunnoo from Kohat *via* Dersumun, Thul and Bilund Khail. This road leads upon the head of the Koorum River; it is reported to be better than the Lachee Teeree Road, but leading through the Buda Khail country it is not made use of. From enquiries made on the spot, I am of opinion that troops could cross from Bilund Khail to Teeree and thence by the Koon-i-gou to Khurruck, thus avoiding the Gudda Khail.



other villages between the Koonh-i-gou and Thul of Bunnoo are inhabited by the Baruks, a section of the Khuttuck tribe. The Baruks pay revenue to Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan.

8th December 1847.—Marched to Joor, where Lieutenant Edwardes' force was encamped; and I made over the Brigade to him. Joor is in the Thul of Bunnoo, a large tract of high unwatered land, much frequented by the Wuzerees for pasture.

9th December.—Marched to Jhundoo Khail in Bunnoo.

10th December.—Halt.

11th December.—I quitted Lieutenant Edwardes' camp, and returned by the same route to Peshawur, accompanied by Sirdar Yahyah Khan, son of Sooltan Mahomed Khan. I reached Peshawur by double marches on the 15th.

I enclose a sketch from memory of the country passed over with the distances, nature of the road, &c. The portions of the country inhabited by the various tribes I have laid down from information gained on the spot, which I believe to be correct.

During the whole of the difficulties encountered on the march I received the greatest assistance from Colonel John Holmes and the rest of the Sikh officers: to the energy and activity of Colonel Holmes I was very much indebted, especially in the passage of the Kohat Kothul.

The soldiery worked like coolies through whole days, without a word of discontent: had they not done so, the difficulties would have been doubled.

Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Thompson accompanied me as far as Chounterah for the purpose of inspecting the coal mine at Muttoor, about 12 miles to the eastward of that place. He reports the coal to be in considerable quantities and of good quality. The distance of Muttoor from the river must be about 16 miles.



CSL

I must not omit to mention that the arrangements made by Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, Barukzye, for the march of the Brigade and passage of the Kothuls were excellent, and that he spared no labour or trouble to ensure its safe transit through his lands.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident,



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Diaries of Lieutenant REYNELL G. TAYLOR, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo—1848.

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Note.—No other Diaries of the year 1848 are traceable.

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No. 1.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 28th of February to the 4th of March 1848.

1. *28th February 1848.*—This was the day fixed for Lieutenant Edwardes' departure for Tank, Kolachee, &c., and accordingly, after making over the Mullicks of Bunnoo and other political dependants to me, he started for his first halting ground, accompanied for about 10 miles by General Cortlandt and myself. This enabled me to see the ruined city of Akra. These remains are very extraordinary; they cover nearly a square mile of ground. Some of the remains of brick work are quite colossal, reminding one of the pictures of the "Birs Nimrood." The whole ground is covered with the débris of pottery, and I observe that in parts, where the actual burnt brick was absent, the mounds of earth had been originally constructed of unburnt brick, so that in all probability a great part of the present elevation, which is considerable, is artificial.

2. On returning to camp, Sookha Singh, Adjutant of Artillery, brought a letter from his friend in Dour, mentioning new confederacies, collections of fighting men, &c.

3. *29th February.*—Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed Khan's *Motubur* came to enquire what was to be done about the 20 camels that the Wuzerees had carried off from Luttumber and which were the property of Sirdar Peer Mahomud Khan. These Wuzerees were of the Gungy Khail section of the Beezund Khail. The Beezund Khail have lands in Bunnoo, but the possessions of the Gungy Khail are entirely confined to the hills. I told Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed Khan that he must make his own arrangements for recovering the camels, as they had



been carried off within his own limits, but promised also to broach and discuss the subject at the approaching meeting of the Wuzereee Mulicks, and try and make an arrangement for the restoration of the property.

4. Swahn Khan, Wuzer, arrived in the evening, bringing with him the Mulicks of all the tribes of Wuzerees in any way connected with the Thul and lands on the northern bank of the Koorrum, with the exception of the Mohmund Khail, the Mulicks of which tribe have, however, since presented themselves. Swahn Khan brought with him about 215 of the tribute *doombaks* with some goats, &c.; the rest are to follow.

5. *1st March 1848.*—Walked to inspect the fort. It will take some time to repair the damage done by the rain. The lines, gateways, &c., which had been run up in unburnt bricks have been much injured by the water and must be rebuilt *de novo*, and the walls and bastions are so much injured that it will be necessary to take them half down before they can be again raised.

The soldiers, who have thus their last six weeks of labour to go through again, have nevertheless set to the task with a good will, and I hope that another fortnight or three weeks will restore Duleepgurh to its former respectable position in the scale of fortresses.

6. Swahn Khan brought the Wuzereee Mulicks to pay their respects: what with Mulicks and proxies, they amounted in all to 33 individuals. The large tribes represented were as follows:—The Beezund Khail, Omurzye, Paendah Khail, Bodnee Khail, Soodun Khail and Hathee Khail, besides numerous minor divisions.

7. The land-owners belonging to the tribes of Sirkee Khail, Paendah Khail and Hathee Khail have caused difficulty by absenting themselves from their lands on the Thul. When the *jereeb-kushes* went to measure them, some discussion ensued on the subject, in the course of which Swahn Khan produced a petition on the part of the Wuzereee community, taking up the old and settled question of the liability of their tribe to taxation, and saying that now they had paid in their rent for the grazing of the Thul, and they hoped that if revenue was to be taken from them that it might be taken in camels and cattle, as it would be next to impossible for them to pay in money or grain.



I received this petition with a good deal of affected anger, chiefly on account of their proposing a question to me that they all knew had been finally settled with their own consent before Lieutenant Edwardes. To cut the matter short, I said that it had been decided that every man who held lands in this valley should pay revenue, and that they might depend upon it that that principle would be carried out, and those that did not choose to conform to it must relinquish all claim to Government land. In the course of conversation they said that they were a people of skin and bones, and therefore that it was hard to attempt to get revenue from them, upon which I made Swahn Khan bare his right arm, which might serve for a Hercules, and its muscular proportions were so absurdly at variance with the expression that had just been used that the assembly laughed, and Swahn Khan was obliged to declare vehemently in explanation that he had been fattening on Alum Khan's bread. After discussing the subject for a short time the whole party seemed to relinquish the plea with considerable indifference, and the three before mentioned tribes sent out men with the *jereeb-kushes* to complete the measurement of the lands. I do not fancy that they ever promised themselves any success in the matter, but, it being the occasion of their first payment of tribute, thought they might as well try.

8. A *purwannah* was received by General Cortlandt, telling him to summon the Futteh Pultan to Bunnoo, to send the Khass Pultan to Hussun Abdall if not required, and the Peshawur troop of Horse Artillery back to Peshawur, *vid* Pind Dadun Khan. This arrangement will eventually be carried out, but the Futteh Pultan will first accompany Lieutenant Edwardes on his tour.

9. *2nd March 1848.*—Had a long conversation with Swahn Khan; told him that Lieutenant Edwardes wished that each tribe of Wuzerees on the frontier should appoint a man as a *Motubur*, to remain always with the official in charge of Bunnoo and be ready to summon men of his tribe when their presence was required, as also to represent their tribe and watch over its interests in any general questions affecting the Wuzerees. I said that it was very necessary for the peace of the valley that there should be a good understanding between all the inhabitants of it; that we could be answerable for the Bunnoochees and Murwuts, and, through Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, for the



Khuttucks, and the Wuzerees must have men with us to answer for themselves. After discussing the subject for a time, he seemed to think the idea a good one, and went away to propose it to the other Mullicks, who have all since agreed to the proposition. Shortly after this, the Mullicks of the three sections of the Bukkee Khail tribe of Wuzerees, who cultivate some strips of land under the hills to the west of the Tochee or Goombelah, came to sue in a particular case. I told them also to appoint a man, as a representative of their tribe, to remain always at the head-quarters of the force occupying Bunnoo. This they agreed to do.

10. General Cortlandt brought a case to me, the *muzarabs* or actual tillers of the soil against the zemindars or owners of it, in one of the Shoranee *tuppahs*. The former complained that the zemindars wished them to pay a share of the Government revenue, on the ground that they had before shared the produce of the land with them, and that now a third and new party had appeared and claimed $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the whole revenue; that it was but fair that they should both bear a proportion of the burden. The zemindars' argument seemed plausible enough, but talking over the matter it appeared that the share allowed to the *muzarah* was seldom higher than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the produce, and that he found the seed of that share and shared in the expenses of manuring, &c., and therefore that the proportion allowed him of the produce was not more than he was fairly entitled to as a recompense for his labours. Also that whenever a claim had been made on the part of Government that it had always been taken from the lion's share monopolized by the zemindar; that the Mullick in his semi-Imperial exactions squeezed only the zemindar leaving the relations between him and the *muzarah* or labourer untouched. I therefore forbid the Mullicks calling upon the *muzarabs* for revenue, and ordered the zemindars to allow them the same share of the profits that they have always received, and the zemindars to pay the Government revenue out of their handsome division of the spoil.

11. I heard to-day that the Dourees had been deserted by the Muhsood tribe of Wuzerees, who refused to join in hostilities against us. I also heard that a party of horsemen, about 40, of the Lukhun Peer, came down the bed of the Tochee a few nights ago and wandered about for a short time and then returned. The cause of this is ascribed to their having heard that our force had moved up to the foot of the



pass. These rascally Bunnoochee refugees have, I suspect, spread all kinds of reports among the hill tribes of our intentions of advancing step by step into the hills, and of course that of the occupation of Dour would be the first movement. This has put the whole of the hills in a ferment, and the Dourees look upon themselves as sure to be eventually absorbed, and therefore would gladly, if they could, prevail upon their neighbours to join them and strike a blow that might yet remove the foe far from the portals of their country. This rising they will not be able to accomplish; and after a time, when they see that no intentions are entertained by us of doing more than assuming the direct management of a country over which the Lahore Government has hitherto only exercised an irregular and most injurious influence, their fears will subside, and they will content themselves with the defensive precautions which I hear they have already commenced. It is Lieutenant Edwardes' intention to place a small *chokee* at the head of the Tochee, to control the irrigation afforded by that river, to preserve tranquillity between the Bukkee Khail Wuzeerees and the Meeree *tuppahs* of Bunnoo, who have always been at war, and to watch the chief outlet from Dour. The late heavy rains have nearly destroyed the works here, and at the head of the Koorrum have delayed its establishment.

12. *3rd March 1848.*—In the course of the day Dilassah Khan's son, Sitar Khan, who has been mainly instrumental in causing the collections of tribes in the hills, sent to know if he might come in. My answer was, certainly, if he chose. Accordingly in the evening he made his appearance. I asked him what he had been doing lately; he said, attending his father. He said that Dilassah Khan was our servant, and would also present himself, a communication of which I took no notice. I took Sitar's *nuzzur*, and told him it would be carried to the account of the fine for absence, the amount of which I should leave Lieutenant Edwardes to determine upon. He then took his leave, and I ordered him to come in the morning, which he did not do, and has since again gone off to Dour, professing to fetch his property and return, but there may be some deeper game in all this. The whole family appear to be an intriguing, turbulent set, and will give trouble for some time to come.

13. *4th March.*—Zuffer Khan, Mullick of Bazaar in the Daood Shah *tuppah*, who had been in voluntary exile, but who was also supposed



to have been implicated in a conspiracy to assassinate Lieutenant Edwardes on entering the gateway of a fort, came in. I took security from him, and told him Lieutenant Edwardes would fix the amount of his fine, and in the meantime he must go and knock down his fort. He asked for the assistance of a few Government men to enable him to collect his neighbours to perform the work. I gave him four men, and I have since heard that the walls are being rapidly demolished.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 2.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 5th to the 11th of March 1848.

1. *5th March 1848.*—Received a letter from Lieutenant Edwardes from Teetur Khail, dated March 2nd, noting repairs required in the fort of Lukkee, the substance of which I communicated to General Cortlandt.

2. Rozee, servant of Alim Khan of Esa Khail, and generally employed by Swahn Khan as his interpreter, came in the evening, and reported that he had been that day to the Daood Shah *tuppah*, and while sitting in the *gurhee* of Moorsil Wuzeer saw there a stranger armed, and asked who he was that he did not know that carrying arms was contrary to orders in Bunnoo. In the course of conversation he elicited that he was an Akhoonee, had come from Dour; that the people were collecting again; that Dilassah's son, Sitar, had again gone off to join them; and in fact that the invasion was still to come off. As long as this cry of "wolf" (which may yet some day be verified) does not produce negligence, it can do no harm.

3. *6th March.*—There have been a few stray shots fired at and by the sentries lately, and last night a sentry was wounded by a thief while sleeping on his post. The night was cold and rainy, and the two men composing a vedette on the plain beyond the fort were performing their duty so negligently that a man came behind one of them and gave him three blows with a *tulwar*, upon which both he and his companion retreated precipitately towards camp, the wounded man leaving his musket behind. The noise of this affair drew the fire of the neighbouring vedettes, and the pickets first and then the



regiments turned out. These two sepoys are to be tried by a court-martial. They belong to General Bishen Singh's regiment, and I am sorry to hear rather bad accounts of the internal state of discipline in that corps. Not that I consider this case an instance of it, as I fear such an accident might happen to any Sikh sentry on a rainy night.

4. Rode in the morning, accompanied by General Cortlandt, to Mooseh Khan's *tuppañ*, in which a great number of Syuds reside. Finding the walls of some of the *gurhees* belonging to the Syuds not sufficiently destroyed, I left horsemen at each to exact fines from them. In the evening three of the offenders came on the part of the whole body to get the fines excused, and promise faithfully that they would level every wall with the plain, if required. In consideration of their completing the work in the course of 6 days, I promised that the fine should not be exacted. They represented very humbly that it would be a great boon to allow them to build small walls as *purdahs* to their houses. I told them they might do so as long as they made each house separate, leaving a road between; but, if these walls ever grew into anything like a village defence, they would be again knocked down. I described to them the plan of a Peshawur village, where there are no walls which encircle the whole village.

5. Meer Baz Khan, Mullick of the Meeree *tuppañs*, wrote in corroborating the report of a fresh movement in Dour, the head mover being as usual the Lukhun Peer. It was said that he intended to move from Dour on Khost and the Koorrum, where he expected to be joined by the tribes of that neighbourhood. I sent to find out whether Dilassah's son, Sitar, had really gone off again. His brother came and said sure enough that he had, but that he had only gone to fetch his family and property; that he had advised him to stay; but he replied that the Sahib had taken his *nuzzur*, so there could be no harm in his going. If this is true, he overlooked the fact of my having directed him to come to me again the next day. Sitar, when he came in, stated positively that his father had gone off in fear of the Sikhs; that he had no fear of the Sahib.

6. 7th March 1848.—Long conversation with Swahn Khan, the Wuzereee Mullick. He protested against being held answerable for the revenue or acts of any Wuzerees besides those of his own especial tribe, though he professed himself to be most willing to be of use in every



possible way in communicating with the Mullicks of tribes, summoning men, &c. I said I believed that nothing further was expected of him, and sent him off to fetch some of the Mullicks who had wandered away, and might, I was afraid, go off altogether without appointing Vakeels,—an arrangement they do not seem very anxious to comply with.

7. Some Syuds of Mooseh Khan's *tuppah* came to complain that they were being called upon for arrears of revenue on land mortgaged to them by Bunnoochees; whereas Lieutenant Edwardes had promised that they should not be called upon at all for arrears, but commence payment with the *khurreef* crop. The case is thus. The amount of arrears of the whole country was divided equally upon the whole of the *tuppahs* without reference to the amount of land contained in each. The Mullick of each *tuppah* then made his own distribution (*tufreek*) of the money upon the inhabitants of his district, and this they seem to have done by dividing it upon the old established partitions of the *tuppahs*, without reference to the proportions of land they contained. It appears, however, that a nominal $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ *tuppah* is not an infallible criterion of the proportion the section bears to the whole, as is shown by the accounts of the above-mentioned *tuppah*, where, of two men supposed to be holding each a *pao* or quarter *tuppah*, one had 5,581 *kunals* 10 *murlas* under him and the other 697 *kunals* 15 *murlas*. After going through the whole case there appeared to be a balance of Rs. 268-8 against the *tuppah*, on account of the sum of 6,500 rupees fixed as the amount of arrears to be made good by it, and this Rs. 268-8 was due from the petty Mullicks of the quarter *tuppah*, containing only 697 *kunals* 15 *murlas*. He represented that nominally he certainly was liable for the same share of the revenue as the other quarter, but that, as great portions of his land had long since been absorbed by others, and especially by the Syuds, to whom a great deal of it was mortgaged, it fell heavily on him, as he of course could not take the money twice over from the same zemindars. (The amount of *kunals* in each quarter *tuppah* was proved by the accounts of our own *jereeb-kushes*.) It was on this account that General Cortlandt had directed that the amount due on lands mortgaged by Bunnoochees to Syuds should be recovered from the latter. After consulting with General Cortlandt, I requested him to remit the Rs. 268-8 and thereby relieve the Syuds from the claim complained against. This preserves Lieutenant Edwardes' promise from



being violated, even in the letter. It was impossible to help remarking that the Syuds expected but little consideration from their Pathan neighbours in the matter.

8. *8th March 1848*.—Some thieves came round the new town last night and fired some shots at the people who pass the night there, upon which they of course fired double as many shots in return.

9. Walked to inspect the progress in the new town. The walls are getting up fast, and the people are applying daily for masons, carpenters, &c.

10. *9th March*.—Engaged for a long time with a complaint of the *muzarahs* of Jafir Khan's *tuppah*. The old story, the Mullicks and zemindars had been calling upon them for a share of the Government revenue. I hear that the zemindars think it a very hard case that the whole burden of the new infliction should fall upon them, leaving the *moshukkuttee*, or actual tiller of the soil, in undisputed enjoyment of the same share of the produce as he formerly enjoyed. This share seems to have ranged from $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the produce, the commonest rates for good land being $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$. Where the former is the case the zemindar thinks it hard that after dividing the produce fairly with the *muzarah* he should have to pay Government $\frac{1}{4}$ and the *muzarah's* share be left untouched, the latter having also carried off $\frac{1}{11}$ before any division took place. In the case in point there were as many as 33 zemindars, some of whom ploughed and sowed their own land, but the majority made them over to *muzarahs* or *moshukkuttees*, as they are here commonly called. These men are the servants of the zemindars, two or three of whom often employ the same man and make use of or turn him out at will. In the *gurhee* in question the *moshukkuttee* provides the seed, and on the crops being gathered in the produce is divided into eleven shares. The Mullick of the *gurhee* takes one, which is called the *lushman*, and the *moshukkuttees* receive another, which is called the *yo-lushman*, and the remaining $\frac{9}{11}$ are divided equally between the zemindar and *muzarah*, and out of that share the zemindars have to pay the Government revenue, leaving them altogether less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the produce. Now, though I am quite aware that this is quite as much as is good for them to eat in idleness, still, having so long enjoyed a lion's share, they will feel the falling-off greatly and cannot be expected to see any beauties in the new system as long as the present generation lasts.



11. In some instances the *muzarahs* received a large share of the produce on account of the lands being distant from the fort in which they lived, which rendered the operation of ploughing and sowing them a service of danger, and they always received higher rates for lands adjoining the Murwuts or other wild neighbours. All these irregular features of the case have now been removed, and I therefore think that the share of the *muzarahs* might be fixed at some regular rate for all crops throughout Bunnoo, say $\frac{2}{5}$, the *muzarah* providing seed, or $\frac{1}{3}$, the zemindar providing seed, and let the zemindars, who are undoubtedly the hereditary owners of the soil, pay the Government revenue out of the rest. It would of course be better to deal with the labourers if possible, but it does not appear to me fair to set aside the class of men who have so long owned the land.

12. In case of a money settlement it would be very important that the exact share to be left to the tiller of the soil should be clearly defined, as in the present complicated state of their private systems it would be difficult to redress oppression.

13. Numerous complaints made by Syuds and priests that the $\frac{1}{4}$ is being demanded of them in place of $\frac{1}{6}$, and that, though they pointed out the lands at the time of measurement, they have not been registered. I have called for the *khusraks* to see if this is the case.

14. *10th March 1848.*—Jan Buhadoor, Quassim and Khan Azad, Mullicks of the Bukkee Khail Wuzeerees, came. As they had never restored the cattle nor settled their differences with the men of the Meeree *tuppah*, I reproved them for the delay, telling them that the man of their tribe who was in confinement as concerned in the case in question would not be released until they did so. They promised that, if I would send a man to superintend matters, they would go to Meer Baz and Ghazee, the Mullicks of the Meeree *tuppahs*, and hold a *marekah* or council with them, and try and arrive at an amicable arrangement of differences. I accordingly sent Rozee, Alim Khan's man, with them, and told them, if it was not settled, to bring the parties before me again.

15. To-day I sat for several hours at the fort. The weather is getting warm and the men are a little inclined to slacken their exertions, or at least to devote their energies too much to the building of the lines, to the prejudice of the public work. The health of the troops is something wonderful considering that they have now had two months



and-a-half of incessant labour, most of them up to their knees in mud and water daily ; but I believe it is the work that has kept them in health. Why should not our sepoys be exercised in the same way in cantonments ? They are taught gunnery, and might as well learn the construction of field works. The work would do them a great deal of good, and prevent their getting fat, fastidious and useless, and on service they would not feel inclined to decline duties that they had performed in cantonments.

16. *11th March 1848.*—Rode in the morning towards the Daood Shah *tuppah*. Sat at the fort for some hours. General Cortlandt referred a case from the *Itaquah* of Kutchee, where some of the cultivators, encouraged by prospect of profit held out by the three years' settlement, are anxious to break up some of the ground now covered with jungle, and are impeded by a claim for *khuttee*, apparently a species of *mulkeyut* or manorial cess, made by the hereditary Mullicks of Kutchee. This *mulkeyut* involves more than the mere payment of a small percentage on produce ; it enables the Mullick at any future period to molest the claim of the settlers to the land itself. I am little conversant with the position of parties in the district in question, and have therefore referred the case to Lieutenant Edwardes ; but I should certainly think that, if possible, land reclaimed from such jungles as the Kutchee jungles are described to be should be entirely exempt from taxation of any kind for two or three years at least.

17. I have been trying hard to set apart a certain number of hours daily for the hearing and decision of common civil and criminal cases. The applicants for justice are numerous, but the complaints are generally very trivial, generally old money and land cases. Violence and murder seem for the present completely suppressed and forgotten. The Bunnoochees without their walls, guns and swords are like Sampson shorn of his locks. Each Mullick has appointed a *chuprassee* for the *adalut*, and by their aid witnesses and defendants are brought to the court with great facility and despatch. I have made up breast-belts for the *chuprassees*, and sewn a signed and sealed *purwannah* on the front of it as a *chuprass*, a badge of which the distinguished individuals seem justly proud.

BUNNOO :

The 15th March 1848.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.



No. 3.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 12th to the 18th of March 1848.

1. *12th March 1848.*—The fort and lines are beginning to make a considerable show.

2. I have been calling on Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed Khan for musters of his horsemen, the show in his lines being very scanty. He reports 61 men absent without leave, having been sent to Peshawur on various errands, and not having returned. I have written to Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan to send them down, and also to send money for the contingents, which they are much in want of. I have also again desired Kwajah Mahomed quickly to summon Kwajah Mahomed Khan of Khuttuck, who should have been here long ere this.

3. I omitted to mention in my last diary that I had received overtures from the Mullicks and land-owners of the *tuppah* of Mumush Khail, who had absconded or rather failed to come forward and give account of their lands, though repeatedly summoned, and on this account the indulgences granted to the other *tuppahs* are not to be allowed to them. Thus the lands of the Syuds resident in it, who have on several occasions shown a disaffected and mutinous spirit, are to be assessed at the same rate as those of the zemindars. A few days ago we commenced cutting their green corn for forage, paying the *muzarahs* their established share of the produce and confiscating the rest to Government. This has immediately produced the desired effect, and they are anxious now to come in and make terms. My answer was that they had better do so quickly and arrange their heavy account, as if they did not the land would be made over in perpetuity to the *muzarahs*.

4. Received a long paper of instructions from Lieutenant Edwardes fully setting forth his views in all matters relating to Bunnoo. I had asked him to write me out his last impressions and wishes on leaving, as his former diaries and papers which I had read could not supply that link. These instructions fully answer the purpose required.

5. *13th March.*—Mullick Swahn Khan came accompanied by a long train of Wuzereee Mullicks. The old man was in a towering passion when he came to my tent, having just received the butt of



a sentry's musket in his chest. There was something fine and un-Asiatic in his indignation and the way in which he expressed it. He spoke loud and fiercely, but I did not perceive the slightest approach to disrespect, either in his manner or language. It was a long time before I could get him to listen to reason at all. I told him it was quite impossible for every soldier in the camp to know him, and that if he tried to force his way by the sentry the man was quite right to thrust him back and strike him if necessary. This he could not apparently understand, and when I told him that if I were to try and force my way by an English sentry I should probably get run through with a bayonet, I don't think he believed what I said. Swahn Khan has always had free entrée, and I have always directed the free admission of the Bunnoo Mullicks, but it is impossible for the soldiers always to discriminate, and the Wuzerees especially are of such very suspicious exterior that their being stopped is not surprising. It is to be hoped that the necessity which exists for caution may gradually die out, as it has at Peshawur, where Ghazeeism was at first as much in fashion as it has been here. After Swahn Khan's wrath had a little subsided we entered upon the business of the day, which was the establishment of Vakeels or *Motuburs* from each tribe to remain always at the head-quarters of the Bunnoo *Adalat*; and the Wuzerees then proceeded to throw every difficulty they possibly could in the way, laying particular stress on the impossibility of a Wuzereee *subsisting* when separated from his tribe and existing when deprived of the society of his wife and children. They therefore proposed that the emissaries of each tribe should be received every ten days. This I objected to, as it would render the men useless for all practical purposes. The real object of all these difficulties I believe to have been to obtain, if possible, a promise of subsistence allowance from Government for the individuals employed, and this promise (having received Lieutenant Edwardes' instructions on the subject) I did not intend to make. But at last, and partly to shame them, I said that if they could not arrange to feed their own emissaries, I must put them on the same footing as the *chuprassees* of the Bunnoo *tuppahs*, and pay them in the same way. This produced silence at the time, because they saw that I said it in disgust; but I perceived immediately that had this or something like it been done at first they would have thought it quite natural, and I am inclined to think it would have been the best plan. The Mullicks retired,



promising to hold a *marekah* on the subject and to give me a definitive answer in a few days.

6. A man came to complain that the villagers of Drukkee in Murwut had in combination with some Botunnee Wuzeers robbed and beaten him on the highway. A party of horsemen has been sent to demand restoration of property in this and another case from these villagers, and if they refuse more summary measures must be taken. The village of Drukkee is said to be strongly posted under the Botunnee hills, and the inhabitants, trusting to the ready means of escape in their rear, may presume to be insolent.

7. Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed Khan applied for a loan of 1,600 rupees from the *petee*, which, as he has already had advances of considerable sums and failed to make them good, I was obliged to refuse. His horsemen are greatly in want of pay, but, the family being already in debt to Government, it is useless to let them run up another score to be a source of fresh difficulty and annoyance.

8. An Artillery sepoy committed suicide; he had for some days been in a wild, unnatural state.

9. *14th March 1848.*—Some rain fell in the night, but not enough to injure the works. Two horses were stolen from Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed's lines last night. These Afghans keep such miserable watch that it is not safe to let them form a side of the camp. We therefore carry our line of sentries inside their pickets.

10. I rode out with General Cortlandt to the *chokee* at the head of the Koorrum; found it in good order and strong, but the work not yet completed.

11. *15th March.*—Heavy rain all last night. The Syuds and Ooluma of Bunnoo came in a body to make several requests. They wanted the regulation of taking only the $\frac{1}{6}$ th share from them to be extended to lands which they held in mortgage from Afghans and others. This I said could not possibly be. Next they wanted total immunity from the payment of arrears, which indeed had been promised them, but the Mullicks were daily demanding it of them. In answer to this I said that the whole of the arrears account was for the present in abeyance, and so they need not comply with any demand for money



on account of it, as no one had any right to make one, excepting in the *tuppah* of Mumush Khail. After talking over matters they retired tolerably satisfied with the result of their mission.

12. The Mullicks of Huweyd came for their *khurreef* accounts, which were furnished them.

13. Walked round the works in the evening ; some damage done by the rain.

14. *16th March 1843.*—Very heavy rain in the night, which brought down large portions of the wall. I begin to think these walls will never be built; the cheerful alacrity of the men in repairing damages over and over again is admirable.

15. Rozee, Alim Khan's servant, returned from his mission (to settle some cattle-driving cases between the Meerees and Bukkee Khail Wuzerees), which had been successful, and he brought *razee-namahs* in both cases, the Wuzerees having made restitution of the cattle in one. I therefore ordered the release of the man of their tribe who was in confinement on account of one of the *mokuddumahs* in question.

16. General Cortlandt having represented that the horsemen of Kader Dad Khan and Hyder Shah, about whom I wrote to you on the 3rd instant, were in extreme want of pay, I sanctioned the issue of one month's pay to them pending your answer.

17. I have received a *roobakaree* from Lieutenant Edwardes forwarding a copy of one from the Officiating Resident, directing the discharge of the sowars of Shahzadah Sooltan Jumal, Shahzadah Fukeer Mahomed and others, but undertaking that their subsistence allowance should be continued to the Shahzadahs themselves. Now there are in all three Shahzadahs and seven horsemen here present. Sooltan Jumal is in Lahore, and another horseman is on leave. Lieutenant Edwardes sent me 10 papers (*batilaks*), on which to enter the dates of dismissal; but, not knowing exactly what to do, I have only dismissed the seven horsemen and have written to Lieutenant Edwardes to enquire whether the Shahzadahs are also to be dismissed or not. I do not exactly understand whether the *rozinah* and service as a horseman are two sources of emolument or one.



18. *17th March 1848.*—Told General Cortlandt to commence cutting the green crops of Sahebabad, Wuzerees, who has failed to present himself.

19. Received a copy of a *roobakaree* of Mr. John Lawrence through Lieutenant Edwardes, directing the re-entertainment of 40 Rohillahs, part of the garrison that defended the fort of Lukkee last year. In accordance with directions in Lieutenant Edwardes' *roobakaree*, I have requested General Cortlandt to ascertain how many of these 40 men actually belonged to the old garrison and are good, efficient soldiers. As many as appear worthy of it will be eventually put in and a proportionate number of the present Hindoostanee garrison be dismissed.

20. I wanted Swahn Khan to send to Dour to get the fir poles that are collected there and bring them down for our fort. He said that no Wuzerees could venture into Dour now, as they would assuredly lose their lives. The Dourees are, however, reported to be quieting down.

21. *18th March.*—The Hindoos have two days holiday from the works on account of the *Holee*.

22. Swahn Khan came to beg off Sahebabad's crops, taking it on his own head to bring him in in two days without fail. After a good deal of discussion, I at length agreed, but warned him that, if he did not come, I would send the whole camp to feed on his crops on the third day.

23. In the evening I received a news-letter express from Lieutenant Edwardes' camp at Kolachee, in which it was mentioned that Lieutenant Edwardes had gone out with a party of horsemen to drive off the camels of the Naser tribe of Povindahs, the Mullick of which had refused to come in to him when summoned with the rest. The Povindahs of the *Kirree*, seeing only horsemen, turned out with their matchlocks and attacked the party, killed two men and wounded others, Lieutenant Edwardes himself receiving a severe contusion on the knee from a stone. He succeeded, however, in bringing away 75 camels, and has since possessed himself of some two hundred more and the persons of some of the Mullicks. It is high time that these warlike visitants should be taught obedience to the authorities of the land they sojourn in.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.



No. 4.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 19th to the 25th of March 1848.

1. 19th March 1848.—Rozee Khan communicated to me as a great secret the account of Lieutenant Edwardes' skirmish with the Nasers, and seemed rather surprised at my having heard it before.

2. 20th March.—Swahn Khan brought two Mullicks of the Mohmund Khail Wuzerees, headed by Moorsil Khan, the Chief Mullick. Complaints had been made that the Mohmund Khail Wuzerees had absented themselves when their lands were to be measured; also that they had failed to bring the water down to the *chokee* on the Koorrum; also that Sahebddd Wuzeer's fort had not yet been knocked down. I told them to make arrangements for all these matters, which they undertook to do. They then proceeded formally to appoint a Vakeel. The man selected was a relation of Moorsil Khan's, of the Groonnee Khail, or chief section of the Mohmund Khail. To give *éclat* to the appointment of the first Vakeel, I sent for a *loongee* and bestowed it on the individual on the spot, and he seemed to receive and display it with great pride.

3. 21st March.—Swahn Khan seriously advised that the money paid for green corn forage should in no instance be given into the hands of the Wuzerees. He also suggested that when their crops were cut the produce should be collected in one place and entrusted to a Government guard until the demand on both harvests had been settled. I replied that it would very likely be necessary to do this eventually, but that I had no wish to treat the Wuzerees like thieves, but wished them to understand the matter and make good arrangements and be treated with as much consideration as others. Swahn Khan shook his head and said that he was afraid that would not do, as the Wuzerees were not overwise and would be very likely to confine their ideas to the advantages of making off with our harvest.

4. Syud Gul Mahomed Shah, to whom Lieutenant Edwardes entrusted the task of collecting the revenue of 9 villages inhabited by Syuds in Lall Baz's *tuppah*, came to report that he had paid in the amount and hoped he might receive the established percentage on collection. Now, I did not exactly know whether Lieutenant Edwardes intended that he should receive this percentage, so told him

that it would be issued to him subsequently with the rest *if allowed*. Moollah Mustee, who accompanied him, begged to know whether he was at liberty to cultivate his own ground, as he found that what with the *muzarahs* and the Government claim his land would not afford him a maintenance. I said that if he was well able to cultivate his own ground it would be perhaps allowable, but if any remained uncultivated he would have to answer for it.

5. It appears by the *ukhbars* that the carriage equipment of a troop of Artillery is to be reduced to 1 hackery and 12 camels. One hackery will only carry the *misteree khanah*, and 12 camels would only carry the spare ammunition of one gun. The camels in use in this army are very inferior and cannot be reckoned on to carry 5 maunds; and shot as a load knocks up a camel sooner than any other from being a dead and close weight.

6. *22nd March 1848*.—Fired some shells out of General Cortlandt's howitzers, which answered very well.

7. I told Swahn Khan to send a man and summon the Janee Khail Wuzeers to arrange for their revenue and appoint a Vakeel. The cultivation of this tribe is close under the hills, and it will be rather difficult to ensure the arrangement of their revenue.

8. Swahn Khan asked me what was to be done for him in the way of reward for his services. I replied that I had not heard that anything was to be done for him, and moreover that, if there were any intention of the kind, asking for it would be just the way to prevent its being carried into effect. He then said that, if nothing was to be done for him, he must leave his land and become a wandering merchant in the hills, as it would not be worth his while to retain his land on the present terms. I said that I should be sorry if he decided on doing so, but that of course it was quite an optional matter. On this he left me abruptly, and, as I gave the old man credit for straightforward dealing, I really thought it possible that he intended to wash his hands of us altogether, thereby snapping the most effective link between us and the Wuzeerees. A few hours afterwards, however, Shere Khan and Mahomed Ayaz Khan, of Eea Khail, came to offer a sort of apologetic explanation of Swahn Khan's conduct, and it immediately appeared that his object had been to ascertain whether



Lieutenant Edwardes had left any instructions with me on the subject in question. The old man looked rather ashamed of himself when I next saw him.

9. The Mullicks of *tuppahs* in which the Wuzerees hold lands were told to consider themselves answerable for the revenue on it, to realize it from the Wuzerees, and, in the event of their showing signs of an intention to avoid payment, to keep a sharp eye on their *rubbee* crops, and not allow them to touch them without orders. I fear it will be necessary to manage the Thul much as Swahn Khan proposes.

10. *23rd March 1848.*—Pay for the months of *Kartick* and *Magh* has at length arrived and is being distributed.

11. The Bunnoochee Mullicks who had been told to consider themselves answerable for the revenue on Wuzerees lands came to say that they were perfectly willing to be so, but it must be on condition of the lands being made over entirely to their charge until the demands of Government were satisfied. This I objected to, as I knew that they bore the Wuzerees no good will, and would be very glad that they should be disgusted and relinquish their Bunnoo lands. I therefore determined on sending them with Swahn Khan to find out what the real intentions of the Wuzerees were, and to insist finally on their making some arrangement for paying their *khurreef* revenue, either through the *muzarahs*, Hindoo merchants, or Bunnoo Mullicks, and to explain to them that if they failed to do so it would be considered as an earnest of their intentions for the future. Swahn Khan begged that I would send a man of my own with him to hear and see that all this was thoroughly explained to the Wuzerees. I expect Swahn Khan to make proper arrangements for his own tribe, and I believe that he is anxious that others should make good arrangements, but has not very strong hopes of it himself.

12. *24th March.*—Received intelligence from Lieutenant Edwardes' camp at Kolachee. Not having heard anything since the first exaggerated report, I had begun to be anxious. It appears that the account of two men having been killed in the fray was erroneous.

13. The military road is being carried on towards the *gurhee* on the Koorrum. The workmen are for the present taken from the Shoranee *tuppahs*, who had not previously shared in the labours of it.



14. *25th March 1848.*—Lal Baz Khan of Bazaar complained that Surroop Singh, who has charge of the Khutrees' buildings in the city, had been summoning the Khutrees of his town of Bazaar to come and establish themselves in the new town. On enquiry I found that he had only summoned those who had commenced houses, and by occupying ground which is scarce and valuable had kept others out of it. I therefore eventually did not interfere with that, but forbid his summoning others, as I did not think that Lieutenant Edwardes would wish it.

BUNNOO :
The 30th March 1848. }

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 5.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 26th of March to the 1st of April 1848.

1. *26th March 1848.*—Nothing of importance occurred.

2. *27th March.*—Rode with General Cortlandt to the point of débouchement of the river Tochee, wishing finally to decide on a site for the *chokee*, or small outpost, to control the irrigation and watch the mouth of the Dour pass. I had previously determined to place it in a nearly deserted Wuzerees fort on this side of the river, but I found that the owner of the fort, who had previously retired in fear to the hills, had returned with his family and people, and was comfortably settled in the fort and watching his cultivation, which is on the hither side of the river and adjoining the Meerees *tuppahs* of Bunnoo. I therefore determined not to turn him out. He is a Mullick, and appears to be a sensible old man, and I think it desirable that he should be allowed to remain in his old place, as it will give us a considerable hold on the tribe. Immediately opposite this fort (which like all others has been levelled) there is a large and singular mound of stones, apparently artificial. This mound occupies a very commanding position. It is about a mile or less from the place where the Tochee leaves the hills, and the aqueducts which flow towards the cultivation of the Bukkee Khail Wuzerees pass within a much less distance of it. The mound is high, and I could see plainly that every native in company thought it, of all others, was the site on which an outpost



might be strongly and securely posted. The water of the river runs at the foot of the mound, and is commanded by it. It will be necessary, however, to have a small round tower at the foot of the pathway to protect members of the garrison when drawing water in troublous times. Here, then, I have finally determined on placing the *chokee*, which will be built of the large stones of which the mound is composed. They tell me that it does occasionally happen that the Tochee dries up altogether; but I think when this occurred there would be little need of the post being garrisoned; such heat would have driven the Wuzerees' force into the hills. No Afghan army would invade in such weather, and there would be no necessity for watching the irrigation.

3. *28th March 1848.*—Swahn Khan and my own man returned from the expedition on which they had gone, with the Mullicks of the Shoranee *tuppahs*, to ascertain the intentions of the Wuzerees with regard to the *khurreef* revenue. This was a mistake of mine sending a man of my own with the party; it gave both Swahn Khan and the Shoranee Mullicks a ready answer in difficulties; and I was quickly referred to my own witness for reports of conversations held and to corroborate their statements of the obstinacy and impracticability of the other Wuzerees; all this removed responsibility from Swahn Khan's head.

4. The Mullicks of the Indee Khail section of the Janee Khail Wuzerees came in. The Janee Khails have only one fort, which belongs to the Indee Khail, and they were very anxious that they might be allowed to keep their walls up to the height of a man's head, as they said that they were at enmity both with the Botunnees and Povindahs. The fort is, I believe, a wretched little place. I sent a man of my own with the Mullicks to see and report upon the fort, and when he returned I gave them permission to keep the walls up to the height mentioned. The Indee Khail have been nearly exterminated by the Murwuts and claim land from them.

5. Shortly before Lieutenant Edwardes' departure 10 camels were carried off by the Janee Khail as was supposed from Murwut. These have been restored, but the Janee Khails accuse another tribe named the Zullee Khail of the robbery in question. I have ascertained from the Murwutees that these camels have actually been restored.



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6. I summoned the Mullicks of the Meeree *tuppahs* and told them that they must send 200 men daily to assist in building the new fort on the Tochee, as they had not as yet assisted in any public work, and this one was entirely for their benefit and advantage. They readily complied with the demand.

7. The Hathee Khail Wuzeerees, who seized some grain which was being brought to Bunnoo for sale by the Syuds of Manjee Khail in the Khuttuck country, and did not release it till they had taken a promissory note from them for Rs. 160, have restored the paper and released the merchants from their agreement, and the latter have filed a *razeenamah* in my court and profess the greatest gratitude for the redress they have obtained.

8. Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed Khan is very anxious to be allowed to depart, as he represents that the whole of his *khurreef* account for the Kohat district (which he farms from his father) is in abeyance. I asked him if he could not send some one else to collect his *khurreef* or summon another brother to command the contingent. With regard to the first proposition, he explained to me that he unfortunately could not trust any of his brothers to carry on his affairs, as they all envied and disliked him; and with regard to the second, he said that there was not one among them who had sufficient intelligence or capacity for the affairs of the world to enable him to take charge of the troops,—a pleasing picture of brotherly affection, family confidence, etc., truly; but Kwajah Mahomed Khan always has an end to serve in his conversations, and to accomplish it would not scruple at a total misrepresentation of the real facts of the case: so his account of matters is little to be depended upon, and the key to the whole is probably his own dislike to allowing his brothers to share in two responsible and power-bestowing offices which he prefers keeping to himself. I told him I would mention his wishes to Lieutenant Edwardes, but that for my own part I should not consider everything settled till the fort was built, the two outposts established on the Koorrum and Tochee, &c., &c., and he knew that these arrangements could not be completed under several weeks.

9. The money which he had borrowed from General Cortlandt has been paid into the Peshawur treasury by Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan.



10. 29th March 1848.—Sent out Colonel Holmes with 150 labourers, 100 dismounted Dooranee horsemen, 50 mounted ditto, and 25 Rohillah Irregulars to commence the fort on the Tochee. I summoned the Mullicks of the Bukkee Khail Wuzerees and explained to them that they must assist in any way required in making the fort. They promised to do so, but begged that I would forbid the Dooranees from molesting them or coming to their *kizhdees*. It is rather satisfactory to find the people of such a country as this fearing and complaining only of the conduct of their own countrymen. Not a single complaint of any sort or kind has been made to me against a member of the Sikh or Hindoo-stanee force, nor have the latter once complained of insult or ill-treatment on the part of the people of the country, which they now traverse as they would any province of the Punjab. I eventually sent a man of my own to act as go-between between the Wuzerees and soldiers.

11. These men of my own that I often allude to are members of the detachment of Guides, who are on all occasions of the greatest use, and by thus going about amongst the Wuzerees are gaining daily useful information.

12. The villagers of Drukkee in Moosah Khail are in an unsettled and half rebellious state. Moosah Khail is a district of Murwut. I sent some time ago to summon some offenders. Part of them have been given up and part have been screened. Meanwhile the lands of the village are being peacefully measured, but there can be no doubt but that their wish is to put off matters till the harvest is ready, cut it, and adjourn to the hills. I have, therefore, after advising with General Cortlandt, ordered Davee Dass, acting Kardar of Murwut, to proceed to the village with 100 horsemen, occupy it, send in the Mullicks to me, and lay hands on the summoned culprits, if possible.

13. Futteh Khan Mushir, a Mullick of the Daood Shah *tuppah*, who ran away once and returned again, has again gone off. They say he is greatly in debt to individuals in the country. There was nothing in his relations with Government to render such a step as he has taken necessary.

14. Ismael Khan, Mullick of a *gurhee* in Lal Baz Khan's *tuppah*, who absconded on account of a heavy debt contracted to Lal Baz Khan of Bazaar through his having paid in the whole of Ismael Khan's revenue



for the *rubbee* of 1904, has returned and made solemn arrangements for the liquidation of his debt and payment of the *khurreef* revenue.

15. *30th March 1848*.—Swahn Khan proposed cutting the Thul crops by force, collecting them under a guard, and then making the necessary arrangements for revenue. This would be a work of great trouble and difficulty.

16. I heard that one Munzur Khan of Hathee Khail on the Thul had not allowed the *jereeb-kushes* to measure his land. This man is a robber, and he says he took his ground with the sword 30 years ago from the Khuttucks, and fears that, if he comes in, claims may be made to the land by its former owners. I have summoned him and told him that if he has really held the land so long there is no fear of its being taken from him, but that he will certainly have to pay revenue either to Government or the jageerdar of Khuttuck.

17. I had summoned the Shoranee Mullicks to consult with Swahn Khan and other Wuzereee Mullicks on the way in which they were to settle between them for the *khurreef* revenue, the Bunnoochee Mullicks being answerable to Government, and the Wuzerees satisfying them by security or otherwise. This conclave was an entire failure. The Bunnoochees opposed everything proposed by the Wuzerees, and the latter declared their total inability to pay and consequent intention of giving up their lands. It ended by my making the Mullicks of the *tuppahs* entirely answerable for the crops that they should not be touched, and ordering the Wuzereee lands to be measured forthwith to enable me to cut their green corn without injuring their neighbours.

18. I to-day received a missive that I had long heard was coming from the Tooree tribe of Bungush, a strong clan numbering, they say, about 7,000 men, whose lands are situated on the Koorrum between the Budda Khail and Puwar or Powar. I will forward a copy and translation of the papers. It shows clearly that the belief so general that Bunnoo is to be one of our grand depôts in the next Afghan campaign is as much entertained above the line of hills as below it.

19. I wrote an answer to the Toorees. I have said that I had received intelligence from three different sources that the communication in question was coming. I therefore was of opinion that it would be best to answer it openly, as Afghans would never believe that *no answer* had been sent, and would attribute its not being known to



the vast political importance of the communication. My answer was dictated in the presence of several casual witnesses. I had previously told one of my informants of the approach of the letter to tell them to keep away, as I did not want to have anything to say to them.

20. Finding that the Wuzerees and Shoranees playing into each other's hands, though at the same time each seeking their own interests, were daily creating unnecessary difficulties, I made them over to General Cortlandt, who from greater experience in revenue matters would be better able to refute the excuses put forth by both sides and keep them to the point, and constituted myself the court of appeal in the matter. General Cortlandt quickly recovered the ground which I had partially lost, and the Shoranee Mullicks have become entirely answerable for the revenue on the Wuzereee lands. This insures the Government revenue, but I am still uncertain as to what the Wuzerees mean to do.

21. A murder was committed last night on the person of one of the Dooranee *tehleahs*. Three of them were returning after watch-setting with their *tatoos* laden, when 7 men sprung out upon them, killed one man and seized the three *tatoos*. This occurred close outside the pickets, and a party went in pursuit and recovered two of the *tatoos* left by the thieves in their hurry. The latter on the same night attempted to rob a mill, but were kept off by the millers. They have since attempted to enter the little *gurhee* in which Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed Khan is encamped. The men at the mill said they recognised two Wuzerees of the Omurzye tribe among the thieves. I have therefore summoned them, and if they do not appear shall confiscate their land.

22. Shere Khan of Esa Khail asked leave for 15 days to proceed to Esa Khail on some family business. By the new road a mounted traveller reaches Esa Khail on the evening of the second day.

23. *1st April 1848*.—I rode out on the new road as far as the Daood Shah *tuppah*, reaching it with my escort in about 20 minutes. When the road is completed a force with Infantry and guns might be at the Koorrum fort in three hours.

24. On returning I found that Swahn Khan had been making more difficulties in the revenue matter, and a conversation ensued, which brought matters to a crisis, and Swahn Khan saying that he thought the Wuzerees would relinquish their lands rather than pay the revenue,



General Cortlandt asked him if he would sign a paper to that effect. Brought thus to the point, he asked for three days' leave to enable him to get a decided answer from the Mullicks of other tribes. General Cortlandt, therefore, brought him to me and a paper was prepared containing three several questions to all the tribes of Wuzerees, as through their having so palpably attempted to shirk the collar in the case of the revenue, I had no confidence whatever in any of their arrangements:—

1st.—Whether they wished to retain their lands in Bunnoo, of which their paying up their *khurreef* revenue and making arrangements for that of the *rubbee* was the prescribed test.

2nd.—Whether they wished to retain their Thul land and the privilege of grazing on it. Of this, their sending in hostages as security for the payment of the *rubbee* revenue would be the test.

3rd.—Whether they meant to leave Bunnoo and the Thul and become enemies of the Government.

A copy of this paper has been already forwarded to you by Lieutenant Edwardes. I send copies of two on the same subject subsequently sent to the Bukkee Khail and Janee Khail Wuzerees.

25. Swahn Khan went off to propound these questions to the Wuzerees. We shall see the result. If it ends in their giving good security for the payment of their revenue there will be nothing lost.

26. At night Swahn Khan, who was to start in the morning, came to know whether cattle (horses, camels, &c.) would be received in part payment of the *khurreef*, which being partially arrear and retrospective, he had said in the morning, rather sorrowfully, that he feared his countrymen either could not or would not disgorge in money, and that they would probably give up their lands first. I agreed to take horses, camels, &c., if I could obtain a price for them on the spot.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

N. B.—The rough copy of this diary was sent last week to Lieutenant Edwardes, as I thought it extremely important that he should know



how matters were going on, and with the great press of work that I have on my hands I was unable to make a fair copy for transmission to you until the paper returned.

BUNNOO:

The 14th April 1848.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 6.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 2nd to the 9th of April 1848.

1. *2nd April 1848.*—Rode with General Cortlandt through the Shoranee *tuppahs*. The crops are still very low and backward.

2. Nothing can exceed the rural beauty of some of the villages, surrounded with groves of *sheeshum*, hung with wild vines forming regular arches over the brooks of water.

3. *3rd April.*—Received intelligence that, notwithstanding all their professions, the Bukkee Khail Wuzerees had made difficulties about the measurement of the lands; so I thought it a good opportunity for demanding from them the same security that I had required of the Wuzerees on the Thul, which, on account of the hitherto unexceptionable conduct of the Bukkee Khail, I have thought it not so necessary to demand from them, though I felt great misgivings as to their real intentions with regard to the revenue. I at the same time sent a similar paper to the Janee Khails, who have never yet been in. I entrusted both documents to Rozee Khan, who is an intelligent man, and told him to explain clearly to both tribes that their answers must be either "yes," or "no"; if "yes," namely, that they intended to pay Government revenue and be good subjects, that they should instantly send in hostages as security for the fulfilment of their engagements. If "no," that they would be considered to have forfeited all right to cultivate or graze cattle in the valley of Bunnoo from that time.

4. *4th April.*—Nizamooddeen came in bringing Khan Ahzad, Mullick of the Bukkee Khail, along with him. It appears from his account that the Wuzerees had made no difficulties whatever with regard



to the measurement, but that the fact was that the moonshee was in a great state of alarm, and in a manner begged the question, and was most anxious that they should refuse. I did not receive this explanation as entirely satisfactory, as I wished to obtain security which I knew would set at rest these eternal disputes and difficulties.

5. The fort on the Tochee is rising rapidly. In digging for mud in the centre of the mound, a quantity of old wheat and wood has been found, the former bearing the appearance of having been charred by fire, and the latter crumbling to snuff on the slightest pressure. The mound is undoubtedly the site of some military post of former days.

6. *5th April 1848.*—Last night we caught a thief in camp. He proved to be a Wuzereee from (he said) Dour. He said he had heard that some other Wuzerees had carried off a horse and sold it in Khost to great profit; so he had thought he might as well try his hand, and he accordingly came ready prepared with a bridle with which he intended to ride back his prize. His friendly informant had, however, failed to tell him that the Dooranee camp was the one to go to for a play of the kind, and he tried to loose an Artillery horse from his pickets. The *tehleah* was roused and gave the alarm. The thief ran off and attempted to get out of camp, but was seized by a sentry, who held him fast, though the Wuzereee struck him a heavy blow in the face with a stone.

7. The Moosah Khail, a section of the Hathee Khail Wuzerees, sent a hostage for the payment of the revenue. This was the first fruit of the demand which Swahn Khan had gone to propound to the tribe.

8. Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed Khan came again to urge his request for leave to depart, which I said I could not grant, but expected Lieutenant Edwardes' answer on the subject daily. I mentioned to him the communication I had received from the Tooree tribe of Bungush, and caused it and my answer to be read to him. He said he thought it would be a very good thing if all the hill tribes would come in and tender their allegiance.

9. *6th April.*—Heard that the dāk had been robbed near Shaderah, which accounted for the delay of a day which we had experienced.



10. *7th April 1848.*—Hostages have now come in from the four large divisions of the Hathee Khail, namely,—

- (1) The Khiddur Khan Khail, which includes the Dodee Khail and Puttol Khail.
- (2) The Poorbuh Khail, which includes the Zira Khail.
- (3) The Iddal Khail.
- (4) The Moosah Khail, which includes the Allizye.

11. The Sirkee Khail have also given hostages.

12. The Bodnee Khail have given the same security.

13. Thus, with one exception, all the tribes of the Northern Thul have given security; and we may confidently hope that there will be no difficulty in realizing their *rubbee* revenue. The exception is the Paendah Khail, and their man is coming.

14. With reference to the Bunnoo lands, only one small section of the Beezund Khail have sent in a man as their security: this is called the Indee Khail. The rest, namely the rest of the Beezund Khail and the Omurzye, have failed to make arrangements, though duly warned; and I have no alternative but to sentence their lands to confiscation. They have been accordingly made over to the Mullicks of *tuppahs* for the present, who are to pay in the *khurreef* revenue on them and realize it and the *rubbee* out of the latter crop. At the same time, in the case of any Wuzerees wishing to redeem his land, he may do so by paying up his revenue. The curious feature in the case is that the Hathee Khail, who have made good arrangements for their Thul possessions, have relinquished their lands in Bunnoo. Either they think the Thul at a $\frac{1}{6}$ th assessment is likely to afford them more profit than Bunnoo lands assessed at $\frac{1}{4}$ th; or the Wuzerees are *really* proud and are willing to sacrifice direct gain to avoid a partial loss of independence; and this I am loth to admit. I should mention on the other hand that, since the order for confiscation, several individuals have signified a wish to redeem their lands and have of course met with a ready hearing. I should not be surprized at the whole being eventually rescued.

15. The three tribes of the Bukkee Khail, namely the Tukhtee Khail, Nurmee Khail and Surdee Khail, have severally sent in hostages.

16. The four tribes of the Janee Khail, namely the Idyah Khail, Mullickshaie, Indee Khail and Buchakye, have severally sent in hostages. This completes the arrangement of the Southern Thul.



17. The fort, belonging to the Indee Khail above mentioned, has been knocked down to the extent I directed, namely to the height that a man's head can reach when standing by the wall.

18. *8th April 1848.*—I hear that the Dourees sent a message to the Bukkee Khail Wuzerees to the effect that if they would stand aloof they (the Dourees) would come down and attack the party employed in building the outpost on the Tochee. It is said that the Bukkee Khail returned an unfavourable answer to this.

19. *9th April.*—Moved into a corner of one of the sepoy lines. These buildings are very cool and comfortable.

20. I told Swahn Khan that the Beezund Khail and Omurzye must send in security for payment of their revenue on the Sudarawan lands, and also to hasten in the man from the Paendah Khail.

21. The *rubbee* measurement is going on in some twelve places at once. I had hoped to be able to watch this accurately, but find that I am obliged to trust greatly to the servants employed. I have given the moonshees a distinct written list of instructions, and carefully enjoined the Mullicks to see that every man's land and grain is measured and estimated before him, and the amount explained to him at the time, the *Dhurwaies* (Putwarees) to take memos of the same. I may mention that few or no complaints of unfair measurement were made to me with regard to the *khurreef* measurement; and I should say that the people were throughout satisfied that it is the wish and intention of Government to exact the revenue on just principles and according to the means of the landowner.

22. It is remarked by the people that the whole country is now well covered with grass and liberally watered. Before, each man was so uncertain of his irrigation that he could not afford to expend any on grazing lands. This fact, and the security from internal feuds and violence afforded by the presence of a strong paramount power, will probably lead to the Bunnoochees keeping up more cattle than they have hitherto done.

DULEEPGURH, BUNNOO :
The 10th April 1848. }

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.



No. 7.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 9th to the 15th of April 1848.

1. *9th April 1848.*—I moved into a corner of one of the sepoy lines in the cantonment. These are excellent buildings, very cool and commodious.

2. A complaint made by three old women that the Omurzye Wuzerees had plundered their donkeys laden with salt.

3. I told Swahn Khan that the Beezund Khail and Omurzye tribes must send in security for their Sudarawan lands.

4. *10th April.*—The camp moved to the west front of the fort and is now in a manner pitched round the south-east and south-west angles of it.

5. One of the Wuzerees absconded, and Swahn Khan was directed to bring him back. I had allowed them considerable liberty, and the act of this man in breaking his parole seemed to be regarded with proper horror by the rest. I told Swahn Khan to tell the Beezund Khail and Omurzye Wuzerees that, though they had relinquished their lands in Bunnoo, they must make arrangements for those they hold in the Sudarawan and give security for the payment of the revenue.

6. Several cases occurred of Wuzerees coming forward to free their lands.

7. *11th April.*—I hear that Moorsil Khan, head of the Mohmund Khail tribe of Wuzerees, has gone off. He held a most desirable little estate in the bed of the Koorrum detached from all the *tuppahs* of Bunnoo, beautiful land bearing at the present moment a plentiful crop of wheat and barley. He promised to make good his *khurreef* revenue, and I really believe intended to do so, but some difference with his own people occurred in the interim, and he saw a prospect of his being made answerable for the whole amount of revenue, though unable to realize it from the landowners of his tribe, and therefore resorted to the old established remedy in such cases, namely, retirement to the hills. This horrid system makes the surrounding hills a sort of insolvent court to Bunnoo, and leads to endless difficulties in revenue matters.



8. The rest of the Mohmund Khail who hold extensive lands in Daood Shah and Mumush Khail are paying up their *khurreef*, and have given hostages for the payment of the *rubbee* revenue.

9. 12th April 1848.—Sent the Artillery grass-cutters to cut and bring away the green crops on Moorsil Khan's lands.

10. The *ukhbars* mention that Sirdar Uttur Singh, Kallewallah, had received orders from the Durbar to pay the sowars of Kader Dad Khan and Hyder Shah. These sowars are attached to the Derah *Ilaquah*, and therefore it is extremely inconvenient that their pay should be issued from Lahore. Lungur Khan's horsemen belong to Sirdar Ram Singh's *missal*, and are only here on service, and for these the Durbar have ruled that they should be paid from the Derah treasury.

11. 13th April.—Rode with General Cortlandt to inspect the crops on the Sudarawan lands, occupied and sown by Swahn Khan, and a portion of the Beezund Khail and Omurzyes. It is a long strip of land adjoining the Jhundoo Khail *tuppahs*; the crops on it are still very low and backward. The two forts on the edge of it belonging to the Wuzeerees have both been razed.

12. The *tunkhahs* for the forage of the Artillery horses for the past month have been received on the reduced scale, for which no previous order had been forwarded. It cannot be intended to make it retrospective after the horses and cattle have been receiving food at the old rates during the month. The *tehleahs* will scarcely be able to perform the duties now imposed upon them, as they will have to do the work accomplished by the syce (*gorawallah*), grass-cutter, and Commissariat *gomashtah* in our own service. Thus the 50 *tehleahs* will have to dress and attend to 100 horses and 50 *yaboos*, to fetch their grain (often from considerable distances) and to cut grass for them at the rate of three horses per man, as the *yaboo* of a Sikh *tehleah* requires good feeding; and whatever may be the orders will always get his share.

13. Davee Dass, acting Kardar of Lukkee, whom I have sent with 100 horsemen to bring in the refractory Mullicks of Moosah Khail in Murwut, arrived with his charge. One only, a Mullick of the village of Walee, against whom there is a charge of murder, has disobeyed the order.



14. *14th April 1848.*—Swahn Khan brought hostages from the Beezund Khail and Omurzye Wuzerees for their Sudarawan lands and brought back the runaway.

15. The *gurhee* on the Koorrum was attacked, or at least fired on heavily, last night, and one of the garrison, a sowar of the Khass regiment, was wounded. Thieving is becoming rather frequent in the immediate neighbourhood of the hills, and I hear that a party of the discontented spirits among the Wuzerees have banded themselves together for petty enterprises of the kind.

16. *15th April.*—Rode, accompanied by General Cortlandt, to visit the *gurhee* on the Tochee which has been in progress some time. I was much pleased with it. It is very strongly built of stone and mud. The walls are high, and its whole position so commanding that it is the admiration of the natives of the country and others. It is clearly visible both from the fort and the *chokee* on the Koorrum, and forms an excellent landmark. Most unequivocal signs have been found of the mound having been formerly occupied by a fort or building of some kind: charcoal, ornamented tiles, a grindstone, a coin, and a stone apparently used as a rough mortar wherein to bruise materials for food are among the evidences of its former occupation.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 8.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 16th to the 22nd of April 1848.

1. *16th April 1848.*—I hear a party of disaffected Wuzerees have formed themselves into a band for plunder and robbery.

2. *17th April.*—I was employed all day giving the Bozah Khail tribe of Omurzye Wuzerees their *khurreef* account. It is very necessary to keep in mind that this is the first revenue ever paid by Wuzerees. In dealing with these wild people nothing can exceed the trouble and difficulty they make. Every little point is contested; if a man allows that his quantity of land is correctly registered, he denies that it bore the crop named in the papers, or asserts loudly that the amount has been much overstated. If he allows



that the land, the crop and the estimate are correctly set down, he calls heaven to witness that he did not sow or reap it, though a relation of his, who is now somewhere near Ghuznee, did, but how is he to pay for what he never shared in?

3. *18th April 1848.*—Swahn Khan applied for the services of 30 horsemen to enable him to arrange the crops of the Sirkee Khail, Soodun Khail and Paendah Khail Wuzerees on the Thul. This he proposes doing by collecting their harvests in one spot and not allowing them to be carried away until the Government demand has been satisfied. I think our having hostages from each tribe has rendered the heads of them more anxious to make good, practical arrangements among themselves to ensure the payment of his share by each individual of the tribe, and it has, moreover, prevented frivolous delays and difficulties in the measurement of the lands and secured our people who are employed on it from insult and ill-usage.

4. *19th April.*—Rode in the morning to the *gurhee* of Moorsil Khan, Wuzerees, situated in the Koorrum. I have before mentioned this man's case. I had the night before sanctioned the now deserted houses of his *gurhee* being despoiled of their beams and rafters for the public service, and as I had heard that the Wuzerees themselves were carrying them off I therefore rode to the spot to ascertain in person the real state of affairs. I found the houses quite deserted, but as yet uninjured; a large portion of the crops still uncut. The village is shaded by beautiful groups of mulberry trees now loaded with fruit, and the whole place looked so much as if it ought to be inhabited that I repented of my order of the night before and thought it better to lose the advantage of a few timbers for the public works than that Government should come out in the character of destroyer even on so small a scale.

5. After this I visited the Koorrum *gurhee*, which is now completed and in good order.

6. I sent a message to Moorsil Khan telling him to come back and occupy his house and make arrangements for his revenue.

7. I received intelligence that, the Mumush Khail Mullicks having commenced cutting the Wuzerees crops in order to collect