



them under their own eyes and secure the Government revenue, the latter had gone off. These men are of the Mohmund Khail, a section of the Spirkye. I sent Swahn Khan to them to explain to them how they might redeem their lands, namely by giving good security for, or by paying up, their *khurreef* revenue and giving security for the *rubbee*. In this *tuppah*, owing to the improper conduct of its inhabitants, it has as yet been impossible clearly to make out the *khurreef* account.

8. The Mullicks of Murwut are making difficulties about the measurement with the object of getting it put off till the crops are out, when the estimation of the amount of grain may be contested with more plausibility than it can at present be. I have summoned the chief offender, and have sent Dhurm Singh, Commandant, to reason with the others and bring them to their senses.

9. 20th April 1848.—I have before mentioned the Moosah Khail *tuppah* of Murwut as not being in a properly submissive state, and that I had sent Lallah Davee Dass with 100 horsemen to summon the Mullicks of it, and especially of the hill village of Drukkee, which has always been independent and rebellious. The Mullicks after some hesitation obeyed the summons and came in to the number of 14, and this morning General Cortlandt brought them to me to explain the arrangements that he had entered into with them. They have completely succumbed. They are to knock down the defences of the village of Drukkee, the only one which has any defences, and they are to open the road to it. They are to be answerable for the surrender of offenders, and to allow their lands to be measured, and pay up their revenue like good subjects. In consideration of their duly performing all these several articles, they are to be allowed a part of the indulgences enjoyed by the Mullicks of the other *tuppah* of Murwut in the way of *barat* (a money allowance answering to *inam* in other places) and 6 sowars, at Rs. 10 per mensem each. When the conference was over we gave them each a *loongee* and sent them off well pleased.

10. I received an answer from Moorsil Khan to the effect that he was anxious to return, but could only be answerable for the land he actually himself owns, but that he would gladly redeem that and claim no more in future.



11. *21st April 1848.*—Having carefully examined the case of Sheikh Gholam Hosein, Kardar of Murwut, Lukkee and Esa Khail, charged by Lieutenant Edwardes with participation in a fraud on Government in the measurement of the *khurreef* crop of Murwut, I have acquitted him of any connection with the evil practices of the men immediately engaged in the measurement and estimation of the crops. I have, therefore, requested General Cortlandt to release Sheikh Gholam Hosein from arrest. A copy of my *roobakaree* in this case will accompany this diary. The enquiry in the case of his subordinates has not yet been quite completed, and therefore final orders cannot be given in it at present. I have myself seen in the measurement of Bunnoo now in progress how very difficult, if not impossible, it is to keep in check the carelessness and negligence or direct fraud of the ill-educated and ill-paid agents that it is often necessary to employ in a task requiring great honesty, firmness and judgment, but especially the first quality, as a few rupees judiciously laid out by a zemindar may eventually halve the amount of the revenue on his land.

12. Swahn Khan came bringing the Omurzye Wuzerees, or rather a part of them, to receive their *khurreef* accounts. A great number of the Wuzerees are now paying up their revenue and redeeming their lands. It is a confused and difficult business, though, as no two of them agree upon the way in which to do it, and as some pay through Hindoos, some through the Mullicks and some direct, the accounts are difficult to keep; but the great object is to get them to pay up in one way or another and thus break the ice, and this will enable us to show that our intentions towards them are good, and that there is nothing ruinous in the rate of assessment imposed by Government.

13. I hear that two men were killed by the Khuttucks on the Thul a few days ago. The Khuttucks are great robbers.

14. Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan has, I believe, ejected Kwajah Mahomed Khan, Khuttuck, from the charge and contract of Teeree, and it has, I believe, been made over to Mahomed Surwar Khan, a son of the Sirdar's, for the present, until the son of Russool Khan, the former Hakim, who is a minor, is fit to undertake the management of it.



15. *22nd April 1848.*—The zemindars and *muzaraahs* of Jafir Khan's *tuppah*, or rather of a portion of it which borders on Murwut, came to settle differences that had occurred between them on the subject of the share of the produce that each was entitled to. The lands in question were formerly much exposed to inroads from the Murwuttees, and the cultivation of them was a service of danger, and on this account the share received by the actual tillers of the soil was very large, amounting to $\frac{3}{4}$ ths, and as the zemindar only received $\frac{1}{4}$ th, and has now to pay that sum to Government, his prayer for a hearing and consideration was unanswerable. After a great deal of discussion, both parties saying they would abide by my decision, I gave it as my opinion that the zemindars ought to receive $\frac{1}{3}$ rd, as the danger on account of which the *muzaraahs* had formerly received so large a share was now removed. This decision was received by both parties with considerable surprise, and I was rather astonished to find that they had previously agreed among themselves to halve the produce equally, and that the *muzaraahs* had been satisfied with this. I eventually settled that the *muzaraahs* should receive $\frac{3}{4}$ ths and the zemindar $\frac{1}{4}$ th, as the lands were still distant and not of the best description. Both parties went away well satisfied with this decision. The fact of the *muzaraahs* agreeing to halve the profits with the zemindars is strong evidence of the change produced on Bunnoo in the value of labour and land by the presence of a strong ruling power.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 9.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 23rd of April to the 6th of May 1848.

1. *23rd April 1848.*—Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed Khan, Barukzye, tells me that his namesake Kwajah Mahomed Khan of Khuttuck has been put in confinement by Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan on account of heavy balances in revenue accounts.

2. *24th April.*—Employed all day in settling a scale of rates to be paid by the Wuzereeh zemindars on the Thul to their *muzaraahs*.



3. 25th April 1848.—Received intelligence from Lieutenant Edwardes that Mr. Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, deputed to Mooltan with the new Nazim, Sirdar Kanh Singh, had both been cut down, and wounded, and that the whole of the Mooltan troops had mutinied and turned the Government garrison out of the fort. Lieutenant Edwardes stated his intention of crossing the river into the Mooltan *ilaquah* at once, and called upon me to despatch Subhan Khan's regiment of Infantry and 4 guns to reinforce him, which I immediately made arrangements for doing.

4. 26th April.—I resolved on sending General Cortlandt with the reinforcements to Lieutenant Edwardes. The camels did not come in till midnight, but had they not come at all the troops would not have waited for them.

5. 27th April.—General Cortlandt left with the troops intending to make five marches to Derah.

6. I have consented to take grain from the Wuzerees for this harvest. We require grain for our stores, and the Thul grain is very fine. Moreover, I believe that pressing payment in money under the peculiar circumstances of the case would be a failure.

7. I heard that the Hathee Khail Wuzerees were cutting their crops and running away to the hills. There is not a shadow of a hope of these tribes complying with the terms of the most solemn agreements, unless they consider it their interest to do so.

8. 28th April.—Received a letter from General Cortlandt enclosing some Government *purwannahs*, one of which directed him to proceed at once to Mooltan with three regiments of Infantry, one of Cavalry and a troop of Horse Artillery. I have already written you a detailed account of the arrangements that I had made before the arrival of this *purwannah*, which I did not think it desirable to alter in consequence of it.

9. A grand consultation of Wuzerees held under Swahn Khan to consult upon how the long talked of revenue was to be paid. These people can do nothing without a *marekah* (*jirga* or consultation) and even after its decision often fail to act up to it.

10. 29th April.—The Hathee Khail, who were sitting in *marekah* yesterday and agreed to all the arrangements made by



the others, went off this morning without satisfying Swahn Khan as to their real intentions. This was unfortunate, as I particularly wished to avoid the necessity of making an expedition to seize their crops.

11. Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed Khan applied for a loan from the *petee* of rupees 2,000, which I granted.

12. The Hathee Khail sent to say that they had no intention of avoiding the payment of the revenue, and would come in; such is the childish uncertain game they have played from first to last.

13. *30th April and 1st May 1848.*—Heard in the morning from Lieutenant Edwardes' camp melancholy intelligence from Mooltan, both officers having been subsequently murdered, and the escort that accompanied them having gone over to the rebels. Lieutenant Edwardes had himself taken up a position at Leiah, by which he hoped to keep the rebels in check in that direction and hold the Doab for the Maharajah.

14. Swahn Khan came to say that the Hathee Khail Mullicks, who had accompanied him part of the way from their tribe with the intention of coming in to make arrangements for paying their revenue, had been fetched back on the road by their friends, and that he had now no confidence in their professions of intending to pay, and that I must either be content with them and holding their hostages or cut their crops by force. This was rather perplexing, as their lands were distant and the clan strong, and the difficulty of cutting and carrying off a crop very great. Still I had so strong a feeling that this was but a beginning of difficulties, and that if the contumacious conduct of the Hathee Khail were not noticed it would lead to further evil, that I resolved to take out a force and if possible bring away their crops. I accordingly marched at about 1 A. M. with 1,000 Infantry, 500 Cavalry and 25 *zumboorahs*, all the regimental grass-cutters, 50 camels and a number of volunteers, and reached the spot at about 11 A. M. The Hathee Khail number about 1,000 matchlocks, but I thought it very possible that they might be joined by other tribes to resist this first attempt at coercion. I therefore thought it best to take a strong force. Not a Wuzereee was to be seen, and the object of my journey might have been accomplished without difficulty, but just as I reached the



ground I received an express from my own camp to the effect that the Dourees and Khostees to the number of 9,000 men had come down to the mouth of the pass and had shown themselves in small parties round the outpost held by us on the Tochee. This intelligence obliged me to return at once, and, as such was to be the result, it was a great pity that I had ever undertaken the task. On reaching camp I found that the report was perfectly correct, and that shots had been exchanged between the invading tribes and the garrison of the *gurhee*, the Commander of which wrote to say that they were collected in great numbers in the pass, but showed no intention of coming out on to the plain. I had some days previously supplied both the outposts with grain and other stores.

15. I heard from Lieutenant Edwardes, who requested me to send another regiment, if I could spare it, to reinforce the Derah Ghazee Khan frontier, which he feared might become disturbed. I resolved to comply with this request, but rather with misgivings concerning the effect it might have both on my own troops and the surrounding Mussulman tribes.

16. *2nd May 1848.*—I ordered the Mullicks to send in each 200 maunds of barley per *tuppah* on account of the *rubbee* revenue, for the fort stores. I am also buying grain.

17. I wrote to General Cortlandt to inform him that I intended immediately to despatch a regiment towards the Girung and Derah Ghazee Khan frontier.

18. I am sorry to say that Murwut is beginning to partake of the rebellious spirit of the times. I hope this kind of thing is not going to begin behind us instead of in front. If so, our communications with the rear will speedily suffer.

19. *3rd May.*—I have commenced distributing the amount of *inam* fixed for the present by Lieutenant Edwardes for the Mullicks of *tuppahs* and Mullicks of the smaller *goondees*, namely, 5 per cent. on the whole collections of the *tuppahs* to the former and 5 per cent. of ditto to the latter.

20. *4th May.*—I received a letter from Lieutenant Edwardes in which he expressed his belief that the present rebellion in Mooltan



would very probably spread further and be joined by the Sikh soldiery on all sides. I also heard from General Cortlandt that he had received orders to remain in his own *ilaquah* and preserve tranquillity in it.

21. On a subsequent requisition from Lieutenant Edwardes I added 2 guns and 100 horse to the reinforcement proceeding to the Girung frontier. My lines are getting terribly thinned, but *per contra* my walls are getting up. I have not yet moved the troops into the fort, there being no lines ready for them, and the probability is that the move would have a bad effect.

22. *5th May 1848.*—Received intelligence from Lieutenant Edwardes to the effect that he had been obliged to recross the river from Leiah to Girung, Moolraj having detached a large force well provided with Artillery, &c., to annihilate him before the approach of troops from Lahore.

23. *6th May.*—The Dourees still remain encamped a short way up the pass, but do not seem to be able to organize an attack on us in the plain. Time will show. A strong outpost like that on the Tochee is a great thorn in the side of a native attacking or plundering force. It is almost as difficult for them to take that as to endanger Duleepgurh, but yet, had it not been there, I am convinced that these people would have made serious inroads into the country and perhaps have tried to insult the main army.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 10.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 7th to the 13th of May 1848.

1. *7th May 1848.*—I moved into Lieutenant Edwardes' house in the fort and gave up my former quarters in one of the lines of the cantonment to Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed Khan.

2. Heard from Lieutenant Edwardes that he had been obliged to recross the Indus from Leiah to Girung, the Mooltan rebels having



detached a large force well provided with guns to crush his small force. General Cortlandt had joined him with the reinforcement which accompanied him from this.

3. *8th May 1848.*—Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed Khan came to inform me that Yahyah Khan, his brother, was coming to take charge of the horsemen on duty here, and that he should not therefore wish for leave till his arrival.

4. Received intelligence from Lieutenant Edwardes to the effect that the rebel army was encamped in Leiah, and that General Cortlandt's spies stated it to consist of 6 horse guns, 2 heavy ditto, 4 *zumboorahs*, 2 more heavy guns coming up, 4 regiments of Infantry, 2,000 Puthan horse, 1,000 ditto Punjabee and Sikh and other Irregulars.

5. In the evening I received intimation that it was the intention of the Sirkee Khail and Hathee Khail Wuzerees to unite and attack the sowars employed in assisting to watch the grain and then carry it off. I immediately sent out a reinforcement of 110 horsemen to protect these parties from assault and take care of the grain.

6. *9th May.*—My measures for protecting my men on the Thul came too late, as a few hours before the arrival of the reinforcement the Hathee Khail and Sirkee Khail cruelly butchered 3 Sikh Ghorechurrahs and carried off a sowar of mine belonging to the Guides, together with some Khutrees. The Wuzerees then collected in considerable numbers round the little fort in which the horsemen collected at night, and would doubtless have overpowered and killed them, when most opportunely the coming relief sounded a trumpet as a signal, and the Wuzerees, understanding that support had arrived, made off. This is an unfortunate event, but it would be in vain to hope that, under the present circumstances, the withdrawal of troops and unsettled state of other parts of the country, things could go on in their former even course. I only hope that this is not a prelude to more murders of the sort. In collecting revenue, carrying on a measurement, &c., in a wild country like this, one is obliged to trust numbers of men with little or no protection in all parts of it. I have 6 men as hostages from these two tribes and expect to negotiate the release of my horseman without difficulty. On receiving intelligence of this affair, and of course a fully embellished account of the extent of the assembled tribes, I sent



off Colonel Cheit Singh with a regiment of Cavalry and some Dooranee horse to bring in the whole detachment from their isolated position on the Thul; and, hearing that a large portion of the Hathee Khail and Sirkee Khail grain was still on the ground, I resolved to seize it, and accordingly marched out at night with 700 Infantry, 200 Cavalry and 25 *zumbooraks*. I also took with me the whole of the Artillery and Cavalry grass-cutters and about 2,000 Bunnoochee volunteers unarmed. We marched at about 12 o'clock at night.

7. *10th May 1848*.—On arriving shortly after daylight at the lands of the Sirkee Khail and Hathee Khail, we found them quite deserted, the Wuzerees having taken to the hills. We laid hands on the grain which had been thrashed and collected in heaps, and every man brought away as much as he could carry, and, as the *tatoos*, mules, &c., of the camp followers were all fully loaded, the quantity brought away must have been considerable. We did not reach camp again till evening, having been out all day in a burning sun with no shade. The Infantry were a good deal fatigued and harrassed. I cannot afford more of these very distant expeditions: the spot must have been 14 miles from camp.

8. *11th May*.—I excused the troops employed the day before labour on the works for two days on account of the hard day's work they had had.

9. I heard from Lieutenant Edwardes in the morning the welcome news that Moolraj's army had retreated hurriedly from Leiah on Mooltan. I have previously forwarded an extract of this letter to you with remarks on the effect produced in my camp, &c.

10. No *ukhbar* has been received for several days from Lahore.

11. *12th May*.—I received intelligence that the Hathee Khail and Sirkee Khail Wuzerees intended to plunder a caravan of grain on its way from Peshawur to this, and which had in fact arrived at Luttumber; also that they intended to plunder some of the bordering Bunnoo villages. There is no doubt but that these wild tribes could do us infinite mischief at present, if they organized their plans well, as they have the hills so near them to retire to on the approach of Government troops. They have large bodies of horse, and in the prevailing opinion one Wuzeree is equal to about 3 other men, but the season is against them. They cannot bear the heat, and cannot depend on one another; so



any combination they might make would not be likely to last long. Their punishment will be easy by and by, when they wish to return to their grazing lands on the Thul; but they say plainly that if our *Raj* remains they will give up all idea of doing so.

12. *13th May 1848.*—The Hathee Khail and Sirkee Khail were reported to have called down the Bungush to their assistance, intending to make a campaign of it.

13. The zemindars of several *tuppahs* came to make a bold stroke for a reduction of revenue, saying that they would rather surrender the whole than submit to be mulcted to the extent done by the moonshees in the measurement and estimation of the crops.

14. The Mohmund Khail and Bukkee Khail Wuzeerees are giving a great deal of trouble about their crops. I shall be greatly surprised if they pay up all their dues.

CAMP DULEEPGURH:
The 18th May 1848.

}

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

No. 11.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 14th to the 20th of May 1848.

1. *14th May 1848.*—Bazeed Khan, Mullick, sent rather an insolent answer to me about his revenue: this man would be the first rebel in case of a disturbance. I have since put him under restraint, allowing his son to carry on the affairs of the *tuppah*.

2. *15th May.*—Rode towards the Daood Shah *tuppah* in the morning.

3. Heard from Captain Edwardes that he had sent me back the regiment of Infantry that I had detached to reinforce him, but had summoned the 2 guns and 100 horse.



4. More calls for horsemen to join Sirdar Uttur Singh's camp. Twenty-five go off to-morrow, pick up 12 more at Gundee, and then go on to Derah. In their place I am obliged to detach sowars from the regular Cavalry : my mounted force is being daily reduced.

5. *16th May 1848.*—Admitted a number of recruits for the Infantry regiments.

6. I received intelligence that the Hathee Khail Wuzerees had carried off two Khutrees belonging to the Shoranee *tuppahs*, and I received intelligence in the evening that it was their intention to come down and attack the border villages of Bunnoo in the night. Khallil Khan, Mullick of the Shoranee *tuppahs*, asked permission on this account to put a thorn fence round his village and prepare to receive them, which I gave. It will be very perplexing if these strong hill tribes take to desultory plundering at this juncture.

7. I received overtures from the Sirkee Khail for an exchange of prisoners. They have a Guide of mine in confinement, and I have a hostage of theirs. They have threatened to kill my man if the latter is not released in five days.

8. *17th May.*—Received intelligence from Lieutenant Edwardes to the effect that Moolraj, finding he had recalled the Sindh Sagur force on a false alarm, had halted it on the right bank of the Chenab.

9. I heard from Lieutenant Lumsden that there was no intention of sending a force against Mooltan till after the rains.

10. I ordered Mullick Allayar Khan of Kala Bagh to raise 200 horse with as little delay as possible, and I also gave a further commission to Mahomed Khan of Esa Khail and his sons to raise 110 horse. This together with the former 100 will make in all 410 horsemen, new levies, and it is much under the number I require even to keep these districts in order. If the rebels cross and press Lieutenant Edwardes on this bank of the river the whole country must be thrown into confusion.

11. I heard that my Guide had escaped from the Sirkee Khail Wuzerees and was well on his way to camp, when he was pursued and overtaken by the Hathee Khail, who now wished to treat for the release of their hostages.



12. Some Sikhs and Poorbeahs serving in my outposts on the Tochee and Koorrum, hearing of the enlistment of soldiers in the line regiments, quitted their posts without orders or leave, and presented themselves here for service. I have put them in irons to work on the fort and have confiscated their arms and property.

13. *18th May 1848.*—I hear from the Kardar, Sheikh Gholam Hosein, that Swahn Khan has been talking loftily of the 50,000 men in the hills who are ready to obey his beck and call. He hints also that we shall know his importance when he has broken with us.

14. Heard from Major Lawrence.

15. The Wuzerees are plundering the road between this and the Kohat frontier.

16. *19th May.*—A suspicion, mentioned by the news-writer in to-day's *ukhbar*, that the force with Rajah Shere Singh will not fight against the rebels. They say that in Moolraj has appeared the Moollah Khutree foretold by one of their *Gooroo*s as the person to restore the Khalsah after its misfortunes. This prophecy I hear is visible in black and white written in the *Sakhee* of the *Gooroo* in question in the possession of an Adjutant of Artillery in my camp.

17. I have started the collection of an instalment of the *rubbee*. We may as well get as much money out of the Bunnoochees and as much treasure in the chest as we can while things remain quiet, and the zemindars can pay with greater ease to themselves when the corn is just ready than afterwards when it is sold or eaten.

18. *20th May.*—I received a letter from Lieutenant Edwardes announcing that a picket of his in Leiah had beaten back a much superior party of the rebel army and seized their *zumboorahs*. A postscript informed me that the rebels had assembled in force to avenge this insult and had crossed a large force with 12 guns into the Derah Ghazee Khan *ilaquah*, and that he (Lieutenant Edwardes) intended to draw his force together and consult with General Cortlandt what was best to be done. On receiving this intelligence I determined to send Lieutenant Edwardes two more guns to complete his ranks to two troops. I also warned the horsemen which I have been raising here from the Bunnoo Mullicks to be in readiness to march with them the next morning. I send with



these guns Hafiz Buksh, the best Commandant I have here, a man well known and trusted by General Cortlandt. Two companies of Infantry also accompany the guns. I also determined on sending all the spare hackeries here to be laden at Lukkee with the spare gun and musket ammunition in that fort and then driven on to the fort of Derah Ishmael Khan, which is at present ill-provided.

19. I heard from Major Lawrence from Peshawur to the effect that all was then quiet there, and that he intended sending me 400 Irregulars lately enlisted. I hope he will do so.

20. I have negotiated the release of my captive Guide by the liberation of one out of five of the Hathee Khail hostages.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 12.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 21st to the 27th of May 1848.

1. *21st May 1848.*—Hafiz Buksh, Commandant of the right troop of General Cortlandt's Artillery, marched for Lieutenant Edwardes' camp with the two remaining guns of his troop, escorted by two companies of Infantry and about 80 Bunnoochee horse, *raised and officered by the Mullicks of Bunnoo* for service on the Indus, the officers being in most instances sons or brothers of the Mullicks themselves.

2. *22nd May.*—Rode in the morning. This is the day said to be fixed for the general rising of the Sikhs, and really if I was inclined to be superstitious I might believe that the atmosphere was loaded with some dire calamity to man. Not a breath of air is stirring, the heat is intense, and the sun is obscured by a thick lurid haze, which prevents one from seeing a quarter of a mile in front. I cannot describe the oppression to the spirits caused by this appearance. The natives say it denotes a battle. Galloping up a slight eminence, my horse lost his footing and came heavily to the ground, giving me a severish purl. I suppose this will be looked upon as a bad omen too by my followers. My chief endeavours are directed to carrying on everything as if all was right, and the whole army as much to be depended



upon as *British Grenadiers*. The above are *verbatim* extracts from my journal.

3. Advanced 250 rupees to Shere Khan of Esa Khail on account of his horsemen. The collecting of these men near Lukkee has had the effect of awing the Murwut Puthans into obedience. They were beginning to show signs of a mutinous disposition, knowing that there were no troops in their rear, and that none could be detached from Bunnoo for their punishment.

4. I heard from Captain Abbott that all in Huzarah was at present quiet.

5. *23rd May 1848*.—Meah Singh returned with the regiment of Infantry which I had sent to Lieutenant Edwardes, and which he returned thinking my force too much weakened. I am not sorry to get it back just at this time, as the Wuzerees may give trouble about their revenue. I was pleased to find that only one man, a noted bad character, had deserted. I have since heard that the Sikh companies were inclined to be rebellious when ordered back to Bunnoo, and wished to go on to the scene of action and *see what the Punches were doing*. I did not hear this till a considerable time after the arrival of the regiment, and, as it arrived in good order and has since behaved well, I have thought it better not to enquire into occurrences on the road, which no one here knows that I am acquainted with.

6. *24th May*.—The Beezund Khail and Omurzye tribes of Wuzerees having paid up their revenue, I released their hostages, gave the Mullicks their established percentage on collections, and sent them off with new *loongees* for turbans, to show to their friends in the hills.

7. *25th May*.—Nothing of importance occurred.

8. *26th May*.—Received a letter from you, informing me of the preparations making to coerce Mooltan, and that you hoped to be able to keep the rebels within their own limits until the British troops were ready and able to march. Situated as I am, I have little opportunity of knowing the state of opinion at head-quarters, and therefore am sometimes totally ignorant whether features of the case which are very apparent to myself are sufficiently known there to be thought worthy of consideration. At any rate, and at the risk of presumption and unnecessary repetition, it must be much more practically useful to you



that even the lowest grades of your Assistants should freely write their opinions on all subjects than refrain from expressing them because they believe your information to be sufficient from other quarters. Were they to act on this principle, you would often lose valuable links to the chain which nothing could supply.

9. Heard both from Major Lawrence and Captain Abbott, who report all quiet in their several Provinces.

10. I hear great complaints against the measurement, which the people declare is ruinously severe; and from the way in which the complaint is made I am inclined to believe it to be a true one. I am not noisily beseeched for a reduction, but I hear from different sources that the grain has really been overestimated, and that the people are very hard put to it to make up the amount. The reason of this is that the *jereeb-kushes* at first commenced by putting a ridiculously small amount of grain on the land; and it appearing by examination, which I ordered in several instances, that there was nearly treble the amount registered actually standing on the land, I called in the *jereeb-kushes* and fixed three distinct rates for good, middling and bad crops, to be universally adopted. These were, 1st, 2 maunds per *kunal*, or 8 maunds per *beegah*; 2nd, 1½ maunds per *kunal*; 3rd, 30 seers per *kunal*; and by these rates the crops have been estimated throughout Bunnoo, and I believe the distress caused in many instances by them, though not loudly expressed (except in a few instances), is deeply felt. The fact is that the Kardar, Sheikh Gholam Hosein, is anxious to redeem his character for zeal in behalf of the Government; but it is neither politic nor humane to commence exacting too heavy a revenue from this entirely raw Province, and especially at the present time, when men's minds are unsettled. I therefore intend reducing the demand when I see occasion, and, as it was originally raised by an arbitrary arrangement of my own, I have no fear of the reduction being attributed to weakness, the more especially as I say that the aggrieved parties do not attempt to bring their complaints to me. The *nerrikh* I have fixed on very equitable terms, and all are satisfied with that, and the reduction I propose, as it will come quite unexpectedly, will I am sure cause great satisfaction.

27th May 1848.—Nothing of importance occurred.

BUNNOO:

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

The 6th June 1848. }

Assistant to Resident.



No. 13.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 28th of May to the 3rd of June 1848.

1. *28th May 1848.*—Heard from Mr. Cocks that Bhawul Khan had been directed to cross the Sutlej and assume the offensive.

2. I also received letters from Lieutenant Edwardes, Major Lawrence and Sirdar Jhunda Singh. The latter wrote from Bucher-ka-Wahn, a march from Mittah Towanah, and requested orders as to his further progress. His destination is the Mankerah district, but, as I had reason to believe that the Sikh troops in his camp were not much to be depended upon, and that their own officers distrusted them, and as I know that a large force of the rebels then occupied the lower part of the Sindh Sagur Doab, it appeared to me to be a dangerous, and in no way profitable, attempt to march them close up to the rebel army, as they are not strong enough to cope with the latter in the field, and would run great risk of losing a part of their force by desertion or coalition, if brought into too great proximity. I therefore, in reply, told Jhunda Singh to halt where he was till he received orders from Lieutenant Edwardes, who was best acquainted with the relative positions of the forces of both parties. The country between Mankerah and Mittah Towanah I understand to be almost desert, and therefore it would be unlikely that the rebels would venture out so far merely in the hope of conquering or absorbing Jhunda Singh's force, as they would expose themselves to be attacked in rear by the troops under Lieutenant Edwardes; and yet the presence of a force nominally opposed to them near Mittah Towanah would serve to prevent them from attempting to occupy the higher parts of the Sindh Sagur Doab; and subsequently when Bhawul Khan crosses and the rebels are obliged to draw in their horns, the blockading armies on all sides may be advanced much nearer to the rebel capital. It is very striking in this whole affair the total absence of any anxiety in the minds of the rebel leaders with regard to Rajah Shere Singh's force. I sent on the same day a copy of my letter to Sirdar Jhunda Singh to Lieutenant Edwardes, together with a copy of the Sirdar's letter to me, in order that no time might be lost in giving the latter his orders. Captain Abbott writes in favourable terms of Sirdar Jhunda Singh, as also of the temper of the rest of the officers when they left Huzarah.

3. *29th May.*—Dhurrum Singh, the former *Zukheeradar* of the Shameer Gurb fort at Peshawur, arrived, bringing with him about



410 Irregular footmen raised by Major Lawrence at Peshawur for service in Bunnoo. I have before mentioned that on Lieutenant Edwardes calling upon me for another Infantry regiment I applied to Major Lawrence for one to supply its place. This he was unable to afford me, but raised the Irregulars in question and sent them to me. In the meantime Lieutenant Edwardes has sent me back the regiment, and, though I have since detached guns and cavalry, I think I can now spare him something like an useful reinforcement.

4. *30th May 1848.* - I am thinking of sending the Katar Mukhee Regiment (Poorbeahs) to Lieutenant Edwardes. It is an excellent regiment, strong in numbers, and is one of General Cortlandt's own; and on the other hand, most of the Wuzeeree tribes having paid up their revenue, I am not likely to be called on to undertake any distant and harassing revenue expeditions; and if they collect and attack me, which is not in my opinion in the least probable, I have a good force and excellent fort to fall back upon; while in Bunnoo, by the blessing of Providence, the feeling is almost strangely good towards the Government. The *khurreef* revenue is paid up clear, and a *rubbee* instalment is coming in well; and while other provinces are disturbed, and uneasily watching the progress of events in Mooltan, the Bunnoochees are voluntarily paying in their guns and swords in part payment of revenue,—a course which has always been left optional to them. The Mullicks of the Wuzeeree tribes that have paid their revenue have received their established percentage on collection and silk *loongees* as *khilluts*, and have gone off I think well pleased to the hills. Great eagerness is shown in proving the right to land, and a large tract lately brought under the influence of irrigation is being occupied with avidity. Lastly, crime is at a stand still, and during the four months that I have been in Bunnoo not a murder has occurred, except the one committed by the Hathee Khail Wuzeerees; and I do not remember more than one case of wounding, and in that the offender was a Wuzeeree. No one carries arms and no one seems to feel the want of them, and our Sikh soldiery wander about the country in twos and threes and often alone without the slightest molestation. It is in no boastful spirit that I recount all these favourable features of Bunnoo society. I know that they may prove fallacious, and feel that they must assuredly vanish before serious misfortune or disturbance in other parts of the country, and any credit that is due to human agency in the matter belongs to my predecessor,



whose able and practical arrangements have so completely brought the formerly unruly and vicious Bunnoochees under the yoke. But, excellent as those arrangements were, I think the present peaceful state of Bunnoo and good disposition of its inhabitants to be a position of affairs which no one could have calculated upon or even hoped for. The only drawback to the picture is the presence near the frontier of a considerable body of armed depredators, headed by the sons of the exiled Mullick Dilassah Khan; but they are disappointed, exiled men, and will naturally do as much mischief as they can, and, if at all successful, would I dare say soon collect something like an *army*; but I do not think that they have the sympathy of the generality of the inhabitants of Bunnoo, and do not apprehend their having the daring to do anything sufficiently grand to gain them a name. Under these circumstances I have decided on detaching the Katar Mukhee Regiment, which is the best I have, though Jurakhun Singh's is nearly as good. Perhaps the worst feature of the case is that it leaves me an army composed, with the exception of one regiment, entirely of Sikhs; but my Puthan levies will counterbalance the loss, and the integrity of my position in that point of view depends more on the healthy state of affairs on the Indus and in Mooltan than on the preponderance of loyal troops here.

5. *31st May 1848.*—Employed all day in writing out the accounts of the Wuzeeeree lands on the Thul and in the Sudarawan. These tribes have in all instances paid up in full their amount of revenue, and I confess I am rather surprised at their having done so just at this present moment, as had they gone off to the hills with it I could have done nothing now either to prevent or punish them effectually.

6. I sent Nasirudeen, Sheikh Gholam Hosein's Assistant, who was charged, together with his principal, with being concerned in the fraud committed in the measurement of the Murwut district, and is, I thoroughly believe, quite innocent of any such participation, of which, after a careful examination of the case, I have acquitted him and reinstated him in his former employment.

7. *1st June.*—Gave *loongees* to the Mullicks of the Paendah Khail and Bodeen Khail tribes of Wuzeeerees, their revenue having been paid up, and released their hostages. Though the hostage system is a bad one, I suspect I owe the fulfilment of their agreements by the Wuzeeerees



to these, the only description of securities that they can at present understand.

8. *2nd June 1848.*—Rode in the morning round camp and attended the riding school. I am putting some recruits of the Akal Regiment through the regular drill. The whole regiment require about a year's schooling. Were the regiment well shocked by the onset of a very small body of determined Cavalry, 3rds of them would be immediately dismounted. They cannot ride; so there would be very little fear of their fighting till they found themselves on the feet that nature gave them, and then they would do so stubbornly enough.

9. The Katar Mukhee Regiment marched for Lieutenant Edwardes' camp.

10. A party of horsemen last night came to the fort occupied by the son of Dilassah, who has always remained obedient to Government, and carried off a Khutree's child. The people of the fort, being alarmed, raised a hue and cry, and following the horsemen released the child.

After dark I sent a party to take up their quarters in the *gurhee* and be ready to seize any marauders that might come. These robbers are sent by the sons of Dilassah Khan before mentioned.

11. The Hathee Khel Wuzerees render the Kohat road unsafe. Unless they voluntarily succumb, we shall have some serious trouble with this tribe by and bye, when they wish to return to the Thul, and their corn lands I have by proclamation forbidden all classes from cultivating for them.

12. *3rd June.*—The Bukka Khail Wuzerees have behaved very well.

13. My picket goes nightly to Dilassah's *gurhee*, but has as yet had no success.

DULEEPGURH,
BUNNOO :
The 7th June 1848. }

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



No. 14.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 4th to the 10th of June 1848.

1. 4th June 1848.—Nothing worthy of mention occurred.

2. 5th June.—The Hathee Khail Wuzerees are said to be brewing mischief.

3. Sent off a strong escort to meet the pay treasure now on its way from Esa Khail.

4. The whole of the troops paraded for inspection.

5. 6th June.—Employed the chief part of the day in writing out the accounts of the Thul revenue to be paid by the Wuzerees. Some *khilluts* arrived from the Durbar forwarded to me by Lieutenant Edwardes.

6. In accordance with a requisition from Lieutenant Edwardes, I have been obliged to send off Lallah Radha Kishen, the most experienced and intelligent assistant in revenue matters that I had, and particularly useful as a check and watch on the Kardar, Sheikh Gholam Hosein. Radha Kishen before going told me solemnly that there had been great strictness, if not severity, in the measurement of the Bunnoo lands for this *rubbee* crop, and that the people were in despair about it. I had heard the same from other quarters; and this assurance from a man whose interest in the country was virtually at an end, and who I believed to have good grounds for his assertions, confirmed me in an intention I had for some time formed of releasing the pressure a little. I do not think it politic or humane to commence assessing this raw country too highly. We have made the Mullick and zemindar answerable for the Government revenue, and set the labourer free of all responsibility; and this being the first harvest thus arranged, the former two classes have suffered by the fraud and deception of the latter, who have in many instances made away with considerable portions of the crops before the owners of the lands knew the injury they were suffering. This will make them more careful in future, but at present they have suffered considerably.

7. 7th June.—Swahn Khan, Wuzereee, has at length succeeded in realising the whole of the revenue of the Thul and Sudarawan lands, with the exception of course of that of the two tribes in open rebellion. He has certainly done very well under very difficult circumstances. In



the days when our power was greatest I always thought it a very doubtful matter our being able to realize the revenue from the Wuzerees, especially those on the Thul, and subsequently when the Mooltan outbreak occurred and troops and officials that they have been used to were withdrawn from Bunnoo, I expected no better than avowed mutiny from the Wuzerees and deceit and difficulty from the Bunnoochees; and when the Hathee Khail and Sirkee Khail did break out, which I believed to be but the beginning of evils, it would have required but a word from Swahn Khan to have induced all the other tribes to follow their example, a result which would have greatly embarrassed me at the time. In place of this, everything has been carried on regularly: the whole revenue has been paid up, and the Government servants have not been molested. It must be remembered also that Swahn Khan has latterly had to struggle against the feeling (produced by the troubles in Mooltan and subsequent uncertainty and disaffection in the army) that he has sold himself and his tribes to rulers whose fortune is not infallibly paramount, and whose hold on the country is still uncertain; and this, joined to his own primitive independence and Wuzerees detestation of heat and *Hakims* generally, has made his task during the last three weeks a most irksome one, and mine in dealing with him and keeping up the tone of confidence and power most irksome too and difficult. I knew that it had been Lieutenant Edwardes' intention to propose some handsome allowance for Swahn Khan, and in fact had been commissioned by Lieutenant Edwardes to tell him so; but this I had never done for fear of its being considered a bribe for good behaviour in this particular crisis. Now, however, when his duty had been performed and he was going off to the hills for the next 4 or 5 months during which his influence and assistance would avail me nothing, I thought it an appropriate time for showing that we reward good service done, without necessarily a view to future advantage. I therefore resolved to reward him handsomely out of the proceeds of his first collection and give him a written promise of recommending him to Government for a permanent provision to serve as an earnest to future Political officers of the intentions entertained towards him, in case of those with whom he has been acquainted being removed. I impressed upon him the humanity as well as policy of his conduct in assisting Government to the uttermost in preserving peace and good feeling between the Wuzerees tribes, the Government and the



Bunnoochees, as his pursuing a contrary course could only lead to bloodshed and misery in many ways, the end of which would be that the Wuzerees would lose their Bunnoo lands and grazing grounds and only appear in this country as robbers and enemies; whereas if they settled down peaceably they would be allowed equal rights with the Bunnoochees and might enjoy all in peace and quietness. The old man assented to the truth of all this and said he had acted on these principles and had done his best to serve the Government, but added that he hoped now that I would take pity on him, wind up his account and let him go off to the hills. Latterly he has carried everywhere with him a large fan which he keeps constantly at work, and I do not believe that the offer of half Bunnoo in jageer would tempt him to stay away another week from his cool native mountains. I am sure I can sympathise with him, and told him so. I made him a present of 500 rupees out of the revenue of his own personal lands and invested him with a *khillut* of five pieces, together with the paper before mentioned, and then gave him his leave to depart. He got up, and walking straight up to me extended his hand, which I took and shook heartily, he uttering at the same time the "*Khuda de khair rekee*", or "God bless you" of his own language. He is a fine old man, and I feel quite differently towards him than towards Asiatics in general.

8. *8th June 1848*.—The Khyberees and Ramgoles received from Peshawur are an efficient addition to our operative body; the former are the best hands at a long pull and pull all together that I have seen for some time and they run a heavy tree into the fort in no time.

9. *9th June*.—I have ordered an additional portion of land to be enclosed by a wall adjoining the city for the accommodation of the Mullicks and others, and *at their request*. What a pity it is that the minds of the people of Bunnoo should be unsettled by the troubles which must yet I fear occur. They are just in the state now in which continued careful management would ensure a complete change in their manners and feelings, but if arms are again taken up the good impression will be lost.

10. *10th June*.—Pay for the months of *Phagun* and *Cheit* arrived, escorted by 70 Ghorechurrahs.

DULEEPGURH :

The 22nd June 1848.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.



No. 15.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 11th to the 17th of June 1848.

1. 11th June 1848.—Received letters from Major Lawrence announcing the continuation of tranquillity at Peshawur.

2. 12th June.—Nothing of importance occurred.

3. 13th June.—A serious disturbance occurred in a *musjeed* near the camp, where some Sikhs, who have, I now learn, for some time been in the habit of treating this *musjeed* and its attendants disrespectfully, tried to interrupt and molest the *Muezzin* in the performance of his office by cries of "*Wah Gooroo, Akal, Akal, &c.*", which were exchanged for more abusive and intemperate expressions when a Mussulman sepoy, who was present and engaged with the rest of his creed in prayer, tried to remonstrate with the leaders of this unwarrantable persecution. The Syuds of the *gurhee* and the rest of the Mussulmans behaved very well, and, finding they could not stem the torrent, came straight away to camp to complain. Colonel Holmes, who received the complaint, sent four *pairahs*, i.e., 24 men, and seized all those of the Sikh party who had not made their escape in the interim. One of those seized was recognised by General Bishen Singh as a man who had previously before him spoken in praise of the new *Gooroo*, Bhaie Maharaj, and professed himself a disciple of his. This man and another sepoy pointed out by the Syuds as having been particularly forward in the disturbance were immediately placed in close confinement.

4. 14th June.—Summoned a court-martial on the offenders in the *musjeed* case, in which I soon found that no less than three Jemadars, with some other non-commissioned officers of lesser rank, were implicated.

5. I hear that Bhaie Maharaj Singh is supposed to have been drowned, and at any rate that a large portion of his followers have given up their arms. This comes most opportunely when his crusade has just begun to be preached in my camp.

6. 15th June.—Rode in the morning to the western extremity of the cultivated land of Bunnoo to see the course of the new canal which is being cut from a high point of the Keorum, and which, after flowing through or rather round the western edge of the Bunnoo lands,



will become available for the irrigation of an entirely new tract of land which has lain uncultivated for years merely from the inability of the Bunnoo Mullicks to agree among themselves on the subject of the division of water.

7. The court-martial re-assembled for the decision of the *musjeed* case. When the enquiry had been completed I called upon the officers (with one exception all Sikhs) to give in written opinions of the extent of punishment to be awarded. This was a failure in most instances, as not being strong clerks it took some of them a quarter of an hour to write out the names of the delinquents, and the sentence they awarded was generally *great punishment*, as the parties were *very guilty*. Two, however, namely General Bishen Singh and Bundeh Khan, a Commandant and the only Mahomedan on the court, wrote out severally very sensible details of punishment, and that of the former was the one finally adopted by the court. The man who had proclaimed himself a disciple of "Bhaie Maharaj's" proved to be a sepoy of the Ramgoles enlisted by Major Lawrence at Peshawur. He appeared to be scarcely *compos mentis*, and admitted his seditious conversations and gave so plain and true an account of the affair at the *musjeed* when the other Sikhs were uttering falsehood upon falsehood that, despite the conviction I had of the dangerous nature of his misdemeanour, I was inclined to treat him leniently. He eventually got one year upon the roads when he was certainly liable to seven, but I do not think that a certain leniency in this case will have an ill effect.

8. 16th June 1848.—Received a letter from Lieutenant Edwardes dated Koreshee on the left bank of the Indus. He had just crossed a part of his force with the intention of closely following up the division of Moolraj's army which was then retreating on the Chenab. He had heard from Futteh Mahomed Ghoree, who was in command of Bhawul Khan's right and main division, to the effect that he could not advance till joined by Lieutenant Edwardes' force. Lieutenant Edwardes was of opinion that had Futteh Mahomed advanced at once the fort of Shoojabad would have been given up to him.

9. 17th June.—Nothing of importance occurred.

DULEEPGURH,
BUNNOO:
The 24th June 1848. }

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



No. 16.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 18th to the 24th of June 1848.

1. *18th June 1848.*—Received a letter from Lieutenant Edwardes announcing the desertion of the Churunjeet Regiment of Cavalry from Sirdar Jhunda Singh's camp; also that Futteh Mahomed Ghoree, Bhawul Khan's General, had foolishly halted below Shoojabad and was now calling upon him (Lieutenant Edwardes) for aid and reinforcement. These are depressing items of intelligence, and unless Lieutenant Edwardes can succeed in striking a blow to check this disaffection more troops will follow the example of the sowars above mentioned.

2. Lieutenant Edwardes mentioned a wish that I should proceed to Derah Ishmael Khan in order that from being in a more central position I might be better able to manage the whole line of the Derajat, which, from his being obliged to take General Cortlandt with him, was now left without a general court of reference. The advantages of the plan are great, but I think the disadvantages equal them. Could I be relieved by an European officer here it would be well enough, but if I am to make Bunnoo over to native officials I think it probable that difficulty and disturbance may follow. Lieutenant Edwardes talks of sending Futteh Khan, Towanah, to act as Governor of Bunnoo, Murwut and Esa Khail. His name would probably suffice to keep the turbulent in order; what his qualifications as a Governor may be I know not.

3. *19th June.*—Nothing of importance occurred, but I heard that the number of sowars of the Churunjeet Regiment that had deserted amounted only to 290.

4. *20th June.*—Lieutenant Edwardes said he should write me a *roobakaree* on the subject of Futteh Khan's appointment and my removal to Derah, but he has not yet done so. I shall be rather sorry to make over the Bunnoochees to Futteh Khan's tender mercies. He must be well watched.

5. *21st June.*—Received a letter from Lieutenant Edwardes dated Khangarh on the right bank of the Chenab, June 16th. The enemy had recrossed the Chenab, and Moolraj, having concentrated his whole force, was bent on defeating Bhawul Khan's army before he (Lieutenant



CSL

Edwardes) could effect a junction with it. When Lieutenant Edwardes closed his letter heavy firing was being heard in the direction of the Nawab's camp.

6. Colonel Cheit Singh of the Sikh Cavalry Regiment came to inform me that some of his men, together with others of the Infantry regiments, were planning desertion. I accordingly privately directed Mahomed Azeez Khan of Esa Khail to put men on each of the probable outlets from our present position at night in order that I might have due warning of the decampment of any body of men.

7. *22nd June 1848.*—Alim Khan of Esa Khail arrived.

8. The Janee Khail Wuzeerees are making difficulties about the revenue.

9. *23rd June.*—No news since the 16th from Lieutenant Edwardes' camp, and I am beginning to be anxious and fear that the rebels who fight for their lives may have been successful against the less interested Daoodpootras.

10. *24th June.*—About 11 o'clock received an express from Lieutenant Edwardes' camp announcing that, having formed a partial junction with Bhawul Khan's troops on the 18th instant, they had fought and completely defeated the rebels at a place called Kuneyree on the left bank of the Chenab. He mentioned the capture of six guns and the desertion by the enemy of three more. I immediately ordered a royal salute to be fired by the Horse Artillery, another by the fort guns, and the men themselves added a *feu de joie* from the *zumbooraks*. Nothing but the most unbounded joy and rejoicing was expressed by all parties, and the congratulations and adulatory speeches I received were quite overwhelming. They are most barefaced worshippers of success these Sikhs, fair and false; no one need hope to retain their services or good wishes one day longer than they think it politic to accord them,—and this is the character that they bear among the other classes in their own army. It is a pity, since they are so little to be depended upon, that they are such excellent soldiers.

BUNNOO :

The 4th July 1848.

}

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.



No. 17.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 25th of June to the 1st of July 1848.

1. *25th June 1848.*—Received a letter from you on the subject of the *musjeed* disturbance.

2. *26th June.*—Heard from Futteh Khan, Towanah, from Derah Ismael Khan.

27th, 28th, 29th and 30th June.—During these days I was so unwell as to be unable to keep an exact record of events. In the course of them I heard from Lieutenant Edwardes from Shoojabad, from whence he intended to march at once on Mooltan. On Friday, having heard of the near approach of Mullick Futteh Khan, Towanah, I sent out the Kardar, Sheikh Gholam Hosein, with some horsemen and the Khans of Esa Khail to meet and escort him in.

3. *1st July.*—Futteh Khan, Towanah, arrived. He has a large following, and is naturally anxious to get as many of them entertained as possible, and, to admit of a fair proportion being allowed him, I mean to dismiss some of my former levies, which amount in all to 500 footmen and 370 horsemen. I do not think it time yet to quite get rid of our Mussulman levies, but we do not want any more in these parts.

Mullick Futteh Khan seems to be extremely intelligent, and is well acquainted with Bunnoo and its neighbourhood.

BUNNOO :
The 5th July 1848. }

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

No. 18.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 2nd to the 29th of July 1848.

1. *2nd July 1848.*—Nothing of importance occurred.

2. *3rd July.*—Fuzul Allee, Commandant of Artillery, who has been summoned to Mooltan with the mortars, is hard at work preparing



for the march. He is an excellent officer, and has acted in the capacity of Superintendent of Public Works here. He will be a great loss when he goes.

3. *4th July 1848.*—On this day I had a long consultation with Mullick Futteh Khan on the affairs of the country, and was much pleased with his intelligence and apparent knowledge of the country and its people. He has also some acquaintance with the Wuzerees, and has been in their country. Altogether he is in many ways peculiarly fitted for the charge he has received, and if he can only keep on good terms with the officers and troops, all will go well. One great difficulty is his following, which is considerable, and the office of regulating which Lieutenant Edwardes deputed to me. The Mullick thinks of course that these men (he has some 600 with him) are the very best that can be found for the public service, and I rather agree with him that if occasion occurs the men of his own household and following are likely to be the most useful to him; but it would not be fair to turn out at once the levies of the Esa Khail family, who have done good service and lost a son in the war, to make way for his friends. I have therefore allowed the Mullick 300 horsemen and 100 footmen, and have reduced 200 of the Esa Khail footmen and about 200 horsemen belonging to Mozuffur Khan of Kala Bagh, Shere Khan of Esa Khail and Mahomed Khan, also of Esa Khail. The Mussulman levies therefore stand thus:—Mullick Futteh Khan, Towanah, 300 horsemen and 100 footmen; Mahomed Khan of Esa Khail, 100 horsemen and 300 footmen; Shere Khan of Esa Khail, 50 horsemen; Mozuffur Khan of Kalabagh, 50 horsemen; making a total of 500 horse and 400 foot, to form a nucleus on which I doubt not in case of disturbance Futteh Khan could quickly organize a formidable *Mulkeyah* force. These 900 men cost about 16,000 rupees a month, and are a great drain on the treasury; but I should be greatly averse to their reduction before the conclusion of the Mooltan campaign. The Bunnoo force contains three strong Sikh regiments, one of which has evinced a decidedly mutinous spirit, and a company of a second refused for some time to march back to Bunnoo from Derah when ordered to do so, in which improper conduct it was aided and abetted by a company of General Bishen Singh's Mussulman regiment, otherwise supposed to be well affected. The three regiments I have alluded to above are the Akal Regiment of Cavalry and the Khass and Mehr Singh's Regiments of Infantry,



which are composed entirely of Sikhs. We have weathered a great deal, and I do not at all anticipate any general mutiny at Bunnoo; but I do not think that it would be politic or fair upon Mullick Futteh Khan to deprive him of this small body of troops that he can depend upon, until the final defeat and dispersion of the rebels renders the measure perfectly safe.

4. *5th July 1848.*—A man was murdered last night about 100 yards from one of the pickets.

5. *6th July.*—Colonel Holmes is in great alarm that Lieutenant Edwardes and General Cortlandt may think that he shows a want of zeal in remaining in Bunnoo, instead of joining the army in Mooltan. The fact is, I believe, that he would have preferred doing the latter, but I think it far better that he should remain here for the present, and have promised to clear his character for zeal with the officers in question.

6. *7th July.*—Sirdar Yahyah Khan, the son of Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, who is at present on duty here with the Barukzye Contingent, has received intelligence of the dangerous illness of his wife, and has requested leave to return to Peshawur at once, which I have granted on condition of another brother being sent without delay to take his place.

7. I heard from Lieutenant Edwardes of his having fought another decisive action with the troops of Dewan Moolraj, under the walls of Mooltan, in which the rebels were completely defeated and lost two guns. I ordered a salute to be fired in honor of the victory.

8. *8th July.*—Nothing of importance occurred.

9. *9th July.*— Ditto ditto.

10. *10th July.*—I directed all the officers of the force to assemble next day at my quarters to pay their respects to Mullick Futteh Khan.

11. *11th July.*—Held the projected levée and introduced all the officers to Mullick Futteh Khan. It was a cold affair, and I was glad when it was over. Sirdar Ram Singh, Chapahwallah, who is much disgusted at being put under Mullick Futteh Khan, came purposely late, for which I reproved him before the whole assembly.

12. *12th July.*—Nothing of importance occurred.



13. *13th July 1848.*—I was to have marched on this day, but press of work obliged me to defer my departure one day. The people in camp all much pleased, as they say to-morrow, Friday, is a fortunate day for marching towards the east. I assembled all the Mullicks and made them formally over to Mullick Futteh Khan.

14. *14th July.*—Marched to Ghoreewallah, accompanied by Mullick Futteh Khan, the Esa Khail Khans, the Bunnoo Mullicks, and part of the way by Colonel Holmes and the officers of the regiments.

15. In the evening the Mullicks of Bunnoo made a general request that the ladies of Bunnoo might be forbidden attending the *Adalat* as plaintiffs in civil and other cases, as all good Afghans were put to much shame by the practice, which had of late been much adopted by some shameless members of the community, of sitting at home themselves and sending some female relation with the family petition, partly to save themselves trouble and partly because lady petitioners were generally allowed a priority of hearing. I certainly had observed a great increase of this class of petitioners, especially as the heat became more oppressive daily, and the tyrannical and ease-loving Bunnoochee lords of the creation became less and less disposed to encounter the fatigues of attendance at court themselves; but it never once entered my head that any portion of the community were put to pain by the system, and I blamed the Mullicks for not speaking sooner about it, and promised to issue a proclamation forbidding the practice.

16. *15th July.*—Marched to Gundee.

17. *16th July.*—Marched to Lukkee.

18. The fort of Lukkee is a strong little work on an open plain and close to the river Goombelah. It was successfully defended last year by Nizam Khan, with a small Rohillah garrison, against the insurgent population of the whole district. It requires a great deal of repairing, and I have ordered the work to be put in hand at once, as a heavy fall of rain might cause serious damage and moreover render the place untenable for a time, and the people of Murwut are not to be depended upon.

19. *17th July.*—Halt; nothing worth recording occurred.

20. *18th July.*—Marched to Jhund.

21. *19th July.*—Marched to Esa Khail. The Koorrum and Goombelah join their waters between Lukkee and Jhund and at



about four miles below the former place. Lukkee being now situated in the angle formed by the junction of the two rivers, the former town, part of which still remains, occupied the position given it in the maps, namely on the right bank of the Goombelah.

22. At about five miles from Jhund we crossed the united waters now bearing the name of the larger river, namely the Koorrum.

23. *20th July 1848.*—Halt. Employed the chief part of the day in writing out the revenue system of Esa Khail, which is a most complicated affair.

24. Received intelligence from Bunnoo of some improper conduct on the part of a troop of the Akal Regiment, which did not march (when ordered on treasure escort duty) at the proper time.

25. *21st July.*—Received in the evening a detailed account from the news-writer and from Colonel Holmes of the partial mutiny and disturbance that had occurred in the ranks of the Akal Regiment at Bunnoo. These papers I immediately forwarded to you with a public letter, and at the same time I wrote to Mullick Futteh Khan bidding him not fail to summon me to Bunnoo if he thought my presence likely to be of use. The Mullick seems to have behaved with great firmness and good sense on the occasion, and the men and officers of the other regiments, and indeed the officers of the regiment implicated, seem to have behaved well and to have appeared anxious to clear themselves of suspicion.

26. *22nd July.*—Received a public letter from you on the subject of the state of Bunnoo, march of troops on Mooltan, &c.

27. *23rd July.*—Nothing of importance occurred.

28. *24th July.*—At work all day fixing the *jumabundee* of Esa Khail for this harvest. Owing to the confusion that has occurred (first from the intention to take the revenue according to the new settlement, and then that arrangement being set aside because the settlement had not received the sanction of the Durbar, by which time the proper season for measuring and estimating the crops passed by), I have been obliged to merely measure the cultivated land of the whole district and put 1 maund per *kunal* on the whole of it. This gives



a *Sirkaree* share of 29,000 rupees and the various extra cesses make the sum up to Rs. 39,000, which is fully up to the amount fixed in Lieutenant Edwardes' settlement; and it being impossible within the given time to examine all the various cases of *dhurmurth*, I have directed their release, according to the register in the Kardar's office, for this harvest only. The sum in the whole district is not great, and, as in collecting the revenue by the old system several obnoxious imposts are preserved which were to have been abolished by the settlement, I think it politic to allow the people some of the advantages of the arrangement to counterbalance the drawbacks. I left them all very well satisfied with the treatment they had received, and the Government interests have been properly cared for.

29. Great eagerness is being displayed in this district in the good cause of breaking up new ground for cultivation. I must have given some 20 *purwannahs* promising these speculators immunity from revenue for two and in some places three years, but always reserving the power to the Government of fixing a light assessment on the land in case of a settlement of the district being made before the expiration of the period mentioned in the *sunnud*.

30. *25th July 1848*.—I forwarded to you a copy of a *roobakaree* I had addressed to Mullick Futteh Khan, and the officers of the Bunnoo force, on the subject of the late misconduct of the men of the Akal Regiment. They are such strange fellows these Sikhs, and seem to think there is so little crime in sedition, that the best affected will not go out of their way to give information of its existence or progress in their neighbourhood, or even under their very eyes. It was therefore with the wish to point out to the respectable and well affected the great extent to which they, their property and the integrity of the State was likely to be endangered by the turbulent and seditious conduct of even a small number of ill-conditioned characters, who have nothing to lose and flatter themselves they have much to gain; and how imperative therefore it was on all who wished well to themselves and the State to lend hearty assistance in convicting and punishing these evil-disposed persons before the harm they intended could be accomplished, as they would assuredly involve many good and innocent men in their ruin.

31. *26th July*.—Nothing of importance occurred.



32. *27th July 1848.*—Having received satisfactory accounts from Bunnoo of the suppression of the disturbance and confinement of the ringleaders, I moved my camp to the ghat, where my boats were ready for my embarkation. The horsemen go by land.

33. *28th July.*—Unmoored and dropped down the river towards Derah Ishmael Khan. About 12 miles below Esa Khail, and occupying a most commanding position on one of the lower spurs of a chain of rugged barren mountains, which here overhang the waters of the river, are the extensive ruins known by the name of the "Kaffir Kot." They appeared to me to be so well worth visiting that I stopped my boat and ascended the rocky and precipitous mountain on which they are situated. I was well rewarded for my pains. The ruins are most extensive and remarkable. The walls and bastions, which are in many places of great height, solidity and strength, are still very perfect. The former enclose an area of about a mile in circumference. The walls are of cut stone, very firmly and accurately put together; the bastions are very numerous, being placed at intervals of 12 yards all round the walls, which gives the whole a very classic appearance. In the inland extremity of the walls are the remains of a lofty citadel. There are also the remains of five other buildings. One appears to have been a house or hall: another near it has apparently been a square temple; it is much ruined, but parts of the walls and gateways that remain are highly ornamented. There are three other small temples or tombs, all carved and ornamented; the architecture appears to me to be fair. These ornamented buildings are all built of a species of soft brown stone, which has the appearance of being honeycombed or worm-eaten by age, and is quite distinct from that of the walls and citadels. There are the remains of a strong gateway in the centre of the northern face. The natives have a tradition that water was raised from the river for the use of the garrison by a succession of platforms and tanks, the water being drawn up from one tank to the other by ropes and skins. They showed me the remains of some of the platforms, and I think their idea is very possibly correct. There are no remains of wells in the fort.

34. Anchored for the night at a place called Shinkee in the jageer of the Khussore family, the head of which, Futteh Khan, Khussore, was killed in one of the late actions with the rebels near



CSL

180

DIARIES OF LIEUTENANT R. G. TAYLOR, 1848.

Mooltan, fighting under Lieutenant Edwardes. His brother, Mahomed Khan, visited me in the evening.

29th July 1848.—Dropped down the river to Derah Ishmael Khan. A few miles below Shinkee are the remains of another fort, among which I thought I could discern some buildings like those of the Kaffir Kot. The name of this place is Belote.

DERAH ISHMAEL KHAN :

The 16th August 1848.

}

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.



CSL

Diaries of Lieutenant REYNELL G. TAYLOR, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo—1849.

No.	PERIOD.		Page.	REMARKS.
	From	To		
1	4th February 1849 ...	10th February 1849...	181	
2	11th February 1849...	17th February 1849...	182	
3	18th February 1849...	24th February 1849..	185	
4	25th February 1849...	3rd March 1849 ...	187	

Note.—The above are the only Diaries of the year 1849 which are traceable.



CSL

No. 1.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 4th to the 10th of February 1849.

1. *4th February 1849.*—Having received some reports of an intention on the part of the Sikhs to descend into the Doab between the Indus and Jhelum, I on this day despatched Hayat Ullah Khan, Suddozye, to Esa Khail there to await the approach of Lieutenant Pollock's force and keep him informed of the state of the country in his front.

2. Assembled the Jemadars of Major Edwardes' force and presented them with the *khilluts* sent for them by that officer.

3. *5th February.*—*Hurkara*hs came in to report that Kwajah Mahomed Khan, son of Sardar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, had arrived at the village of Chounterah, south of the Salt Range, on the 2nd, had marched to Khurruk on the 3rd, and would from thence make two marches to Bunnoo. This is the evil of my position. I am so near the hills that, as in this instance, a force can arrive in my neighbourhood in a manner unawares. I have long known that Kwajah Mahomed Khan was likely to come to Bunnoo, but notwithstanding all precautions he reaches Bunnoo the day I hear of his having crossed the Salt Range.

4. *6th February.*—Kwajah Mahomed Khan having joined his cousin Mahomed Azim Khan, I summoned Lieutenant Pearse, who had hitherto been halted under the Peyzoo Pass, and he accordingly marched in on this day. This makes our force up to 3,300 men and 9 guns. Of these, however, 500 are told off as the garrison of Lukkee.

5. Received an official letter from the Resident forwarding a copy of a letter from the Secretary to Government with the Governor-General, conveying His Lordship's approbation of my proceedings at this



place. I am extremely fortunate to have accomplished a desired object and to have gained the approval of my superiors in a matter which at one time held out anything but a cheering prospect.

6. *7th February 1849.*—I have ascertained Kwajah Mahomed Khan's escort—for I cannot call it a force—to consist of about 130 horsemen and 1 gun. There are reports of more troops following him. I understand that he called upon his vassal and namesake Kwajah Mahomed Khan of Teeree for an auxiliary levy of Khuttucks, but the latter managed to evade the duty, and I on this day received a letter from him to say that he had done so. I have also heard from Mustapha Khan of Shukur Durrah that he has acted in the same manner.

7. *8th February.*—Heard that Mohkum Chund, the *Thanadar* of Hurrund, had been murdered by his own jemadars.

8. *9th February.*—Nothing of importance occurred.

9. *10th February.*—Heard that Mahomed Azim Khan intended to send a force to his rear into the Koorrum country to collect the revenue which he remitted on his marching for Bunnoo. I do not believe the report. If any troops are going that way, there is something more in the matter than appears on the surface.

10. Lieutenant Pollock is to-day at Meeanwallee, one march from Esa Khail.

P. S.—What I have said of the position at this place is, I believe, correct (see paragraph 3), and I should have preferred a less advanced one for defensive purposes; but in a country like this anything in the least approaching to a retirement is fraught with more evil consequences and in fact dangers than would be incurred by holding a far less advantageous position than we at present occupy, and thus my project of keeping the main body of troops behind the Peyzoo Pass, which theoretically appeared to me advantageous, I found to be practically impracticable. If our main army crosses the Jhelum, this force could not be better placed than a few days will see it; but should anything occur to delay the progress of the main army, it would be more advantageously placed on the Derah frontier. *It cannot be put there now*, and so we must make the best of our present position.

LUKKEE:

The 10th February 1849.

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 11th to the 17th of February 1849.

1. *11th February 1849.*—Heard from Lieutenant Pollock from Meeanwallie, letter dated the 10th. Meeanwallie is immediately opposite Esa Khail. Considering the quantity of heavy baggage in the shape of ammunition, etc., with his camp, Lieutenant Pollock has managed admirably in coming up so quickly.

2. Heard from a spy that some of the Sikhs in my camp were plotting to join Mahomed Azim Khan in Bunnoo. Sent men to them disguised as *hurkarahs* and professing to be messengers of the Sirdar's. Only one man fell into the trap and sent messages to the Sirdar, one of which was to the effect that the asserted capture of Mooltan was a fabrication. This man was seized and has been sent away.

3. *12th February.*—Received letters from Captain Abbott, letters dated Srikot, February 4th. Gholam Khan, Tereen, had gone over to the Ameer Dost Mahomed. There had also been other unpleasant symptoms of disaffection among the hitherto loyal Ooloos of Huzarah, and I fear Captain Abbott's position is likely to become very precarious should circumstances delay our advance to the Attock much longer. My messenger took the Dost's camp on his way back and there heard that a force accompanied by one gun had been detached to Bunnoo to join Mahomed Azim Khan. The Dost's camp was at the Bazar ferry.

4. *13th February.*—There are rumours afloat that the Dooranees are collecting carriage and making preparations for a march. They give out themselves that their destination is Lukkee, but this I believe to be extremely improbable.

5. *14th February.*—Inspected and priced the bullocks of the Dera and Tank guns and directed the amounts to be paid. We have hitherto kept them on hire.

6. Treasure amounting to 50,000 rupees sent by Major Edwardes for the payment of this now large force arrived from Esa Khail escorted by two companies of regular Infantry. Lieutenant Pollock and Doctor Cole rode over from Esa Khail.



7. There seems to be a strong belief in Bunnoo that the Dooranees intend to decamp. There is also a report that a reinforcement under Shuja-ud-Dowlah has reached Kohat on its way to join them. I have ordered carriage for the whole force and detained the Infantry companies in order to induce the belief that we are likely to move immediately on Bunnoo, but I can hardly believe that they will hastily give up so many points in the game.

8. *15th February 1849.*—Heard from Captain Abbott, dated February 5th. He mentions that the Dost had sent 1,500 men to reinforce Mahomed Akram Khan, who is with Chuttur Singh; also that the Sikh force at Hurreepore had marched to join the main army, their places being taken by the Afghans. Captain Abbott mentions that there was a probability of the Dost attacking him, for which event he had made every possible preparation.

9. *16th February.*—There is a report of another battle having been fought on the Jhelum and of our having been worsted in it. One of my *hurkarahs* reports that a number of bodies of slain Dooranees have arrived at Kohat.

10. *17th February.*—Heavy firing in the direction of Bunnoo. Opinions vary as to the probable cause. Some suppose they (the Dooranees) have heard of a victory; some that they mean to march this way; and some that the salute is fired to cover their retreat. I subsequently heard that, true or false, the professed cause was the news of a victory. While Mahomed Azim Khan was sitting in full durbar letters purporting to be from Peshawur were delivered to him, which he retired into private to read, but almost immediately re-entered the *Dewan Am* and gave orders for a salute, announcing at the same time to the assembled durbar that he had just received news of a victory.

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 18th to the 24th of February 1849.

1. *18th February 1849.*—Received a letter from Mrs. George Lawrence, dated Fort of Sookhoo, February 18th, giving good accounts of the party and mentioning that Major Lawrence had been taken to the Sikh camp probably for the purpose of negotiation.

2. Shahzadah Jumboor, Ahiaudeen Badshah and Mahomed Akber Khan, son of Mahomed Osman Khan, Nizam-ood-Dowlah, arrived from the Khyber mountains. These three men, with the Nizam-ood-Dowlah himself, were Lieutenant Herbert's chief advisers in the fort of Attock, and appear to have behaved very well. They only left him when the case was desperate and the whole of the soldiers of the garrison had deserted the fort. Lieutenant Herbert had originally intended to have escaped with them after sending Sergeant Carthy, who was too ill to move by himself, to Chuttur Singh, who had promised Lieutenant Herbert kind treatment for himself and party. It appears, however, that when Lieutenant Herbert proposed this plan to the Sergeant, the latter positively refused to allow himself to be sent to the Sikh camp. Lieutenant Herbert combated his opposition for some time, and when he found him not to be persuaded he resolved on remaining with him himself, probably hoping thereby to save the sick Sergeant from the death which might so probably befall him if he awaited the first rush of the victors into the fort. The three fugitives have ever since been living in the Teera or Khyber mountains at a place called Baruckee in the country of the Ourukhzyes, from which place they wrote to me begging to know what they had better do, as their lives would not be safe should they fall into the hands of Dost Mahomed. I wrote to them to come through the hills to me if in any danger, which they have done.

3. *19th February.*—While I was sitting in *Cutcherry* a man came struggling through the sentries trying to make his way into the tent, but would not tell his errand, and so of course failed in his object. When therefore he found he could get no nearer, he called out at the top of his voice from the place where he stood that the Dooranees had run away from Bunnoo. This news was quickly confirmed by other messengers,



who arrived with breathless haste and blistered feet, each anxious to be the first to communicate the intelligence. When I had satisfied myself that they had really retired I sent off Jafir Khan with 400 men to the borders of Bunnoo to find out the state of affairs and, if possible, gain possession of the fort.

I wrote to Lieutenant Pollock requesting him to join me at once, as I proposed advancing immediately on Bunnoo.

4. *20th February 1849.*—A number of the Bunnoo Mullicks came in.

5. *21st February.*—Heard from Jafir Khan in the morning that he had succeeded in gaining possession of Duleepgurh.

Lieutenant Pollock with his force arrived at Jhund.

6. *22nd February.*—Dilassah Khan, the famous Bunnoochee Mullick, who several times fought the Sikh armies and never I believe came in to their Sirdars or Generals, arrived at Lukkee this morning and made his *salam*. Dilassah came in to Major Edwardes two years ago when he first marched into Bunnoo, but after remaining some time in camp he again left it, or rather ran away, and last year when Major Edwardes came a second time to Bunnoo Dilassah Khan feared too much the consequences of his former misconduct to venture to appear again before him, and consequently during the whole of last summer he remained in Dour in self-imposed exile. When the Sikhs had beleaguered Futteh Khan, Towanah, in the fort of Duleepgurh Dilassah Khan brought down some volunteers from the hills and joined those Mullicks who were banded together against the Sikhs. He has subsequently kept up a correspondence with me, and now on the Dooranees leaving the country has hastened to tender his allegiance. He says "the Sikhs were his natural enemies. The Dooranees he has several times fought with", but he has no quarrel with the *Sahiblog*, and is perfectly willing to lay hold of the skirt of their garment. He is a fine old man, short in stature, but with a good face and considerable natural dignity of manner. I am very glad that he has come in, and hope he will end his days in peace in his own home.

Lieutenant Pollock marched in and encamped on my right. Sent off Khuda Bukhsh Khan, Khuttuck, with 1,000 men to support Jafir Khan.



23rd February 1849.—*Hurkara*hs report that Dost Mahomed Khan has recrossed the Cabul river, namely from the Eusufzye to the Khuttuck bank, and also that he has moved the bridge-of-boats from the Bazar to the Attock ferry; both arrangements are attributed to alarm.

24th February.—Heard that Sahib Khan, Towanah, Lungur Khan and others had defeated a party of Sikhs at the village of Kot Beerbul on the left bank of the Jhelum 8 *koss* from Khooshab. They are reported to have taken four *zumboora*hs. Heard that Khuda Bukhsh Khan had joined Jafir Khan in Duleepgurh.

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 25th of February to the 3rd of March 1849.

1. 25th February 1849.—Resolved on sending Gholam Hosein Khan to Bunnoo with 500 men, 4 guns and 5 *zumboora*hs, which, with the 1,000 men at present in the fort under Khuda Bukhsh Khan, will form a considerable force. I am unanxious to go myself to Bunnoo for a short time, as if I did do so I could not well avoid collecting the revenue from the Bunnoochees and calling for it from the Wuzerees, and, as that operation would probably lead to dissatisfaction and difficulty which would make the presence of the whole force necessary, I wish to put the whole in abeyance for the present without appearing to do so. Gholam Hosein Khan takes a small *amlah* with him, and will call for the accounts of each *tuppah* and take as much time over the task of examining them as I may recommend.

2. 26th February.—Received a copy of a letter from the Secretary to Government with the Governor-General to your address, acknowledging the receipt of a letter of yours forwarding my diary, and conveying His Lordship's approbation of the conduct of affairs at Lukkee.

3. 27th February.—Gholam Hosein Khan marched for Bunnoo with 3 companies of regular Infantry, 2 guns of Fuzul Allee's troop, 2 ditto of Lahorah Singh's, 5 *zumboora*hs, the Sappers and Miners, also 200 Irregular horse and foot. I sent all the chief Mullicks of Bunnoo with him, namely Dilassah Khan, Bazeed Khan, Meer Baz Khan and others.



4. *28th February 1849.*—Two emissaries of Kwajah Mahomed Khan Khuttuck have been with me for some days. They are lavish of promises on the part of their principal, and I am inclined to believe that he would assist us as far as he could as long as his present humour lasts, at any rate.

5. Heard from Shere Mahomed, Towanab, that a battle had been fought on the Chenab at Guzerat in which the Sikhs had been completely defeated.

6. *1st March.*—Received a hurried note from Lieutenant Robinson confirming the news of yesterday, describing the battle as a glorious victory, and saying that the Sikhs had been pursued 14 miles. I ordered salutes to be fired accordingly.

7. *2nd March.*—Received a letter from Lieutenant Hodson describing the battle of the 21st, which seems to have been a most glorious affair.

8. Summoned Mozuffer Khan, son of Allayar Khan of Kala Bagh, Gholam Mahomed Khan, brother of Mustapha Khan of Shukur Durrah, and sent a trustworthy man to Kwajah Mahomed Khan, Khuttuck, to ascertain his position with regard to the Dooranees and to get him to send me a *Motubur* and say what he could undertake to do in the way of assisting a force advancing on Kohat *via* Teeree.

9. *3rd March.*—Resolved on detaching Lieutenant Pollock to Esa Khail and Kala Bagh chiefly with the view of gaining intelligence of the state of the enemy and the progress of our armies. He will from thence be able to communicate rapidly with our army advancing on Attock, and also with Lieutenant Coxe, who has probably by this time arrived at Pind Dadun Khan, which I hear has been evacuated by the Sikhs.

LUKKEE :
The 5th March 1849. }

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



186
CSL

Diaries of Mr. P. Sandys Melvill, Extra
Assistant to the Resident at Lahore,
on deputation to Cashmere—1847.



*Diaries of Mr. P. SANDYS MELVILL, Extra Assistant to the Resident
at Lahore on deputation to Cashmere—1847.*

No.	PERIOD.		Page.	REMARKS.
	From	To		
1	29th June 1847 ...	4th July 1847 ...	189	Diaries between 28th July and 28th August 1847 are not traceable.
2	4th July 1847 ...	10th July 1847 ...	198	
3	11th July 1847 ...	17th July 1847 ...	204	
4	18th July 1847 ...	27th July 1847 ...	213	
5	29th August 1847 ...	6th September 1847...	223	With sketch map showing relative positions of passes.
6	7th September 1847...	11th September 1847	229	
7	12th September 1847	18th September 1847	237	
8	19th September 1847	26th September 1847	243	
9	27th September 1847	4th October 1847 ...	249	

Note.—The above are the only Diaries of Mr. Melvill which are traceable.



No. 1.—Diary of Mr. P. Sandys Melvill, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 29th of June to the 4th of July 1847.

1. *29th June 1847.*—Left Cashmere at 1 o'clock P. M. for Pampoor, distant between five and six miles, having been prevented starting earlier by the rainy state of the weather.

2. The road follows the course of the Jhelum for four miles, when it mounts, by a short ascent, to a *khureva* of triangular form, based by the Jhelum and lying between the retiring sides of the hills in the shape of a wedge. There are only four villages on the roadside.

3. The land is mostly under cultivation, but it does not present the appearance its proximity to a large city would lead one to expect; and, although the *khureva* of Pampoor is famous for the cultivation of saffron, and is called the "Saffron ground" *par excellence*, it would be difficult to say between saffron, corn, and waste land to which of the three the largest space is devoted.

4. Pampoor is a *kushah*, or market town, of considerable size, and imparts, on first sight, a favorable impression of its prosperity. A closer inspection, however, does not confirm this impression. The houses are, for the most part, decaying; 3rds of the shops in the bazar are closed; while the number of people and (that sure criterion of population) the *pariah* dogs are very scarce. It appears to have been a flourishing community not long ago, to have fallen off suddenly, and left to fate the care of its remains. On enquiring as to the cause of this, I was told that a year since numbers of the inhabitants were swept off in the course of two months by a pestilence, and that, at the present time, nearly all the zumeendars are away attending



their lands. Appearances would justify a conclusion from the first reason, and the second will account for the absence of some, at least.

5. The town is situated in a valley formed by the termination of two *khurevas*, that on the eastern side projecting furthest out into the valley, and skirted by the Jhelum. There is a good bridge leading out of the town across the river.

6. 30th June 1847.—The Kardar's *Gomashtah*, the *Putwarree*, and some *Mokuddums* came, agreeably to my request, for the purpose of affording me some information about the country.

7. There are in the town 250 houses, of which 65 belong to *zumeendars*, 85 to *naukars*, 8 to shawl-weavers, &c., but I could extract nothing as to the number unoccupied.

8. Besides that appropriated to saffron, there are 415 *khurwars* of land attached to the town, of which 200 are rice lands (100 only cultivated) and 215 corn and other lands (110 only cultivated). Of the 100 *khurwars* of rice, only 50 *khurwars* have this year been taken in hand in consequence of a drought, which has retarded the progress of the crops, in some places most visibly. The people are dependent for irrigation on a spring called the "Sungi Sufed" and the clouds: the former of these has this year failed, as also have other springs in the neighbourhood.

9. Ground intended for the cultivation of saffron is divided into a number of small *parterres* of oblong shape, six feet by four feet, raised in the centre and sloped off at the sides, while the intersecting trench is deeply cut to allow the water to run off freely, as the plant sustains injury from too much moisture. Into each *parterre* (called *chumun*), and in the month of May, five or six seers of seed are sown, which blossom in October. From each *chumun* thus sown a return of a quarter of a seer of flower may be expected, the price of which, when fresh, is 8 annas per seer and when dry Re. 1-8 per seer. The saffron when picked out from the flower is sold at from 15 to 25 rupees per seer, while seed is valued at 1 rupee the *khurwar*. From $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of fresh flower 1 *tola* of saffron, or the 73rd part of a seer, is obtained. The plant is allowed to remain in the ground eight years, at the end of which time seeds are found at its root attached to the parent in the same way as the young potato. As soon as the flower has attained perfection, it is cut off from the stem, which is allowed to grow on till winter and



then given to cows. Pampoor is thus celebrated for its *ghee*. There are 454,000 *chumuns* of saffron under cultivation, occupying, however, not more than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the land adapted to its growth. The most I could hear of as being in any one zumeendar's possession was 1,000 or 1,200 *chumuns*; and a hired labourer can work over 50 *chumuns* in the day after the crop has appeared above ground. Government takes from each zumeendar separately half of the crop in the first instance and a small amount of *khurch*, and does not re-sell it at an enhanced rate. A small guard of soldiers is stationed at either end of the *khureva* to watch the crops during the flowering time.

10. There is an iron mine in the hills, at a short distance from Pampoor, called the "Shah Ahun." There are only 10 or 12 men employed in digging and extracting the ore, who buy the privilege from Government and pay a tax of 31 *khurwars* annually. The iron is said not to be good.

11. Marched at half past 10 to Awanteepore, a small village seven miles distant.

12. The Pampoor *khureva* continues for about three miles, after which the saffron cultivation ceases and the road descends to the valley, following the course of the river and passing through only three villages. The valley here becomes very narrow, being closed in by a projecting *khureva* from the opposite hills. Two old Hindoo ruins are passed before reaching the unpretending village of Awanteepore.

13. The country lying between the two points seemed very rich (though half of it is neglected), and the fields of ripe barley presented a pleasing variety to the scene; but it was melancholy to learn that the crops, such as Indian corn (of which there is a great deal) and cotton, were very backward. The number of people one meets on the road is very small indeed.

14. 1st July 1847.—Morning rainy. Marched to Islamabad, 10 or 11 miles distant, out of the *purgunnah* of Vehi, through Trahul, and into that of Islamabad.

15. The road follows, in the main, the course of the Jhelum, crossing over a large tributary stream, the boundary between the *purgunnahs* of Vehi and Trahul, till it is completely cut off by a sharp turn of the river, where it takes two directions, the one winding round



110
CSL

by the foot of the hills, and the other keeping in a direct line for Islamabad, both tending ultimately to the same point. The latter is the preferable one, though the operation of ferrying over one's baggage in a single leaky boat is tedious.

16. From Awanteepore to this ferry the ground appears to have formed but little acquaintance with the plough; and in the *purgunnah* of Trahul $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the land is lying fallow. As to the land being culturable, a sufficient proof of this is afforded by the fine crops scattered here and there, without any apparent preference for particular sites, and flourishing: indeed the green crops were finer in this district than any I have hitherto seen, scarce though they be. At a short distance from the ferry and in the direction of Islamabad, however, the country is one mass of rice cultivation, presenting the appearance of a huge swamp, the patches of uncultivated land being scarce.

17. The *kusba*h of Bij Behara lies on the road at a distance of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Islamabad, is larger and better built than Pampoor, and claims a decided preference over the latter city in population and the fulness of its bazars. I rode through it *en passant*, and was pleased with its prosperous appearance.

18. The rice *khets* between Bij Behara and Islamabad obtain irrigation from a sizable canal running through a considerable extent of country. It is connected with the river stream of the Jhelum.

19. The river is navigable from Khunabul (a short way down the stream from Islamabad) to the Baramulah pass.

20. The Kardar's *Gomashtah* conducted me through the town to the *dhurmsala* at the foot of the lofty *khureva*, where I took up my quarters. I visited the mosque and *zeearut* of Hurdee Baba in the evening, complying, of course, with the request to take off my shoes before entering. I was afterwards followed by a considerable crowd of people as I walked through the town, from whom I received many a hint regarding the state of the rice market and the impossibility of buying grain of any description. I, therefore, stopped at all the *bunneahs'* shops I saw, and the stock of rice and grain they contained was indeed small. I afterwards learnt that the *zilladars* had issued a *quantum* to the *bunneahs*, by way of making a show against the Sahib's arrival.



21. 2nd July 1847.—Made an excursion to the village of Martund, distant about three miles, and the magnificent ruins bearing the same name.

22. After breakfast I visited the workshops of Ahmed Reshee, the largest capitalist, in the shawl line, of Islamabad. He has three houses containing altogether 80 *dukans*, besides one or two small establishments in neighbouring villages.

23. A *dukan* consists of three, two, or one man, as they are respectively employed in making shawls or making detached pieces of any article, or the shawl borders, and is merely the apparatus for stretching the warp in the proper direction, all the woof being done by hand unaided by machinery. The *dukans* are closely packed together in sets of two each, facing one another, and in the largest room I saw 30 *dukans*. The rooms were not so close as I expected. Each of the workmen or *shagirds* receives quarter anna four *kowries* for every 1,000 *seekhs* (سك) or threads that are woven. A man can generally earn four and five annas a day at this rate.

24. In Colonel Meean Singh's time the *shalbafs* were well off, each man working for whatever master he liked, and receiving for every 1,000 *seekhs* half anna and one *kuseerah* ($\frac{1}{8}$ th anna). Supposing a man to get through 14,000 *seekhs* in the day, he would earn nearly nine annas. Three *khurwars* of *shalee*, or rice in the husk, were given *mobiya* to each man yearly, at a *nerrikh* of three rupees, the bazar *nerrikh* being two rupees. About one year after he came, the *karkhanadars* were separately bribed not to allow their *shagirds* to work in another man's shop, or employ those belonging to others themselves. Thus the *shagirds* were constrained to serve one master, while their pay was diminished to quarter anna four *kowries*, the present rate. Nine *khurwars* of *shalee* were now forced on them *mobiya*, at a *nerrikh* of Rs. 2—3, while that of the bazar was one rupee, and at the rate of 15 *hath* to the *khurwar* (16 being the full measure). Before this compulsory system, called the *bundee*, was introduced, it had been customary to allow each Friday as a general holiday, work being entirely suspended, though no pay was given (in the same way an absentee or sick man received no pay); but when the *bundee* system was adopted this custom was abandoned. Sheikh Emamodeen swerved from the practice of his predecessor, released the *bundee*, and restored the liberty of the *shagird* to its pristine state,



increasing his pay by three *kowries*, and granting the *mobiyaḥ* at a fixed *nerrikh* of two rupees the *khurwar*. The Maharajah has continued the pay and *mobiyaḥ* at the same rate, but has reverted to the *bundee* system and imposed (I believe) a fresh tax of 20 rupees on the *karkhanadars*. In Colonel Meean Singh's time 160 rupees tax were taken on every *dukan* of three men, 151 rupees by Sheikh Gholam Mohioodeen, and 171 rupees are now taken by the Maharajah. (I cannot, however, vouch for the correctness of this last statement, as it has borne no comparison with the office records, though I have obtained it from two different sources.) Besides this general tax, another of two annas on every rupee's worth of shawl is taken by Government, as also a *nuzzuranah* of eight annas per *dukan* on the occasion of the *Nouroz*.

25. When a *karkhanadar* has put in hand any shawl or shawls, he is obliged to go to the city of Cashmere for the purpose of making and signing a declaration to the effect that he will pay the duty on the articles when completed, and on returning with the shawl to get it stamped and reclaim his declaration he has to pay a tax of two rupees under the denomination of *chuttianah*.

26. The *mukeem* is the appraiser of shawls and middleman between the *karkhanadar* on one side and Government and the merchant on the other. Ordinarily, when a merchant orders a shawl, he advances a proportion of the price beforehand on the understanding that the value placed on it by the *mukeem*, after completion, shall be agreed to by both parties. The tax due to the *mukeem* is half anna on every rupee's worth of shawls that passes through his hands, and the Government tax of two annas per rupee is taken on the *mukeem's* appraisal.

27. Besides the *shagird* or *shalbaf* and the *karkhanadar* or *ustad* there are two other denominations of weavers, *viz.*, the *Jumma khurchee walla*, or the Government servant, who receives a prepayment and works in his own house solely for Government, paying the *mobiyaḥ* in work instead of coin; and the *nukdee walla*, who works (in his own house) for any one, provided prepayment be made, paying the *mobiyaḥ* in coin.

28. The *shagirds* complain of no oppression (in Islamabad) from the Maharajah, but say that they are not regularly paid by the *karkhanadars*, and are left sometimes more than six months in arrears.



They petitioned the Maharajah, and an order was given to Raj Kak on the subject ; but he did nothing for them, and they entertain suspicions of his having been bribed by the *karkhanadars*.

29. The *karkhanadars* of Islamabad are all in Cashmere at present regarding the settlement of some other *karkhanadars* from Cashmere in Emamooddeen's time, when free trade was in vogue, and which they are endeavouring to prevent.

30. Islamabad, capital of the *purgunnah* of Ununt Nag, is the next largest *kushbah* to Cashmere, and contains 829 houses, all inhabited, of which 141 belong to *karkhanadars* and *shalbafs*, 51 to *bunneahs*, 7 to *zumeendars*, 9 to *fakeers*, 53 to attendants on mosques, 6 to *Rishis*, 65 to *Pundits*, and among which are 50 *musjids*. There are 6 springs in the town, of the most transparent water.

31. The four *purgunnahs* of Ununt Nag, Brung, Kothar, and Martund constitute one Kardarree, at the head of which is Purree But, Kardar and *Adalutee*, with his *Gomashtah*, Totha Ram, and his Jemmadar Phunga Singh, while Bishen Singh is Thanadar.

32. Purree But has only been in office eight or nine months, having succeeded Wuzeer Singh, who left the valley with Sheikh Emamooddeen. He and the Thanadar have both gone to Cashmere to square up last year's accounts. The office of *Adalutee* has, therefore, been committed to the keeping of the Jemmadar Phunga Singh, a man of by no means a conciliatory address.

33. The cultivation of the *purgunnah* is entirely rice, and it is very fertile.

34. I regret not having applied for information regarding the collection of the revenue in this district, though I question whether I should have been able to get it, as the Kardar has most probably taken the whole *duftur* after him.

35. 3rd July 1847.—Marched to Shahabad, a distance of 9 or 10 miles, through a continued maze of rice fields nearly the whole way. The bridge over the Jhelum had been swept away by a torrent a few days ago.



36. I spoke to a number of people on the road, and among them to a man who is employed as an *ahunkush* in the iron mines of Sofahun in the *purgunnah* of Brung. I learnt from him that the Sirkar makes a compulsory exchange of 4 *khurwars* of *shalee* for a fixed number of *khurwars* of iron annually with each man, and that the value of a *khurwar* of iron in the bazar is 18 rupees; that there are 60 men employed in working the mine; that Sheikh Gholam Mohioodeen demanded 275 *khurwars* per annum from the whole affair, Sheikh Emam-oodeen 411 *khurwars*; and that now the Maharajah has called for 475 *khurwars*, who has also imposed a fresh tax to be paid in coin. The miners are obliged to carry the iron themselves to the city of Cashmere, and get no *muzdooree*.

37. Met some *begarees* carrying *pushmeena* destined for Umritsur. They reach Jummoo from Shahabad in eight or ten days, and the goods are then carried on by mules.

38. Visited the celebrated fountain of Ver Nag in the evening. On returning home I was waylaid by a party of men who complained of the tax on land (for the revenue of this *purgunnah* is taken by *mushukhsa* exclusively) having been raised by the Maharajah, particularizing their own instance. The rent of land varies so much that it would be impossible to generalize from this one case; and, as it is the only complaint of the sort that has reached me, and I have heard of no addition having been recently made from the *zumeendars* whom I have spoken to on the subject, it is but a fair inference that no further assessment has been made generally. From no two people have I received the same answer with regard to their *mushukhsa*; and from the mouth of the Kardar's brother (for the Kardar has gone to Cashmere, and there is no information to be obtained from the *duftur*) I was informed that the price of land varies from 1 to 3 or 3½ rupees per *but*, or 16th part of a *khurwar* of land, which produces from 35 to 40 *khurwars* of *shalee*.

39. 4th July 1847.—Rode out in the morning to the village of Luk Bowna in company with the Kardar's brother, whom I had requested to attend me, to hear a complaint which the people of that village had yesterday preferred regarding an aqueduct which communicated with their lands from another village, and the water of which they



declared had been stopped up by their neighbours. I found it to be an idle story, originating in the fact of the water having been used for their own purposes by the higher villagers during a season of great dryness, and that, now the rain has fallen, there was no inconvenience felt.

40. In the city of Shahabad, or commonly called Dooroo, there are 161 houses, of which 35 belong to zumeendars, 7 to *karkhanadars*, 11 to fakeers, and 11 *musjids*. There are only 3 uninhabited. The number of *shalbafs' dukans* is 24.

41. Very few petitioners have presented themselves, and I have not received half a dozen complaints between man and man. I have always directed these to go to their own *Adalutees*, and have invariably received the answer "*shahr giya*." I have met two or three men on the road going to Cashmere on a very slight cause, in which an adjustment might have been made with the greatest ease had the *Adalutee* been present to adjudicate. On only two occasions have I been petitioned by a body of men, and on each occasion I have told them at once that I can promise them nothing, and that I can only hear their say.

42. The complaint of the retention of *shalee* on the part of Government is a general one, and ready at the tip of every one's tongue. The zumeendars will not sell their own rice or that belonging to Government, as they are uncertain of how much will be resold to them by the *mobiyah*, or what will be the *nerrikh*, and the Sirkar refuses to sell any. I believe it to be a fact that *shalee* is not to be bought in any of the bazars, excepting now and then in very small quantities; and I have seen quantities of this much coveted food being taken away to Cashmere to be locked up in the Sirkar's godown. There is besides a considerable portion of last year's crop waiting for transmission to Cashmere.

43. Tobacco is monopolized. Government buys it from the zumeendar at 6 rupees per *khurwar* and sells it to the monopolist at 16 rupees per *khurwar*, who again retails it at 15 seers per rupee, thus enjoying a profit of 1 seer on every *truk*. The price of this article in Sheikh Emamooddeen's time was 8 seers per rupee. There is, I believe, one tobaccoist in every *kushah*.



44. The mode of collecting the revenue varies in different *purgunnahs*. In some through which I have passed the most prominent feature has been the *mobiya*; while in others only a portion of the crop is resold by the *mobiya*, and varying in many instances, but in only this one *purgunnah* of Shahabad have I seen every other system swallowed up in the *mushukhsa*.

SHAHABAD :

The 4th July 1847.

}

P. SANDYS MELVILL,

Extra Assistant to Resident.

No. 2.—Diary of Mr. P. Sandys Melvill, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 4th to the 10th of July 1847.

AFTER the despatch of diary No. 1, dated 4th July, and in the evening of the same day, two men, one of them having a woman on his back, rushed into the compound of the house where I had taken up my quarters, making a most vociferous lamentation. Having placed the woman, who appeared quite senseless, on the ground, they showed me a large wound inflicted on the back part of her head by means of a small hoe, used in rice cultivation, by an irate neighbour. Shortly after, the delinquent and his wife were brought, who both protested their innocence, the latter pointing out her arms and neck covered with blood produced in a quarrel by the other women. As there was no witness procurable at the time, and the parties came from a village some two miles distance, I agreed to go there, in company with the Kardar's brother (the Kardar's *locum tenens* during his absence), on the following morning, being the

5th July 1847.—The plaintiff and his wife accompanied me to the village, named Noapoor, where the defendant was also produced. Two men came forward who said they witnessed the whole affair, which originated in the plaintiff's cattle straying into a rice field of the defendant, whose wife happened to be near at the time. The two women, wives of the parties, came to blows on the matter, and the plaintiff tried to separate them, but without using unnecessary violence, when the defendant came up and struck the plaintiff's wife a severe blow on the back part of her head which caused the wound. The defendant being unable to adduce counter-evidence, I first asked the Kardar's brother to



award a suitable punishment, as he acknowledged his conviction of the defendant's guilt, telling him that he was the *Adaluttee*; but, as he seemed quite dumbfounded at this idea, I *advised* him to fine the defendant five rupees, to be given to the plaintiff, making over to the latter the instrument whereby the wound had been caused, the property of the defendant, with my own hands.

2. Up to the latest moment before leaving Shahabad the Maharajah's proclamation relating to the inquiry proposed to be instituted with regard to the claims of ex-jageedars, &c., had not arrived, although I saw it at Islamabad four days previously.

3. Before quitting the *purgunnah* of Shahabad, I would add that the system of collecting the revenue, which I defined in my last diary as being by the *mushukhsa*, is not so in the full sense of the word. It would have been more correct to have styled the holders of land *ijaradars*, as the lease is given from year to year. The collection by *mobiya*, however, is wholly unknown in this *purgunnah*.

4. Tobacco sells at six seers per rupee, instead of five seers, as stated by me, and this is the rate fixed throughout the country for the plain tobacco.

5. The march this day was from Shahabad to Deosur, a distance of six or seven miles. The detour to the village of Noapoor took me out of the direct line of march, which branches off near Shahabad, to the foot of the hills, and I did not join it until I reached the village of Chaugan, a village of considerable size, having for its Kardar a Dogra of the Maharajah's creation. The road traverses a country whose almost sole cultivation is rice, and half of which, as far as I could see, is lying fallow.

6. The boundary between the *purgunnahs* of Shahabad and Deosur lies at a distance of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the former place. The small village of Deosur is not the capital of the *purgunnah*.

7. The *pro tem.* Kardar of Kolgam (for the Kardars themselves seem to be one and all in Cashmere), with some *mokuddums*, came to pay his respects in the early part of the afternoon.

8. *6th July 1847.*—Was prevented marching to-day by the violence of the rain, which poured incessantly.



9. *7th July 1847.*—Raining in the morning, but it cleared up at about 10 o'clock, when I marched to Chungoon, a village opposite to Kolgam, and separated from it by the river Veshau, which here divides into several impetuous streams, on this day impassable.

10. The period of sunshine was of short duration, and it rained more or less the whole day and night too.

11. Some zumeendars came to me in the evening with a petition, the substance of which I mention as exemplifying in a small degree the idea the people have of the authority of the English in this country. They begged that the price of rice, which has been raised from 1 rupee per *khurwar* to Re. 1-6-0 per *khurwar*, might be reduced to its original standard! I told them that it was the Maharajah's pleasure, and that I could do or say nothing. This is the first instance in which a body of men have presented themselves on this subject, although the complaint has met me everywhere from the mouths of individuals, who invariably express their opinion that if the Sahib wills it can be done.

12. *8th July.*—Raining violently in the morning, but a gleam of sunshine at 11 o'clock induced me to prepare for a start. I sent over my baggage to Kolgam by means of coolies provided by the acting Kardar, who also took the trouble to come over in the rain to make his *salam*. The march this day was to Shupeyan.

13. The river Veshau, which takes its rise in the Konsah Nag and joins the Jhelum a short way below Bij Behara, here divides itself into numerous torrents, possessing at this time considerable force. The high road on this side of the valley is thus subject to interruption whenever a flood or increase of waters occurs, though even then the intermediate spaces are not covered, and the streams might be easily bridged over.

14. Kolgam is the *kusbah* of the *purgunnah* Deosur, and is picturesquely situated on the edge of an isolated *khureva* whose base is washed by a tributary to the Veshau. It contains 84 houses, having a poorly supplied bazar of 20 shops and 2 spiral *musjids*, into both of which I entered.

15. With regard to the collection of the revenue the Kardar told me that half is taken by the Government in the first instance from both *surkishts* and *paiekishts* (*khass* zumeendars of the larger villages and

inhabitants of the smaller villages); that from the former a *khurch* of $4\frac{3}{4}$ seers per *khurwar* is taken besides; and that out of every 100 *khurwars* 7 *khurwars* 4 seers are given *mobiya*, at a *nerrikh* of Rs. 12-12-0, while from the latter a *khurch* of 3 *truks* $5\frac{1}{4}$ seers is demanded, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ *khurwars* out of every 100 are given *mobiya* at a *nerrikh* of Rs. 7-12-0. This only gives a notion of about the amounts, as the people in the villages and country all give accounts differing from this and from one another.

16. The road leads along the *khureva* of Kolgam for about a mile, when it enters the *purgunnah* of Ardwin (*kusbah* Mohunpoora) and passes through six villages during the whole distance to Shupeyan. The cultivation is entirely that of rice, and, as far as I could discern, a great quantity of the land is lying uncared for, the little partitions for last year's rice still retaining in many places their form, but filled with water and a crop of weeds. I saw no cotton, and only two crops of barley, both of which are grown in far larger quantities on the opposite side of the valley.

17. My attention was arrested in one village by the operation of tying up in sacks a quantity of *shalee* to be forwarded to the Sirkar in Cashmere. It had been lying ever since last October in the same place, in the open air, and covered with a few sheaves of straw. The division of the shares of the Government and *zumeendar* is made in the month of March, when that belonging to the former is entrusted to the keeping of the *Tahweeldar*, who watches it till it is the Sirkar's pleasure to order it in. The man who was superintending the removal of it acknowledged that not a grain of it could be sold, either when remaining in the village or during its transit to the city: it does not sustain injury from exposure to the weather.

18. The method of preserving bees is very normal. An earthen jar is fixed into either of the walls of the dwelling house, in a horizontal position, with its mouth facing the exterior, which is then covered over with a coating of mud plaster, having its centre perforated. The jar is first rubbed through with milk to induce the insects to build in it and the comb is filled with honey in October. Government takes a tax *in specie* from all preservers of bees.

19. There are no shawl manufactories in *purgunnah* Deosur.



20. *9th July 1847.*—Halted to-day, taking advantage of the sunshine to dry some of my baggage, which fell into the river yesterday.

21. Shupeyan contains 389 houses, of which 145 belong to zumeendars. There are two tobacco shops, but both belong to the same man licensed by the Maharajah; and salt sells at 6 seers per rupee, whereas in other parts of the valley only $5\frac{1}{2}$ seers are given. There is no *shalee* in the bazars, and people who want it must buy from the Kardar, who has charge of the Government stock, at the rate of Re. 1-4-0 per *khurwar*, and on the condition that any further payment the Sirkar may demand shall be made good to the Kardar by the purchaser. The *bunneaks*, or, as they are called in this country, the *bukalan*, will not buy on these conditions.

22. The Kardar, who is now in Cashmere, was appointed, I believe, by the Maharajah.

23. The proclamation regarding jageers, &c., arrived this afternoon.

24. I saw various parties of soldiers in the town, who said they belonged to Dewan Hurree Chund's army, and that they were now on their way to Cashmere from Huzarah.

25. *10th July.*—Marched to Cherar or Sirar, a distance of about 10 miles.

26. The bed of the stream which flows through Shupeyan from the Peer Punjal is of great width at a short distance below the former place, and is traversed at this time by a number of streamlets which have broken from the main body: these last are all bridged over. The amount of cultivation on passing over this in an oblique direction is but small, and on reaching the opposite side the road is conducted along the foot of a *khureva*, which stretches out into the valley. The route to Cherar turns off from that leading to the city before reaching Ramoo (the situation of which is wrongly marked in Vigne's map as being nearer to Shupeyan than Drabogam or Nil Nag, the two latter places holding really an intermediate position), and shortly mounts the steep side of this *khureva*, over which it continues its way to Cherar. Indian corn, barley and *ulsee* (from which oil is extracted) are the only crops grown, and they seemed in a thriving state: the barley is quite ready for the sickle. There is more cultivation between the two points than there is on similar spots on the other side of the valley, east of the city.



27. On approaching Cherar the *khureva* is broken by a number of steep ravines, the sides of some of which are nearly wholly devoid of herbage. The town is situated on the edge of one of these, the ascent to which is laborious, unsheltered by any foliage whatever.

28. Cherar is the *kusbah* of the *purgunnah* Nahagam, and contains 232 houses. The bazar has very small pretensions, and a number of the shops are untenanted; but the *zeearut* and *musjid* of Sheikh Nooroodeen is very large indeed.

29. There is no monopolist of the Maharajah's for the sale of tobacco in this town, and the herb is brought from Cashmere by merchants who retail it; neither is there any *shalee* in the bazar, but it can be bought at the neighbouring villages at the rate of 12 *truks* per rupee. The Kardar of this *purgunnah* has held his post since the time of Sheikh Gholam Mohioodeen.

30. Not more than half a dozen petitions have reached me during the past week, and in these cases the petitioners have one and all declaimed against the price of *shalee*, the difficulty of getting it at all, and a demand now made by the Sirkar for an extra payment on *shalee* which was sold last winter. It appears that in the *purgunnahs* of Deosur and Ardwin *shalee* (Government) was sold in the winter at one *khurwar* the rupee, and that now four, five, or even six annas per *khurwar* are demanded besides on the same *shalee* that was sold for one rupee. It is the uncertainty as to what will be demanded that prevents the Kardars from selling Government grain; for they know not whether they will be called on for *shalee*, *chawul*, or a money payment, and they are thus constrained to enforce an agreement with the purchasers, having reference to the future demands of the Sirkar, whatever they may be. My moonshee has afforded me hints as to the latter statement, having acquired them himself from the Kardar's Pundits, who seem to become communicative with their own genus, especially in matters with which they are not very well satisfied themselves. It has been the custom in former years for Government to send a person into each *purgunnah* for the purpose of fixing the price of *shalee*, &c., but this was not done last year.

31. The rain which has fallen latterly has been seasonable and much wanted by the country, as, from all accounts, the early season has been one of unusual dryness.



32. I may add that I have perceived the greatest advantage in being independent of the Maharajah and his officials while travelling in this country, in regard to not receiving *russud*, &c. No one knows where the next day's march will be, and consequently people are not on the look out for the Sahib; and the matter of petitions, which would probably come to no satisfactory conclusion for either party, is stopped.

CHERAR :

The 11th July 1847.

}

P. SANDYS MELVILL,

Extra Assistant to the Resident.

No. 3.—Diary of Mr. P. Sandys Melvill, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 11th to the 17th of July 1847.

1. *11th July 1847.*—Halted this day at Cherar.

2. *12th July.*—Marched to Khan Baba Sahib, a distance of about eight miles.

3. The road crosses a succession of *khurevas*, the cultivation on which is considerable, rice, barley, Indian corn, &c., being grown on all sides. In the vicinity of villages especially rice is grown in large quantities, but there is also a vast amount of land which has been under tillage in times of yore now lying neglected.

4. In a village named Paterigam some women presented themselves on the subject of the forced labor to which the zumeendars are dragged as coolies. They said that the Sirkar used formerly to send its own wood-cutters, and that the zumeendars were obliged to carry it from village to village towards its destination; but that an order had recently been issued that the zumeendars should both cut and carry the wood. Cultivation of the land was thus at a standstill.

5. In the village of Dreigam I learnt that, besides the Government share of one-half, a *khurch* of 4 *truks* on every *khurwar* is taken, and also 1 *truk* for the Kardar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ *truk* for village tax to the *Putwarree*, &c., and that 31 *khurwars* are given *mobiya* out of every hundred *khurwars* at a *nerrikh* of Re. 1-6-0. No *shalee* was to be had in the bazar, and the zumeendars are seized for *begaree* work without receiving any remuneration in coin.



6. A voluntary statement was made that supplies to a considerable amount had been demanded from the several villages of the *zillah*—ten in number—for our use, and that not the least expectation was entertained of any reduction being made in consideration of the *russud* thus supplied. The Thanadar had collected it.

7. *13th July 1847.*—Marched to Khag, about eight miles distant.

8. The route lies over well wooded, sloping sides of the mountains, to whose base it takes a gradual direction, where the village of Khag is situated.

9. There is very little cultivation between Khan Baba Sahib and Khag, and that lies scattered in patches here and there. The chief produce is rice.

10. In the village of Seeul a zumeendar told me that after the half share for Government a *khurch* of 5 *truks* is taken out of every two *khurwars*, and that 15 out of every 100 *khurwars* is given *mobiya*h at a *nerrikh* of Re. 1-6-0. The *begaree* system is not enforced here. In another village named Mulpoora the entire *khurch* is only 3½ *truks* and only 15 out of every 100 *khurwars* given *mobiya*h (all these instances apply to rice).

11. The amount to which villages and individuals are assessed is the same in hardly any two cases, and a different statement is generally given by zumeendars whose fields even adjoin.

12. *14th July.*—Marched to Baba Marishi, distant about nine miles, over a country possessing much natural beauty, but scantily cultivated. Baba Marishi is a place of pilgrimage, taking its name from a *Rishi* whose tomb is now an object of devotion to a large number of people, and is situated on the mountain side at a considerable elevation, the approach mounting through a forest of pines.

13. The lands and village of Khag are held on a perpetual agreement with the Sirkar, half the produce being first taken and an only *khurch* of 2 *truks* per *khurwar*, there being no *mobiya*h.

14. The quantity of land which has been under tillage at some former period, but now uncultivated, is large; and the proportion of cultivated to other land cannot be more than as 1 to 15.



15. In the village of Kharpoor, $3\frac{1}{2}$ *truks khurch*, besides the usual share of half, is taken by the Sirkar; 1 *truk* is due to the Kardar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ *truk* to *Putwarree*, 30 *khurwars* out of every 100 *khurwars* being given *mobiya*. No demand is made for *begarees*.

16. A source of complaint arises from the visits of the Government officials, who demand free quarters, *nuzzuranah*, and a fee at the time of making or renewing a *tushkhees*. Twenty-five rupees have thus been extorted from a small village of only ten houses during the past year.

17. On enquiring as to whether *russud* had been taken for us, I was told that from every village in the *purgunnah* of Bingul supplies had been collected on our account, and among the rest, six seers of *ghee* from each. A receipt has been granted, but the people are suspicious of this being of use, and with apparent justice; for they have a precedent in the case of the illustrious travellers of last year, for whose *russud* a Government receipt was granted, but for which no allowance was made in the revenue collection.

18. Not 200 yards from this village some *zumeendars*, who were at work in their rice *khet*, said the 16 *truks khurch* were taken on every 2 *khurwars*, but that they did not know the details or the amount of *mobiya* they would have to take.

19. The tax on sheep is Rs. 7 per 100 in every village where I have enquired. The original amount was Rs. 12-4-0, but this has been exceeded by 12 annas by the Collectors, whose abuse has now grown into custom.

20. Visited the *zeearut* of Baba Marishi, and afterwards walked to the Gulmurg. This is a large amphitheatre, lying above the *zeearut*, formed by a gentle dip between two hills and surrounded on all sides with densely grown pines and carpeted with the most luxuriant verdure. It is the summer abode of many herds of cattle and their attendant *Goojurs*. A narrow artificial canal meanders through it, said to have been dug by one of the Emperors, who used it for boating excursions. The tax on cows has been raised from 8 annas to Rs. 2-8-0 a head.

21. The number of people congregated in the *dhurmsala* in the evening was very great, for whom a large amount of meat, &c., was being roasted. I afterwards heard it was the occasion of a fair.



The largest portion of the *dhurmurth* attached to the *zeearut* has been resumed by the Maharajah. I therefore advised the *Rishi* to take his *sunnuds*, &c., to Cashmere.

22. At a short distance from Baba Marishi is the village of Ferozepore, at the entrance of a pass to Poonch, which bears the same name. It is a three days' march to Poonch, and the road is impassable for horses. The Tosha Maidan road through the village of Chukurpoor is good for horses, and on this there is considerable traffic.

23. *15th July 1847*.—Marched to Baramulah, a distance of about eight miles, over the mountains and through some very delightful scenery.

24. A little way below Baba Marishi is the village of Kountra, held in jageer by Rajah Mozuffer Khan, Ooreewalla. The appearance of the surrounding land presented a striking contrast to what is generally seen in the country in similar situations, and the abundance of the crops of all sorts gave proof of a more than ordinary emulation among the cultivators of this small village. The only *khurch* which is taken is one of 2 *truks* per *khurwar*, the usual share of half being demanded. No *mobiya* is given, and *begarees* have not been forced since the time of the Maharajah. There are 8 or 10 villages in this jageer, containing about 200 *khurwars* of land altogether. No *russud* has ever been required gratis for the *Sahiblog*, and the tax on sheep is remitted; while, on the other hand, the zumeendars are all ready to take up arms at their master's call. Rajah Mozuffer Khan has another jageer in Ooree, and is at present living in Dhundhumoo.

25. The revenue of the village of Dhumra, having 3 *khurwars* of land, is held in jageer by one Kesuree Singh, an officer of the Maharajah, and eight individuals employed under him.

26. I met some sepoy's of Dewan Kurrum Chund's on their way from Huzarah to Cashmere.

27. The Kardar of Baramulah, Muttra Dass, the *Koomedan* of the fort, and a number of persons met me at a short distance from the town of Baramulah, and a company of Infantry was drawn up in front of the fort to present arms.



28. In the afternoon I visited the fort, which is separated from the town by the river Jhelum and connected with it by a wooden bridge. It is of square structure, having a polygonal bastion at each angle. Only one of the bastions (the one that appeared to me of least use for the defence of the bridge or town) is pierced for cannon, and that mounts but seven, which were all removed to Cashmere last year at the time of Sheikh Emamooddeen's recusancy, and have not since been replaced. The walls are thickly built of rough stone, alternated with layers of pine trees every six or eight feet apart, while a sloping roof or covering from the highest wall affords shelter to the ramparts. The fort contains four small houses, and in these and on the ramparts a regiment of 500 men, composed of Punjabees, Dogras, Ghebees, &c., is quartered. It is a newly formed regiment, having for its Commandant one Gholam Mohioodeen, who served as a subordinate under Sheikh Emamooddeen and was raised to the rank of *Koomedan* by the Maharajah. The fort was built in the time of the Pathan Governor, Utur Mahomed Khan, and contains only a dry well, the garrison trusting to the river for water. It is built close on the river bank.

29. On the opposite side of the river is a cantonment containing 500 men at present. It is a defensible quadrangle, situated on the banks of the river and having two entrances. In this and the fort, notwithstanding the great number of men crowded into so small a space, I could discover nothing offensive either to the sight or smell.

30. I sent two of the Guides to pick up acquaintance with some of the soldiers and find out something about their pay, &c. They reported that the rate of pay to each man in the fort is Rs. 8 per mensem, and to each man in the *Chownee* Rs. 6 per mensem; that to the former only one month's pay has been given since their formation seven months ago; and that to the latter six months' pay is due; that *russud* is given to the amount of one seer of rice (*chawul*), two *pois* weight of *ghee* and ditto of salt to every man per diem; that no leave of absence is granted, and no change of quarters anticipated; and that they are hoping to receive some pay from Dewan Kurrum Chund, who was on this day encamped at Gulgul, 10 *koss* off. There are a number of camp followers on Rs. 4-8-0 a month, but who have received no pay for the last nine months.



31. At the end of the bridge nearest the town is a customs house at which all persons going to Cashmere with excisable commodities are taxed, and at the further end of the town facing the pass is a *chabootra* and apparatus for detecting the weight of merchandize, which is also taxed by the authorities.

32. From 1 o'clock in the afternoon till dark, continual and sudden gusts of wind blow down into the valley from the mountains, which rise very precipitously on all sides. This must be owing to the rarification of the lower atmosphere and the sudden rush of air from above to fill up the vacuum. It is a very disagreeable feature, occasioning much noise and dust, and the people say that it continues the same throughout the summer. The heat was great.

33. Baramulah is a *kusbah*, but unconnected with any *purgunnah*, and is situated at the mouth of the pass which bears its name, through which also the Jhelum finds its way. It contains 499 houses, the larger proportion of which is inhabited by tradesmen and handicraftsmen. There is one vendor of tobacco, who sells at the rate of 5 seers per rupee, being able to find purchasers at this enhanced price on account, as I was told, of the great demand, though I could not understand the reason of there not being a proportionate supply to meet the demand. There is no *shalee* or even fine *chawul* in the bazar, and the people have been obliged to bring *singhara* from Sopoor, on the Wulur lake. The town has relied for *shalee* on the neighbouring *purgunnahs*, but these withheld their contributions last year. A short time since the *bukalan* bought three or four hundred *khurwars* of *shalee* from the city, but they sold it all to rich householders, and none was exposed for public sale. Several of these individuals are now in Cashmere, having gone to prefer a petition on the subject of an increased taxation—to the amount of 25 per cent. Shawls going to Caubul are sent by the Baramulah Pass.

34. I enclose a detailed list of the customs, &c.

35. 16th July 1847.—Marched to Changul, a distance of 10 miles, lying to the north-west of Baramulah, the road to it stretching right across the valley. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of the land only through which I passed this



morning is cultivated, a great quantity bearing the impress of former industry. Of the crops that are, *shalee* is the principal with a mixture of barley and Indian corn.

36. Most of the zumeendars had gone with supplies to Dewan Kurrum Chund's camp or else been forced as *begarees*. I met a *soldier* of the Maharajah's who with some others is employed in collecting the tax on sheep. Some zumeendars in a rice *khet* informed me that they had this year come from Peshawur, and that they were re-cultivating the land, being wholly unconscious of what will be required of them by Government this year or next.

37. *17th July 1847.*—Marched to Atragam, a distance of about five miles. I first went to see what is called the "fort of Changul" and was not a little astonished at hearing that a low ruinous tower and some three or four old houses, through which I had innocently ridden, were dignified with the name of "fort." There are at present no soldiers in it, but about 10 men are supposed to be its guardians.

38. The road to Atragam runs through one continuous orchard nearly the whole way, and the scenery on approaching Atragam is highly picturesque.

39. Some men, in number 5, complained that they had been compelled to cut wood for the cantonment at Juloaree for the last seven months without being paid, and receiving only 1 seer of *atta* per diem. They all had their wives with them, and begged me to do something for them or get them a passport for the Punjab.

40. Four of my people have been ill during the past week, having been seized with rheumatic pains followed by fever. The Afghans appear to be as susceptible of change of climate as the Hindoostanes.

ATRAGAM: }
The 18th July 1847. }

P. SANDYS MELVILL,
Extra Assistant to the Resident.

LIST OF TAXES, CUSTOMS, &C., IMPOSED ON ARTICLES OF IMPORT AND EXPORT
AT BARAMULAH.

Imports.

	Rs. A. P.	Goes to	
		Sirkar.	Kanoongo.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salt	0 13 0 per maund	0 11 3	0 1 1
Kiryana	1 8 0 „ „	1 6 3	0 1 1
Shukurturree	2 8 0 „ „	2 6 3	0 1 1
Ushkkhur (a kind of mineral alkali)	1 1 0 „ „	0 15 3	0 1 1
Ghee, honey, &c.	0 15 0 „ „	0 13 3	0 1 1
Kussess (vitriol)	0 2 0 „ „	0 1 3	0 0 1
Udhouree (coarse leath- er)	0 1 3 „ <i>than</i>	0 1 2	0 0 1
Gosfund and mawa- shee	0 1 3 a head	0 1 2	0 0 1
Post-i-Anar	0 4 0 per maund	0 3 1	0 0 3
Black pepper	5 0 0 „ „	4 6 0	0 10 0
Indigo	10 0 0 „ „	8 12 0	1 4 0
Pushm-i-gosfund and cottons	1 14 0 „ „	1 12 3	0 1 1
Attah and mung (kind of pulse)	0 2 2 „ „	0 2 1	0 0 1
White cloths	4 6 0 „ „	3 12 0	0 10 0
Silk and velvet stuff—Tax fluctuates with price.			
Boots, &c.	0 0 2		
Numud (felt)	0 3 0 per <i>than</i>	0 2 3	0 0 1
Tea	0 4 0 „ seer	0 3 3	0 0 1
Nuffarana	0 1 0 on every merchant.		



Exports.

	Rs. A. P.	Goes to	
		Sirkar.	Kanoongo.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Bhang</i> . . .	0 6 0 per seer	0 5 3	0 0 1
<i>Pushmeena</i> . . .	1 4 0 „ <i>than</i>	1 3 2	0 1 2
Saffron and opium . . .	0 8 0 „ seer	0 8 0	...
<i>Zeera</i> (mussala) . . .	0 9 0 „ maund	0 7 3	0 6 1
<i>Ghee</i> and honey . . .	0 10 0 „ „	0 8 3	0 1 1
<i>Chawul</i> . . .	0 1 2 „ khurwar	0 1 2	...
Boots . . .	0 2 2 „ 10 pairs	0 2 1	0 0 1
Tea . . .	0 4 0 „ seer	0 3 3	0 0 1
<i>Kullumdan</i> . . .	0 0 2 apiece	0 0 2	...
Paper . . .	0 0 2 per quire	0 0 2	...
Medicinal herbs . . .	1 4 0 „ maund	1 2 3	0 0 1
Tax on <i>saudagari</i> <i>muzdoors</i> . . .	0 8 0 a head	0 6 0	0 2 0
<i>Singhara</i> . . .	0 2 0 per maund	0 1 3	0 0 1

Of goods which have paid the entrance tax at the customs house at Baramulah, the following articles bear a second tax on leaving the town for Cashmere. No tax is taken a second time on goods sold in the town :—

	Rs. A. P.	To	
		Sirkar.	Russoom.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Kiryana</i> , honey . . .	0 5 2	0 5 0	0 0 2
Salt . . .	0 0 3 per maund	0 0 3	...
Martial vitriol . . .	0 1 1 „ „	0 1 0	0 0 1
<i>Post-i-Anar</i> . . .	0 1 2 „ „	0 1 1	0 0 1
Cloths . . .	0 0 1 per <i>than</i>	0 0 1	...

ATRAGAM: }
The 18th July 1847.

P. SANDYS MELVILL,
Extra Assistant Resident.



No. 4.—Diary of Mr. P. Sandys Melvill, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 18th to the 27th of July 1847.

1. 18th July 1847.—Halted at Atragam.
2. 19th July.—Marched to Mullikpore, about five miles across the hills, which here spread all over the face of the country.
3. Only three villages lie on the roadside, and two of these are held in jageer by Muazzoodeen Khan, a Bumba Rajah, having been bestowed on him, two and three years ago, by Sheikh Emamoodeen, while the third, Mullikpore, is in a complete state of devastation. The inhabitants—Bumbas—all fled some years ago, on what exact account I could not discover, and the revenue, which one old man told me was formerly 50,000 rupees, is now nothing.
4. From the village of Hurndoon, belonging now to Rajah Muazzoodeen Khan, and his nephew, Rajah Shere Ahmed Khan, conjointly, in the time of the Khalsa $\frac{1}{2}$ of the *khurreef* crop was taken by the *Sirkar*, and a *khurch* of altogether 6 *truk trukkee* (every 2 *khurwars*), while *mobiya* was given at the rate of 25 *khurwars* per cent. at a *nerrikh* of Re. 1-6-0. The Rajah has only taken the half of the produce since it came into his possession, imposing no burdens on the people in the shape of *khurch* and *mobiya*.
5. I met a marriage procession near the latter village, differing from any I have hitherto seen in being headed by a number of men with drawn swords and shields and musqueteers, the swordsmen being very active in their movements of both legs and arms.
6. Raining violently all the afternoon and night.
7. 20th July.—Marched to Kuryh (*sic.*), about five miles.
8. The cantonment and fort of Suloore are passed at about two miles from Mullikpore. In both of these there are at present 1,200 men, 500 of whom are quartered in the fort.
9. The cantonment consists of an accumulation of straw and mud huts, painfully pervious to wet, and very small, being totally unguarded, save by the fort. A small stream runs along one side of the cantonment, in which a tank is also being dug, to be supplied from a spring within itself; and there is a small bazar.



10. The fort is an oblong divided in the interior into two unequal parts, one of which forms a perfect square. The other and smaller division looks as if it had been added to the original building, for there are four quadrilateral towers at each of the angles of the square, which is thus made perfect, while two other towers at the angles of the smaller division spoil the uniform appearance the fort would have otherwise maintained. Midway between each of the three interior walls of the square is a raised platform supported on four sides, with an elevated roof, and equidistant from the angular towers of the end wall in the smaller compartment is the only contrivance for mounting cannon, being a rough stone battery without any breastwork. The foundations of the walls are built of rough stone, and the superstructure is of *kucha* brick, with alternate layers of pine trees every six or eight feet apart. The tower and walls are pierced for only small arms. The interior of the walls is entirely built round with houses, having a slanting roof of woodwork, covered with mud, and in the square division there is a detached house. There is one well in the fort, but the water is bad and the garrison is dependent for water on the *nullah* and tank of the cantonment.

The amount of dirt and filth strewed over the courtyards in the interior was considerable, and appearances indicated the absence of much good order. Only one sentry at the gateway was visible throughout the whole fort, who objected to one of the Guides in attendance entering. There are two brass 2-pounders, with a complement of 9 men to each, and 12 *zumboorahs*, with 24 men, attached to the fort. The regiment in the fort is composed exclusively of Dogras, while there is a mixture of materials in the cantonment. Teg Singh is *Koomedan*, and Bejaie Singh Colonel. I spoke to a few of the soldiers in the cantonment and fort *separately*, and, as I obtained the same account from all, may presume as to the truth of the following statement, *viz.*, that four months' pay is due to the troops, but that orders have been issued for its disbursement; that they have been stationed there for nine months, and have no idea as to when a change of quarters will be effected.

11. Very little cultivation observable, though there is a large quantity of fine land (which has only to be broken up and sown to produce fine crops of rice), lying ready for any one who chooses to take the trouble to cultivate it.



12. The village of Trahagam is the chief village, and (styled) *kusbah* of the *purgunnah* of Uttar. Besides the half of the *khurreef* produce, the Sirkar takes a *khurch* of 4 *truk trukkee*, in addition to which there is another *khurch* of $2\frac{1}{2}$ *truk* for the village authorities, while *mobiya* is taken in the proportion of one quarter on the whole amount of produce. In the Sheikh's time only 4 *truk trukkee* were taken altogether, and the tax on sheep, which is now 8 rupees per 100, was then Rs. 7-8-0. This was the account given by *mokuddums* as well as ordinary *zumeendars*. Tobacco grown in the village lands is consumed by the inhabitants at their own pleasure.

13. 21st July 1847.—Raining the whole afternoon and night.

14. Damp, cloudy morning, with rain after sunrise.

15. Marched to Zolur, about eight miles, passing from the *purgunnah* of Uttar to that of Lolab, and crossed the river Lolab in two places. This is a mountain stream, and gives its name to the *purgunnah* and a most picturesque valley, the valley of the Lolab. It is, in shape, a crescent of the most fertile land, surrounded by well wooded and finely formed hills, and when viewed from an eminence is very beautiful.

16. Some *zumeendars* of the village of Kopwara, whom I met on the road, said that the amount of *khurch* taken from them on the *khurreef* crop was 5 *truk trukkee* to the Sirkar and 5 *munwutta khurch* to *Putwarrees*, &c., &c.; whereas in the Sheikh's time the whole *khurch* was $4\frac{1}{2}$ *truk trukkee*, the rate of *mobiya* and *nerrikk* being the same now as formerly.

17. One *zumeendar* in Zolur stated that the *khurch* on the *khurreef* crop is 6 *truk trukkee* altogether, and that *mobiya* is given at the rate of 25 per cent. at a *nerrikk* of Re. 1-6-0, while another declared that $6\frac{1}{2}$ *truk trukkee* are taken. The tax on sheep is Rs. 7 per 100, the authorized amount being only Rs. 6-4-0.

18. *Bojputtur*, the bark of a kind of birch, is obtained in large quantities in the neighbouring hills, which the *zumeendars* are obliged to collect and carry to a ghat on the Marwar river for the Sirkar's benefit, one rupee per *khurwar* being given for it, though only 14 annas reaches the *zumeendars*, who suspect that the Kardar cheats



them out of the other two annas. An order for 7 or 800 *khurwars* has lately been issued by the Sirkar, and the zumeendars complain of this, as their labours are distracted from their rice cultivation, which at this time requires attention.

19. Some land in the neighbourhood of Zolur, which was given in jageer by Sheikh Gholam Mohioodeen to Rajah Muazzoodeen Khan, has been resumed by the Maharajah.

20. 22nd July 1847.—Marched to Tikpoora, about two miles, leaving the valley of the Lolab behind and entering another smaller valley of apparently equally rich land, but with less cultivation.

21. On enquiring from some zumeendars as to the revenue they paid, I was told that 6 *truk trukkee khurch* is taken on the *khurreef* crop, 20 *khurwars* out of every 100 *khurwars* being taken *mobiyah*, at a *nerrikh* of Re. 1-6-0. This seems the average rate of *khurch* in this *purgunnah*, and was the same in Sheikh Gholam Mohioodeen's time, but altered by Sheikh Emamoodeen, a short time before the former's death, from 6 *truk trukkee* to 4 *truk*, at which rate it remained through the latter's time, but has now been raised to the original standard of 6 *truk* by the Maharajah.

22. *Russud* has been taken for Dewan Kurrum Chund's army, no promise with regard to its payment having been made one way or the other.

23. *Mobiyah* is taken from the village of Tikpoora at an assessment of the whole community, independent of the relative annual amount of produce, at a *nerrikh* of Re. 1-6-0. Tax on sheep is Rs. 7-11-0, whereas the true amount is Rs. 6-4-0. The overplus is supposed to be appropriated by the Kardar.

24. There is one house in the village devoted to the preservation of bees, from which 8 to 12 seers of honey are obtained annually. Of this the Sirkar takes 2 seers.

25. Marched to Aloossa, about seven miles, over some very wild mountains; on these there were no traces of human beings save a few casual wayfarers, and it was not until I arrived within half a mile of the village of Aloossa that I saw any people at work in their fields.



26. One man stated that the Sirkar takes 5 *truk trukkee khurch*, the Kardar 1 *truk*, and that other *khurch* amounts to 3 *munwuttas*, or $\frac{3}{4}$ *truk*, and that a quarter of the whole *khurreef* produce is given *mobiyaḥ* at a *nerrikh* of Re. 1-6-0 per *khurwar*.

27. *Begarees* have not been taken since the Maharajah came.

28. The village of Aloossa is in the *purgunnah* of Kohibama, and is situated on the north side of the Wulur Lake.

29. Received a visit from the Kardar in the afternoon; he said he had been only three months in office.

30. The *rubbee* crop is divided into three parts, each assessed at a different valuation, *viz.*, the "*rubbees*" consisting of barley, wheat, *goonguloo*, *sursuf*, *muttar*, *khushkhass*; "*ujnass*," consisting of *kungunee*, *cheena*, *mukhaee*, *troomba*, *mussoor*, *mash*, *moth*; and the "*ujnass-ee-keemutee*" consisting of *kuppass*, *moong*, *ich* and *ulsee*. Of the *rubbee* $\frac{1}{2}$ is taken by the Sirkar, and a *khurch* of 2 *truk trukkee*, while 1 *truk* goes to the Kardar and 1 *truk* is divided amongst the *putwarree*, *kanoongo*, *shakdar*, &c., 10 *khurwars* per cent. being given *mobiyaḥ*. The laws for the collection of the *ujnass* are the same as for the *rubbee*; of the *ujnass-ee-keemutee* the Sirkar takes half and no *khurch*, the latter being taken by the Kardar to the extent of 1 *truk trukkee*, and 1 *truk* for the village expenses of *putwarree*, &c., &c.; all the *Sirkaree* share is usually given *mobiyaḥ* at a *nerrikh* 25 per cent. higher than that of the bazar; but the Sirkar has also the option of withholding the *mobiyaḥ*.

31. The tax on sheep is Rs. 7-13-0 per 100, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ anna a head. The $\frac{1}{4}$ anna is taken by the Tahsildar and his *amlah*, who also demand a tax of one sheep out of every *chaupans* flock under the denomination of *ghulla*.

32. 24th July.—Marched to Sopur, distant about seven or eight miles. The road lies along the banks of the Wulur Lake till it is intercepted by some hills which project to a considerable distance into the lake. These it crosses and enters, on the other side, the *purgunnah* of Zynaghir, situated in the principal valley.



33. I saw a number of stacks of barley in the various fields, which have been lying out for the last month, totally unprotected from the weather, and which will not be threshed till the Sirkar gives the order. The zumeendar does not receive his share till the process of threshing has been performed.

34. The Kardar and some sepoy came out to meet me at a short distance from Sopur.

35. Sopur is a *kusbah*, but unconnected with any *purgunnah*, situated on the banks of the Jhelum at a short distance from its exit from the Wulur Lake, and contains 644 houses, of which 30 are uninhabited. It is a long straggling town, built on the banks of the river. There are no shawl-weavers in it whatever, and the only cloth manufacture is that of *puttoo*. There is one tobacco-seller of the Maharajah's, and there is no *shalee* in the bazars, the people being obliged to purchase it from Cashmere, except occasionally, when the *bukalan* offer it for sale at Re. 1-7-0 the *khurwar*. Salt sells at 6 seers the rupee ($\frac{1}{2}$ a seer more than is usually given), *atta* at 20 seers, *maida* at 13 seers, cotton at 4 seers, and *chawul* at $5\frac{1}{2}$ *truh* the rupee.

36. There are at present 300 of Dewan Kurrum Chund's soldiers quartered in various places in and about the town, billeted on the inhabitants, 200 of whom are Rohillas, 57 Ghorechurras, and from 40 to 50 Dogras, and a very wild looking set indeed. They were left behind by the Dewan when on his way to the city, and how long they are likely to remain, I do not know.

37. The *kusbah* of Sopur is under the government of Dewan Kurrum Chund, as also is that of Baramulah, with a number of the *purgunnahs* forming the "Kamraj" or country west of the Jhelum, as it bends across from Sopur to Baramulah.

38. Halted at Sopur.

39. Visited the fort, in the afternoon, in company with the Kardar, who is also Commandant. A company of Infantry was drawn up in front of the gateway, but the style of saluting was anything but soldierlike, some of the men presenting arms, some *salaming*, and others vociferating their benedictions.



40. The fort is a square building surrounded by water, on two sides by the Jhelum, and on the other side by a *nullah* (the depth of which can be increased at pleasure by digging) from the main river. There are hexagonal towers at each of the angles, and another large tower on the south face affords the only entrance. The walls are thickly built of rough stone, alternated with layers of pine, every four feet apart, and are in some places sadly out of repair, being pierced only for small arms, no provision whatever having been made for mounting cannon. The fort was built by Uzeem Khan, one of the Puthan Governors, and betokens greater antiquity than that of Baramulah. The interior is crowded with houses, the four sides being lined with buildings, and another line stretching across from side to side at right angles to the river, dividing the fort into two equal parts. In addition to these, there are several small detached houses, built chiefly of wood, which would burn well, and on the river face there is a small raised *barahdurree* supported on the roofs of the building. Last year, before the Maharajah came to Cashmere, the fort was garrisoned by "Bumbas," who literally tore away all the iron work they could find to sell. The present garrison consists of 120 men, composed of Dogras, Mussalmans, &c., while 40 or 50 more are quartered in a *musjid* on the other side of the river, connected with the fort (which stands on the right and town bank of the river) by a good wooden bridge. This is the only bridge.

41. I sent some of the 'Guides' to find out the rate of pay, &c., of the soldiers, and they reported that each man's monthly pay is Rs. 6, but that they have not been regularly paid for nine months, *russud* and coin having been supplied to the amount of Rs. 3 a month and nothing further. They have been in this fort for four months.

42. In a place set apart for the purpose there is a number of large earthen jars buried in the ground up to the mouth, in which a quantity of *shrab* is annually manufactured by the simple process of throwing in all sorts of fruit together and leaving them till their juices shall have exuded and mixed together. This is distinctly the Sirkar's affair.

43. The number of fakeers in Sopur baffles description, numerous as they are in all parts of the valley; and I was obliged to be



on the lookout for these worthies, as I discovered one man returning for alms a second time, having his many colored garments turned inside out.

44. *26th July 1847*.—Marched to Puttun, about six miles, lying on the edge of a low *khureva* projecting from the south side of the valley. The direct road to the city of Cashmere is by the course of the river Jhelum; but is said to be bad for travelling, on account of its marshy character.

45. Very little cultivation comparatively, even in the part of the *valley* through which I passed to-day, and which must be fine rice ground.

46. I passed a number of stragglers from Dewan Kurrum Chund's army, wending their way to the city—a semi-barbarous looking set of fellows.

47. There is a fine old Hindoo ruin at Puttun.

48. I have not had a single unelicited complaint from any of the people during the last week. A zumeendar will invariably say there is *zulum* when asked as to what he pays the Sirkar, &c., but he is often at a loss when required to specify.

49. I have multiplied instances of the rates of collection of the *khurreef* crop, &c., at the risk of being tedious, to afford an idea of the want of uniformity and system which pervades the collection of the revenue generally, and more especially this department.

50. *27th July*.—Marched to Cashmere, distant from Puttun about 10 miles. The country bears more the appearance of a wilderness than anything else, the amount of cultivation being very small, though a great portion of the land has been under the plough in former years.

51. I have joined Lieutenant Taylor in Cashmere.

CASHMERE :

The 27th July 1847.

}

P. SANDYS MELVILL,

Extra Assistant to Resident.

*Mal Singhara.*

1. The *singhara* is a description of edible water root, and is found in great quantities in the Wulur Lake.

2. Being an article of considerable consumption among the people, it is also a source of revenue to the Sirkar.

3. It is of two descriptions, *viz.*, the *subzginsee*, collected in October, and the *komaie*, collected from November to May.

4. The Sirkar has a number of men employed to collect the *singhara* at the proper season of the year, and besides these, there are three *zillahs* built on the margin of the lake whose inhabitants are specially devoted to the same labour. They are called Rudoogam, Nougam and Soodrookoot.

5. The revenue assessments are different, having been determined by peculiar circumstances, in each village, but only in quantity. The following details of one of the villages will, therefore, serve as a sample of the whole.

6. *Zillah* Rudoogam—each *zumeendar* is bound to collect 100 *khurwars* of *singhara* annually for the Sirkar, to be given in the proportions of 25 *khurwars* of *subzginsee* and 75 *khurwars* of *komaie*; of the *subzginsee* $\frac{1}{2}$ is to be of *mughz* (having the external coating peeled off), and of the *komaie* 5 *truks* $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers per *khurwar* are taken in *mughz*. There are besides various *abwabs*, *viz.*—

Russoom-i-prisee— $2\frac{1}{2}$ *munwutta* on every *khurwar*, of which 1 *mun* goes to *putwarree*, $\frac{1}{2}$ *mun* to *turazoodar*, $\frac{1}{2}$ *mun* to *khizana*, $\frac{1}{2}$ *mun* to *suri suddee*.

Nukdee to the amount of Re. 1-9-2, of which Re. 1 is taken for *russudat*, 4 annas for *deoree*, 2 annas for *surrab khana*, 2 annas *dufturee*, 1 anna 2 pies *russud-i-goont*.

7. *Mobiyah* is taken from each individual at the rate of 1 *khurwar* $\frac{1}{4}$ *truks*, at a *nerrikh* of Re. 1-2-0.

8. The Sirkar remits 10 *khurwars* out of the tribute of 100 *khurwars* per *diem*; so that the real amount is only 90 *khurwars*.

9. The average collection of one man in the year is 133 *khurwars*.



*List of customs duties on various articles of import and export
levied at Sopur.*

Imports by the way of Karna.

	Rs. A. P.	Of which	And to
		Sirkar takes Rs. A. P.	Russoom. Rs. A. P.
<i>Zeera and mujit</i> (dye)	1 8 0 per maund	...	...
Medicinal herbs	0 5 0 " "	...	...
Honey, salt, &c.	0 6 2 " "	0 6 0	0 0 2
<i>Ghee</i> , (cow) and oil	0 4 0 " "	0 3 2	0 0 2
<i>Ghee</i> , (buffalo)	0 8 0 " "	0 7 0	0 1 0
<i>Attah</i> , wheat	0 1 0 per <i>khurwar</i>	...	...
<i>Bojputtur</i>	0 0 2 per load	...	...
Hill goats	0 0 2 per head	...	...
<i>Ushkar—Jagree</i>	0 0 2 per maund	...	...
Coarse leather	0 0 2 and 2 <i>dumras</i> per skin.	...	2 <i>dumras</i> .
Walnuts, Rodung, Rohel (dyes).	0 1 3 per maund	...	...
Cashmeree goats	1 and 2 <i>dumras</i> per head.	1 <i>dumra</i>	2 <i>dumras</i> .
Rs. A. P.			
Vitriol	0 4 0 per maund	...	...
<i>Sursuf, koot</i> (a bark) and <i>kuttan</i> .	0 0 3 " "	...	...
Onions	0 2 2 " "	...	...
<i>Nani Sheer</i>	1 <i>kussera</i>	...	...

Imports from Baramulah.

Rs. A. P.	
<i>Kiryana</i>	0 6 0 per maund.
Vitriol, pomegranate shells and <i>ushkar</i> .	0 2 0 " "
Coarse leather	0 1 0 per skin.
Salt	0 1 2 per <i>goonee</i> of <i>khurwar</i> 11 <i>truk</i> .
<i>Cheet</i> and <i>kurpass</i>	0 0 1 per <i>than</i> .
Soap	0 5 0 per maund.

Exports from Sopur by way of the Baramulah Pass.

Rs. A. P.	
<i>Mughz-i-singhara, brinj shalee,</i> <i>moong, singhara-i-sabat.</i>	0 0 1 per <i>khurwar</i> .
<i>Kunjara, sursuf</i>	0 0 2
<i>Ghee</i>	0 0 3 per 6 <i>truk</i> .
Vegetable seeds	0 2 0 per <i>khurwar</i> .



All goods coming to Sopur from Baramulah have been more or less taxed at the latter place,—a circumstance which does not exempt them from a further taxation at Sopur, according to the list above detailed.

CASHMERE :

The 27th July 1847.

}

P. SANDYS MELVILL,

Extra Assistant to Resident.

No. 5.—Diary of Mr. P. Sandys Melvill, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 29th August to the 6th of September 1847.

1. 29th August 1847.—Arrangements had been made yesterday for leaving Cashmere to-day, but a note from Dewan Jowala Sahaie, received in the morning, informed me that he would be unable to start to-day on account of business, and that he should only go to the Ram Bagh, about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile from the town. The reason of his doing this was that the auspicious time for starting had been fixed on to-day, or the fourth day after, and that unless a *start* were made to-day, he would have to wait till the unlucky interval had elapsed.

2. Paid a visit to the Maharajah, in the afternoon, to take my *rukhsut*. I urged, both on His Highness and Pundit Raj Kak, the advisability of having the tribute shawls ready in time to overtake us before arriving at Pinjore, and I received the strongest assurances from both (especially from the latter, under whose superintendence they are placed) that they should be ready in ten days from the present, and that the arrangements for sending them should be so managed that they should arrive at Jummoo on the fourth day after their leaving Cashmere.

3. The Maharajah presented me with a *rukhsutana*, consisting of 1 *doshalah* (black), 1 piece of *khinkhab*, 1 *doputta pushmeena*, 1 piece *goolbuddun*, 1 piece *maleeda pushmeena*, 1 *doputta* of Benares, 4 pieces of white cloth, 1 *dustar* or turband, a pony and Rs. 500 (Hurree-singhee); and to Pundit Kunhya Lall, who is with me, 1 *doshalah* (yellow), 1 *dustar*, 2 pieces of white cloth, and 1 piece of *goolbuddun*.

4. 30th August.—Marched to Khanpore Seraie, about eight miles, across the valley, which is now studded with green crops of many descriptions.



5. When Dewan Jowala Sahaie had arrived, he came to my quarters to settle about the marches to Jummoo, and we had up one of his men, from whose description we made out a plan, which, however, circumstances compelled us afterwards to deviate from.

6. A Subahdar with a party of sepoy were appointed by the Dewan to be my guard.

7. The Dewan yesterday proposed marching from Cashmere to Shupeyan in one day, but I objected to this, on the ground that it would be too long a march, considering that we should have a hill journey the next day.

8. *31st August 1847.*—Marched to Shupeyan, about 12 miles, called 8 *koss*. After leaving the *khureva*, or dry land, on which the Khanpore Seraie is situated, the road descends on to the most fertile sloping land, highly cultivated with rice, and, here and there, cotton.

9. *Shalee* there is but little or none of in the bazar of Shupeyan; and *chawul*, or rice freed from the husk, is sold at 6 *truks* the rupee.

10. Wrote a *morasilah* to Meean Runbeer Singh, requesting that no delay might occur on our arrival at Jummoo, and that every arrangement might be made for moving onwards the day next after our reaching that place.

11. Received a public letter from Lieutenant Taylor late in the evening, requesting information concerning the devastation of the villages of Dubb, or Dubba, and others, this circumstance having been mentioned by Pundit Kunhya Lall in his diary. I sent the Pundit (who was wholly uninformed as to the details) to gain the required information from Dewan Jowala Sahaie, who gave him the whole history, which I immediately sent off to Lieutenant Taylor.

12. *1st September.*—Marched into the mountains about 12 miles, a short distance beyond a tower and customs house called the "Hursheean Boorj." The road turns off to the left at about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the distance of Shupeyan from Heerpore (on the Peer Punjal route), and passing through the village of Tedao or Sitan makes away into the mountains.



13. Our encamping-ground presented a very wild scene, 12 *koss* from the nearest village onwards and a long distance from any in the rear. The road good as yet.

14. *2nd September 1847*.—Marched to Boodil, about 13 or 15 miles. The distance from our encamping-ground to the summit of the pass is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, over a very rough road. A small ruinous tower, perched on the top of a low rounded hill, is passed on the right hand at about two miles from the summit, and shortly after, a glacier, sloping down from the highest mountains, is entered on. Over this the road first passes at intervals, but afterwards continuously for about a mile, reaching nearly up to the top.

15. This glacier is formed along the slopes of the mountains, which present the appearance of an amphitheatre crowned with bare rocky peaks, whose sides, gradually separating from each other, afterwards close in and form the sides of the valley. From the even nature of the mountain slopes, the surface of the glacier, which extends for upwards of two miles, is comparatively smooth and free from the fissures so common among the Alpine glaciers, but is, nevertheless, difficult for laden coolies to pass over. These, as well as horses, are obliged to make a long detour over another mountain to the right, partly on account of the glacier and partly owing to the precipitous descent on the other side.

16. The passage of the glacier after snow has fallen must be very difficult; for the sun would melt the snow, which again would become frozen over in the night, leaving the surface even and slippery. It cannot increase on account of the formation of the valley below, which opposes a barrier to its further progress, and it does not decrease. A number of small streams flow from it, which, afterwards uniting in one, form an impetuous torrent.

17. The birch is the first tree one sees after leaving the summit of the pass, but a considerable descent has to be performed before even this hardy tree is visible.

18. Remembering, therefore, that the snow on this pass is perpetual, which it is not on the Peer Punjal, and that the birch forests grow much further from the summit on this than on the latter pass, we may safely assume that it has a superior elevation over that of the Peer Punjal.



19. Boodil is a good six hours' march from the summit. We did not arrive till near sunset, while most of the baggage and horses did not reach till midday to-morrow (*sic*). It is a picturesque village, built on the side of the mountain, surrounded by extensive and luxuriantly cultivated slopes of rice land. The houses are singular, each one built above the other, having its front propped up on the hinder edge of the roof of the one below it, while the roofs run out horizontally from the hill side; so that before each there is a regular open space.

20. Boodil, also, boasts of a small mud fort, which, two years ago, was repaired by Maharajah Golab Singh, and in which twenty-five soldiers are stationed. The Kardar assured me that it was only maintained for the purpose of awing the zumeendars into paying their rent. He also told me that $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the produce is taken from the cultivators, and as much money as can be laid hold of.

21. The country among these hills is under the government of Jummoo, through which place and Rihasi, *viâ* Pownee, it sends box-wood to Umritsur. This wood is taxed at 12 annas the *khurwar* at Pownee, and 5 annas ditto at Rihasi.

22. The pass also takes its name from Boodil, being called the "Way of Boodil." Against the adoption of this pass as a means of communication with Cashmere, in preference to that of the Peer Punjal, the objections,—*viz.*, the difficulties of crossing the pass itself, and the generally bad state of the roads—are decisive. Wuzeer Zorawar, however, told me that he brought some troops over it last year, when Cashmere was given to the Maharajah.

23. The Dewan sent Wuzeer Zorawar to me in the evening, suggesting that the march for to-morrow, which had been fixed on to be as far as Nar, should be shortened. We agreed that it should be to Banda.

24. *3rd September 1847.*—Marched to Banda, 7 *koss*, over which distance it took me upwards of 5 hours to travel in a *jompaun*. On leaving Boodil at about half past 1 o'clock all the baggage had not arrived, and I was compelled to leave my horse behind, as he had gone dead lame. Banda consists of three cottages, situated on the side of a rugged hill. Supplies had been previously collected. The plains of the Punjab were just visible from the tops of the hills near Banda.



25. *4th September 1847.*—Marched to Chandee, said to be 10 or 12 *koss* distant. I am unable to suggest the number of miles, and can only state that we were travelling almost incessantly from before sunrise till after sunset.

26. The mountain roads are very laborious, while the latter half of the journey lay along the broad, dry, bed of a mountain torrent, excessively stony and difficult.

27. A few cottages, with their surrounding patches of cultivation, were seen, here and there, in the hills, but all else was Nature.

28. *5th September.*—Marched from Chandee to Tanda, called 11 or 12 *koss*.

29. The journey of the mountains is finished at Pownee, near and about which some rice cultivation is observable.

30. Pownee is a considerable village, having a few shops, and apparently well built houses. I was surprised at seeing so few traces of the devastation of the place by Rajah Golab Singh's forces (by way of punishment for rebellion) as described by Dewan Jowala Sahaie, who was at Jummoo at the time. A detailed account of this circumstance I wrote officially to Lieutenant Taylor.

31. Lieutenant Garstin met me as I arrived at Pownee. He had travelled from Noushera along the valley in which that place is situated, and which runs in a line parallel with the boundary of the plains of the Punjab. He had marched from—

Noushera to Bul, about 12 miles,

Bul to Leytrie „ 10 „

Leytrie to Pownee „ 10 „

and describes the valley as richly cultivated with crops of cotton and maize, which flourish.

32. The ruins of the old fort of Pownee are situated on the side of a low hill as you enter the village from the north.

33. The hills between this village and the plains are low and rugged, having apparently a very light soil, covered with low jungly woods.



34. Tanda is distant from Pownee about 6 *koss*, the road following the bed of a torrent, over which travelling is very laborious. We did not reach our camp till dark, and the baggage was not up till midnight. The country appears to be intersected by these torrents or streams, among the dry beds of some of which we lost our way for a short time.

35. *6th September 1847*.—Marched to Uknor, about five miles. The road, which is level, but very stony, passes through an incessant jungle of low shrubs and tall grass. It emerges fairly from the hills, and at Uknor one is almost on a level with the plains which are seen stretching away in the distance, while the river Chenab flows on in uninterrupted course under the walls of the imposing-looking fort of that place.

36. I found Dewan Jowala Sahaie arrived and waiting for us in the fort. As he goes on to-day to Jummoo, I took the opportunity of telling him to request the Meean Runbeer Singh to send off the escort the day after to-morrow if he could not then start himself (for he was doubtful whether he would not have to wait for the "auspicious day"), as I should then go myself; and also to have a dawk laid to convey the shawls after us, which ought to reach Jummoo on the 6th day from this, *viz.*, the 12th instant.

37. The imposing-looking fort of Uknor stands slightly elevated above the right bank of the river Chenab, which flows on in a rapid stream towards the south-west. The river front of the fort faces the south-east. The fort is a slight oblong, whose length is about 150 yards. The walls, which have recently undergone repairs, alterations, and additions, are very thin and could not stand against Artillery. In its architecture it bears traces of the times of the Emperors, and is, moreover, well built; but on this point I was unable to get any information. It is wholly unprotected on the other three sides. The gateways are on the south-east and north-west faces.

38. The town of Uknor, as viewed from the walls of the fort, appears of considerable size, and has a bazar. It is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the fort, but I did not visit it.

39. The heat during the day and early part of the evening was excessive. The range of the thermometer I cannot state, as a quantity of the baggage had not arrived this day.



40. I may mention a fact regarding the river Chenab at Uknor. Being anxious to start for Jummoo at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 7th September, arrangements had been made for crossing the river by my servants; but a message arrived at that time, stating that the river had risen considerably in the night, and that we must wait till its waters had subsided a little and the force of the current diminished. On enquiry, it appeared that the same process takes place nightly, for which I can only account by the fact of the snow melting in the hills during the day and adding a volume of water to the river, which reaches Uknor, in its swelled state, during the night.

JUMMOO:	}	P. SANDYS MELVILL,
<i>The 7th September 1847.</i>		<i>Extra Assistant to Resident.</i>

No. 6.—Diary of Mr. P. Sandys Melvill, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 7th to the 11th of September 1847.

1. *7th September 1847.*—I marched from Uknor to Jummoo, about 11 miles. After crossing the river Chenab, we found an elephant and two riding horses sent by the Meean for Lieutenant Garstin and myself, the latter of which we were glad to make use of.

2. The road is good the whole way to Jummoo, and passes through a level country totally uncultivated, with one or two exceptions, a stiff jungle of the *dhak* tree having flourished for many years. There are, however, traces of former cultivation in the well defined hedges of fields, which may be observed regularly separated from each other by the inhospitable looking cactus. The soil is sandy, now light and now heavy, and covered with large rounded stones in the neighbourhood of Jummoo. No attempt has been made at clearing the jungle generally near this place, the approach to which is slightly improved by a few garden trees and a garden belonging to the Maharajah.

3. The low hills forming the boundary of the plains make a large curve inwards, commencing on the west of Uknor and terminating at the point on which the city of Jummoo itself is built.

4. Two officers and a party of soldiers of the most picturesque appearance were sent to meet us at about a mile from the entrance gate.



To this they conducted us up a rather steep, paved, road, a series of broad, low, steps being formed by rows of larger stones placed after the manner of a staircase. The gateway is situated on the south-west of Jummo, and is not fortified, but a large number of door-keepers appear to be stationed in it. From the gate there runs, to the left, a wall loosely built of rounded stones, taking a circuit of the brow of the hill as far as the palace, which is placed on the summit of a steep precipice whose base is washed by the river Toe or Tavee. There is also a wall running to the right hand as you enter the gate, but it is of much smaller extent than the other, the side of the hill becoming very steep after a short distance. We were then conducted along the road in a northerly direction to what appeared one of the main entrances to the place, but which proved to be the gateway of an immense quadrangular building, in the centre of which a *barahdurree* has recently been erected. The four walls are built round in the manner of a *seraie*, and afford excellent stabling to a troop of sowars' horses.

5. Some refreshments were obligingly sent us under the charge of a man who seemed proud of his English scholarship. He described himself as a Bengallee; that he had been five years in the service of the Maharajah; and that he accompanied the Hon'ble Charles Hardinge into Cashmere last year; but that he had no employment especially assigned to him.

6. In the afternoon, went with Lieutenant Garstin to visit the Meean Runbeer Singh. Wuzeer Zorawar Singh, with Sheikh Saudagur (an officer) and three or four shabbily dressed soldiers were sent for the *Istikbâl*. The only way in which I can account for the poor appearance of our procession is the wish on the part of the Meean to astonish us with the contrast afforded by the finely dressed and soldier-like fellows who were drawn up in the palace yard. Their dress, consisting of a loose white jacket and trowsers, red turband and *kummerbund*, with goodly equipments of sword and the bell-mouthed carbine, showed well and appeared admirably suited to the climate.

7. The palace is, on the whole, a lordly affair, and, when one remembers the royal quarters—for it is impossible to give them another designation—at Cashmere, appears magnificent; everything, to say the least, was in excellent order.



8. The Meean Runbeer Singh, is a young man, apparently between two and four and twenty, and a stylish person, but not possessing in his countenance the signs of superior caste or intellect. His manners appear more easy than ordinary, but in these he is, of course, far behind his accomplished father.

9. I first questioned the Meean and Dewan Jowala Sahaie as to what arrangement had been made about the escort. They replied that they wished it to consist of one entire Infantry regiment, 300 sowars, 200 orderlies, and 2 guns. Remembering that this was 200 above the number mentioned by Colonel Lawrence, I advised that 100 of the orderlies and as many sowars should be cut off the list,—a requisition to which immediate submission was given. I was sorry to find that it would be very difficult to send the escort off to-morrow, as the camels (of which 100 will be required for its carriage, and which belong to the Sirkar) have not yet been collected. I was also disappointed at this, having previously written on from Cashmere to beg that no delay might thus occur. The "*mahoorut*" (auspicious time) for starting of the Meean had been fixed on the 7th day hence, but he said (quite *impromptu*) that he would try and get an earlier day fixed, and that he would speedily catch us up by dawk. I then compared the list of marches between Jummoo and Pinjore, furnished me by Dewan Jowala Sahaie, with that in his possession, and I found them to tally. I explained to the Meean that, as I had been allowed to accompany him, so the responsibility of arranging our arrival at the proper time, &c., rested on me; and that, as the latest date on which the meeting with His Lordship could take place was the 1st October, there was no time to lose, and that he must not think my anxiety to march forwards was in order to inconvenience or hurry him, and that, therefore, he must excuse my leaving Jummoo to-morrow morning. On mentioning the subject of the shawls, he said that a dawk should be laid from Jummoo so as to bring them on, without delay, to our camp after their arrival at that place. I said as much as I could to induce him to send off the escort to-morrow, but left with the impression that nothing would be done, though resolved to move on myself one stage, at any rate, and so give a stimulus to their exertions.

10. Meean Jowahir Singh, nephew of Maharajah Golab Singh, and afterwards a younger brother of his, by name Motee Singh, about 14 years old, came to the Durbar, and seated themselves on chairs at



Meean Runbeer Singh's right hand, but I did not enter into conversation with them.

11. Just as we had mounted the elephant to return, we recollected that we had not mentioned our wish to visit the fort, and I therefore sent back Pundit Kunhya Lall to state it to the Meean. A dubious reply, to the effect that the soldiers would be cooking their dinners and not ready to receive us, was the result; but a moment after the ever-polite Wuzeer Zorawar hurried out and begged us to please ourselves.

12. We accordingly went to this far-famed fort, down the steep descent to the river, to which and a well near its banks were seen numbers of people crowding for water, having crossed which, and the remainder of its broad dry bed on the elephant, we arrived at a steep and winding paved road, the commencement of which lies in the dry bed of another mountain stream running into the Tavee at right angles, and separating the hill of the fort from the one next to it. On arriving at the top of this, and surmounting a slight undulation, we perceived ourselves considerably higher than the moat, and within easy range of the walls, while in the intervening space we saw a dry tank filled with low brushwood.

13. The fort is entered over a firm, fixed bridge, on either side of which runs the moat quite dry and overgrown with shrubs, in breadth about nine yards. This leads to the gate and only entrance, which is placed in the east side of a large bastion. This front of the fort consists of one straight wall facing the south-west, and is also approached by a long path from the plains, lying over the gentle slopes of the hill. Besides the bastions at the angles of this wall (that facing the west being the only one pierced for cannon, of which it mounts seven), there are two intermediate ones, in one of which the gate is fixed.

14. The form of the fort is heptagonal, the sides of which are unequal, being adapted to the nature of the ground on which it is built. We may say that three of these sides are inaccessible from the precipitous character of the hill sides, but the remaining fronts would be easily practicable.

15. The interior is clear of building, with the exception of the *Koomedan's* house, built on one of the unapproachable angles, *viz.*, that at the north, and contains 3 *pucka* tanks (one covered in) which the



people said were supplied by springs within them, but which are evidently unused, as a thick coating of duckweed on the surface of each attests. There are at present 17 guns and 1 howitzer in the fort, all of brass, mostly 6 and 9 pounders, and apparently in good order.

16. The walls are singly pierced for musquetry, but the bastions have three and four tiers of loopholes.

17. A series of store-houses—half of them *pucka* and half *kucha*—are run along 5 sides, the roofing of which forms the parapet, which again is uncovered from above.

18. Placed on the top of the walls, and extending nearly the whole distance round, is a number of *chevaux-de-frise*, made of thick blocks of wood, armed with sharp wooden teeth (called by the natives "Biliranah") which the *Koomedan* told me were prepared for the Sikhs when they advanced against Jummoo with hostile intent in Sumbut 1902, under Sham Singh, Attareewallah, and Rajah Lall Singh.

19. About 200 men are stationed in the fort now (at least the *Koomedan* said so, though I could not discover fifty), which also contains a small temple, on either side of the entrance of which are two extraordinary Hindoo idols.

20. Jummoo is a large town, said by the *Kotwal* to contain 5,317 houses, and has two extensive and well supplied bazars. The streets are narrow, but clean, and the whole of the enclosure of Jummoo, natural and artificial, from the extreme length from the Palace to the gateway at which we first entered, cannot cover an area of more than one square mile. There is one isolated palace—built by some Rajah—standing, in good repair, near our quarters.

21. But, although the present appearance of the town of Jummoo indicates opulence, there are traces of the existence of a much larger community evident in the ruins and foundations of houses lying on the sides of the two roads which lead down from the town to the sole entrance before named. And were there no other evidence of such having once existed, the remains of several large tanks in this now comparatively uninhabited part would at least afford some presumption on the point. Some three or four of the tanks in the whole place are very fine, having been recently lined with good masonry, having lofty flights of steps.



22. Received in the evening a bag of 250 rupees, Hurree Singhee, and a number of jars of sweetmeats. A bag of rupees was also sent for Lieutenant Garstin, which he civilly declined.

23. Very late in the evening a man came with a news-letter from Simla that had just arrived in Jummoo, to the address of the Maharajah, stating that the writer had met Colonel Lawrence in Simla, who had told him that the meeting with the Meean would, *at all events*, be granted in the plains, and not before the middle of October, or a month and-a-half hence. I took a copy of it on the spot, and also had a letter written to Dewan Jowala Sahaie telling him that I should halt to-morrow on the strength of it, more especially in the hopes of having instructions from Lahore, but that I could place no reliance on it, and that he must pay no attention to letters unless authenticated by Colonel Lawrence's or the Resident's signature.

24. *8th September 1847.*—In reply to some questions I had given Pundit Kunhya Lall to investigate, he reported—

- (1) that Meean Jowahir Singh spends most of his time in sporting, and holds a separate Durbar from his cousin in the evening; that he has nothing to do with the government of Jummoo, but has the management of the Noushera district, granted him by his uncle some six months ago; that he wishes to refer his quarrel with his uncle to the Resident; that Moonshee Mohur Singh, Joalla Butteala, and Hurnam are all here in constant intercourse with him; and that Mohur Singh, the brother of Prema, is now near Lahore;
- (2) that Meean Runbeer Singh holds his Durbar morning and evening, for about one hour each time, and spends the interval with singing women, but that he does not drink spirits; that there are usually about 9,000 soldiers maintained in Jummoo, of which number 6,000 are quartered in 3 cantonments in Jummoo, while the remaining 3,000 are allowed to accommodate themselves in the jungles and elsewhere.

This information was acquired by Pundit Kunhya Lall from the *Kotwal*, who was living in the next room to that assigned to the Pundit over the gateway, and I have no hesitation in saying that it was elicited



from that functionary (who is moreover employed by Meean Jowahir Singh) unsuspectingly, and in such a way as that no offence could be taken; but I must, at the same time, state that I cannot vouch for its accuracy.

25. Ordered Pundit Kunhya Lall to write again to the Dewan to express my hope that the escort would be ready to go off to-morrow. To this the Dewan replied that it should be as I wished.

26. Despatched my *khillut* pieces, received in Cashmere, to the *Toshekkhana* at Lahore.

27. 9th September 1847.—Marched to Khairee, 8 *kucha koss* and about as many miles. No cultivation observable, with the exception of a field ploughed up here and there, and a few crops of maize and *bajra* round the two or three villages which lie on the roadside.

28. The river is crossed by a ferry at a short distance below Jummo, and is not more than 40 yards broad at this season, while the stream is not rapid; when full, the force of the stream must be great.

29. The sandy and stony soil is covered with light jungle, whose only tenant seems to be the black partridge. Our route to-day lay in a line parallel with the hills.

30. Colonel Steinbach reached Khairee also, with the greater part of the escort, except the sowars.

31. Dewan Jowala Sahaie and Wuzeer Zorawar wait at Jummo for two or three days, when they will come up quickly by dawk. The Meean's *mahoornut* has been fixed on for next Sunday, the 12th instant. (Thermometer at midday 91°.)

32. 10th September.—Marched to Hurmunder, about seven miles and as many *kucha koss*, though it is called 10 *koss*. A few more signs of population and cultivation than yesterday, but still the greater part of the country covered with jungle. Maize, *kungunee* and cotton crops are visible here and there, and about five villages are passed altogether, the road still following the line of the hills, which here take a bend in towards the north-east.

33. Passed on the road a carriage, a compromise between a *palkee garce* and an old fashioned coach, belonging to the Meean. It was drawn by four excellent mules, ridden by postilions; but the vehicle was a very sorry affair. (Thermometer 90° in the shade.)



34. *11th September 1847*.—Marched to Sookoo Chuck, between seven and eight miles. The cultivation of the country is now becoming more extended, and the soil, which is very light and sandy, seems to produce fine crops of *bajra*, maize and *kungunee*. Several fields are now being ploughed up for the *khurreef* crop, and, though a portion of the country is, doubtless, irreclaimable jungle (its desert-like appearance warranting this assertion), I should say, with all humility, that by far the larger portion is culturable. Wells there are none, the soil being too light to retain water, but there are also none at Guzerat and the neighbourhood.

35. Dewan Jowala Sahaie and Wuzeer Zorawar arrived this morning at our camp.

36. Having now entered the Lahore territory, I prohibited the continuance of *russud* being given gratis to myself and servants. I have hitherto accepted it in consequence of a request having been made that I would take it, which I did not deem it civil, under the circumstances in which I was placed, to refuse; but I may be allowed to add that I should never take it as a mere traveller or official, considering that it gives rise to many abuses, and is, besides, opposed to feelings of independence.

37. The *Koomedan* of the fort of Jummoo having mentioned, on the occasion of my visit, facts connected with the devastation of the villages of Dubb, Pownee, &c., which did not correspond with the account given by Dewan Jowala Sahaie, I sent Pundit Kunhya Lal to get a more explicit statement, in consequence of which the Dewan came to me himself this evening and gave me the following account.

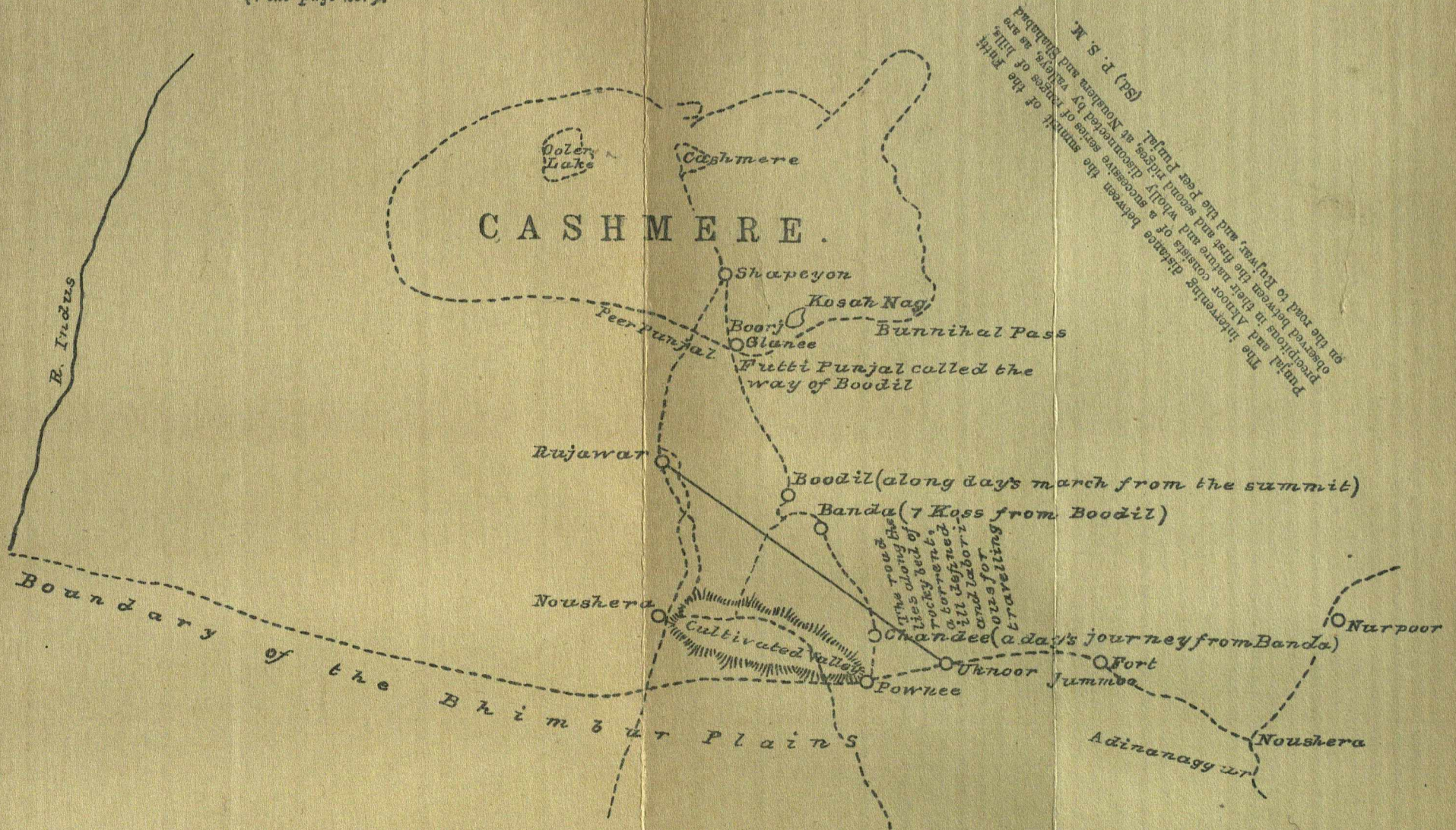
38. When the Sikhs under Sirdar Sham Singh, Attareewallah, and Rajah Lal Singh advanced 50,000 strong against Jummoo in the early part of Sumbut 1902, the Rujawar and Bhimbur Rajahs were prevailed on to join the enemy against Rajah Golab Singh. As the troops of these two Rajahs were on their way to join the besieging army near Jummoo, they laid waste a portion of the villages of Dubb, Pownee, &c., which lay in their route, sparing, however, the lives and property of those individuals of these villages who consented to join them. After the Rajah Golab Singh had, by force of arms and the application of money, obtained the removal of the Lahore army, he sent troops to punish the inhabitants of the villages which had favored the cause of his enemies, and among them Pownee, Dubb and others.



SKETCH MAP

Showing relative positions of two passes in Cashmere.

(Vide page 237).





He described the forces of the Sikhs as amounting to 50,000, while those of Jummoo did not exceed 3,000, which were divided in the following manner :—

500 were in the fort, one column was distributed among the jungle which covers the hill down to the plains, and a second column was held in reserve outside the fort to co-operate with the one in advance. The Sikhs were encamped in the plains at the foot of the hill, and in the only engagement which took place their army was worsted by the two columns conjoined, who eventually came to a hand-in-hand encounter and killed from 3 to 500 of their opponents, sustaining but little loss themselves. After this negotiations were entered into by which the Sikhs were obliged to move off. The Rajah was in the fort the whole time the forces were sitting before it—a period of not more than 20 days, as is now stated—and Dewan Jowala Sahaie was in the garden on the Uknor road above mentioned.

39. I have the honor to enclose a roughly sketched map, by which the relative positions of the two passes, *viz.*, the Peer Punjal and the “Way of Boodil”, will be seen.

CHOON, ON THE BANK OF THE RAVEE : }
The 12th September 1847.

P. SANDYS MELVILL,
Extra Assistant to Resident.

No. 7.—Diary of Mr. P. Sandys Melvill, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 12th to the 18th of September 1847.

1. *12th September 1847.*—Marched to a village called “Choon,” on the banks of the Ravee, distant from Sookoo Chuck about eight miles. It is lower down the river than the Jellaluh Ghat, by which we were to have crossed, but which was abandoned on account of there being three streams into which the river is now divided and over which it would have been necessary to pass.

2. The country is assuming, as we daily advance, a more prosperous appearance, the amount of jungle being now very inconsiderable.

3. Dewan Jowala Sahaie came to my quarters in the evening, bringing with him a Simla news-letter confirmatory of the first, which



I mentioned in my Diary No. 6 as having been received before we left Jummoo. It stated that the meeting with His Lordship would not take place before the middle of October. I told the Dewan that my information extended only to the 1st October, and that we must go on as agreed. He mentioned that it was the Meean's wish that the meeting should be allowed in Simla.

4. He afterwards sent to request that I would give a *purwannah* to the Ghat people ordering that no tax be levied on the tribute shawls, &c., which are shortly coming up from Cashmere. This I did.

5. *13th September 1847.*—Marched to Chuppur Kee, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The village of Choon is as much as $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the bank of the river, the breadth of which, at this time, is not more than from 80 to 100 yards. There were nine good-sized and well-built boats employed in ferrying over the troops, &c.

6. The land surrounding Chuppur Kee is most highly cultivated, being held in jageer by the sons of Kesree Singh, Sodhee, to whom it was granted some years ago by Runjeet Singh. Within the village are two mud forts, built close to each other by the two sons of Kesree Singh. The bazar is extensive, and outside the walls there is a fine garden, with a small bungalow in its centre.

7. Meean Runbeer Singh, who arrived at our camp at Choon before daylight this morning, did not march on to Chuppur Kee till the evening. He left Jummoo about midday yesterday.

8. Dewan Jowala Sahaie sent to request that to-morrow's march might be only to Adeenanuggur, but a letter which I had desired Pundit Kunhya Lall to write to him, enquiring for the name of the village on the banks of the Beas where we were to encamp to-morrow, crossed his on the road, and so the original plan was adhered to.

9. *14th September.*—Marched to Pindouree, on the west side of the Beas, and distant from Chuppur Kee some ten miles.

10. The village of Behrampoor, which lies on the road at about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Chuppur Kee, boasts of a most picturesque fort, built very much in the fashion of the old English castles, outside the town and in the centre of a small marsh. On enquiring as to its founder, the



people said it was built by Bhoot Bhuga 40 years ago; but it looks twice that age. From what I could gather from the natives it appears that the Sindhanwallea family and Sirdar Runjoor Singh have jageers in the neighbourhood; but I could get no straightforward account.

11. We passed to-day through four or five villages before reaching Adeenanuggur, in all of which (with, I believe, only one exception) there was a small mud fort.

12. Adeenanuggur is a large and—if dependence may be placed on the appearance of its bazar, which, besides being crowded with shops, is traversed by a paved way—a flourishing town. It has no fort, I believe, the only prominent edifice being a *barahdurree* in the interior of the town. In this the Meean and the Dewan remained for the day. There also appears to be a large garden on the east side of the town, on which side, outside the walls, there runs a *nullah*.

13. Pindouree is a small village, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the bank of the river, and contains a most curious-looking old mud fort. There is also a small *barahdurree* and a large *pucka* tank (the water of which bears a strong vegetable hue) of no very old construction near it.

14. Wuzeer Zorawar Singh came to me late in the afternoon to request that I would send a *chuprassee*, with a *purwannah*, to the Ghat authorities, who should cross the river with the soldiers and see that no opposition was made to their landing on the British side of the river. This I promised to do.

15. Shortly after, Colonel Steinbach arrived with a message from the Meean, stating that he wished two or three days' halt at Hoshiarpoor. I told him that I had already written to Lahore stating that we should arrive at Pinjore on such a day, but that, if it were absolutely necessary to halt, it could be done, provided we reached Pinjore on the 30th and some substantial reason were assigned for the delay.

16. *15th September 1847.*—Marched to Noushera, about four miles. On arriving at the Ghat I found the Meean and his suite already assembled. He was very civil, and we crossed over together in the same boat. I took the opportunity of asking him about the halt at Hoshiarpoor,



of which he seemed very desirous. To judge from his conversation, he appears to have a great taste for sporting, and is, by his own account, a complete Nimrod.

17. On reaching the opposite bank, one of the Customs people came up to say that he could not allow the Meean's soldiers to put up in the Customs house garden without a *purwannah* from me. I instantly rode off to the garden, and, seeing that it was not the proper place for the camp, and that, moreover, it would not contain half the number of the people, I ordered the *chowkeydar* not to allow any one to encamp in it, and also sent back Pundit Kunhya Lall to the Meean to request him to issue orders to the same effect. There are no trees near Noushera under which a tent can be pitched, save those already taken possession of by the Customs people.

18. In consequence of the paucity of boatmen (some three or four boats were left unemployed), the length of the passage across, and the number of people to be crossed, the infantry regiment and sowars pitched their tents on the opposite side, where they made their meal, and the former were ferried over in the afternoon, but the latter and most of the camels had to wait till to-morrow.

19. The Customs *Theekadar*, having applied for the tax usually levied on persons and property crossing the river, was referred to me. I gave him a *purwannah* exempting the camp from tax of any sort.

20. Conformably with a request I made this morning, Dewan Jowala Sahaie came to my quarters in the evening. My wish was to dissuade him from a halt at Hoshiarpoor; for, notwithstanding that it *would* be advisable for the Meean to see the town and cantonments (as he wished), it would be anything but desirable for the soldiers to be encamped near the town. I pointed out the unpleasantness of anything like a bazar disturbance; and, as he readily acquiesced in this, and moreover said that the Meean did not care very much about halting, we finally agreed that there should be no halt at that place. I then asked him for an exact account of the number of the escort, camp followers, cattle, &c., now accompanying us, which he promised to let me have to-morrow. He also told me, in the course of conversation, that the Maharajah wishes the Meean to marry at Kuloora, but that his son is averse to this proceeding, and is very anxious, with the sanction of



Government, to visit the Ganges instead. He mentioned that some of the baggage had been inspected during the day by the Customs officers, whereupon I promised to write to the Patrol. This I immediately did, and received a reply that no further examination or inspection should take place.

21. A few drops of rain fell in the evening.

22. *16th September 1847.*—Marched to Pindouree Bala, a small village, said to be 4 *koss* on the west side of Dessooah. It would have been difficult to accomplish the whole march to Dessooah, as at first intended, owing to a considerable quantity of baggage, &c., having been left on the other side of the Beas from yesterday.

23. I rode down to the Ghat before starting to rouse up the *Theekadar* and his train to a little extra exertion so as to enable all the people to cross early. They all arrived at our camp in the evening.

24. Pundit Kunhya Lall told me that the *Koomedan* of the orderlies had made a request for an order for supplies which the people had had difficulty in getting. As we march to Hurreana to-morrow, where there is a bazar, I said nothing in reply.

25. *17th September.*—Marched to Hurreana. It began to rain at about 7 o'clock, and continued most violently till near 10 o'clock. It was a trying march, both to man and beast, the distance being great and the road very difficult for the camels. It would have been absolutely necessary to halt to-morrow even had not the events of the day changed all our plans, as Colonel Steinbach wrote me.

26. Received, in the afternoon, under an envelope from Mr. Cust, who requested to be informed of the stages between this and Pinjore, a letter from Mr. John Lawrence, the first from Lahore since leaving Cashmere. Its contents rendered a complete alteration of our plans necessary, being to the effect that His Lordship would not receive the deputation till the 25th October, our arrangements having been hitherto made for the 1st October. (It appears that a letter was sent by Mr. Lawrence to my address on the 27th ultimo giving



me the same instructions as the one received to-day. This has never reached me!)

27. I immediately sent to Dewan Jowala Sahaie and requested him to come to my quarters without delay. I apprized him of the news, and requested him to make a fresh list of the marches, shortening each of the old ones, by which means we should lessen the period of rest at Pinjore. I also extracted a fresh promise that the information regarding the number of people in our camp should be furnished me without delay.

28. Acquainted Pundit Kunhya Lall that, agreeably with the wishes of the Resident, he must start for Lahore as quickly as possible.

29. *18th September 1847.*—Halt at Hurreana.

30. In the afternoon I sent Pundit Kunhya Lall to Dewan Jowala Sahaie to get the statistics I yesterday requested, of which the following is a detail.

31. The marches from Hurreana to Pinjore are to be as follows:—

Hurreana to Nya Bussee	4 koss.
Burra Bussee	5 „
Malpoor	6 „
Gurh Shunkur	8 „
Bulachor	7 „
Rail	6 „
Opposite Roopur	5 „
Roopur.	
Halt if necessary near Nalahgurh	8 „
Buddiyan	8 „
Midway to Pinjore	6 „
Pinjore	6 „



32. The following is a detail of the number of soldiers, sowars, cattle, &c., &c., in our camp :—

With whom.	Ghorechurras.	Foot Dundook&Aste.	Private sowaris.	Total of men.	Horses.	Ponies and mules.	Camels.	Elephants.	Oxen.	Buffaloes.
Lubjoo, the Meean's constant attendant.	53	170	377	605	62	80	33	3	1	4
Russalah	145	...	202	347	165	100	12	...	...	...
Wuzeer Zorawar (Toshah-khaneah).	2	15	37	54	2	40	4	...	...	...
Dewan Jowala Sahaie . .	11	42	79	129	23	22	14	1	...	...
Battalion . . . . .	...	726	56	782	11	...	63	...	...	...
Artillery (2 guns) . . .	...	18	43	61	20	8	...	...	44	...
Ghorechurras	71	...	71	142	71	71	...	...	...	...
Other servants of Meean, not yet joined.	50	...	100	150	50	100	10	1	...	...
Modhees . . . . .	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colonel Steinbach . . .	1	...	10	11	1	3	8	...	...	...
Omra Darogha . . . . .	...	...	23	23	18	6	...	...	...	...
Ghuseeta Khan (<i>Feshtan</i>) .	...	...	13	13	...	1	...	3	...	...
Total	338	971	1,012	2,321	443	440	144	8	45	4

This is the account furnished by Dewan Jowala Sahaie, which I hope is correct, but I have had no means of testing its accuracy.

CAMP BAHADURPOOR BAGH : }

P. SANDYS MELVILL,

The 19th September 1847. }

Extra Assistant to Resident.

No. 8.—Diary of Mr. P. Sandys Melvill, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 19th to the 26th of September 1847.

1. *19th September 1847.*—Marched to Bahadurpoor Bagh, near to the town of Hoshiarpoor. The Meean and his escort encamped at Chota Bussee, about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile from the town, where there is

a large cluster of shady trees. Meeting the Meean there, I informed him of my intention to halt at Hoshiarpoor to-morrow, and to make a double march the next day after; and told him that if he chose to do the same it would be a good opportunity for him to see the cantonments (he had formerly expressed a wish to see them), but that he could do exactly as he liked. I made one proviso, that the troops should proceed by the regular marches without halting. He said that he would, at all events, come on to Bahadurpoor Bagh in the evening.

2. At about half past 5 in the evening, Messrs. Cust and Lennox, and afterwards Mr. C. Saunders, having come to my quarters with the desire of visiting the Meean (who had shortly before arrived in the Bagh), those gentlemen accompanied me to the Meean's tents, an intimation having been afforded that this time would be convenient for the visit. Colonel Steinbach was present, and had a chair given to him, while Dewan Jowala Sahai remained standing.

3. A wish was expressed to present *khilluts* to the visitors, but, as a prior reference was made to me, I was able to mention it to them, and they were glad enough to dispense with the ceremony.

4. 20th September 1847.—Halted to-day.

5. Received letters from Lieutenant Taylor, from which I obtained confirmation of a fact that had previously come to my knowledge, *viz.*, that one of the Agency *chuprassees* with me had accepted presents from the Maharajah before leaving Cashmere. As he had already denied, more than once, having received anything, and persisted in the denial, I dismissed him on the spot.

6. Despatched a public letter to the Resident informing him of our plans for reaching Pinjore, and also my Diary No. 7. Also wrote officially to the Deputy Commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, requesting that boats might be collected at the Roopur Ghat on the 25th instant, to the number of 20, for the purpose of crossing over the troops with the Meean, and that arrangements might be made for duly furnishing the camp with supplies during its progress to Pinjore.

7. The *Theekadar* of the Noushera Customs house came to me, requesting payment of the toll and tax leviable on the Meean's camp. I told him that I could not pay him without orders from Lahore.

8. Pundit Kunhya Lall started for Lahore.



9. *21st September 1847.*—Marched to Mailpore—rather a long march, over a heavy and sandy road.

10. Sent a message to Dewan Jowala Sahaie, requesting that he would come to my quarters in the evening. This he accordingly did. I repeated to him that he must not entertain the slightest hope of the meeting with His Lordship being allowed sooner than the 25th proximo, as I had received no letter at Hoshiarpore on the subject, and that, therefore, there could be no doubt in the matter. He seemed much perplexed, and wished to make another alteration of the marches to Pinjore, which I explained to him was now impossible, especially as he had had his uncontrolled pleasure in drawing up the last plan. I asked him whether the list of people in the camp which he had furnished me the other day was exact. He assured me that it was.

11. The Tehsildar who has collected the supplies for the last two days came to me for a *razeenamah*, on which I sent him to the Dewan, promising to give him one when he had first obtained one from that personage; he accordingly brought me one signed by the Meean.

12. *22nd September.*—Marched to Shunkergurh, distant about ten miles, over a good but sandy road.

13. The Shunkergurh Tehsildar paid me a visit in the evening. He has made suitable provision for the supplies as far as the river Sutlej.

14. Colonel Steinbach shortly after arrived with a message from the Meean, wishing to know whether he would really have to wait till the 25th October for the meeting at Simla. I saw that this was intended as a probe, and felt annoyed that the question should have been put in such a way after the explicit terms in which I spoke to Dewan Jowala Sahaie yesterday evening. I sent an answer in the affirmative.

15. *23rd September.*—Marched to Bulachor—rather a long distance.

16. Immediately on arriving at our camp, I was accosted by Colonel Steinbach, whom the Meean had sent to inform me that a news-letter had just been received from Simla, stating that His Lordship



would receive the Meean directly, provided he arrived within six days from the present time. I told him that I could not act upon such a letter, and that, unless I received orders myself, it would be impossible to go nearer to Simla than Pinjore, to which place, however, I would be happy to go with the Meean as fast as he liked. I requested him to send Dewan Jowala Sabaie to me after breakfast, for the purpose of reading the letter to me. This I heard, and said the same to the Dewan as I had to Colonel Steinbach. I spoke to him about the escort, and advised their remaining at Roopur, but he seemed to wish them to proceed to Pinjore. I also told him that he could not take up more than 30 soldiers with the Meean to Simla, this being the number mentioned by Colonel Lawrence in a letter to Lieutenant Taylor: to this he did not object.

17. Two and-a-half pair of the tribute shawls have arrived, and news of the departure of as many pairs more from Jummoo has been received in our camp. A dawk has been laid all the way from Jummoo to our camp.

18. Was obliged to have recourse to Dewan Jowala Sabaie's moonshee to write *purwannahs*, 1st, to the Tehsildar of Roopur regarding the crossing over the Meean and a few of his people to-morrow; 2nd, to the same individual regarding the mass of the troops, who will follow after, at a day's interval; 3rd, to ditto concerning the tribute shawls, which will probably come last of all. I also wrote officially to the Patrol of Roopur (I now find there is no such officer) requesting a general superintendence over all the arrangements.

19. Received, late in the evening, a demi-official letter from Colonel Lawrence, confirming the statement contained in the Simla news-letter which arrived in the morning. I immediately sent to beg that the Dewan would come to my quarters. On informing him as to its contents, he was highly gratified. (The letter had been eight days on a two days' journey).

20. *24th September 1847.*—Marched to Roopur. On arriving at the Ghat, I received letters from Colonel Lawrence having the same import as the one received yesterday evening, but further specifying the stages to Simla. As the Meean had encamped for the day on the Jullundur side of the river, I took the opportunity of seeing him



and told him the news, among which was the fact that he could take up one company of Infantry and a *russalah* as his escort to Simla, mixed, however, with advice that this number should be diminished as much as possible. Dewan Jowala Sahaie unhesitatingly acquiesced in a proposal that only 30 sowars should go, besides the company.

21. The route mentioned by Colonel Lawrence was by the regular line of dawk stages, which would take us six days in accomplishing if the ordinary marches were made; but we agreed that it should be done in four days, whereby we should reach Simla on the 28th, the 29th being the latest date for our arrival there. The marches, as agreed on, were to be—

From Roopur to Budya, 22 miles.

„	„	„	Kothar	16	„
„	„	„	Syree	18	„
„	„	„	Simla	12	„

It was settled that the large camp should remain at Roopur during the time the Meean is absent, with the exception of a few men and sowars whom he wishes to accompany him as far as Budya.

22. A Tehsildar of Loodeana, sent by the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, met me at the Ghat, and informed me that the boats for crossing the troops would be collected to-morrow, being the day named by me. The whole camp has come down to the river to-day, but solely in consequence of the change in our plans; they are to cross to Roopur to-morrow.

23. I told the Tehsildar of Roopur that the camp would remain here till further orders from the Meean, and that arrangements must be made for furnishing supplies day by day.

24. Wrote, by return messenger, a demi-official letter to Colonel Lawrence informing him that we should arrive at Simla on the 28th instant.

25. 25th September 1847.—Marched to Budya, said to be 22 miles from Roopur. On arriving at this place a letter from Mr. J. C. Erskine was delivered to me, informing me that a *jemadar* and two *chuprassees* had been sent to Budya for the purpose of collecting coolies, &c., for the Meean's camp.



26. Dewan Jowala Sahaie's moonshee having come to me to enquire where to-morrow's camp would be, I told him first to write to the Dewan asking the number of soldiers, sowars, &c., that he wished to accompany the Meean to Simla. He sent a reply intimating the Meean's wish that one company of Infantry and 30 sowars, besides orderlies and soldiers for "guard," which would have swelled the list to a heavy account, should be allowed to go. I ordered him to write again and state that it was my express advice—as derived from Colonel Lawrence—that he should not be accompanied by more than half a company of Infantry, and make no attempt at taking *any* men under the hollow pretence of their being for the "*pairah*" or guard. Of both these letters I had copies taken for myself, and told the moonshee to bring back a written reply to the second. This, however, he did not do, returning with only a verbal message to the effect that it should be as I wished. I was prevented from seeing the Dewan myself in consequence of the stormy state of the weather.

27. Was rather surprized at hearing that the Meean had ordered 400 coolies for his baggage.

28. *26th September 1847.*—Marched to Kudlee, but the Meean and his people encamped at Kothar, a village four miles further on the road to Simla.

29. Shortly after starting, I received a demi-official letter from Colonel Lawrence informing me that if we reached Simla on the 30th it would be well, and desiring me not to distress the Meean and his people by too long marches. Overtaking the Meean and Dewan on the road, I apprized them of this, at which they both seemed very much pleased, and came to an understanding on the spot that we should proceed by the usual stages, so as to arrive at Simla on the 29th instant. I requested the Dewan to send me, without fail, a list of the soldiers, people and animals with the Meean in his camp. He did not keep his promise in this matter.

30. Wrote demi-officially to Colonel Lawrence informing him that the Meean would arrive at Simla on the 29th instant.

HURREEPORE STAGING BUNGALOW: }

The 27th September 1847.

P. SANDYS MELVILL,

Extra Assistant to Resident.



No. 9.—Diary of Mr. P. Sandys Melvill, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 27th September to the 4th of October 1847.

1. *27th September 1847.*—Marched from Kudlee to Hurreepore, 12 miles. Kothar, where the Meean remained yesterday, is a good place for encamping, if it is wished to reach Simla in three marches from Buddee, it being about five miles on the Hurreepore side of Kudlee.

2. Sent to Dewan Jowala Sahaie for the list of the people in camp, which he had promised to let me have yesterday. His statement showed a large excess over the numbers I had expected (differing, moreover, from a subsequent list furnished for Colonel Lawrence), *viz.*, 117 foot soldiers, 30 sowars, 65 led horses and 98 mules and *tattoos*, besides 353 *umlahts*, or private servants. This is considerably above the number he promised not to exceed.

3. *28th September.*—Marched to Syree, 10 miles. On arriving at the Syree Bungalow, I received a demi-official letter from Colonel Lawrence advising that the Meean should encamp to-day at the foot of the Jutog hill, in order that no delay might take place in his arrival at Simla on the following morning. I told Dewan Jowala Sahaie of this, who readily agreed that it would be the best plan. I promised him to be with the Meean at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, in order to accompany him into Simla, and begged that I might not be kept waiting.

4. Wrote demi-officially to Colonel Lawrence informing him of the time we should arrive at Simla and enclosing also my diary No. 8.

5. *29th September.*—Marched to Simla. I left Syree at 4 o'clock and reached the Meean's camp at 5. On going to Dewan Jowala Sahaie's tent, instead of everything being ready, I found all the people in bed: thus, a delay of $\frac{3}{4}$ hour was occasioned. Having surmounted the Jutog hill, we rode on for about 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when we were met by Colonel Lawrence, Colonel Grant, C.B., and Lieutenants Edwardes and Lake, who accompanied the Meean to the house prepared for him, next to that inhabited by Colonel Lawrence.

6. *30th September.*—Nothing to note.

7. *1st October.*—At half past 2 o'clock P.M. I went with Lieutenant Edwardes to meet the Meean and conduct him to the Durbar at the



Governor-General's, which had been appointed for 3 o'clock. A company of the Rifles lined the road (within the gates) leading up to the Government house, a salute of 13 guns being fired in honor of the event. Mr. Secretary Elliott presented the Meean to the Governor-General. The tribute shawls, &c., were first produced by the Meean, to whom some valuable presents were given in return. The same honors were bestowed on departing as on arriving.

8. *2nd October 1847.*—Nothing to note.

9. *3rd October.*— Ditto.

10. *4th October.*—This being the day named for the Meean's departure from Simla, he was accompanied by Colonel Lawrence to the end of the Simla bazar from his own house. I rode on with him as far as Boileaugunge, and then left him, it having been deemed unnecessary that any officer should accompany him on his homeward route.

11. The following is the list of the escort which accompanied the Meean to Simla, as furnished by Dewan Jowala Sabaie for Colonel Lawrence, and would, therefore, be the proper one to refer to on any similar occasion hereafter, *viz.*:—

- 35 Sowars.
- 1 Adjutant.
- 3 Subahdars.
- 3 Havildars.
- 3 Naiks.
- 3 Buglers and Drummers.
- 78 soldiers (foot).
- 56 Orderlies.

176

12. Marched for Lahore, where I arrived on the 19th October.

P. SANDYS MELVILL,

Extra Assistant to Resident.



CSL
2

Diaries of Pundit Kunhya Lal, on deputa-
tion to Cashmere—1847.



CSL

Diaries of Pundit KUNHYA LAL, on deputation to Cashmere—1847.

No.	PERIOD.				Page.	REMARKS.
	From		To			
1	21st April 1847	...	26th April 1847	...	251	Nos. 10-13 are not complete Diaries, but extracts.
2	28th April 1847	...	30th April 1847	...	256	
3	1st May 1847	...	7th May 1847	...	257	
4	8th May 1847	...	15th May 1847	...	260	
5	} Not traceable.					
6						
7	26th May 1847	...	31st May 1847	...	264	
8	1st June 1847	...	7th June 1847	...	268	
9	Not traceable.					
10	18th June 1847	...	22nd June 1847	...	272	
11	29th June 1847	...	...	...	273
12	1st July 1847	...	7th July 1847	...	273	
13	10th July 1847	...	...	...	274



CSL

No. 1.—Diary of Pundit Kunhya Lal, from the 21st to the 27th of April 1847.

21st April 1847—Camp Sialkote, 8 koss from Soeeyanwalah.—A large town. There is a fort said to be built by Rajah Shalivahan, a Hindoo King who reigned about 300 years B. C. The fort has no building inside in existence, but a very strong wall all round and has towers. It is in the *ilaquah* of Dewan Tek Chund, and Goorditta Mull and Gunda Mull act for him. I saw Bundoo Khan, one of the *punches* of the zemeendars of this place, and one Husun Khan, owner of eight wells, and another by name Nek Bukht. All zemeendars complain of their Kardars plundering them and other zemeendars, and corroborate what the zemeendars of the former stages have said. When asked whether they plunder the zemeendars only or others too of other professions, they said that they had begun to plunder others also at first, but when they saw that all the people joined together, and were on the brink of conspiring, they forsook that practice, and now plunder none but the poor zemeendars. After this they said that there were several other complaints to make, but they being poor zemeendars cannot disclose the fact. On being asked several times to divulge them, they said that whenever any of the British *amlah* will hold their hands, that is, assist them, they will say all what is in their minds, but now they cannot and will not, and took their leave, though I told them often to sit for a while more.

Here a battalion of Sirdar Tej Singh and six cannons, under the command of Colonel Richpal Singh, is encamped, and they have been ordered to make this their cantonment.

22nd April—Camp Pudhial of Brahmins, 11 koss.—A large village and fort consisting of above 150 houses and 50 shops of mud and



unburnt bricks. No cultivation as far as Soochetgarh, 7 *koss* from Sialkote, but after passing it good farms to be seen.

Agreeably to Mr. Winterbottom's direction, I wrote a *purwannah* to the Kardar here for a camel and a letter to Colonel Richpal Singh at Sialkote, who furnished his servants with a camel of his own when one of Mr. Winterbottom's hired camels ran away at night and was not to be found, copies of which I submit for your information. The Kardar, agreeably to the contents of the *purwannah*, furnished us with the required camel, but the Colonel was kind enough to make a successful search for the camel, which he sent to us with one of his sepoys in the evening, and so the camel furnished by the Kardar was returned to him.

This village is under the jurisdiction of the Jummoo territory, which extends from Koree, 1 *koss* this side of Soochetgarh. The Kardar, Urjun Singh, came to pay a visit to Mr. Winterbottom. I saw the *Chowdree*, Bishen, and two or three other zemeendars, who, on my asking them how they were treated by the Kardar, said that, though he is severe in realizing the *mamla*, but not so tyrannical as the Lahore Kardars. The day is cloudy and stormy; therefore I could see no other zemeendars.

23rd April 1847—Camp Jummoo, 7 *koss*.—The famous Jhree is only one *koss* in this way, but in some parts impenetrable. It has only one cut pass of about five yards in breadth, and in some places it is only one or two feet. Sookha Singh, Commandant, and one more officer with a few sowars, came to receive us to the "Gommut Durwazuh," or "Tower Gate." It is not strong enough, but on an eminence of some yards. On entering it we saw no traces of habitation or "*abadee*," but a road leading to the place where Captain Broome and Lieutenant Lake used to live. We were conducted to it by those officers. Afterwards the Wuzeer Zorawar and Dewans Jowala Sahaie, Kurrum Chund, and Lodhun came to pay a visit to Mr. Winterbottom. In the interview Dewan Jowala Sahaie presented him 225 rupees, which he at first refused to take, but afterwards he told me that you had told him to accept in case the refusal would incur displeasure; and so he accepted, and after ceremonious exchange of words the conversation turned to the route we should follow to Cashmere, and the Dewan advised Mr. Winterbottom not to take the Banihal road, which



he said to have snow to this time. Consequently Mr. Winterbottom now intends to take the Rajowree road, and will start perhaps the day after to-morrow. Dewan Jowala Sahaie has fixed the time of Mr. Winterbottom's seeing the Maharajah's son to-morrow afternoon. Meean Runbeer Singh is said to have been enlisting new force, but very slowly. They now have, the above-mentioned Commandants say, only 25,000 men, and agreeably to the treaty he should keep 30,000, to which number he will enlist. A butcher came, and, on my asking him how he was at Jummoo, said that he is ready to leave this city and to live in some one under the British Government for fears of his being totally ruined. On my asking him the reason, he replied that the Maharajah buys a goat for four or six annas from the villagers and sells it to him and others for one rupee. Three sepoy, in the meantime, came, and after compliments asked me whether they can be enlisted in the regiments now being raised at Hooshiarpore and Lahore. I asked them the reason of their leaving the Maharajah's service. They said that they have been enserved for the last few months only, and have received not a farthing in cash, but about half a seer of *attah* and 1 *chittack* of *dal* every day, no *ghee*, and that they see that His Highness' old servants are in arrears, some of eight or nine months and others of more than a year, so what expectations they can have, being strangers and newly entertained. After that a man who was formerly in the Sikh service, and is now going to Cashmere with me, came to me and said, without my asking him anything, that he had been to some of the moonshees here, his old acquaintances, and that he saw several sepoy who had come to them for their arrears of pay, but in vain, and that the sepoy are much averse to the Maharajah's service, but cannot help it when they see nowhere else any morsel of bread for them. Then I asked him whether he knew anything of the merchants and shopkeepers, to which he answered that they are also in the same state; for, he said, that His Highness takes *mamla* in corn, and in such a quantity that less than $\frac{1}{4}$ th is left to the farmers, and sells it at his own rate, and that His Highness buys skins of beasts from almost every village in his *ilaquah*, and after having them made into shoes and other articles he sends them to be sold in several parts of the country. On hearing this I told him that it was his former practice, and now he does not, but he replied that certainly it is his old practice and he abides by it



to this time, and that he will let me know to-morrow all about Jummoo people if he can.

Mr. Winterbottom and myself went to see the city on an elephant and accompanied by the same Commandant and a few sepoys and sowars, but found nothing worth seeing or mentioning in this. He dismissed the Lahore sowars and guards, after presenting the former Rs. 3-8-0 and the latter Rs. 2-8-0 each. Meean Runbeer Singh has furnished us with two guards to-day.

24th April 1847—*Camp Jummoo*.—We went to see Bahoo's fort and found it to be a strong one on the top of a small hill, having one large cannon and 17 small ones and 5 blunderbusses. It is situated on the other or right bank of Tavee river, which is fordable on all sides of Jummoo. It is said that there are about 15 cannons in the Jhree and about 500 sepoys, but I have not seen any. There are 5 more cannons in the house we are in.

The man who promised yesterday to let me know something more about the *mahajuns* says that the Maharajah's people have invented another plan to plunder them; that they ask them for money, and say to mortgage something which the *mahajuns*, being their ryots, refuse to keep, but cannot refuse to give the amount or something less than the required sum, which is very seldom, or I must say never, repaid.

In the evening after 4 o'clock Dewan Jowala Sahaie came to take us to the Ticka Sahib or Heir Apparent, Runbeer Singh, who with Meean Jowahir Singh came as far as the outer gate of the Palace to receive us. We went in and sat there. After usual complimentary exchange of words, the conversation turned to Mr. Winterbottom's having been a great traveller, and he said that he has seen Ceylon and southern part of China, and gave a little account of them, which I interpreted and which the Ticka Sahib was very much surprised to hear, especially Ceylon or "Lunka", which he said was heard to be inhabited by giants or "Rakhus," which Mr. Winterbottom said was all a falsehood. Runbeer Singh said that the Maharajah had also sent some of his army to the northern part of China, and at first his force was defeated, but afterwards he defeated the Chinese and had brought some dress of those people which he shewed us. Then he said that



some of his countrymen, about 500, are still in captivity in China, and he hopes that now he will be able to release them, through the kind interference of the British. Mr. Winterbottom, on hearing this, answered that, as the Maharajah is a great friend of the British, he has no doubt that the British will have great pleasure in assisting His Highness. Then Runbeer Singh said that he is by all means in the British service, and when he has caught hold of the skirt of such a powerful Government he has no doubt of succeeding in everything he desires. In short, every word he uttered shewed submission and thankfulness to the British. I cannot say whether they were in reality so or otherwise. The interview lasted for less than an hour, and then we took our leave. Meean Jowahir Singh was also there, but sat silently. He has nothing to do in the Maharajah's territory, but Jusroutah, &c., are given up to him, where he generally lives.

We shall start to-morrow for Uknoor, the first stage on the road to Cashmere.

25th April 1847—Camp Uknoor, 12 koss.—This is a large village, and has a fort on the right bank of the Chenab river, which we crossed to-day. The day was rainy, and I could not go out to see the village.

I was directed by Mr. Winterbottom to write a *purwannah* in answer to a petition from the *Thanadar* of Goojranwalah, and of which I beg to submit a copy.

26th April.—*Camp Dub, 12 koss.*—Only two houses, one of which half burnt. It is about two *koss* from Pownee, a large village where a Kardar lives, and which is out of the way we are taking. It is said that when these villages revolted against the Maharajah, with the Rajah of Bhimbur, and His Highness sent a force and subdued them again, they were desolated and burnt to ashes. I asked the villagers what *mamla* they pay to the Maharajah; they said that $\frac{1}{4}$ th or at most $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the produce and 2 rupees per house (called *dowara*) and 1 for about each three *gomas* of land in cash.

27th April.—*Camp Deok, 8 koss.*—In the *ilaquah* of Meean Jowahir Singh, son of the late Rajah Dhean Singh. These villages pay $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the produce and two rupees per house and for the cattle



and other *chuttees*, it depends on the will of the Kardar, who extracts as much as he thinks the man can pay.

CAMP DHURUM SAL :

The 28th April 1847.

PUNDIT KUNHYA LAL.

No. 2.—Diary of Pundit Kunhya Lal, from the 28th to the 30th of April 1847.

28th April 1847.—Camp *Dhurum Sal*, 8 *koss*.—A large village in the *ilaqah* of Meean Jowahir Singh. I saw Khyalee Ram, *dhurmurthee*, who receives Rs. 30 per *fusl* and has taken the whole village in contract for Rs. 35 per *fusl*. He says that he had the contract for Rs. 32 only before, but now since seven or eight years the Maharajah has increased it to Rs. 35. The villages round pay $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the produce, and they are contented with it. Then I asked him the reason of their being, or seeming to be, so poor, though they pay very little to the Sirkar, and was answered that they are ruined by *chuttees*, and on my asking for what the *chuttee* is extracted, they said that the one is called *dowara*, which is paid Rs. 2 for each house, and the other *nindra*, that is, when death or birth takes place they are to pay the Sirkar whatever the Kardars think the zemeendar is able to give, and these ruin them. Besides these two, whenever the Kardars are fined for any irregularity or *chuttee* is taken from them, they levy the amount from the zemeendars.

29th April.—Camp *Sialsooce*, 8 *koss*.—A small village. We encamped about a *koss* forward, and so could ascertain nothing but the general complaint of *chuttee*.

30th April.—Camp *Rujowree*, 8 *koss*.—Dewan Goorditta Mull, younger brother of Dewan Kurrum Chund, and Jemadar Churtoo, with a few sepoy, came out about three miles to receive us and conducted us to the palace. The former presented about Rs. 7, but Mr. Winterbottom refused and did not take. The conversation turned about the *mamla* of Rujowree, to which the Dewan answered that in the hills there is nothing fixture, but generally when the land is good and crop flourishing 10 or 8 rupees per *Tunka* (a measurement of about 2 *gomaos*) is levied on rice, and $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the *mamla* is paid from the



rice crop, and the remainder $\frac{1}{4}$ th from the wheat and *mukkee*. Meean Monavur Khan's two sons or grandsons of Raja Raheemoolah Khan, who are quite young, were sent by their mother to pay their respects to *Sahiblog*, which they did and were taken back by their servants. They were in a very poor and dirty state, and I have heard that the Maharajah pays them, their mother, and other relatives Rs. 500 annually. The Meean was killed in a battle when fighting on the part of the Maharajah against his brother, Tuheeroollah Khan.

CAMP RUJOWREE:

The 30th April 1847.

PUNDIT KUNHYA LAL.

No. 3.—Diary of Pundit Kunhya Lal, from the 1st to the 7th of May 1847.

1st May 1847.—*Camp Rujowree*.—Mudud Khan, Jemadar, came to me, and after conversing about the state of Rujowree I, with great difficulty, made out the following detail from him: That here *Khutree mahajuns* are the sole managers, and they take all the produce of the farms from the zemeendars and pay the fixed revenue to the Sirkar and then sell wheat, &c., to the zemeendars, the price of which they are unable to pay, and thereby ruined and fell deeply in debt to them.

2nd May.—*Camp Thunnah, 6 koss*.—On the road I saw two Cashmerees, who, after compliments, held up their hands to heavens and prayed to God for the establishment of the British Government at Cashmere and passed away without saying another word. Another person came to me on the road and said that he was plundered by the Bhrot Kardar of his cattle and other property. I told him to come to Thunnah, where I would try to do something for him. He promised, but did not come; but on my reaching Thunnah and asking the Kardar I was told that he had written to Rujowree and Bhrot for him, but received no answer, and that he will write again on the subject. A third person came at Thunnah and said that his wife was forcibly taken away by a man. I referred him to the Kardar, who has promised to hear all his case to-morrow, being engaged in collecting coolies and supplies to-day. I saw a man by name Soorujram, who shewed me three *purwannahs* about his grandfather Bishnath's

jageer. The one dated 19th *Shawal* 1176 bearing Ajeet Singh's seal, the other of the same date bears an illegible seal, and the third bears no date, but seal not legible. He said that His Highness promised last year that his *dhurmurth*, which amounts to Rs. 45, will continue, but he received nothing for the last "*Sawunee*," and cannot say for the ensuing "*Haree*" crop. In a few days he intends going to Cashmere to complain to the Maharajah. He also said that here are two or three more *dhurmurthees* who also will come and show their *purwannahs* to me, but they have not come to this time, being about 9 P.M.

3rd May 1847—*Camp Bhurumgulah, 6 koss.*—Here the Maharajah has appointed a *chowkee* for taking duties, which are as follows:—

	Rs. A. P.		
On salt	.	.	1 4 0 per 4 maunds.
On white cloth	.	.	1 9 0 „ maund.
On sugar	.	.	1 4 0 „ „

Other goods are not permitted by the Maharajah to pass this road. I saw a *purwannah* signed by His Highness ordering the *Thanadar* here to let every other man pass this road but the Cashmerees who may happen to leave Cashmere for the plains. Every man, whom I ask anything about himself, says that everything happens agreeably to the fate of a man and the will of God, and that he attaches nothing to the Maharajah, and divulges nothing. The *mootsuddee* here says that there is no necessity of his telling anything, he being a poor man, and the Maharajah's ryot, but on my arrival at Cashmere crowds of people will come to say their grievances. Then I told him that there is no harm in his telling me also, but could not bring him to it. He says that in case of *Burra Sahib's* coming here, every man, he hopes, will get his grievances redressed, but that the Maharajah, unless obliged to it by the *Burra Sahib*—he means to your honor—will never leave his tyranny.

4th May—*Camp Pooshanah, 6 koss.*—Only three families to this time have come here, but they say the rest will come up in a fortnight. These people generally go down in the winter for the snow and return in summer when it is over.

One of the sepoyes who are with us said that he saw 8 sepoyes here who eloped from Cashmere on account of their not being paid



their arrears, which also they did not take. On hearing this I considered that if asked perhaps he will say something about himself, and consequently I put questions to him. At first he praised the Maharajah, but afterwards on my insisting to tell me the truth said that he and the rest of the sepoys are in arrears about two years. Some of the rest also corroborate it, and say that if they leave their services, and even do not take their arrears, still the Maharajah will confiscate their houses, and therefore they cannot do so, though they long very much to give up their service.

5th May 1847—*Camp Surace Allyabad, 6 koss.*—In the road we passed over the snow for about 2 *kosses*. On the top of the Peer Punchal Mr. Winterbottom examined the height, and on my asking him said that it was about 1,200 feet high, and the Ruttun was 900. All day and night was stormy and rainy. Snow also fell this night about the Surace and on the Peer.

6th May—*Camp Heerpoor, 7 koss.*—Dewan Gobindjuss, the *Itakādar*, Jeydial, news-writer, and a Jemadar came to receive us about a mile, and said that they were sent by the Maharajah to attend on us. The Dewan presented Rs. 5 as *nuzzur*, which Mr. Winterbottom did not take. Wuzeer Zorawar, the Kardar of Shupeyan, also came here in the evening to make his *salaam*.

7th May—*Camp Heerpoor.*—But we went to see Shupeyan, accompanied by the Dewan, news-writer, and the Wuzeer, and returned in the evening. On the road a man came and said that he was a *moejavir* of the *Durgah* of Soadh Maijee Sahibah, the mother of Shah Noorooddeen, at Islamabad, but driven out of the *Durgah* by the Kardar there. I told him to come to Heerpoor in the evening, which he did on our return. Then I asked him whether he laid his case before the Maharajah; he said that he had done so, and the Maharajah issued orders to Wuzeer Ruttun Chund to draw out a *purwannah* for the Kardar not to meddle with him, but the Wuzeer consulted on the subject with the Kardar, who is a perfect enemy of his, and who advised him not to do as ordered; so he did not get admittance in the *Durgah*. On hearing this I asked him who was now in possession of it, and he said that the *mokuddum*, or headman of the village. Then I enquired about *sunnud*, which he showed me, and said that the *mokuddum* has none in his possession. The



sunrud is a very old one of the time of Alum Shah. After this I advised him to go to the Maharajah again and lay before His Highness all about his case, which he said he will do, and took his leave.

Mr. Winterbottom and myself will start to-morrow for Shahabad, and thence will go to Islamabad, after which he intends to proceed to Cashmere.

CAMP HEERPOOR :

The 7th May 1847.

PUNDIT KUNHYA LAL.

No. 4.—Diary of Pundit Kunhya Lal, from the 8th to the 15th May of 1847.

8th May 1847—Camp Wuttoo, 6 koss from Heerpoor.—From Sedho, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ koss from Heerpoor, we went to see a cataract or waterfall, by name Ahurbal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ koss from Sedho, but out of the way, and thence to the end of the stage. Wuttoo has about 30 houses in it. Almost all the villages here stand in need of medical aid, which Mr. Winterbottom gave to one or two, having no other medicines with him for the rest. The inhabitants of these villages generally have fever, toothache, and eye sores.

This village is in the *purgunnah* of Deosur.

9th May—Camp Kolgam, 6 koss.—In the morning at Wuttoo, I saw a crowd of about 20 people at my doors. I asked them who they were and what they wanted. They said that they were plaintiffs and came to Sahib to complain of their grievances. On being asked what they had to say, they added that they were Domes and of other castes, but His Highness the Maharajah had given them axes and ordered to cut trees in the jungle, whereby they were ruined. They shewed me their hands, which were full of corns. I asked them whether they get any wages. They said that they get nothing but a seer of rice per day per man; and the reason of their complaining was that they used to plough lands and thereby to support their families, but by being employed in cutting trees they are obliged to neglect their lands, and so their families die of starvation. On hearing this, I asked them what the Maharajah was doing with that wood. They



said that he sends for it at Cashmere by *begarees* and there has it sold by his people. After all this I told them that this Sahib can do nothing for them, and they returned disappointed, saying that if *Sahiblog* has appointed the Maharajah to kill the people there is no help. We started from Wuttoo at 9 A.M. and reached Kolgam in the afternoon. This is a large village in the *purgunnah* of Deosur, on the left bank of the Weth or Weshou river, which flows with great rapidity. Futtou, *Chowdree*, the Kardar of this place, met us on the road and accompanied us here. On the road I saw several ponds and asked the reason of there being so many and no habitation around. A man who was passing by said that formerly all this place was inhabited by men, but on account of the tyranny of the Rajahs they all ran away. I asked him what tyranny was practised by the present Maharajah, and he said that he takes $\frac{1}{3}$ of the produce, and the farmer who earns 100 *khurwars* of grain receives only 20 or 25 for himself. I asked him who takes the rest, and he was going to answer when the Kardar overheard and came nigh, and the poor man out of his fear held his tongue and for a while walked by me, but afterwards took his way to his village, which was out of our way.

10th May 1847—Camp Chowgram, 5 *koss*.—Just on our arrival here we went to see the Wasookh Nag, a water spring 4 *koss* from this place, and thence returned late at night in rain and hail the whole road. This is in the Deosur *ilaquah*. Half way to the water spring is a village, by name Ruzloo, where there is also a small water spring. A large stream comes out of the Wasookh Nag.

11th May—Camp Chowgram.—We are obliged to halt here to-day on account of the rain and hail, which lasted the whole day.

A man, by name Narayun Pundit, a native of Ramoo, whom I saw here, says that he used to receive 23 *khurwars* of land from General Meean Singh's time, but the Maharajah now gives him only 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. Another man, Luchee Ram, a Cashmeeree cook, called "Luteef" on account of his skill, and native of this place, says that he used to receive 200 rupees annually from Maharajah Runjeet Singh's time, but the Maharajah only gives him Rs. 50, and that 100 *khurwars* were granted to his mother-in-law, whose children now receive only 50. In short, every man is paid half of what he used to receive before. He

further says that he wishes to go down to the plains, but the Maharajah does not grant him a pass, and says that if every Cashmeeree will leave Cashmere still he shall not grant *him* a pass.

The people here also say that formerly rice was sold here at the rate of a rupee a *khurwar*, but the Maharajah has now increased the rate to 1 rupee and 4 annas.

12th May 1847—*Camp Shahabad, 5 koss.*—On the road, about half way, there is a water spring, by name Panzut Nag, and another with it, named Kanuh Nag, in which they say that there are fishes with one eye, but I saw none of that description. On the road about a *koss* to Shahabad, Noor Shah, the Kardar, and Netur Singh, *Kotwal*, came to receive us. After usual exchange of words, the conversation turned towards the revenue of the district, and the Kardar said that formerly at the time of Meean Singh the sum of 18,000 rupees in cash was taken for the whole of this district, but Sheikh Moohioodeen, having some enmity with Wazeer Singh, the late Kardar, increased it to Rs. 23,000, which was nominal at that time and the former sum only realized. The Maharajah has continued the latter sum, by which the villagers are ruining. Also he said that their fields do not yield more than is sufficient for their own consumption, and the revenue money they pay by their industry and traffic.

On our arrival here we went to see the Bairee Nag spring, which is a fine one surrounded by buildings of old, made by Jahangeer Badshah. There I found two inscriptions which I give in Persian, together with its translation in English :—

بادشاه هفت کشور شهنشاہ عدالت گستر ابو ظفر نور الدین جهانگیر بادشاہ ابن
 اکبر بادشاہ غازی تباریخ شہ طوس درین سرشت فیض آیین نزول اجلال فرمودند و
 این عمارت بحکم آنحضرت صورت تمام یافت +
 از جهان گیر شاہ اکبر شاہ | این بنا سر کشید بر افلاک
 بانی عقل یافت تارخیش | قصہ آباد چشمہ در ناک
 ۱۰۲۹

"King of Seven Continents, Emperor the Just, Aboo-coolmozuffur Nooroodeen Jahangeer Badshah, son of the late Akbur Badshah, in the 15th year of his reign, came at the water spring, and this building, agreeably to his order, has been finished. From Jahangeer Shah of Akbur Shah this ground work drew its head to heavens. The founder of wisdom found the date of it! 'Palace may remain inhabited and the spring of Wur Nag.'"

Wur Nag is meant for Bairee Nag.

NOTE.—The words of the last line, agreeably to a Persian rule, give the year 1029 of Hijree.

شکر خدا که ساخت چنین آبشار جوئی	حیدر حکم شاه جهان بادشاہ دہر
زین آبشار یافتہ کشمیر ابروئی	این جوئی دادہ دست زخوبی بہشت یاد
از چشم بہشت بروی آمد جوئی	تاریخ جوئی آب بگفتا سر و ش غیب

"Haidur, agreeably to the orders of Shah Jahan, King of the world, thank God that he made the spring flow. This spring has given to memory the spring of heavens. From this spring Cashmere has got honor. The date of the spring said the unknown voice—From the spring of heavens this stream has come out."

NOTE.—Agreeably to a Persian rule the last line gives the year 1036 of Hijree, but the year is not given in the original.

13th May 1847—Camp Shahabad.—We went to see the Banihal pass to the top of the Peer, which is passable to ponies and not very steep and rough. On our return a man came to me and said that he had to say something. I took him to my room and asked what he had to say. He said that the Maharajah has increased the tax on cattle from 1 to 2½ rupees each, by which they are ruined, and begged me



to inform Sahib of it. Then I asked him whether the Maharajah has increased the tax upon any other thing, to which he replied by expressing his ignorance. Then I told him that Sahib has no power to do anything for him; but he must petition to *Burra Sahib* on his coming to Cashmere.

14th May 1847—*Camp Sauf Ahun, 6 koss.*—Around this are iron mines, and it is prepared in this village; consequently the village has taken the name of “Ahun” or iron. This is in the *ilaqah* of Islamabad, and the Kardar, Bishen Singh, joined us here. About 2 *koss* from this is the Kookur Nag, a water spring, and we went to see it. It is out of the road.

15th May—*Camp Nuboo Nag, 5 koss.*—On the road I asked Bishen Singh, Kardar, about the revenue; and he said that the Maharajah takes half of the produce and about 3 *truks* more from each *khurwar* of the remaining half for other *huboobs*. He also said that the Maharajah has ordered the cultivators to plough new land and promised to take $\frac{2}{3}$ of the produce only including other *huboobs*.

The villagers here stand very much in need of medicines, which Mr. Winterbottom gave to some of them.

PUNDIT KUNHYA LAL.

No. 7.—Diary of Pundit Kunhya Lal from the 26th to the 31st of May 1847.

26th May 1847—*Camp Pampur.*—From Kunyalwan we went to Bij-Bahara, 2 *koss*. It is a large village; and Pundit Raj Kak, who is sent by the Maharajah to Cashmere for some particular business, as he says, came to make his *salaam*, and will start in the evening for Cashmere. After seeing the village we started in boats, and on the road saw some old buildings at Wantipoor, and arrived at Pampur in the evening.

27th May—*Camp Cashmere, 5 koss.*—After breakfast we left Pampur, and on the road at Pandrethan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ *koss*, saw some old buildings



and body of a giant of stone. About 4 P.M. we reached this city, encamped at Sheikh Bagh, and went in boats to see the interior. When we were passing, almost every poor and boatman cried out that, on account of Pundit Raj Kak, he cannot get rice to eat. On our return, Wuzeer Rutnoo sent Gurba, Jemadar, with 325 rupees and some pots of sweetmeats, which Mr. Winterbottom accepted of.

A friend of mine came to me in the evening, and, on my asking him the reason of the poor's crying out for rice, said that it is all true. The rice which comes in the city is sold before a Moonshee of the Maharajah's and a guard. It depends on *their* will to give to the poor or not, and they generally give to those who possess some influence in the Durbar, and who are their friends and kinsmen, and that the rice is imported in small quantities and very seldom in the city.

Mr. Winterbottom received a letter from Ahud Shah, Nukshbundee, and directed me to answer it, which I did, and beg to enclose a copy of the reply.

28th May 1847—Cashmere.—In the morning at 10 o'clock, Ahud Shah, Nukshbundee, came to see Mr. Winterbottom. In the interview the conversation turned to the places Mr. Winterbottom intends to go to, and he said all about them what he knew. Afterwards he shewed the certificates which he had with him from different gentlemen who had come to see this valley, and afterwards requested Mr. Winterbottom to go to his house as other gentlemen had done, which he promised to do on his return from his next excursion to the western hills. Then the Nukshbundee took his leave, and we went in boats to see the Dul lake. On the road we heard a general cry for corn.

We saw the Huzrut Bul, and Nuseem, and Shalimar gardens and Char Chinar, but becoming late we could not go to the Nishat garden, and therefore returned to our quarters.

29th May—Cashmere.—In the morning we went to see the Shunkuracharj Hill and returned at breakfast time.

On my return to my quarters I found a few friends of mine in it who are the natives of the place. After all friendly conversation, I asked them the news, and they said they cannot get rice to eat. I told them that they were telling untruth, and that if they will bring



money no doubt they will get their wants. Then they asked me at what rate I would get it them, and that there were three different rates,—one *Burra Sahib's*, which is Re. 1, the other Maharajah's, which is Re. 1-4, and the third Wuzer Rutnoo's, which is Re. 1-6 per *khurwar*—and the sellers also add one or two annas per *khurwar*; to which I said, “at the current rate.” In the meantime a man, by name Saifooddeen, came to me and said that he wants, if I also think it necessary, to pay a visit to the Sahib, and showed me a few certificates from different gentlemen for his getting them what they wanted. I told him to come to-morrow, and that I will take him with me to Sahib. A few moments had not elapsed when about 20 persons, apparently of respectable character, surrounded my room, and on my calling them in, said they want bread. I asked them what sort of bread they wanted, to which they replied that they give ready money and cannot get rice to eat. Some of them cried out that they were very unfortunate to be sold to the Maharajah and treated in this manner. They cannot get a pass to go to other quarters, nor they can get rice or *shalee* to eat, and the Maharajah wishes to kill them by starvation. One of them, who seemed most respectable, said that one of his servants went to a village close by and bought some *shalee* there which he was bringing in the city, when the Kardars of the Maharajah snatched it from him and sent it to His Highness, who told him that he will get his money back from the villager, but the *shalee* was his and the zemeendar had no claim to sell it. But to this day he has not received the money back. Another man said that in some village a man gave 30 rupees to a sepoy of the Maharajah's who promised to get him *shalee* for the amount; but receiving none he complained to the Maharajah, who sent for the sepoy and asked him the reason of his taking the money and not giving the *shalee*. The sepoy said that he could not get it, and that the money was in His Highness's treasury. The Maharajah then told the buyer that His Highness shall give the money to him, and that he had nothing to do with the sepoy. The next day His Highness called for the man, and said that, as he had lost all his money by giving it to the sepoy, and that His Highness now has been pleased to give him, he will receive only half, that is, 15 rupees, which he was obliged to take. After that, His Highness wrote to Moulvee Muzhur Ali that such a person had complained in the court, and that he should realize $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the claim, and consequently



he took $7\frac{1}{2}$ rupees from the man. When all this process was over, the sepoy was ordered to refund 30 rupees, which he at first refused, saying that the man had only received back Rs. 15, but was obliged to pay by instalments of 2 or 3 rupees per month, and adding the monthly interest the amount came up to about Rs. 60, which, added to Rs. 15 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ formerly realized, make the amount to come up to $82\frac{1}{2}$ rupees. On hearing all this I consoled them, and said that this Sahib can do nothing for them, being merely a traveller, but I have heard that some other officer was coming, who will perhaps take their case into consideration; and dismissed them.

In the evening I went to see the city, and found that there was some *shalee* selling in a boat. I asked the people who were the buyers, and was answered that they were all the servants of shawl-makers.

30th May 1847—*Cashmere*.—In the morning we went to see the Hurree Purbut Fort and returned at breakfast time. Saifooddeen came, and I took him to Mr. Winterbottom, whom he shewed about 20 certificates of his late father, and pretended to know everything about the valley; but on being put some questions he could not answer them satisfactorily, but referred to some book of routes which he had with him, to seeing which being tedious Mr. Winterbottom dismissed him.

In the afternoon went to see the Nishat garden, and Mr. Winterbottom was very much pleased to see it and the fountains playing in it, and returned in the evening to our quarters. On the road we heard the general complaint of their getting no *shalee*, but not so loudly as the other day, and the people looked somewhat frightened.

In the evening Mr. Winterbottom directed me to write a flourishing letter to the Maharajah, which I did, and beg to enclose a copy thereof.

At night I went to see Razdan Sahib who used to receive a *dhurmuth* in cash and *shalee* for *bhundargah*, but this year he also has received nothing. He says that the Maharajah wishes to decrease it, and he does not like to take less. Also he says that he cannot get a pass even, in which case he would have refused the whole and gone down to Punjab, where he hopes to get his livelihood from among



his votaries. Almost all the Cashmeree Pundits of this place and Punjab are votaries of *this* family.

31st May 1847—Soombul, 9 *koss*.—In the morning, after 9 o'clock, we left Cashmere in boats and arrived here in the afternoon. We went to see the Manusbul spring, which is close by. A limemaker at the spring said that he used to get about two *khurwars* of *shalee* formerly, which is now discontinued by the Maharajah.

The *shalee* is here also at the rate of Re. 1-6 per *khurwar*, but they get it here though with difficulty and from adjacent villages.

CAMP SOOMBUL:

The 31st May 1847.

PUNDIT KUNHYA LAL.

No. 8.—Diary of Pundit Kunhya Lal from the 1st to the 7th of June 1847.

1st June 1847—Camp Puttun, 6 *koss* from Soombul.—We made the greater part of the road by boats, and from Pulhalun, a village, we rode the remaining one *koss*. At Pulhalun there is a *khankah*, or tomb of some saint, the votaries of which brought me three *purwannahs* signed by the late Maharajah Shere Singh, Dewan Kirpa-ram and others, and said that their *dhurmurth*, which was very little, about 11 *khurwars* of *shalee*, has been discontinued by the Maharajah. I told them that we can do nothing for them, and they came with us still for about $\frac{1}{2}$ a *koss*, but I repeated the same thing, and they retired disappointed. At Puttun there are two relics of very old buildings. The people here also complain of the rice being scarce and very dear. The rate is, as in Cashmere, Re. 1-6-0 per *khurwar* of *shalee*, and it cannot be got even at that rate.

2nd June—Camp Baba Pum Rishee, 6 *koss*.—Here no married men live, but only *mujawurs* of Baba Pum Rishee. They have a *lungur* or public charity room, for which formerly they used to get more, but now the Maharajah has decreased it to 1,000 *khurwars*. They gave me a petition also, which I beg to enclose in original. I told them that this Sahib can do nothing for them, and they went away.



Here are no shopkeepers or *zemeendars*.

3rd June 1947—*Baba Purn Rishee*.—We went to see the Goolmurg Hill, which is famous for flowers, but could not find it so, though the valley is pretty enough. I returned to my quarters earlier than Mr. Winterbottom, feeling feverish and much pain in my throat, which I have for the last 5 or 6 days, but he returned in the evening. He went to see a pass up the hills. Nothing particular.

4th June—*Camp Barahmoola, 6 koss*.—We arrived here at noon and found all shops shut up. On my asking the people, they said that they have nothing to sell; so it is needless to keep the shops open. A few steps further, about 20 Cashmeree women cried out that they cannot get rice to eat, and others, about the same number of men, told the same thing, but Muthra Das, the Naib Kardar, who was with us, Gunda Mul, Kardar, being sick, stopped their mouth by abuses. On our arrival at our quarters the same Naib Kardar came to me and said that the reason of the people crying out for corn is that the present crop yielded little, and about the half of the past one was plundered by Khukkah Bumbas last year. A supply of about 2,500 *khurwars* was yearly granted to this district from the Sirkar, but this year for the above said reasons only 1,400 have been supplied. The people here say that they can bear every other sort of tyranny, but they cannot live without food. The Naib Kardar says that, since the last two months, about 12 or 1,300 *khurwars* of *shalee* have been sold to the people, at the rate of Re. 1-4-0 per *khurwar*, besides the 1,400 supplied by the Sirkar; but he could not stop their mouth. I told him that if they will see something in stock in shops they will never complain of their not getting it, but of course of its being dearer, as formerly they used to get it at 10 or 12 annas per *khurwar*; consequently it is better to send for some and keep it in shops. Then he said that he has often written to the Maharajah for it, but without effect; and that he will write again. In the meantime a sepoy came and informed the Kardar that he has ordered the people to open their shops, and so they are doing. On hearing this, the Naib Kardar said that when they will have nothing to sell what they shall do in their shops. I told him when he knows all that, why does he not try to get something put in their shops. He said, shaking his head as a token of inability, that



he does as much as lies in his power in this part of the valley, but he can do nothing in Cashmere.

A few people of this place came to me in the evening, and I asked them the true reason of their complaining so loudly for want of rice, and if they can get nothing, what do they eat. They answered me by oaths, that every man has something in his house, but not sufficient for his yearly consumption, and it is foresight only which causes the complaint.

Agreeably to Mr. Winterbottom's direction, I wrote a *purwannah* to Dewan Thakoordas at Cashmere and beg to submit a copy thereof.

In the evening the Naib Kardar came to see Mr. Winterbottom, and the conversation turned to the route to go to-morrow. Mr. Winterbottom said that he intends to go to Ooree by one road and return by the other; consequently it was settled that our horses should be sent to Ooree by the direct road and await our arrival at the bridge of *Cheenkus* or swings, as they cannot pass over them, and that we shall go *via* Shunkurgurh, that is, the Moozufferabad road, and return by the Nowshera or the direct one, and the Kardar promised to supply us with ponies for the trip.

5th June 1847—*Camp Shunkurgurh, 5 koss.*—In the morning, when we were ready to start, the Kardar brought two young and thin colts for us, which being unfit for riding, of course, were rejected by me; and Mr. Winterbottom went in his *jampan*, and I was delayed about half an hour, when after a great deal of trouble I saw the *Kotwal* coming in full gallop towards me. On his arrival he said that the pony he was on was for me, and that three or four more were coming. I rode the pony, and told the *Kotwal* to give the rest to Mr. Winterbottom's servants, as usual. On my travelling about 3 *koss*, I saw the *Kanoongo* of the Bangal district running as fast as he could and came to me quite out of breath.

On my asking him the reason of his being in such haste and on foot, he said that the Barahmoola Kardar had caught his ponies and given them to us. I told him that, as it was a wilderness, I could do nothing for him, but he must pass his day somewhere closer to the spot, and that I would return his ponies from Shunkurgurh with some present, and he did so.



At Peernee, about a *koss* from Shunkurgurh, Sooltan Zuburdust Khan came to meet Mr. Winterbottom, and shewed about 5 rupees as *nuzzur*, and came with us to the end of the stage. On my arrival here I told Gurba, Jemadar, who is with us, to dismiss the ponies, and that the Sooltan will provide us for the next stage, and so he did.

6th June 1847.—*Camp Ooree, 8 koss.*—We arrived here in the afternoon after crossing that bridge, which I beg to give you a little description of. It is a bridge of about 70 yards long and 20 yards high above the surface of the water, made of bark of trees rolled in thick ropes. Four such ropes are tied together to put the feet on, and three tied up are put so high as to come up to the waist of the passenger on both sides, and from the foot rope to the side ones branches of trees about a yard apart are tied from one end of the bridge to the other, which are tied to very huge beams of wood, or stalks of large trees pitched on the banks. It is quite safe, but makes the passenger a little giddy at first when he sees the ropes sinking down under his load as he passes upon them, and the stream, flowing with great force under it, makes the bridge look to go on the other side.

Rajah Nuwab Khan came to meet Mr. Winterbottom about an hour after our arrival here, and shewed 1 or 2 rupees as *nuzzur*. Nothing particular.

We will return to Barahmoola to-morrow *via* Nowshera or by the left bank of the stream.

7th June, *Camp Boonihar, 6 koss.*—In the morning about 8 A. M. Utta-oolah Khan, the elder brother of Nuwab Khan, came to see Mr. Winterbottom at Ooree and shewed 5 rupees as *nuzzur*. In the meantime two shopkeepers came to Sahib and complained that sepoy who travel this road forcibly take *russul* from them without shewing any order, and Mr. Winterbottom directed me to ask Utta-oolah Khan and his brother, who were also present at the time, the reason of their complaint. They said that the shopkeepers were right in their complaint, and that the sepoy treat them also in the same manner. Then Mr. Winterbottom directed me to tell them that they should refer such cases to the Maharajah, and Gurba, Jemadar, also promised that he will write for them to His Highness, and that they also should send their petitions to him on the subject.



We started after breakfast as usual, and on the road Mr. Winterbottom sketched some relics of an old building, and arrived here after 5 P. M. Rahem Dil Khan, the younger brother of the Rajah of this place, who is sick, came to pay his respects and shewed 6 rupees as *nuzzur*. He is a young boy of about 18.

I asked a zemeendar here about his *mamla*, and he said that he gives 12 rupees per *khurwar* of land, and *russud*, &c., which comes up to about 16 or 17 rupees, and besides he serves the Rajah whenever necessity of any sort, which is of daily occurrence, occurs. Then I asked him whether he only is in such circumstances, to which he replied that it is the case with every zemeendar here and not with him only.

CAMP BOONIHAR:

The 7th June 1847.

}

PUNDIT KUNHYA LAL.

Extracts from Diaries of Pundit Kunhya Lal, from the 18th June to the 10th of July 1847.

No. 10. 18th June 1847—Camp Bunkote.—"On our arrival at Bundpoorah we intended to buy some rice and other necessities for our journey forward to Gorais and Gilgit, but could find none. The villagers said that no rice is to be sold in the bazar, but in Maharajah's godown, and consequently we were obliged to have recourse to it."

19th June 1847—Camp Bunkote.—"Gholam Vuzeer of Husora and Vuzeer Mustan of Gilgit arrived here to-day on their way to Cashmere and visited Mr. Winterbottom, who enquired them about the road. They said that almost the whole of the road is a perfect wilderness, but only about three villages as far as Husora and about the same number to Gilgit, that is, about six or seven villages in twenty days' march."

22nd June.—Camp Dabur.—"This village is in the Gorais valley, which consists of four large and two or three small villages. The first we met with after our two days' march in wilderness was Vunpoorah, about four *koss* from our last quarters."



"2. Chet Singh, *Thanadar*, came to receive us as far as the beginning of the valley, that is, about a *koss*, and shewed Rs. 2 as *nuzzur*. Mr. Winterbottom desired me to ask him about Mr. Vans Agnew, and he said that he knew nothing about that gentleman's coming down here, and consequently we sent a man to Bunglabul, about 7 *koss* further, to enquire about him. Besides *tromba* and peas nothing is cultivated here. The former is a sort of grain which the natives use for bread and the latter for *dal*.

"3. The people here say that since last year about half of the villagers forsook this place and went away to the Chelas valley, which is still against the Maharajah. The reason they said that two gentlemen came here to go to Bultee and Ludakh, and the whole of the villagers, about 200, were taken by them. About six days after, two others came and the remaining women were taken away by them under their loads. On the return of the men, when they saw that their wives and daughters were treated in such a manner, they forsook their habitations and migrated to the above-mentioned valley, and have not returned to this time."

No. 11. 29th June 1847—*Cashmere*.—"A friend of mine, by name Murdan Ali, came to see me, and after other discourse I asked him about the Maharajah and the city. He told me that His Highness has cast 16 small cannons already and has ordered for 16 more. He also added that the 16 already built are kept in privacy to this time in a room in Rung Muhal, and perhaps Colonel Steinbach knows them."

No. 12. 1st July 1847—*Cashmere*.—"I have heard that a gentleman arrived here from China, and as he had nothing with him, as English clothes, servants, &c., he did not come to Lieutenant Taylor, but is to this time with the Maharajah, who has supplied him with every necessity. He is preparing a copy of his journal for your inspection."

7th July.—"In the evening Lieutenant Taylor went to see the Maharajah, and conversation turned towards the case of the *shalbafs* and *dhurmurthees*. A man from Gilgit arrived and said that Gour Aman's people had laid a siege to two of the Gilgit forts and were about 1,500 in number. Lieutenant Taylor ordered his deposition to be written down.



"Some say that Pundit Raj Kak sent 10 rupees for the diet expenses of those who have absconded, and that it is he who instigated them to go away and encouraged them not to accede to the terms proposed to them."

No. 13. 10th July 1847—"Dewan Thakur Dass and Pundit Raj Kak came to Lieutenant Taylor, and conversation turned about *dhurmurthees* and other complaints.

Pundit Raj Kak informed him that the Maharajah has been pleased to issue notices to all the *purgunnahs* that none should ask more than the rate at which the *shalee* was sold last year from the buyers who bought it at that time, because His Highness' Kardars used to ask four or five annas more than the rate it was sold and bought at that time, as I had the honor of informing you in my former Diaries."

PUNDIT KUNHYA LAL.



21
GSL

Diaries of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, As-
sistant to the Agent, Governor-General,
North-West Frontier, on deputation to
Gilgit—1847.



Diaries of Mr. P. A. VANS AGNEW, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit—1847.

No.	PERIOD.		Page.	REMARKS.
	From	To		
1	20th June 1847 ...	26th June 1847 ...	275	With sketch map.
2	27th June 1847 ...	3rd July 1847 ...	276	
3	4th July 1847 ...	10th July 1847 ...	278	
4	11th July 1847 ...	17th July 1847 ...	279	
5	18th July 1847 ...	24th July 1847 ...	281	
6	1st August 1847 ...	7th August 1847 ...	282	
7	8th August 1847 ...	14th August 1847 ...	284	
8	Supplement to above	...	287	
9	15th August 1847 ...	21st August 1847 ...	292	
10	22nd August 1847 ...	28th August 1847 ...	294	
11	29th August 1847 ...	4th September 1847...	296	
12	5th September 1847...	11th September 1847	298	
13	12th September 1847	18th September 1847	300	

Note.—No other Diaries are traceable.



No. 1.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 20th to the 26th of June 1847.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

20th June 1847.—Marched in company with Captain Abbott from Agrore to Khakee in Pukli, having to cross a low pass.

21st June.—Halted at Khakee previous to leaving Captain Abbott.

22nd June.—Marched from Khakee to the *gurhee* in the Koonhara-ki-Durra, nearly 20 miles. First symptoms of the rains to-day. Captain Abbott took the road to Mansera: found all Maharajah Golab Singh's forces on their way to Moozuffurabad.

23rd June.—Halted at the *gurhee* to arrange my baggage, from which I have been separated since the 1st instant.

24th June.—Rain all the morning; march in the afternoon to Moozuffurabad; crossed the river Kishengunga, above the fort. Means of crossing—one boat, one rope bridge, and an excellent gang of *mallaks* with double sheepskins. River said not to be so high as usual on account of the small quantity of snow which fell last cold weather. If so, this crossing must be difficult in high floods. There was anciently a bridge of masonry here. It is a work much required and little to be hoped for I fear.

25th June.—Halted at Moozuffurabad. Heavy rain. Visited by Sooltan Hussein Khan, who complained that no attention had yet been paid to the grant of his jageer and *rozina* obtained by me from Dewan Jowala Sahaie at Rawal Pindi. Saw Kurrum



Chand, Kardar, who admitted the fact. Reported on affairs here to the Agent. Received a letter from Mr. Winterbottom dated 31st May! Laid my own dak through Ameen Khan and the Sooltan to Kurna. From thence shall do the same to Gooreys.

26th June 1847.—Marched up the left bank of the Kishengunga to Noorasair, about nine miles; road bad for a traveller and fearful for troops. Despatched yesterday's letters to the Agent. Rain all night. Was shewn the place where the Kukka Bumbas destroyed a Sikh force of 3,000 or 4,000 near Kahmi: never saw such a trap in my life.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

No. 2.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 27th of June to the 3rd of July 1847.

27th June 1847.—Rain all the morning. Marched at noon (from Noorasair) to Punj Giraon, eight (?) miles. Road better than that from Moozuffurabad to the last stage, but a mere track still. Received intelligence that Gour Aman of Yeseen is threatening Gilgit; the soldiers there mutinous and disheartened from being two years in arrears. There had been a few petty skirmishes. The *Ukhbar* intended more to represent the want of money than give a true account of matters; also heard from Nuttu Shah, *Koomedan*, that Maharajah Golab Singh had summoned him to Cashmere for instructions. Desired him to go, but wrote to the Maharajah that I was not at liberty to delay for any one.

28th June.—Marched to Nousari, 12 (?) miles. Path practicable, and no more. This and yesterday's march have been nearly due east. A little above this place the Kishengunga turns to the north. At the junction a valley called Punchkote joins it from the south-east. This village with many others, has been hardly used. The people were almost all up on the hills, as is usual at this season. This is the boundary of Moozuffurabad on



this side with Kurna; and Kahouree on the other with Durawa. The great boundary mark is a pyramidal peak called Chowgulla, I suppose from its situation at the meeting of four valleys.

29th June 1847.—Marched to Teetwal, eight (?) miles, that is, by the path I came; the horse-road goes a long way round over the high hill Reechmarg. There is nothing to prevent a road being made, but these people never touch a stone. One place, called the Ranikut, is a precipice along the face of which a scaffolding of about 20 yards in length affords the only means of crossing. The people here make much of it, but I have passed half a dozen worse places with horses in a day in Ladak. The Kishengunga is here joined by the Kurna river, of no great size, and just below their junction it breaks through a hill. Visited by Rajah Shere Ahmed Khan of Kurna.

30th June.—Halted at Teetwal. Had a conversation with Rajah Shere Ahmed Khan. He is in reality tolerably hopeful, but pretends great fear and uncertainty lest Moizoodeen Khan's offers should prevail at Court. Told him his failing to come in to Lieutenant Lumsden or me prevented his having any claim to be heard by me. Recommended him to give up Moizoodeen's property to the Maharajah, and send a Vakeel to Court. Joined by Nuttu Shah *en route* to Cashmere. Wrote to Mr. Taylor at Cashmere, inclosing letters for Lieutenant Young and Mr. Winterbottom, naming the 12th July as the day I should probably reach Gooreys.

1st July.—Dispatched a letter (care of Captain Abbott) to the Agent, Governor-General, North-Western Frontier (marked No. 2), containing my diary from 20th to 26th ultimo. Marched at 4 P. M. to Meerpore, seven (?) miles up the Kishengunga, sending my baggage, and the most of my people *via* Kurna to Lolab. Road as bad as it could well be. The river again breaks through a hill, evidently the ancient dam which formed a lake of the present valley of Durawa.

2nd July.—Marched to Chetun, eight (?) miles, in the morning, and in the evening to Salkhulla, three (?) miles. Road middling, but had to walk nearly all the way. Weather oppressive.



though the wind is cold when it blows. Turned round the third bend (or rather half bend from north to north-east) of the Kishengunga, the first being at Noorasair and the second between Nousari and Teetwal. People here all dressed in dingy *puttoo*. Both in this, and in buildings, and occasionally scenery, there is a great similiarity to Cashmere. They say this is *the* place for fever, and that the time is come!

3rd July 1847.—Marched in the morning to Pulri, about a mile from Salkhulla by the river, but more than four of very steep ascent and descent by the circuit I was obliged to take to avoid a precipice. Sun unclouded; so halted. In the evening went on to Boojana, five (?) miles. The scenery here all very pretty, but rice *khets* and rank jungle betoken unhealthiness. From Boojana I saw in reverse almost all the peaks of the Chilas and Kaghan hills which I had seen from Noorasair. Here the Kishengunga bends north again.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

No. 3.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit from the 4th to the 10th of July 1847.

4th July 1847.—Crossed the river opposite Boojana by a *jhoola* (about 200 feet), and marched by an easy path some five miles to Kayrun. The horse road crosses a very steep pass. Come again in sight of the snowy range now bearing west. Here I had intended to remain a day or two to explore, but the immediate illness of two of my servants gave credibility to the accounts of the unhealthiness of this the greenest and prettiest place in the world.

5th July.—Six out of fourteen attacked with fever and dysentery, myself among the latter. Started as soon as I could get coolies and provisions for a night in bivouac. Marched about five miles up the pass, of which two were one continued steep ascent. Encamped at a spot known as Indragad.



6th July 1847.—The road to-day along a tolerably level valley for about three miles, and then up a steep ascent of about half a mile to the summit of the pass. This is commonly called the “Patra” *gulen* from a “Bahik” or grazing station of that name in the upper valley just mentioned. Descent about three miles to Beerum Buttoo in the *purgunnah* of Ootur.

7th July.—Marched in the morning to Trehgaon, and thence dispatched last week’s Diary to the Agent, Governor-General. Went on in the evening to Coopiwarra. Scenery very lovely.

8th July.—Marched to Koorsun in Lolab, where my camp was waiting for me. It had reached this place in five average marches from Teetwal. No one in it had been sick. Found letters from Lieutenant Young at Gooreys, and Mr. Winterbottom one march on this side of Husora.

9th July.—Halted at Koorsun. Laid in 64 *truks* of rice at 6½ *truks* the rupee, Hurree Singha, 25 seers tobacco at 5 seers ditto, and 30 seers salt at the same rate.

10th July.—Marched to Oolsee in Koohyam, crossing the ridge which separates the Lolab valley from the Oolur Lake. Received a letter from Agent, Governor-General, dated 28th ultimo. Dispatched a few lines to Agent, Governor-General.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

No. 4.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 11th to the 17th of July 1847.

11th July 1847.—Marched from Oolsee to Bunkoot, just under the ascent of the Oolsee pass, about eight miles.

12th July.—Ascended to Nunawarun, about six miles, of which three are very steep. Heard here that, in consequence of reports



of a threatened attack upon Gilgit by Gour Aman of Yeseen, Maharajah Golab Singh was preparing a force to accompany me. As I happened to know that Nuzzur Ali Shah, *Thanadar* of Gilgit, has for some time past been exaggerating the difficulties of his position in order to obtain payment of the two years' arrears due to his people and himself, and foresaw clearly that the accompaniment of a force with the avowed object of coercion would put a stop to any hope of my proceeding beyond Gilgit itself, I wrote to Lieutenant Taylor begging him to present a *morasilah* to His Highness protesting against this step until I should, from the spot, be able to judge of the necessity of it. From my own knowledge of the circumstances of the case, I am of opinion that His Highness' chief object was to overawe or compel Gour Aman and others to acknowledge his sovereignty. This they certainly *do not*. It remains to be seen whether they should.

13th July 1847.—Marched about seven miles to Vijee, a halting place about two miles down the descent. Many of the people and myself suffered severely from headaches this and the previous day. Natives ascribe this to the flowers (?). The pass is not nearly so high as many I have crossed without any inconvenience to any of the party.

14th July.—Marched to Gooreys, about six miles. Part of the descent very steep. Saw great part of the rest of the Kishengunga to-day. Found Lieutenant Young at Gooreys.

15th July.—Marched to Zean, six miles six furlongs. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the *Thanah* of Gooreys we left the main source of the Kishengunga (about 40 yards wide), which rises in the great Mount at the head of the Dras valley, and followed a tributary of about one-fourth its size to the north-east.

16th July.—Marched to Mupan, seven miles. Found snow here in the bed of the river.

17th July.—Marched to Burzil, seven miles, the limit of visitation, and foot of the Himalayan chain.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.



No. 5.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 18th to the 24th of July 1847.

18th July 1847.—Crossed the pass. Ascent about three miles, of which half a mile is steep. Spent most of the day climbing for bearings. Weather cloudy. Halted at a place called (to us) Gajar.

19th July.—Marched to Das. Sensible change in the climate. Found Sherokh barley here. Received a dak containing a private note from Lieutenant Taylor stating that the advance of troops to Gilgit was countermanded.

20th July.—To Godaye. Sent a dak to Mr. Winterbottom across to Iskardoo.

21st July.—To Nagaon. The roads here are very rugged, as is usual in a gneiss formation; this too accounts for our short marches. Rajah Jowahir Khan and the *Thanadar* of Husora met us here.

22nd July.—To Husora. Encamped on the right bank of the river (the fort is on the left) at a place called Los. The Rajah resides opposite at Eedgah. Husora or Astor is the name of the "Raj," not any village. This day Aman Ali Shah (with me) received a letter from his brother the *Thanadar* of Gilgit. He sent it to me. There is nothing the matter at all there at present. About 20 days ago Akbur Aman, the brother of Gour Aman, made a foray on the confines of Gilgit, carried off a few sheep and goats, killed one man, and wounded two; but got the worst of it, it is said. This kind of raid it seems a matter of common occurrence in these parts. The *Thanadar* here calls it "*Admi-ki-lor.*" Gour Aman, be it remembered, is a slave-dealer. This particular attack was in retaliation of one previously made by Nuzzur Ali Shah. It also appears that the *Thanadar* (I speak from his own letter) has a candidate in training for the throne of the Amans, a certain Ibrahim Khan, for whom he is requesting honors and rewards from Cashmere. Ibrahim is a fugitive from his relation Gour Aman. I must claim credit for a correct anticipation of the truth of the Gilgit dangers. Nuzzur Ali Shah exaggerates a trifle (that is, in *his* estimation) to obtain his and



his men's arrears, and the Maharajah takes notice of it in order to make a convenient demonstration and relieve the said *Thanah* without paying the said arrears. The Maharajah has ordered men from Iskardoo to Gilgit. His Highness, I may here mention, has sent about three months' pay for the Gilgit *Thanah* with Aman Ali Shah.

23rd July 1847.—Halted. Had a long conversation with Rajah Jowahir Khan, who is tolerably intelligent and speaks Persian fluently. He complains much of the license of the *Thanah* people, of whom there are some 30 now: excepting the *Thanadar*, whether from fear or not, I cannot say. On Nuttu Shah's arrival I hope to amend this. He also says that Rajah Kurrum Khan of Gilgit and his people have been much oppressed by Nuzzur Ali Shah, and are most anxious for his removal. As Nuzzur Ali wants to go, that will be easily managed, and as I believe he has made a good deal of money, he is in my hands. Five hundred *khurwars* of grain is said by the Rajah to be the tribute of Husora, and he claims a *jageer* of the same amount in Cashmere, bestowed on him by General Meean Singh, and now confiscated. His Wuzeer has gone to Lieutenant Taylor on the subject. What we have seen of the country, in addition to its poverty, bears marks of neglect and oppression. Mr. Moorcroft talks (on hearsay) of a town, Husar, containing 300 houses. The *Thanadar* tells me that there are not more than 120 in the whole Raj now.

24th July.—Halted and dispatched a dak to Cashmere.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

No. 6.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 1st to the 7th of August 1847.

1st August 1847.—A steep ascent led from Mooshkin to Dhing, a village deserted since an inroad of the Dards, three miles. No water ahead.

2nd August.—Marched to the confluence of the Husora and Indus rivers. A short steep ascent led to Achur commemorated



in M. Vigne's map and books. The view thence is very extensive, but does not comprehend quite so much as M. Vigne thinks he saw. Say Achur is about 11,000 feet; the Indus below is about 5,000 feet above the sea. M. Vigne, followed by Mr. Thornton's Gazetteer, makes the difference 2,000 feet. But here the works of nature are on so gigantic a scale that M. Vigne is only to be blamed for presuming to judge by the eye. Mr. Thornton is not so easily excusable for accepting M. Vigne as an authority. One of my guard reported missing.

3rd August 1847.—Crossed the Husora river by a *jhoola*, leaving the horses to be brought over the Indus by *muzzukmen*. The *sipahee* still missing, and from many circumstances there appears much ground for suspicion that he has strayed on the Chilas road and been carried off by the Dards. Sent to enquire.

4th August.—Marched along a wide stony valley to a deserted village called Boonjee. Opposite it is the ferry of the Indus, here a noble stream. We crossed in a squall, were carried down a long way by the wind, and I dare not *guess* the breadth. From hence it is about two miles to Sye.

5th August.—Halted at Sye for the horses, which not arriving, we went on next day on borrowed ones. The view of the great mountain of Diamur from hence is very fine. To all *appearance* its height is not less than M. Vigne's guess of 19,000 feet. Sye I have said is about 5,000 feet, leaving 14,000 feet of apparent elevation, or nearly that of Mount Blanc from the sea. Of this the upper third is perpetual snow, which from this point of view covers horizontally an arc of 20°.

6th August.—Marched up the Sye river to Jagote. Passed two or three small villages. A tolerable amount of rather slovenly cultivation and many orchards. With the exception of the oriental plane and weeping willow, all the trees to the best of my observation were fruit trees,—the walnut, fig, pomegranate, peach, apricot, and others, of which many were luxuriantly festooned with vines. Distance about six miles.

7th August.—From Jagote we crossed the Sye river by a bridge, and ascended to a ridge separating it from the Gilgit



river. The ascent is abrupt and considerable. The descent to the nearest point of the Gilgit river is rugged and tedious. The march between the rivers occupied us six hours, during which no water was procurable. Thence our stage was two hours more to Minor on a stony talus, at a gentle inclination, intermingled with sand, where the heat was really oppressive. The singularly low elevation of this valley with reference to its position in the mountains has not, I believe, been hitherto noticed. We are informed that snow is of very rare occurrence, and then of brief duration in Gilgit. Its temperature on a hasty comparison appears to be nearly 20° higher than that of the valley of Husora, whose river debouches into the Indus within 20 miles of the Gilgit river, and which is in a lower latitude. We were met here by Rajah Kurreem Khan of the valley, and Nuzzur Ali Shah, *Thanadar* of the fort. The Rajah appears more timid than intelligent. The *Thanadar* extremely officious, and talkative—apparently a “clever fool.” Opposite Minor is a fine sunny mountain shining at the head of a small valley. Its immense expanse of snow so deceives the eye that it is difficult to avoid believing that the snow line is not much above our present stand. The amount of *nuzzurs* brought me is, I doubt not, a pretty fair criterion of the relative influence of the donors,—*Thanadar* 12 rupees; a Wuzer introduced by him, 5 rupees; Rajah 6 rupees.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

No. 7.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 8th to the 14th of August 1847.

8th August 1847.—Halted at Minor, as the whole party required rest after yesterday's fatiguing march. Had a private conversation with Rajah Kurreem Khan. Explained to him the object of my mission, and asked him to state his position. He said that his first agreement with the Sheikh was that he should acknowledge fealty to the



Khalsa, but pay no tribute of any kind, merely granting a road for the Khalsa troops to the conquest of Budukshan. Subsequently he was persuaded to agree to a tribute of 1,500 *khurwars* of grain for the use of the permanent *Thanah* left for his support in Gilgit. Upon the whole, he had not much to complain of, and, as he heard the present *Thanah* was to be relieved, he should make no complaint at all, considering the manner in which they had been left without pay for two years as the chief cause of the trouble they had given him and his people. He stated further that he was, and had no choice in so being, tributary to the Khalsa formerly, and Maharajah Golab Singh now, as his country had been depopulated by Gour Aman, who would long since have absorbed him but for extraneous support. But, he trusted, that he should receive some assurance that no increase of tribute should be demanded from him. That of 1,500 *khurwars* was yearly in arrears and levied with difficulty. I pointed out the security he would enjoy from his powerful neighbours under the protection of Maharajah Golab Singh, and avoided saying anything about the tribute. I then had a private conversation with the *Thanadar*, who corroborated the Rajah's assertion of the difficulty of raising 1,500 *khurwars* of grain. Said, however, that there was but little in arrears; seemed much satisfied on my telling him that the Rajah made no complaint of him. Said that as to the men under him he could not be fairly considered responsible; that he had exhausted both means and credit to keep them in discipline, but could never return any satisfactory answer to the taunt constantly used, that they got no pay; that the population of Gilgit was so small that the pressed labor of carrying in the 1,500 *khurwars* to the fort from distant villages was a source of much discontent. He admitted that he had been engaged in a constant guerilla warfare with Gour Aman, having made 800 prisoners during the last two years, and was also on bad terms with Hunza, indifferent with Nuggur and Chilas. In spite of the coincidence of the Rajah and *Thanadar's* statement of the difficulty of raising 1,500 *khurwars* of grain in Gilgit, I am inclined partly to believe the rumour which accuses the *Thanadar*, in collusion with two Wuzeers, of collecting twice the quantity. On the whole, during the late revolution there seems to have been little harm done in Gilgit, and that it must always be an unprofitable acquisition to Cashmere, since any attempt to raise revenue would cause emigration when colonization is much required.

In the afternoon a report was brought in that Mohturim Shah (commonly known as "Adamkhor" or "the Cannibal" from his ferocious appearance), the grandson of Shah Kator, had just dispossessed his father, Shah Ufzul, the reigning Rajah of Chitral. As the latter is the friend, and the former the enemy, of Gour Aman, this circumstance is of some consequence to me, and will probably make Gour Aman disposed to have friends in this direction as he must expect an attack in the other.

9th August 1847.—Marched to Gilgit over two long, stony taluses, about nine miles. It is a flat basin of cultivation sprinkled with dwellings, and thickly wooded with fruit trees, on the south side of the river. There is no appearance even of a village collected in any one spot.

10th August.—Halted. The heat is great here, thermometer reaching 96° in the shade. Dispatched *purwannahs* to the Hunza and Nuggur Rajahs (as below to Gour Aman).

11th August.—Went about eight miles to see an idol we had heard of. Found a colossal bas-relief carved on a rock which overhangs it above some 60 feet from the ground. My opinion is of no value in such matters, but I think myself pretty certain in saying it is Buddhist. The figure is a somewhat absurdly corpulent and placid looking divinity, regarding whose sex there seems so much doubt that it is probably the Buddhist "Androgynous" deity. On the way the *Thanadar*, as I passed the fort, gave me a salute of *five* guns. I noticed the small number. He pleaded ignorance, and after a few words of rebuke I let the matter drop, though still at a loss for the reason of it.

12th and 13th August.—Was unwell, and unable to go out, but Nuttu Shah, my Vakeel, arrived the first day, and the next I dispatched a messenger and *purwannah* to Gour Aman to the usual purport, explaining the object of my mission—the protection of Gilgit—the necessity of his sending some one on his part to represent his interests, and warning him against further collisions with Gilgit, which were positively prohibited on this side. I further added that the *Thanah*, with which he had been at issue, was about to be relieved, and hoped he would realize the good account given of him by Nuttu Shah, his son-in-law. Had muster of all the *Thanah* people present in Gilgit according to a request of Lieutenant Taylor.



14th August 1847.—Marched to Danyoor, crossing both Gilgit and Hunza rivers by *jhoolas* of 100 yards each nearly. The latter is at this season the largest.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

No. 8.—Supplement to the Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 8th to the 14th August of 1847.

[In order to make my diaries intelligible it is necessary that I should at once forward some account of the late and present state of the countries from which I date. At the same time I must be allowed to state that such an account is compiled under great disadvantages, and that nothing but the evident necessity of such an accompaniment to a prescribed diary, which must allude to the past of unknown countries, would induce me to submit so premature a sketch.]

1. Gilgit proper is an open valley of which only the taluses of débris are partially cultivable. The first seven or eight miles of the river (from its mouth) are a mere ravine. Then the river bends to the south. Near Minor the valley opens, and the river bears nearly east and west. Minor, though a large village for the country, is a mere spot of green in the surrounding stones and sand. Higher up is Sikwar on its own talus, and on the east side of the next is Gilgit. The peculiarity of Gilgit, and its recommendation, is that from the talus I have mentioned on to the next is all alluvial, irrigated soil, forming a basin of cultivation, some 3 miles by 1. Opposite Gilgit all is barren. Opposite Sikwar falls in the Hunza river, at the season of the melting of the snows, but that only, I believe, larger than that of Gilgit. Just below the junction is Danyoor on an immense talus, the meeting of which with that of Gilgit evidently formed the alluvial basin of Gilgit. Opposite Minor falls in the small snow-fed river of Bagrote, at the head of which is a small basin of cultivation. Above Gilgit are a few villages, which I have not seen, but all within two short marches. Up the Hunza river, some 12 miles, is the basin of Naomul and about 8 miles higher is Chult and Boodlus. Formerly, I believe, the valley of Haramush, whose stream is the next tributary



of the Indus above the Gilgit river, was subject to Gilgit. The valley of Sye, next below it, is still so; but I am doubtful about the next habitable spot below, called Gore. These are, if not all, at least all the principal sub-divisions of the petty Raj of Gilgit. Its population does not probably at present exceed 1,000 houses.

2. The population of Gilgit (*said* to have been formerly called Gûlgusht, the place of roses, from which in the Persian the distinguishing mark of the letter "*sheen*" has been omitted, *e. g.*, گلگشت or گلگشت) is supposed to have been in the time of its prosperity some 6,000 or 7,000 houses. Suliman Shah, the contemporary of Mr. Moorcroft, is said to have sold into slavery 2,000, Ahzad Khan 1,000, Mooluk Aman* 1,000, thus leaving 2,000 to Tyhir Shah (who died about 1888), and his son and successor, Secundur Khan.

3. It is not to be wondered at that a tribe of whom two-thirds had suffered the extreme of despotism should have lost loyalty to their rulers. Such was the case in the time of Secundur Khan. He received an embassy from Sheikh Emamooddeen with much cordiality, and was apparently anxious for an alliance to strengthen him against his unruly subjects. It was, however, so distasteful to them as to induce a conspiracy in favor of their neighbour the Rajah of Yeseen, by name Gour Aman (the latter being the name of his family). Treachery still further favored the invader, and Secundur Khan with a few followers was invested in the small fort of Senukkur, while his brother Kurreem Khan, the present Rajah, sought a refuge in Gore. In the meantime Gour Aman was recognized Rajah by the Gilgitees. He fully realized the fable, and the inertness of the deposed Chief was soon contrasted with the rapacity of his elected successor. He sold into slavery every living soul in Gilgit upon whom he could lay hands. During his uninterrupted reign of a year the besieged Rajah and his brother were importunately claiming assistance from Sheikh Emamooddeen, who is accused of culpable supineness in affording them aid. At length he sent about 300 men under an Adjutant by name Nuttu Shah. It is a current report that the leader volunteered where none were willing to go. But the tardy assistance was too late for the gallant Secundur Khan. After holding out till every article of provision was consumed, and persevering to the brink of starvation, he capitulated,

*Father of Gour Aman.



relying (to say nothing of the terms) on his wife's relationship to Gour Aman, the presence of her brother in Gilgit and the improbability, according to the custom (!) of these unsettled countries, of his suffering worse than imprisonment. Gour Aman was in Gilgit. Secundur Khan encamped on the opposite bank. During the night Gour Aman sent the Gilgit conspirators to murder him. He fell with 22 sword wounds. His wife, the niece of Gour Aman, who had urged him to surrender, died the same day. I have no doubt of the fact, and I may add that current opinion ascribes her death to an intensity of feeling which is rarely met with in more civilised countries. This occurred in June 1841.

4. In October of the same year Nuttu Shah reached Sye in company with Kurreem Khan and advanced on Gilgit with about 200 men. He was beat back, and a panic seizing his men they never stopped till they reached Sye, though unpursued.

5. He, however, persevered, and the news of his arrival brought to Kurreem Khan's assistance all who had escaped the avarice of Gour Aman. They returned to the attack of Gilgit in November, and during a month were two or three times engaged with the enemy, besides carrying on the siege of the fort of Gilgit. In the end of December, however, they took the fort of Naomul by a *coup-de-main*, which turning his left and menacing his line of retreat Gour Aman immediately fell back on Yeseen.

6. The report of Nuttu Shah's success in restoring the rightful claimant to the Raj of Gilgit induced the Sheikh to prosecute his chimerical project of conquering Budukhshan, the land of rubies. He, however, thought it safe to secure his line of advance, and sent the notoriously unfortunate Soojan Singh to subject Chilas. The object was temporarily gained, but, whether from negligence in the Commissariat or the proverbial difficulty of a large force in a mountainous country, Soojan Singh's ill-luck was conspicuous, and he was beaten out of the country with disgrace.

7. Hearing of this repulse, Nuttu Shah, who had been doing his best to improve his early successes, commenced negotiations with his neighbours, and (to avoid further details) made amicable terms with them all, sealed by marriages with the daughters of Gour Aman and Shah Ghuzunfur of Hunza.



8. Not long after this, Nuttu Shah was relieved by Wuzeer Singh, *Thanadar*, who bullied the people, cut down the Rajah's garden out of spite, and quarrelled with his neighbours.

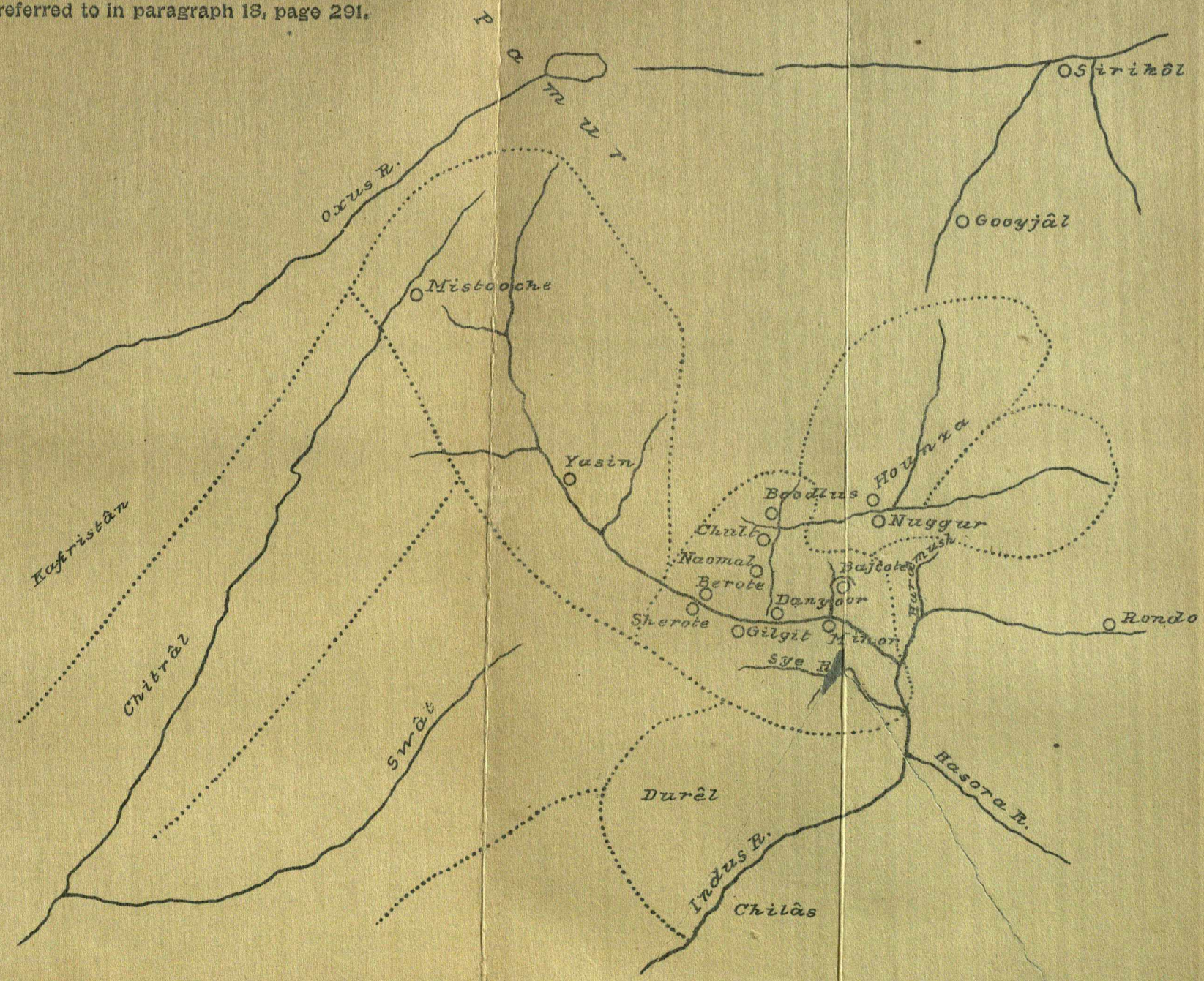
9. He was succeeded by Nuzzur Ali Shah (the present incumbent), a younger brother of Nuttu Shah, a weak man, who allowed the futile desire of revenge on the part of the Gilgitees to lead him to sanction the prosecution of a petty system of mutual retaliations, which have prevailed to this day.

10. The people of Gilgit appear to me on first sight as a part of the remains of the great Buddhist Empire, of which so many traces have recently come to light. That they are recent converts to Mahomedanism is very evident. Mention of the Buddhist colossal bas-relief will be found in my diary. The practice of incremation of the dead has only just been discontinued, and the common cemetery of their bones is still extant in Minor. Several villages and families refuse to touch a cow, far less eat its meat or drink its milk. And, it is only of late that the Gilgitees have paid any attention to the prescribed form for making their food lawful, having been accustomed to eat the flesh of animals that had died a natural death (a practice I have seen in Ladakh). They are a tolerably good looking race. But I shall defer any further speculations till a closer acquaintance. I may mention they know nothing of their own origin, sometimes repeating reports that they are "Ouladi Sikundur," sometimes "Ouladi Jamsbedi."

11. The climate of the valley is tropical,—a burning sun in summer and mild winters. Little or no rain seems to fall, except in June. All cultivation depends on irrigation, for which there is a plentiful supply of water. The crops are numerous, and might, I conceive, be limited only by the number of varieties. Within Gilgit and its offshoots every variety, which can be suited, from the climate of rice and sugarcane to the climate of apricots and Sherokh barley, will thrive. To a casual observer nothing seems indigenous except the scrubby wormwood, which affects the bare hills. Mention of the fruit-trees will be found in my diary.

12. Up the Hunza river lie the two States of Nuggur and Hunza. It is said that the river is their boundary. Nuggur on the south, and its offshoots running back among the mountains dividing its river from the Indus, and then between it and Iskardoo and Shigur.

Sketch referred to in paragraph 18, page 291.





Hunza on the north and towards the grand chain which forms the Chinese Frontier.

13. Nuggur is said to have a population of about 6,000 houses. Its present Rajah, by name Zuffur Zahid, is said to be an imbecile.

14. Hunza by all accounts does not exceed 2,000 houses. But its Rajah, *Shah* (by which prefix he arrogates royalty) Ghuzunfur, is notorious for talent and daring.

15. He has the credit of having destroyed *nine* Rajahs of Nuggur, such being his policy to prevent his absorption by the more numerous population of Nuggur. He is in fact a leader of banditti, and there are few Central Asian merchants who have not suffered from his depredations. He is in close alliance with Gooyjal, the first chiefdom across the pass to China (and nine days' journey from Hunza). Through this outlet his bands of plunderers waylay the roads and ravage the Sirikol valley up to Yarkund unmolested, indeed unnoticed, by the policy of the Chinese-Turkistan Administration.

16. About nine marches up the Gilgit river is Yeseen, and seven further Mistooche near the head of the Chitral branch of the Lundy river. Both these places are subject to Raja Gour Aman Khan, of whose doings in Gilgit I have made mention. His subjects are not numerous. But he seems an active, unscrupulous and despotic Chief.

17. Below Mistooche is Chitral, whence the son of the late Shah Kator, Shah Ufzul, has just been* expelled by his son, universally known by the sobriquet of "the Cannibal." Next to the last is Ghuzun Khan of Swat, the most powerful Chief among these wild tribes. Directly south of Gilgit, across the range which separates the Gilgit river from the Indus, is Durel inhabited by Dards, between whom and Gilgit are pretty amicable relations at present.

18. By way of illustration I forward a sketch of my idea of the relative positions of these tribes, merely observing it makes no pretensions to accuracy.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

*By the last account (which I give as I have heard it) Shah Ufzul had reached his friend Gour Aman in safety, and active hostilities in the neighbourhood of Mistooche had commenced. "The Cannibal" is supported by Ghuzun Khan.



No. 9.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 15th to the 21st of August 1847.

15th August 1847.—Started from Danyoor on an excursion to visit the Bugrote valley opposite to Minor. After proceeding about seven miles down the left bank of the Gilgit river, turned to the north up the inferior valley. This is to all appearances in a dangerous state of degradation. In many places the traces of fractures and slips were, so to speak, recent, and the occurrence of an earthquake, similar to that of 1840-41, would certainly occasion many more. We marched to Senukkur, a few houses under a magnificent chenar tree, whose roots are fed by a spring of delicious water. Here are the ruins of the fort in which Secundur Khan, the late Rajah, held out seven months against Gour Aman.

16th August.—Made a very long march. First up the Bugrote valley through a basin of cultivation intersected by the river till it was closed by an enormous glacier. Avoiding it by a detour, we reached another valley at right angles to that of Bugrote, scantily inhabited. Opposite us were two more immense glaciers joined at their base, but issuing from different sources. Along and across one of these we reached our halting place in the fork of the moraines at their junction. The march occupied us all day. The passage over the glacier was most fatiguing, though so dissimilar to those of Europe that but for the distress of the horses we might have ridden nearly the whole way. As it was, they were led after us. This is of course owing to a thick stratum of débris on the surface of the ice. The scene we this day reached may be described as a large valley, filled with a frozen sea, and bounded on two sides by a majestic amphitheatre of eternal snow. Just in the fork of the junction of the glaciers was our encampment on a triangular, level, meadow of green turf backed by a wooded hill. Its height was about 10,000 feet above the sea.

17th August.—Started, leaving camp standing, to reach the top of a pass whence we hoped to see over towards Rondo. Crossed the main glacier of the two to the south-west, about two miles breadth, and then proceeded up a small stream to its source. Here snow was lying in considerable quantities apparently fallen from a steep chain of rocks in our front. At the summit of these was the pass, which, with



much labour owing to the steepness and loose stones, we reached by 1 o'clock. On the very crest we found perpetual snow and ice. Clouds unfortunately prevented any extended view; but, though it is premature yet to make any assertion on this point, we have now better data for asserting the line of perpetual snow to be near 15,000 feet (about the height of this, the Rukun pass) than M. Vigne had for asserting that the average elevation of this enormous snowy chain was "not more"! What we ascended was the lowest pass on the lowest spur of the range. Returned to camp by evening.

18th August 1847.—Returned to Purphoo, at the head of the Bugrote valley, but by a different road. On this occasion we had an opportunity of observing the incredible magnitude of the Himalayan moraines, or accumulations of débris thrown off by the glaciers. We also had an opportunity of examining the glacier, which closes the head of the Bugrote valley. It now abuts on the hill opposite its course, to which position we were informed (and I believe truly) it had advanced from several hundred yards distance within four years. I found its perpendicular height (that is, the thickness of the ice) here by rough measurement 250 feet.

19th August.—Went in the evening back to Senukkur; and

20th August—to Danyoor.—There was another road, and over a pass it is said higher than the one we had visited, but the prevalence of cloudy weather made it useless to ascend to such heights.

21st August.—We were joined at Danyoor, where we halted, by Lieutenant Young, who, we were happy to hear, had been more fortunate than we in the clear weather necessary to surveying. As I had to take the muster of the *Thanah*, we arranged to remain here till the 25th. This delay is caused by the number of men at outposts, whom as yet it is not safe to remove from the forts without a relief—difficult to be afforded from the small number of men in Gilgit. All in the country since our arrival has been perfectly quiet. The Gilgitees, and the refugees from Gour Aman resident in this place, are not much pleased at the prohibition to foray in Yeseen. There is not probably a man in the valley several members of whose family have not been slain or sold by the Aman. It seems hard to them that, now they may hope for powerful support, they should be compelled to forego



"the virtue of revenge." So strong is this feeling that I have thought it best to warn all concerned in the most decided manner that any attempt to render futile my negotiation for peace with Gour Aman will be instantly followed by deportation till further measures of punishment be sanctioned by higher authorities. In the meantime I lose no opportunity of expressing my sympathy with the sufferers and raising brighter hopes for the future.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

No. 10.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 22nd to the 28th of August 1847.

22nd and 23rd August 1847.—Halted at Danyoor: chiefly occupied in comparing notes with Lieutenant Young.

24th August.—In the evening crossed over to Gilgit to muster the rest of the *Thanah*. They are a strange mixture of creeds and nations—Sikhs, Robillas, Brahmins, and kinds of Punjabees. As I turned to leave them one or two raised a "*Dohai Sahiblog*" about their pay. But I must say their appearance at muster was fair enough, and far from betokening destitution. At *whose* expense they have lived may be guessed. Returned to Danyoor by moonlight.

25th August.—Marched to Naomul. Late in getting off; so passed the day halfway at a place without shade called Chihil Mish, where the thermometer under a double *shamiana* rose to 103° at 2 p. m. Our road was up the right bank of the Hunza river through extreme barrenness until we reached the basin of Naomul, where there was a most refreshing amount of cultivation.

26th August.—A mistake about our coolies made it so late before we could start that we determined to halt. Naomul is better populated than any village we have yet seen owing to some 200 or 300 of its inhabitants having been rescued on the occasion when Nuttu Shah and Kurreem Khan took its fort by a surprise, killing two brothers and a nephew of Gour Aman and making his garrison prisoners.



27th August 1847.—Continued our march up the right bank of the Hunza river. The valley narrowed much, and beyond the little village of Gooech becomes a chasm between immense perpendicular cliffs. After with some difficulty getting down a small precipice, where the road is purposely kept difficult by the Gilgitees, we reached an oval basin of cultivation round one side of which the river flowed at a right angle to the course we had followed—from nearly north to nearly east. A vista in the hills shewed the course of a considerable valley in that direction; and a low spur on the other side of the river, intercepting the view, at a distance of about two miles, was pointed out to us as the boundary of Nuggur. At this place the Gilgitees have four or five small villages. These were seized by Shah Ghuzunfur of Hunza on the occasion of Secundur Khan's assassination. Nuttu Shah urged him to restore them, but without success. Then, to use his own words, "I made great friends with him, and married his daughter, and when his vigilance was thoroughly lulled I sent a party and took his six forts" (there is no other word for their walled inclosures) "in one night, and have kept them ever since." Yet the speaker I have seen *act* more fairly than most of his class, both in Hazara and here.

28th August.—Halted at Chult. Up to this date no answer had reached me from either Nuggur or Hunza. This morning, however, a messenger, Nujjuff Shah by name, the bearer of a letter from Rajah Guffur Zahid of Nuggur, was announced. The letter is extremely polite, and invites a visit to his country (to which my letter made no allusion). Nujjuff Shah is a servant of the Rajah's, but of no great rank. The council of Wuzeers with a pretty strong muster of *Moolkeyas*, and some say the Rajah, have come halfway from Nuggur to this place to a village named Nilt. As was to be expected, the approach of "a *Sahib*" has caused a good deal of alarm in Nuggur. Nujjuff Shah was silent in the presence of others, but during a private conversation with me was all smiles, though not communicative. I explained to him the object of my mission, and pointed out the advantages of a definition of frontier relations, referring to the standard of the past, and assuring him of the desire of the British Government to see justice done. He seemed to understand me, and I then told him to take his report of what he had seen and heard in my camp to the Wuzeers, and bring one or two of them to meet me here. I should mention



that he told me his orders were to remain with me if I wished it, and send some of the people with him to say what my wishes were. In consideration of the peculiar relations of Shah Ghuzunfur with Nuggur, his well-known character, and the absence of any reply from him to my communication of 18 days back, I have thought it right to proceed with some little caution before putting myself completely in the power of the Nuggur people. I would not hesitate a moment to enter Hunza, but think it proper to be certain that Shah Ghuzunfur, if, as he seems, averse to my visit, shall not make a cat's-paw of the Nuggur people, the imbecility of whose nominal ruler affords much room for intrigue. I sent an answer to the Rajah thanking him for his civility, which I proposed taking advantage of in a few days, and trusting that the report of his agent (of course a spy) would dispel any apprehension he might have entertained as to my intentions.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

No. 11.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 29th of August to the 4th of September 1847.

29th August 1847.—Halted at Chult in expectation of the return of Nujjuff Shah, the messenger from Nuggur, in which I was disappointed. Lieutenant Young and Mr. Winterbottom made an excursion up an adjacent valley called Chuproto.

30th August.—Finding no sign of Nujjuff Shah's return, I joined them in the evening. That day they had ascended the spur of the hill behind to an elevation of 12,000 feet, and been able to trace the course of the Nuggur and Hunza river to its separation into the upper valleys of those tribes.

31st August.—As Chuproto was only three miles from Chult, we remained here, this day and the previous evening being so cloudy as to prevent some observations we were anxious to make.

1st September 1847.—The weather was clearer and we had a magnificent view of an immense snowy peak about 10 miles distant. From the best observations in our power we calculated its summit



to be not less than 20,000 feet above the sea. It is not apparently so high as some others, which we have not yet had an opportunity of measuring with any hope of accuracy. In the evening we returned to Chult, where no one had arrived during our absence.

2nd September 1847.—This morning letters were received from the Nuggur and Hunza Rajahs, from which it was pretty clear that they had been pretending civility only so long as they feared I was backed by force. I had ascertained positively in the meantime that there had been much alarm in Nuggur and Hunza, and that the Rajah of Nuggur, *cum suis*, was all prepared for resistance had we, as they apprehended, proved to be invaders. The Nuggur Rajah now writes that he begs to be excused a visit from us. The Hunza Rajah (his first letter) mere unmeaning phraseology. Both in the very politest terms of high-flown Persian. Nuttu-Shah, my Vakeel from the Maharajah, shewed me their letters to him. The Nuggur Rajah appealed to the former friendship between them, and wished for nothing else. The Rajah of Hunza (his father-in-law) said he had only one objection to having anything to do with the "*Sahiblog*," and that was owing to *their* breach of faith with Ahmed Shah of Bultistan in allowing him to be destroyed by Golab Singh after having concluded a treaty of alliance with him (Ahmed Shah) *through M. Vigne*! However, I fancy this was only impertinence, and that the Rajah of Hunza as well as others know that the late Ahmed Shah failed in all his attempts to be admitted to alliance. It shews, however, that it is necessary that there shall be "no mistake" in one's dealings with these people.

3rd September.—Having considered the matter fully, I resolved, as there was another valley in the vicinity for Lieutenant Young to visit on account of his survey, that I would make one effort more to get at least an intelligent Vakeel from these ignorant tribes. I accordingly wrote to the Nuggur Rajah that I was quite at a loss to understand his conduct in having sent me a volunteered invitation and following it up by an excuse; that my Government, knowing Maharajah Golab Singh's conquest of Bultistan and Ladakh had caused him to be looked on with apprehension by the people of these countries, had sent me to reassure them, but that if they declined intercourse with me they were quite at liberty to settle as they best could with His Highness; that I saw plainly he and his tribe were made tools of



by the Rajah of Hunza, their ancient enemy and notorious for treachery; that on this account I pitied them; and because of the good character I had heard of them in Gilgit, I made one more appeal to their common sense—the last, as I had no time to spare before my return—to send one of their Wuzeers to hear what I had to say; but that if he did not arrive in four days I should understand his absence as a decided negative. To the Hunza Rajah I wrote that I was fully aware that it was owing to his counsels that the Nuggur people were acting so foolishly, but that in injuring them he would only injure himself still more, and that it would be for his good to send me an intelligent Vakeel to say something in his favor, unless he wished me to forward to my Government the common report that he was the greatest robber in these parts.

4th September 1847.—Lieutenant Young started to Boodlus. The weather very cloudy.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

No. 12.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 5th to the 11th of September 1847.

5th September 1847.—As it would take at least three days to get answers to my letters to Nuggur and Hunza, I went with Mr. Winterbottom to Boodlus this day.

6th September.—Continued up the river of that name to Burr. There was no horse road. The path lay through a narrow valley running back among hills of increasing size as they receded. During the last night there had been a fall of rain with us, which covered all the considerable hills with snow.

7th September.—We moved our camp on to the extreme of cultivation and proceeded ourselves to see the glacier at the head of the valley. This glacier has advanced about five miles in about 15 years, that is in the memory of eye-witnesses of middle age. Its advance



has thrown back the harvest 18 days in a village about a mile below it, where also grapes now seldom ripen. Returning to camp, we were pointed out some hot springs in the bed of the river, two of which emitted a continual blast of vapor with considerable force and sound.

8th September 1847.—As the hot springs were across the unfordable river, we commenced early making a temporary bridge and crossed over to them about 9 A. M. There were one copious and several small springs of water gushing out of a kind of cavity in the hill-side (formed by the corroding vapors ?), and above them two crevices in the rock surrounded by incrustations emitting a continuous rush of steam with a loud noise—very like a locomotive. The temperature of the water where hottest was that of boiling water at this elevation. It seemed impregnated with sulphur among other matters. We then returned to Burr, and found another hot spring there, apparently from a similar origin, though at a lower temperature owing to its finding a vent through some alluvial deposits. All along the bank of the river for several miles a salt is effloresced in considerable quantities and the water retains the smell of the hot springs.

9th September.—Returned to Boodlus in the morning. The Rajah of Hunza's people had carried off a man from this place during our absence, and, having questioned him about us, let him go. This seems the regular way of gaining intelligence in these parts. In the evening we went on to Chult, where I found a messenger with a letter from the Hunza Rajah just arrived, but none from Nuggur.

10th September.—Halted. The Rajah of Hunza writes to say that he has nothing to do with Nuggur and is no robber. He calls his letter an "*Urzee*" still, but does not give me nearly so many compliments as before. His messenger was the same spy he had waiting in Gilgit for us, by whom I sent my first letter to him; and he himself does not mention him as a Vakeel. If he did, the man is unfit. This day no reply from Nuggur, six days having passed instead of the four I fixed. I, therefore, finally determined to give up any hope of visiting Nuggur or Hunza, and to return to Gilgit at once. In reply to the Rajah of Hunza I wrote that, since it was evident he wished to have nothing to do with me, I had no further time to waste upon him. The decision was of his making, and I begged him to remember that, come what might out of his new relations with Maharajah