



Golab Singh, as he had declined the good offices of an emissary of the Indian Government, that Government had nothing to say to it. I said this on account of his story of M. Vigne's treaty. With the Nuggur people I wasted no more words. I may as well mention here that the only road into Nuggur is across a rope-bridge, where they have a guard; so that unless the Rajah sent me coolies there was nothing to be done. We could not push into the country and take the chance of their not daring to molest us. Anything like forcing an entry was of course out of the question.

11th September 1847.—I am sorry to have to record that Mr. Winterbottom was far from well all yesterday, and got over our march to Naomul to-day with a good deal of difficulty, being also none the worse for the exertion. Sickness is general in the country, though said to be unusual. It is a remittent fever accompanied with great prostration of strength, and does not yield readily to simple treatment.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

No. 13.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 12th, to the 18th of September 1847.

12th to 18th September 1847.—This whole week halted at Naomul, and confined to camp in consequence of Mr. Winterbottom's protracted and rather serious illness. I am happy to say there is a decided change for the better. No occurrences of any moment. Lieutenant Young made the only excursion required in the vicinity on the 14th, 15th and 16th. On the latter date I made Nuttu Shah write again to Gour Aman, urging him to send a reply to former communications. This Chief's continued silence and detention of Nuttu Shah's messenger do not promise much cordiality in his reception of any advance on our part. It is reported that he has made up his quarrel in Mistooche and returned to Yeseen, and that "the Cannibal" and his father Shah Ufzul of Chitral have been reconciled. However, I never found trustworthy intelligence so unattainable as here, and especially with reference to Yeseen. The reason is simply that Gour Aman sells into slavery



anyone he suspects of being a spy without the slightest regard to that unheard of code, the law of nations.

I am anxious to ascertain his intentions as soon as possible, as, if we can do nothing more here, we might make a very profitable détour to Cashmere by Iskardoo, which would enable Lieutenant Young to furnish Government with the greater part of the basin of the Indus yet unknown, that is, between Iskardoo and this.

Although the tract of country between the Indus and the Oxus covers much space on a map, it is hardly possible to conceive one more thinly inhabited. Hunza and Nuggur, containing together some 7,000 houses, are shut up in snowy hills with one outlet to Gilgit, one for a few days to Balti, and one (or two) into China. The country is doubtless a strong one, but I should think one regiment quite enough to take and keep it. The people want resources, unanimity, and courage. Gilgit is depopulated to about 1,000 houses. Yeseen cannot contain more than 3,000, stretching though it does from Gilgit to the Oxus. Mistooche, at the head of the Koonur river is a very small place. Darel, inhabited by an independent tribe, is the same. These tribes appear all descended from a common origin. They are utterly ignorant, except now in a small degree in Gilgit, of any form of society but their own. They have never been conquered by foreign invaders in the memory of tradition, except a vague story of a "Mogul" having marched down the Gilgit and up the Hunza valley. They know no kind of faith or fair dealing. The Rajahs are (and partly from necessity) either most despotic tyrants or perfect cyphers in the hands of a party. The people are either trembling slaves, constantly sold like dogs at the caprice of their Rajahs, or insensate intriguers to vary, generally for the worse, the form of their slavery. There is very little communication between any two tribes (at least for any length of time). Very often it is completely closed. Still worse, they seem only unanimous in closing two excellent lines of traffic,—that up the Gilgit river into Budukshan and that up the Hunza river into Toorkistan. Fuel is extremely scarce. There is no hope of coal in these primary formations, and wood is limited to the orchards near villages and belts of pine near the snow line. In the Hunza valley there is an absolute deficiency. The sands of the Nuggur river are *said* to be profitably washed for gold. Lead, sulphur and antimony

probably exist in considerable quantities in Hunza. Iron in great quantity and good quality is said to be found in the hills between Yeseen and Mistooche. But these are nowhere worked beyond trifling present necessities, and the want of fuel makes anything on the large scale impracticable. In point of revenue these, like other valleys in the Himmalaya, would not probably pay their own costs. Money currency is barely known, and that in the vicinity of Gilgit.

It is very difficult to form any conjecture what will be the course of events among so barbarous a people in consequence of Maharajah Golab Singh's occupation of Gilgit. Supposing, however, which is gratuitous, that the Maharajah's *Thanadar* here use any efforts to keep the peace, or rather abstain from breaking it, I much doubt whether there are not some grounds for an apprehension, which Nuttu Shah and the Gilgitees take much pains to bring to my conviction. They have reasons of their own for wishing hostilities, but it is not impossible that sooner or later, if not this winter, the neighbouring tribes may attempt to regain Gilgit from what they consider foreign intrusion. How far the Gilgitees would remain true to the Maharajah I cannot say, but there are a good many complaints of the *Thanah*. I hear His Highness is sending a strong relief of 600 or 700 men instead of 300, to which I shall say nothing. In a few days I hope to know Gour Aman's intentions, when I shall forward a report for consideration.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.



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Diaries of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on duty in the Jhang, Hazara, Rawalpindi and Jhelum Districts, 1847—1849.



CSL
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*Diaries of Lieutenant J. NICHOLSON, Assistant to the Resident at
Lahore, on duty in the Jhang, Hazara and Rawalpindi
Districts—1847.*

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No. 1.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 10th to the 17th of March 1847.

1. *10th March 1847.*—Marched from Ramnuggur, 12 miles to Wunya, which is a walled village, with some thirty *buneeahs'* shops. Road open and hard; a great part of the ground strongly impregnated with saltpetre and uncultivable. Passed the little village of Muruj at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and Hurree-da-Kot, in the Alipoor *ilaquah*, half way. The cultivators here are all Juts of the Tarhur tribe.

2. Wunya is in Misr Rulla Ram of Jhung's *ilaquah*, and is immediately under Nanak Chund, whose head-quarters are at Rampoor, a few miles to the south-west.

3. *11th March.*—15 miles to Julalpoor, a walled town with 100 shops and some substantial *pukka* brick houses; character of the road and country same as yesterday. Passed Maidyapoor at 5 miles, Rampoor at 11, Narwa at 12. Kardar Duttoo Ram, under Misr Rulla, tells me he collects the revenue in two methods, by letting out the wells at 15 rupees the *jog* or pair of bullocks attached to them, without reference to the quantity of land attached (where the land is good the Persian wheel is kept going day and night, and requires 6 *jogs*, which pay 90 rupees a year): and by measuring the ground and calculating the produce, from which he takes half from the spring and one-third from the autumn harvest. The land measures are, 3 paces 1 *murla*; 20 *murlas* 1 *kunal*; 4 *kunals* 1 *beegah*.

4. *12th March.*—12 miles to Pindee Bhuttea, a large walled village, with a tolerable bazar and large *khangah*. There is a mud *gurhee* 40 yards square, 200 yards to the north-west, which the Kardar Ram



Kour's sepoy's garrison. The Kardar tells me 10 rupees per *jog* is the rent of a well here.

5. *13th March 1847*.—12 miles to Sheikho, a small walled village with a few shops. Crops here the finest I have seen since Jeylum. Ram Rukka, the Chunyot Kardar, came out to meet me.

6. *14th March*.—10 miles to Chunyot, properly Chundunyot. This is a very old town, though most of the houses now standing have been lately built. It is *entirely* of *pukka* brick, has a large bazar (famous throughout the Punjab for its bows), and a *musjid* with marble pillars and a small fountain, without any inscription, but said to have been erected by a son of Saidoolah Khan, Akbar's *Wuzeer*. The inhabitants are nearly all Hindoos; the wealthier of the Khutrees occupy a fort, or walled off portion of the east end of the town. River runs about two miles off through an opening in a little range of hills. Saw an alligator swimming about, said sometimes to do mischief.

7. The Kardar, Ram Rukka, has the Kardars of the last three stages, and of Kooruk, the one in advance, under him, though by his own account he only receives the same rate of salary, 2 rupees a day, which he says is insufficient to enable him to support his dignity. He has 50 sowars and 50 sepahes under him, who get respectively 10 and 3 rupees a month pay and what they can make besides out of zemindars who fall in arrears, on whom it is the custom to quarter them. I heard no complaints against this Kardar.

8. *15th March*.—15 miles to Kooruk, a small mud village. Passed Bokharee, a walled village half way: Sambul, so called from the tribe of Juts who inhabit it, at 11 miles.

9. Kardar Kishen Chund tells me 25 rupees per well per annum is the *dustoor* here, without reference to the number of *jogs*, or quantity of land; and 2 rupees per *beegah* per harvest from the unrented land.

10. *16th March*.—11 miles to Wara, a small village with *gurhee* adjoining. Passed Borhana half way; road almost entirely through grass jungle. Kardar Ameer Chund tells me, notwithstanding the quantity of jungle, that cultivation has increased within the last twelve-month as the returns of wells shew. Collects the revenue at so much per *beegah* per harvest according to the description of produce, *viz.*, wheat and barley per *beegah* Re. 1-12-0; gram, Re. 1-0-0; tobacco,



Rs. 10-0-0 ; peas (*muttur*), Re. 0-12-0 ; jowar, Re. 1-12-0 ; cotton, Rs. 3-8-0 ; *cheena*, Re. 0-12-0.

11. *17th March 1847*.—18 miles to Jhung. Road through grass jungle nearly the whole way. Passed Sultanpoor half way.

12. The character of the road from Ramnuggur to Jhung is the same the whole way, open and flat ; on this side of Chunyot there is in some places a little sand, but nothing to impede a hackery. As far as Sheikhoo the soil is indifferent and in many parts wholly unproductive owing to its being impregnated with saltpetre ; after Sheikhoo the uncultivated land is covered with brushwood or grass jungle.

13. The road nowhere is more than 4 *koss* from the river, which at this season is fordable in many places ; there are ferries at every few miles. The desert marked "Great Wilderness" in the map runs parallel with the road, at an average distance of six miles. It is inhabited by shepherds, who have large tanks which retain the rain water for many months. On their drying up they are obliged to resort to their wells, the water of which is brackish and unpalatable. The soil of the desert is said to be so hard as to be incapable of being ploughed. This line of country was under the Mooltan Dewan for 13 years previously to Mistr Rulla's appointment to the charge, Wunya, the first stage, excepted, which was previously held for one year by Dya Ram, 8 years by Raja Golab Singh and 3 years by General Avitabile.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 2.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 5th to the 25th of September 1847.

1. *5th September 1847*.—*Simulkund*.—Zer Dad Khan, Khan-i-Zaman Khan's Vakeel with me, went off to his home last night without my permission.

2. He has not naturally enough liked his position from the first, as his duty consisted almost entirely in procuring restitution of plundered cattle, and he has frequently begged me to allow him to go away, but I have always explained the necessity of his first procuring a substitute.



3. I have addressed Khan-i-Zeman on the subject of his Vakeel's leaving me in this improper manner and desired him to send another. Sent the *purwannah* by two Guide sepoy who understand Pushtoo, desiring them to conceal their knowledge of that language while among the Khan's people.

4. Heard of the return to a village close to this of a servant of one of the fugitive Khans; despatched half a dozen Guides to seize him; they returned unsuccessful, through no fault of their own, but bringing his father-in-law, from whom I recovered some stolen cattle.

5. *6th September 1847.*—Guide sepoy returned from Kotehra, bringing a new Vakeel (Ashruff Khan) and an *urzee* from Khan-i-Zeman expressive of his indignation at the late Vakeel's conduct.

6. From the conversations which took place in their presence between the Khan and members of his family it would seem that the entertainment of claims for plundered property and the erection of the fort at this place have greatly irritated the Tarkhailee tribe.

7. Apprehended, and sent to work at the fort, a villager of Bhaie, at the foot of the hills, who had robbed a *buneeah* on his way up here with provisions.

8. *7th September.*—Employed all day in hearing complaints of zemindars from Gheba and Jundall.

9. *8th September.*—Sent a Guide sepoy across the Indus into the Eusufzye country to discover the whereabouts of the Simulkund Khans, and to learn particulars as to the number of men with them, disposition towards them of the people of the country, &c.

10. *9th to 17th September.*—Confined to my bed with fever.

11. The Guide sepoy whom I had sent across the river came back with information that the fugitive Khans were at a village called Khubul in the Eusufzye country opposite Torbaila, and so much on the alert that no attempt at a surprise would be likely to succeed.

12. *18th September.*—At Captain Abbott's advice, who kindly came up yesterday from Huzara to see me, and recommended change of air, left in a *palkee* for Goorgooshti, a village in Chuch.

13. *19th September.*—To Huzroo, the capital of Chuch.



14. I was glad to observe from the appearance of the crops along the road yesterday and to-day that there is every promise of a most abundant harvest in this district.

15. *20th September 1847.*—Halted. Received copy of Mr. J. Lawrence's letter No. 148 to Major Lawrence at Peshawur, and gave instructions for collecting information as to the district of Chuch, agreeably to the form therein laid down.

16. *21st September.*—Halted. Heard and made over to Bhaie Soorjun Singh, the Kardar, for redress, some complaints of zemindars, chiefly arising from disputes about land.

17. *22nd September.*—To Hussun Abdal. Julal Khan and Mahmood Khan, two of the younger Simulkund Khans, voluntarily surrendered themselves to me this evening, bringing with them as a peace offering a Khutree of Huzara, whom they had seized some months previously, in the hope of obtaining a ransom for his release, and a horse.

18. I informed them that the outrage, which had been the cause of their expulsion from Simulkund, having been committed in Captain Abbott's district, I was under the necessity of delivering them over to that officer to take their trial for it. Despatched them accordingly under a guard to Huzara.

19. *23rd and 24th September.*—My only Moonshee being ill, business at a standstill.

20. *25th September.*—Engaged in examining Jageerdars' *sunnuds*.

21. The Kardar of Gheba and Jundall writes me that the zemindars of those districts, depressed by a number of bad harvests, were at issue among themselves as to the mode in which they wished the revenue to be collected in future, some being for a tax on ploughs, others for *kunkoot*, and some for *mooshukhsa*.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.



No. 3.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 26th of September to the 2nd of October 1847.

Nothing worthy of report has occurred during this week.

I have been engaged in examining and registering the *sunnuds* of Khatur and Chuch jageerdars and investigating charges against Sookraj, the late Kardar of Khatur. I have also had the usual complement of petitions from all parts of the Doab to attend to.

CAMP HUSSUN ABDAL: }
The 3rd October 1847. }

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 4.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 3rd to the 9th of October 1847.

1. *Hussun Abdal*.—Having been stationary during the past week, and quiet and contentment prevailing generally throughout the country, I have again but little to record in my diary.

2. The late Kardar, Sookraj, who has hitherto stoutly denied all the charges against him, now that they have been brought home to him, confesses his guilt, and has promised me a full account of all his exactions during the period of his Kardarship. In extenuation of his conduct he pleads the orders he received at various periods to collect all he could from the people by whatever means.

3. I have received of late so many complaints of oppression against the Kardar of the petty districts of Gheba and Jundall that I purpose proceeding thither in the course of a few days to enable me to judge for myself of the actual state of affairs.

CAMP HUSSUN ABDAL: }
The 10th October 1847. }

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.



No. 5.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 10th to the 30th of October 1847.

1. *10th October 1847—Hussun Abdal.*—I had a visit this evening from Gholam Moojooddeen of Durehittee, a cousin of Khan-i-Zeman's. He came to complain that Bhaie Mhow Singh had instigated the zemindars of certain villages in the *tuppah* of Hurroo, which Captain Abbott was about to make over to the Tarkhailees, to express to that officer their dissatisfaction at the prospect of being annexed to Gundgurbh.

2. This may be, and probably is, true of the Bhaie, but among the mere cultivators the Tarkhailee rule is nowhere popular.

3. Bhaie Mhow Singh has of late frequently been reported to me intoxicated. He was always addicted to drink, and the habit would appear to be gaining on him.

4. *11th October—Janee ka Sung.*—I commenced my march towards Gheba this morning. The last three miles of this road, from the Margulla Pass, were formerly, and until very lately, infested with banditti and much dreaded by travellers. They are now as safe as any part of the road from this to Lahore.

5. I received an *urzee* from the Gheba Kardar begging me to order the regiment encamped there to proceed to the *tuppah* of Kumlyal and coerce the zemindars, who were rebellious, into the payment of the revenue of the present harvest. As I was aware that these zemindars had quietly submitted to a most unjust plough impost the previous spring, I preferred judging for myself whether coercion were really necessary, or whether the Kardar wanted troops to enforce some fresh measure of injustice.

6. *12th October.—Rawulpindee.*—Marched here this morning.

7. *13th, 14th and 15th October.*—Halted. I am glad to perceive that the zemindars of this district are much more contented than at the time of my previous visit. This is owing in a great measure to the favourable nature of the harvest, and partly to some trifling, but judicious, reductions which have been made from the demand on the late *rubbee*.



8. Bhaie Dul Singh, the Kardar, is in some perplexity at the receipt of an order from the Durbar to abstain from *all* interference with judicial affairs in future, and make *all* cases over to the Nazim. Believing the *purwannah* to have been faultily worded, I desired the Bhaie, as hitherto, to try and administer justice in petty cases and make over the more important ones to Sirdar Lal Singh.

9. I have given my *Motmid* from the Durbar, Kazee Kurreem Bukhsh, his dismissal at his own request. He made "urgent private affairs" his plea in asking for it, but I am aware that he lately received a *purwannah* from Lahore directing him to obtain his *rooksut* and return thither.

10. *16th October 1847.*—Marched 17 miles to Kutubal, a little village with three *buneeahs'* shops, in the Futteh Jung *tuppah* of Khatur. It is on the direct route to Gheba, and there is none other nearer Rawulpindee where, without previous notice, supplies could be procured for 100 men. The road is for the first six miles the same as the Peshawur one, turning off in a south-westerly direction $\frac{1}{4}$ mile short of the village of Chailo Chungi. The remainder of the road lies through a very indifferently cultivated tract of country, but, with the exception of a few ravines which render it impracticable for carts, is not a bad one to travel. The absence of cultivation may be accounted for by the unproductive nature of the soil and want of facilities for irrigation.

11. *17th October.*—Marched six miles to Futteh Jung, the capital of the Khatur *tuppah* of that name. Road good and open with the exception of two ravines. The first of these at the second mile is (as I experienced on a former occasion) impassable immediately after heavy rain, being sometimes swollen to the depth of eight feet.

The bazar of this village contains 60 shops.

In the centre of the village is an old gateway of hewn stone, supposed to have belonged to a fort in bygone days, but, contrary to the general rule, there is no tradition attached to it.

This was till lately a great mart for the sale of salt from the Government mines of Surdhee, but in consequence of the increased quantity of what is called "green salt" now smuggled from the



Lachee Teree mines in Kohat to this side of the Indus, there is no local consumption of the Government salt. Any disposed of by the Government agent here is to traders who purchase it to sell in Huzara. The respective prices of the "red and green salts", as they are termed, is Re. 1-10-0 per maund and 1 rupee per 2½ maunds. No wonder the people give the preference to the latter when they can get it.

12. *18th October 1847.*—Marched nine miles to Kot, the capital of the *tuppah* of that name in Gheb Bala, an estate of Futteh Khan, who enjoys a jageer of 2,400 rupees from Government, and a fourth of the Government collections from the *tuppah*, the last assessment of which by Sirdar Uttur Singh, Kallewallah, was Rs. 6,200; so I learn from Futteh Khan, and there are no Government records which I can consult.

The village of Kot, which may have contained 300 houses, was destroyed by Misr Ameer Chund last year. Many of the inhabitants who had fled to the adjacent districts have returned since Futteh Khan's reinstatement in August last.

The fort (a little mud *gurhee*) is about 300 yards south of the village. Its garrison, which consists of two jemadars and 60 men, Sikhs, Dogras and Mussulmans, receives as pay the former only Rs. 10 and the latter Rs. 3-4-0 a month.

13. Road to-day open and good, except in parts where intersected by ravines.

14. Little rain has evidently fallen this season, and the crops have suffered considerably. There are few wells, water being procurable only at a great depth, and generally of a brackish quality said to be unsuitable for irrigation. The soil is nowhere rich and for the most part of a light and very sandy nature; yet the Government demand on the produce of this poor land was fixed by Futteh Khan, Towanah, at one-half, and no reduction has since been made.

15. *19th October.*—Marched 18 miles to Pindee Gheba, in Gheb Paieen, and capital of both Ghebs. The road, though generally open, is much cut up by ravines, some of which are both deep and precipitous: the whole surface of the district indeed is much intersected by them.



16. The district of Gheba, divided, as I have above mentioned, into Bala and Paieen, appears to have been formally annexed to the possessions of the late Runjeet Singh about 32 years ago, though occasional tribute had been for some years previously exacted.

17. At the time of annexation an agreement was entered into with the different land proprietors by which they were in future to receive $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the Government collections in the district. This agreement still holds good with their descendants, who are hence commonly known in the country by the title of "*Chaharum Khors*."

The number of "*Chaharum Khors*" is several hundred. Of these the principal is Mullick Allayar of Pindee Gheba, who receives $\frac{1}{4}$ th the collections of the *tuppah* of Sil, which comprises $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of Gheb Paieen, and Futteh Khan of Kot in Gheba Bala already mentioned.

18. Mullick Allayar came out a few miles to meet me, as did Heeranund, the Deputy Kardar, under Raj Roop, of this district and Jundall and of Jhubbee and Pukkur, across the Swan river.

19. *20th October 1847*—Halted. Had a number of complaints against the Mullick and Kardar, who seem hitherto to have exercised pretty nearly equal authority in the country. Heavy rain during the greater part of the day.

20. *21st October*.—Halted. Looked at the fort, a square mud one with dry ditch, and *fausse-braye* and *boorges* at the angles. The curtains are 100 yards long. It was built by the grandfather of the present Mullick, and has of late years served as a safe residence for tyrannical Kardars. The garrison consists of 2 jemadars and 65 sepoys, natives of the country; their pay is somewhat less even than that of the Kot garrison. The greater number of them have been in the pay of the State for upwards of 10 years, but on the commencement of disturbances in the winter of 1845-46 they treacherously gave over the fort to the insurgents. For this offence they have been since punished by fine!

21. *22nd October*.—Halted. Inspected the regiment stationed here under Mehr Singh, *Koomedan*. It is armed half with muskets, and the remainder with *burmarks*, to which latter the men give the preference, as carrying truer and further. This is the case as regards their country-made muskets, but I have proved by trial that the English musket has a range quite equal to the best *burmark*.



22. The officers and men of this corps deserve credit for their orderly conduct. Since their arrival here upwards of a month ago not a single complaint has been made against any individual in the regiment. I notice this circumstance because all native troops, when in camp and from under the observation of superior authority, are apt to be harsh and oppressive in their dealings with the country people, if they do not indeed, as is frequently the case, openly plunder.

The non-commissioned officers complained to me that they were not allowed as much leave as the sepoys, by 15 days, while those in regiments serving out of this Doab, even at Peshawur, suffered no such curtailment. I informed them that I had already represented the matter on behalf of the corps at Hussun Abdal and hoped for a favorable reply.

23. *23rd October 1847.*—Halted. Received a letter from Sirdar Lal Singh, who is at Chuckowal, proposing to ride over and visit me. Before evening, however, another letter from him arrived, saying that the disturbed state of the part of country he was in would preclude his leaving it at present. This of course is a mere subterfuge.

24. *24th October.*—Halted. Rode through the village in the evening. It is large and the houses are well built and comfortable. The bazar contains nearly 100 shops. The land in the immediate vicinity, being very low (probably the lowest in the district), is irrigated from wells, and the crops look green and promising. Indeed, judging only from the appearance of the village and the land attached to it, one would suppose that the country was in a highly flourishing state and the people in comfortable circumstances. The fact is, however, that the houses are those of the Mullick's friends or retainers, or of wealthy Khutrees, by whom the land in the vicinity, which is the best in the country, is rented on terms much more favourable than would be granted to any Mussulman.

25. The weavers (*bafindahs*), complained of being used as *begarees*: forbade the practice in future. It is strange that this class of tradesmen seem throughout the Punjab to be selected for oppression.



26. 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th October 1847.—Halted. Time fully occupied in attending to complaints of oppression, present and past, a much smaller proportion of which are of a frivolous nature than is usually the case.

27. The people are certainly much less litigious than those of Chuch, Khatur or Rawulpindee, and are, on that account perhaps, worse off.

28. I have been endeavoring, but with indifferent success, to ascertain the exact amount of collections of past years.

29. There seems never to have been any Government *duftur*; indeed it is only lately that a *kanoongo* has been appointed, and there are therefore no records procurable. I have been compelled therefore to depend for information on the statements of "*Chaharum Khors*," who have from time to time been entrusted with the collection of the revenue of their own *tuppahs* or villages.

30. It is evident, however, that between Kardars and land proprietors the cultivators have suffered much oppression. I have on more than one occasion been struck by the unfavourable contrast presented by them in dress and appearance to men of the same class from Chuch, who followed me hither with petitions, when both have been sitting together outside my tent.

31. A good deal of rain has fallen during the past week, which, with a large proportion of sick (fever) in my escort and establishment, has prevented my moving. The seeds of this illness must have been brought from Simulkund or Hussun Abdal, as the people of the country and men of the regiment encamped here are healthy.

32. 29th October.—Halted. I was sorry to receive to-day an *urzee* from the Rawulpindee Kardar reporting a gross instance of misconduct on the part of a Native officer in charge of a detachment of sowars represented as being in the Company's service and proceeding from Lahore to join Major Lawrence at Peshawur. The detachment, it would appear, halted some days at Rawulpindee, during which time the Resaldar altered at pleasure the bazar *nirrick* on all articles required by himself or detachment, maltreating several *buneeahs* who ventured to remonstrate. He called himself Rehman Khan, and is described as an old and apparently feeble man. I have sent for the depositions of the complainants and shall forward them to Major Lawrence.



I am in hopes that the Native officer misrepresented himself as in the Company's service; otherwise the people may naturally draw unfavorable conclusions as to the good order and discipline of our troops.

Since my arrival in this Doab the conduct of the Sikh troops has in this respect been *most exemplary*.

33. *30th October 1847*.—Leaving the worst cases among my sick behind me, I made a short march of five miles to the village of Mugya *en route* to Kumlyal. In this village 19 out of 52 houses are deserted, and land formerly under cultivation is waste in proportion. The causes are oppression, bad seasons and quarrels among the principal zemindars. The first and last have happily ceased to exist. With respect to the second, from Jeylum to Hussun Abdal, I have heard all the old zemindars complain that within the last six or eight years less rain has fallen in proportion than formerly, and the visits of locusts have been more frequent and destructive.

CAMP JUNDALL :

The 2nd November 1847. }

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 6.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 31st of October to the 13th of November 1847.

1. *31st October 1847*.—*Camp Mugya*.—Marched 11 miles to the village of Kumlyal, capital of the *tuppah* of that name. Notwithstanding the Kardar's report alluded to in my last diary, I see no necessity for locating troops here. The village is a large one, but, being off any high road, has not shops in proportion to its size. There are no wells, and the only water is from a small and sluggish rivulet which rises near the village in the bed of a ravine too low to be made available for purposes of irrigation.

2. *1st November*.—Marched 13 miles to Kot-i-Futteh Khan. Road for the most part good. Crossed a small range of hills, half way, which divides Kumlyal and Kot. I was joined here to-day by a Moonshee of Dhurm Singh's, Kardar of Kuller and Narali, who, by his account, is much too fat and indolent for his situation, and from all I hear from other quarters I am inclined to think that this is the case.



3. *2nd November 1847.*—Marched 18 miles to Dumel, the capital of the district of Jundall. Road good; crosses a steep ravine, about half way, which divides the two districts. Waited on by the Kardar Ram Chund, and village *Punchayut*.

4. This country appears to have been taken possession of by Dul Singh immediately after Dewan Mohkum Chund's victory over the Barukzye, Futteh Khan, near Attock in 1813. It is bounded to the north by the Khatur *tuppahs* of Nulla and Mirza, east by Futteh Jung, south Gheb, and west by the Indus. The soil is of a superior quality to that of Gheb, but water is even more scanty. The best wells do not supply sufficient for the irrigation of more than four or five *beegahs* of land. In many places wells have been sunk to a considerable depth to no purpose, and the inhabitants are entirely dependant on rain water, which they collect in tanks and reservoirs. The last spring harvest seems to have been a more complete failure than that in Gheb, and only 4,000 of the 22,000 rupees at which Dewan Raj Roop fixed the revenue of the *Har* harvest has been collected.

5. The inhabitants, who are principally Awans, are not so noted for quarrels and blood feuds as those of Gheb. They are, however, less honest; petty theft and highway robbery having been hitherto far from uncommon. No means appear to have ever been taken to check this crime. A travelling merchant was robbed at the village of Mittyal, near this, two months ago; he made his complaint to me at Simulkund, where I then was. A stringent *purwannah* from me to the Kardar obtained for him the restoration of the plundered property, but with that the Kardar seemed to think his duty was at an end, and the thief remained at liberty till, hearing that no punishment had been inflicted on him, I ordered his imprisonment.

6. Afreedee thieves from the right bank of the river occasionally exercise their propensities on this side, and are said to be so expert that they have been known to swim even camels across.

7. There is but one ferry of one boat at Dundeo, 12 miles distant; the nearest above and below are Neelab and Jhund, which is in Gheb, of one boat each.

8. *3rd November.*—Halted. Rode out to the village of Thutta at the foot of a low range of hills five miles to the northward, which is the boundary between this district and the Khatur *tuppah* Nulla.



Thutta is the largest village in Jundall, having a bazar of some 50 shops. I observed a number of deserted houses in it and a proportionate quantity of land waste. In reply to my enquiries as to the cause, I received the usual answers, "oppression and bad harvests."

9. I believe since spring last the populations of Jundall and Gheb have been entirely dependent for subsistence on the produce of Chuch, which has also sent large supplies to Rawulpindee, Potwar and Khatur, in all of which districts the spring harvest was to a greater or less degree a failure.

10. Looked at the *gurhee* and village of Dumel in the evening. The former is a common mud one, 40 yards square, with a good well in the *fausse-braye*, built many years ago by Dul Sing; the latter has 15 *buneeahs'* shops, and, as in Thutta, there are a number of deserted houses, whose occupants have fled.

11. *4th November 1847.*—Halted at Dumel.

12. Examined a gang of half a dozen thieves of the adjoining village of Mittyal, who had been concerned in a number of petty robberies of late. Sent in to Mirza after one of their party who had made his escape thither.

13. I desired the Kardar to recall a small Infantry and Cavalry detachment which he had sent out a few days before my arrival to collect the arrears of revenue, and I called in the headmen of such villages as were in arrears, that I might hear their own story.

14. *5th November.*—Halted. The headmen of the principal villages waited on me. They declare that the present assessment of 37,000 rupees fixed by Dewan Raj Roop last autumn (at 22,000 in spring and 15,000 in autumn) is 7,000 more than the district ever yielded previously.

It would seem that the then harvest was the most productive the country had seen for many years, and that the people believed the settlement was merely a temporary one, and that to these facts it is owing that the Dewan was able to obtain renters on his terms. When, however, the spring harvest failed, and the renters were called on to fulfil their agreements, they all declared themselves bankrupt, and up to this time but 6,000 rupees of the autumn and 4,000 of the spring have been paid in.



I explained to the renters that, having voluntarily accepted the Dewan's terms, they must at once pay up the deficiency in their autumn instalments; and with reference to the failure of the succeeding spring, I promised to represent their case to Government and solicit its favorable consideration.

I assured them that they should be protected from oppression in future, and told them I had called in the troops to give them an opportunity of shewing that compulsion was not necessary to effect the collection of the just demands of Government. They declared it was not, and promised to pay up the autumn instalment in twenty-five days and the spring one immediately on Government's reply being received as to the amount.

I am disposed to place confidence in their sincerity, and hope in another month to be able to report that no necessity exists for keeping troops in this part of the country.

15. *6th November 1847.*—Marched 10 miles to Butteote, a little village with 8 *buneeahs'* shops on the direct route to Hussun Abdal.

16. The father of the present Mullick, a Syud, dug wells to a great depth, but without finding water. The inhabitants are entirely dependent on their tanks, which excavated in a rocky soil retain the rain water throughout the year.

17. *7th November.*—Marched nine miles to the village of Akoree in the *tuppah* of Mirza. Road as uneven and stony, though not as dangerous, as any I have ever travelled.

18. The Mittyal thief I had sent after from Jundall was brought in to me to-day.

19. This village is reckoned 10 *koss* (15 miles), equidistant from Neelab, Attock and Hussun Abdal.

20. *8th November.*—Marched 15 miles to Hussun Abdal *viâ* Boorhan.

21. The road I have marched hither from Jundall is the direct one, being 12 miles shorter than that by Futtch Jung, which is more generally used. Its nearness is certainly no compensation for its difficulties. I was informed that Major Lawrence had passed through yesterday *en route* to Lahore.

22. On enquiring of the Kardar to-day after a return, the preparation of which by Mr. J. Lawrence's directions I had ordered a month and-



a-half ago, and about which I had addressed a *purwannah* from Gheb, I was told that, if I was anxious to have it, its preparation should be commenced now.

I received a somewhat similar reply in answer to my enquiries concerning some cases referred by me two months ago.

23. This Kardar has, from the first, evinced a systematic disregard and contempt of my authority, and having shewn him the Resident's *roobakaree* to the Durbar of the — July and endeavored by fair means to bring him to a sense of the duties of his situation without effect, I feel myself obliged to report his conduct at length, and solicit his removal from the Kardarship.

24. *9th November 1847.*—The Colonel of the troop of Artillery here reports his horses without warm clothing of any kind, and says a supply which he wrote for to Lahore, some months ago, has not yet been despatched. Dewan Sook Raj reports his account of collections during his Kardarship ready. I have sent for the village accounts which I ordered to be prepared before leaving for Gheb.

25. *10th November.*—Looked at the troop of Artillery. The deficiency of 60 odd horses reported by me in July last still exists. The ammunition and stores are said to be about to be despatched from Lahore.

26. I received a letter to-day from Major G. Lawrence, dated the 2nd, which had been sent by accident to Huzara. Had it not miscarried, I should have been able to arrange for meeting him here.

27. *12th November.*—Colonel Futteh Singh writes from Simulkund that the fort there has been completed, and that the cistern will be filled in two days. At Captain Abbott's suggestion, I have ordered him to encamp near Ghazee till the fort building there shall also be completed.

28. I received a message this evening from Sher Ahmed, Chief of Kurna, by a confidential servant, begging me to intercede for him with Maharajah Golab Singh. As the Kurna Chiefs had, during my stay in Cashmere last winter, turned a deaf ear to my frequent exhortations to submit themselves to the Maharajah (even after the other insurgent hill Chiefs had come in and been confirmed in their jageers), I considered that they had by their obstinacy forfeited all claim to lenient treatment, and answered the messenger accordingly.



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29. *13th November 1847.*—Sirdar Lal Sing, Morareea, writes to me, for the second time, for instructions regarding the disposal of some men convicted of murder in his court. As I am not aware that I am authorized to give any, I have recommended his reporting to Lahore.

CAMP HUSSUN ABDAL :
The 15th November 1847. }

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 7.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 14th to the 20th of November 1847.

1. *15th November 1847.*—*Hussun Abdal.*—It would seem from references which I have received to-day from either party that a misunderstanding has arisen between Khan-i-Zeman and his cousins of Dorchittee on the subject of the payment of the expenses of the son and a few men of the former on duty with Captain Abbott, Khan-i-Zeman thinking the expense should be borne by the whole tribe and the Dorchittee men arguing that, as he has been the chief gainer by the late new arrangements, he should defray it entirely out of his own funds. I have recommended both parties to let the dispute drop in the meantime and on Captain Abbott's return to submit the case to his decision.

2. A forged jageer *sunnud* was sent me to-day by Dhurm Sing, the Kuller Kardar. It had been presented to him by a zemindar of his district, who had been to Lahore, as a *Sahiblog ka sunnud*; but the forgery (which was probably intended to deceive no one but the zemindar) was so clumsily executed that it was at once discovered. The zemindar declares he received it from a Residency Moonshee of whose name he is ignorant! I have ordered his confinement pending further enquiry.

3. *16th November.*—I had suggested to Captain Abbott a few days ago that he should avail himself of the services of the remaining Infantry corps at Simulkund, the fort of which was reported finished, and that the Cavalry regiment here might go out to Chuch till the completion of the *gurkee* at Ghazee. I heard from Captain Abbott to-day approving of the suggestion, and have accordingly sent out the Cavalry and ordered the Infantry corps to Khanpoor to await his orders.



4. *17th November 1847*.—I received a present of some fruit and a young Thibet dog from Maharajah Golab Singh to-day. The messenger likewise offered me clandestinely two packets said to contain shawls and *pushmeen*s, which I declined without permitting to be opened.

5. A Peshawur merchant travelling homewards from Mooltan with a *tattoo* load of silks and cloths was robbed near Futteh Jung this morning about 10 miles off. I have offered a reward for the apprehension of the robbers, which I hope will ensure it. Highway robbery is said to have been formerly not uncommon on this road, but I believe this is the first instance of it since my arrival.

6. *18th November*.—The Colonel of the Futteh Regiment writes me that he has been unable to make over the fort of Simulkund to its *Thanadar* as desired by me, because that official has gone with the greater part of his garrison to Huzarah for pay. I have accordingly ordered him to leave as many men of his own regiment as will complete the garrison to 100 men, and placing an intelligent Subadar in charge to commence his march without waiting for the *Thanadar*'s return.

7. *19th November*.—A holiday, being the Mussulman festival of the *Bukra Eed*.

8. Had some conversation with a party of Cabul merchants taking tobacco and snuff to Cashmere, whence they intended returning with *puttoo* and *toosh*, which last fetches a very high price at Cabul. They complained of the oppressive duties in their own and Maharajah Golab Singh's territories, but remarked that in the latter their goods were protected, whereas they frequently ran great risks from the plundering tribes between Cabul and Peshawur.

9. *20th November*.—On enquiring of the Kardar, if the hill carriage I had ordered four days ago for the Futteh Regiment was ready, I was told that 24 bullocks only had been collected. On my expressing my displeasure at his dilatoriness, he (to save himself the trouble of sending in to the district) seized 20 ponies of Peshawur merchants passing through with fruit, &c., to Lahore, which I of course released when the circumstance was reported to me.

10. I have had Dewan Sook Raj's accounts by me for some days, but in consequence of his having bought over the more influential of his accusers I am experiencing some difficulty in collecting the



village statements to forward along with them. I hope, however, that I shall have them all in another week.

HUSSUN ABDAL :	}	J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,
<i>The 21st November 1847.</i>		<i>Assistant to Resident.</i>

No. 8.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 21st to the 27th of November 1847.

1. *22nd November 1847—Hussun Abdal.*—A zemindar of Thullekote in Gundgurh complained of his goods having been seized, and his family confined, by Kurrum Khan, Khan-i-Zeman's eldest son, to whom the village belongs. I wrote to the Khan for an explanation.

2. *23rd November.*—Marched to Huzroo in Chuch to commence the revenue settlement of that district. The arrangement is naturally an unpleasing one to the Kardar, who by it will lose one great source of his profits, *viz.*, the *nuzzurs*, or in other words bribes, which he receives for granting leases.

3. I received a visit from Kurrum Khan of Thullekote and Khan-i-Zeman's uncle Nawaboollah. The young Khan pretended that he was not aware of his ryots' complaint against him, and that the visit was merely one of ceremony.

On my mentioning the matter, however, he appeared disposed to deny my right to take notice of complaints made against him by his own ryots, over whose life and property, as he remarked, the Gundgurh Chiefs have hitherto had unlimited power.

I informed him that I had no wish to meddle between him and his people, and hoped he would, by his moderation in his treatment of them, obviate any necessity for my interference, for that his right to treat his people as he pleased could not be acknowledged.

We cannot deny our protection to these Chiefs' ryots, though our doing so may and probably will at some time lead to misunderstanding with the Chiefs themselves.



4. *24th November 1847.*—A sowar of the Shere Regiment complained that a horse which had been stolen from him last year was in Khan-i-Zeman's stable. It appearing on investigation that this was the case, and that the thief was a servant in the employ of the Khan's cousin, I wrote to the Khan to restore the animal, which he did, though in a very sulky manner.

I inspected the Shere Regiment on parade this morning, and made the Colonel put it through a few manœuvres. Considering the length of time which has elapsed since the men have had any parades, they moved very creditably indeed. I have told the Colonel to have at least two parades for exercise every week during the cold season.

5. *25th November.*—Sirdar Lal Sing, Morareea, writes that he is coming up here to see me. I am most anxious to see him.

6. A European deserter under charge of a Sikh guard passed through on his way from Peshawur to Lahore. He had come up through Rawulpindee and Hussun Abdal during my absence in Gheb.

7. *26th November.*—I find that the return of this district furnished me is much more calculated to mislead than to be of any assistance. I have ridden out and looked at villages returned as having half and $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of their land uncultivated which positively had not two *beegahs* "not under cultivation." Even the account of past collections is of little use, those villages which have paid least in proportion to their means to Government having paid the heaviest "considerations" to the Kardar for their *puttas* or leases.

8. Kurrum Khan says he and his father have now more horsemen than they have any occasion for, or than they can well afford to maintain, and proposes that 15 or 20 of them be entertained in the Ghorechurras. I think it would be a politic measure to accede to the request on the occurrence of vacancies, if only to keep so many idle characters out of mischief.

9. *27th November.*—The Kardars of Chuch and Khatur represent that they have received orders to take no rupees of an earlier coinage than 88, and that they will be unable to collect the revenue unless the order be rescinded, as there are scarcely any rupees of a late coinage in the country. I believe their statement is correct.



10. The Gheb and Jundall Kardars write that they have been dismissed, and the latter that he has in consequence stopped the preparation of the return of his district.

11. There have been occasional showers for the last three days.

HUZROO :	}	J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,
<i>The 1st December 1847</i>		<i>Assistant to Resident.</i>

No. 9.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 28th of November to the 11th of December 1847.

1. *28th November 1847—Camp Huzroo in Chuch.*—I received a visit from Shahdad Khan of Oda across the river, a nephew of Ursulla Khan, Aka Khail. The object of the visit was to beg a lease of certain villages in Chuch, on the plea that they had belonged to his father in the time of the Dooranees. Preposterous as the claim was, he seemed disappointed at my not allowing it.

2. The heads of 35 villages in Sookhoo arrived to complain of over-exactions in the *kunkoot* on the part of the Kardar Dhurm Singh's deputies.

3. At Captain Abbott's requisition, I ordered the Kardar of Khatur to pay 15,000 rupees to Sirdar Chuttur Singh, Nazim of Huzarah.

4. *29th November.*—More complaints from Dhurm Singh's charge; wrote to him for an explanation.

5. Kurrum Khan again writes for an answer to his proposal to send men for enlistment in the Ghorechurras.

6. *30th November.*—Heard of a "Jirgah," or meeting, held by the headmen of Goorgushti, a large village in the Hawelee *tuppah*, at which they agreed to refuse any lease which might be offered them in which the clause "*bila mujra-i-afut ardi wa samawi*," might be inserted. When they came for their lease, however, and found that I had heard of their Jirgah, they were so much alarmed that they were glad to take a lease with the objectionable clause and make their escape from the tent as quickly as possible.

7. Sent a Guide sepoy across the river to learn the whereabouts of the fugitive Simulkundis.



8. *1st December 1847.*—The Simulkund *Thanadar* writes that the Goojur cultivators who had returned to the village were again deserting it. I will endeavour to learn the cause, which the *Thanadar* does not mention.

9. *2nd December.*—Gave a lease for the village of Waisa to all the co-partners. The principal one, Mahomed Khan, who has hitherto always had it in farm, took this so much to heart that it was impossible to avoid feeling for him, though he bears the character of being a hard master.

10. *3rd December.*—Guide returned from the Eusufzyes with intelligence that the Simulkundis had been turned out of Khubul a few weeks ago, and were now at Seethana, a place a few miles further in the hills.

11. *5th December.*—Meer Zeman, the elder brother of Khan-i-Zeman, complains that, though he received no share of the lately bestowed grants, his brother demands from him a portion of his son's expenses with Captain Abbott. I have referred him to that officer, as I am not aware exactly how the grants in question were apportioned by him.

12. *6th December.*—Completed the three years' settlement of Chuch and sent on the papers. Except a few of the large farmers all seem pleased and contented.

13. *8th December.*—Rode over to look at the forts at Ghazee and Simulkund. That at the former place is progressing but slowly for want of funds; that at the latter is completed; it has an abundant supply of ammunition and two months' supplies for its garrison of 150 men. The cistern is a large one, and is beginning to retain the water. While provisions last and the garrison are true to themselves, the fort is secure against any force the Tarkhailees and Mishwanees together could bring against it.

14. The sepoy at both places complained of being from three to four months in arrears, and remarked that the rate of pay (5 rupees) was so small that, unless regularly disbursed, they could not serve on it. I promised to represent their case to Captain Abbott.

15. *9th December.*—I had a visit from Sirdar Lal Singh, Morareea, and his Naib, Sodhee Nehal Singh, who arrived here this morning from Rawulpindee.



16. In reply to my enquiries the Sirdar stated that on his way up he had received many more complaints against Dhurm Singh and his understrappers than against the officials in any other district.

17. I asked the Sirdar his opinion as to the expediency or otherwise of keeping up the petty forts in Kuller, Narali and the Rawulpindee district, but I could get no explicit answer from him.

18. *10th December 1847.*—Investigated a case of cow-killing referred to me by the Sirdar, agreeably to instructions from Lahore. The parties accused confessing the offence, I left their punishment to the Sirdar, only stipulating that death or maiming was not to be inflicted.

19. *11th December.*—I had proposed returning the Nazim's visit to-day, but he begged to see me privately in my own tent. The object of the visit was merely to assure me of his anxiety to do right, and to beg that any errors he might fall into might not be harshly dealt with. I assured the Sirdar that his good intentions coupled with his ability were good guarantees for his conduct giving satisfaction.

20. Received intelligence of the escape of four prisoners from the fort of Dumel through the negligence or connivance of the Kardar. Sent all the particulars I have yet received in a report to the Officiating Resident.

CAMP HUZROO :

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

The 11th December 1847. }

Assistant to Resident.

No. 10.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 12th to the 18th of December 1847.

1. *12th December 1847—Camp Huzroo in Chuck.*—The Hurroo river swollen so much from heavy rain, which fell during the night, as to be impassable; communication with Hussun Abdal (except by inflated *mussucks*) stopped accordingly.

2. Khan-i-Zeman writes for permission to turn his elder brother, Meer Zeman, out of his village of Ros, which he has held for many years. This I have refused to sanction. I believe the whole Tarkhailee tribe are very hard up at present, the late grants barely compensating them for the plunder they used to derive from the districts at the foot of their mountains.



I trust that after the contemplated reductions have taken place, should any of them be still desirous of service, it will be given them on the occurrence of vacancies; otherwise it is to be feared that illness and want combined may cause some of them to return to their old habits.

3. I have prevailed on the Simulkund Goojurs to return to their homes; why they had deserted them I have been unable to discover. The cause was probably the fear of ill-treatment from the garrison.

4. Hearing from Captain Abbott that he no longer required the services of the Futteh Regiment, I have recalled it from Khanpoor to Hussun Abdal.

5. I requested the Nazim to send a party of horse to Gheb to prevent the late Jundall Kardar leaving the district till the case of the escape of prisoners from the fort of Dumel should be investigated. I also wrote to the new Kardar for a report of the case.

6. I paid the Nazim a visit of ceremony this evening, and at his earnest entreaty accepted a small *pushmeena chogah* from him.

7. 13th December 1847.—Visit from the Nazim; presented him with a brace of pistols in case, and a canister of gun cotton, in return for the *chogah* of yesterday.

8. The Sirdar mentioned that he had received a *purwannah* during the night desiring him to forward all his prisoners confined for murder to Lahore. The *purwannah* was dated 20 days back, and a copy of it had reached me in due course.

9. The Sirdar also mentioned that he had received instructions to pay his establishment out of the fines he should collect, and that, as they did not cover the expenses, his office was three months in arrears and becoming clamorous for their pay. I recommended his drawing on the Kardar and reporting to Lahore.

10. Sent a *roobakaree* to the Nazim requesting that no old complaints might be entertained in his court against the Gundgurhees.

11. 14th December.—Returned to Hussun Abdal.

12. Sirdar Lal Singh, Kallewallah, shewed me a *purwannah* desiring him to send 200 sowars to Gheb. Told him to hold the



order in abeyance, as I know Gheb cannot supply forage for that number of horse.

13. *15th December 1847*.—The Nazim, at my request, joined me here this evening from Huzroo.

14. Kurrum Khan of Thullekote paid me a visit on his father's part to try and persuade me to sanction Meer Zeman's being dispossessed of Ros. This I positively refused to do, but recommended their applying to Captain Abbott if dissatisfied with my decision.

15. *16th December*.—The Futteh Pultun and 100 men of Colonel Boodh Singh's corps arrived from service with Captain Abbott.

16. Bhaie Mhow Singh's successor arrived. I desired the former to make over his accounts, papers, &c., and start for Lahore.

17. Recommended the Nazim to despatch a party of Ghorechurras with his prisoners (31 in number) to Lahore, and wrote to Sirdar Ram Singh requesting him to furnish a guard for them through his district.

18. The Nazim has at present no means of properly carrying into effect any sentences of imprisonment with hard labor. I think it would be a good plan either to erect a jail for the purpose, or arrange for criminals being made over to the Kardars of their own districts to undergo their punishment.

19. *17th December*.—With the Nazim's concurrence, sent the detachment of 100 men of Boodh Singh's corps, returned from Khanpoor, to Pindi Gheb.

20. Visited the Nazim in the evening.

21. Looked at the cantonments now in course of erection. The work progresses but slowly. I have suggested to the Nazim the propriety of placing some one as a check over the Moonshee in charge.

22. *18th December*.—Received an *urzee* from the sepoy of the fort of Kot in Gheb, representing that they were about to be discharged without having committed any fault. I have already reported that I have such confidence in Futteh Khan that I consider a garrison at Kot as an unnecessary expense. Were Futteh Khan disposed to misbehave he would be driven from his own country in 24 hours by troops from Hussun Abdal or Rawul-pindee, and he could not again seek refuge with either Chuttur Sing or the Huzarah people; and this he knows himself as well



as any one. I have as much (and more) reliance on his good sense as on his good feeling, but if the Durbar have decided on keeping it up, I think the long and good service of the present garrison should be allowed to plead in their favor.

23. No report of the escape of the prisoners from Dumel has yet been made by either the old or new Kardar, and the former is said to have disappeared from Gheb on learning that the Nazim's sowars were on their way for him.

CAMP,
JANEE-KA-SUNG :
The 20th December 1847. }

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 11.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 19th to the 25th of December 1847.

1. 19th December 1847.—*Hussun Abdal*.—I inspected the Futteh Regiment this morning, which looked very well on parade.

2. The Colonel told me the Adjutancy was vacant, and it appearing on enquiry that the senior Subadar bears a good character, and has some knowledge of accounts, I desired that he might be recommended for the appointment.

3. Received a visit from the Nazim, who came to consult me about some cases pending.

In reply to his enquiries I recommended him not to entertain complaints preferred by Gheb zemindars against one another for outrages committed during the disturbances of 1845-46, except where stolen or plundered property could be proved in actual possession.

4. 20th December.—Marched to Janee-ka-Sung in progress to Dhurm Singh's Kardarship.

5. Wrote to the Nazim to seize the headmen of the village of Mittyal and make them responsible for the thieves of their village who had escaped from Dumel. I also sent for the sepoys who were in the fort at the time of the occurrence, that I might interrogate them myself.

6. 21st December.—Marched to Rawulpindee.

7. Received a visit in the evening from Dewan Adjoodhea Pershaud. Talking of Captain Abbott's operations in the Dhoond



country, the Dewan remarked, what I believe to be the case, that snow had never before fallen on Sikh troops, encamped in that country, without the inhabitants taking advantage of the circumstance to attack them.

8. *22nd December 1847.*—Marched to Mankyala Tope.

9. Thornton erroneously states that there are 15 similar Topes in this neighbourhood: there are in fact only two.

10. *23rd December.*—Marched to Sookhoo, distance 14 miles; direction southerly; road open and good. To the boundary of Sookhoo, within six miles of the town, the road runs through jageers of the Attareewallah family.

11. Received a visit from the Kardar, Sirdar Dhurm Singh. He has a very bad dropsy, which I should think must unfit him for the duties of his situation. On enquiring for the return which I had ordered two months ago to aid me in the settlement, found it had been commenced only when news of my departure from Hussun Abdal had reached the Kardar, and was therefore of course not ready.

12. Hearing from Captain Abbott that he had dispensed with the services of a second of my regiments (Colonel Boodh Singh's), ordered it to Hussun Abdal.

13. *24th December.*—Looked at the fort. It is a very small but substantial, hewn stone and mortar one, and was built in 1845 by the *Thanadar* of Sirdar Sham Singh, Attareewallah, in whose jageer this district was. It is situated $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a mile south of the town, and might accommodate 150 men.

14. Received a number of complaints against a detachment of Bhoor Singh's Ghorechurras who were lately encamped here, but have since gone to Kahoota. Recommended the zemindars, who said they had been plundered by them, to state their case to Captain Abbott.

15. *25th December.*—Rode over to Kahoota, 28 miles, in the evening, to see and dine with Captain Abbott. Road good, except last four miles, which are much intersected by ravines.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

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*Diaries of Lieutenant J. NICHOLSON, Assistant to the Resident at
Lahore, on duty in the Jhelum and Rawalpindi Districts—1848.*

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



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No. 1.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 26th of December 1847 to the 1st of January 1848.

1. *26th December 1847.*—Returned from Kahoota to Sookhoo.

2. *27th December.*—Made over the late Gheb and under (*sic.*) Jundall Kardars to a *Sirkaree Bhaya* sent up by the Durbar to bring them to Lahore.

3. *28th December.*—Having got in the return of past collections, I commenced the settlement of this district to-day. The revenue has hitherto always been collected by *kunkoot*, and the people, except in a very few villages belonging to Hindoos, having no accounts, I am without the means of testing the accuracy of the returns furnished me, which is somewhat embarrassing.

4. *29th December.*—I received to-day a letter from Kurrum Khan of Gundgurb, reporting that a Pathan of Huzroo, having run away with a woman of that place, had sought refuge in his hills, but that he had immediately sent both down under a guard of his own men, that the case might be tried in the Nazim's court. This conduct is a change for the better on Kurrum Khan's part, and will I hope be lasting.

5. *30th December.*—Received an account from the Nazim of a dacoitee at Pind Dadun Khan and of the apprehension of some of the robbers by a detachment of Ghorechurras there. Recommended his sending for all the parties concerned.

6. While assessing a village to-day, the people complained of over-exactions in the collection of this *khurreef* harvest, which they said had been in part a failure. The Kardar's establishment denying



this, and asserting that the harvest had been a most productive one, I rode out to judge for myself, and found from 16 to 20 *beegahs* of *bajra*, which had been withered by the drought before half grown, still uncut, as the people had been afraid to use even the straw. This may serve as an instance to shew that all the complaints I have lately received from this district were not frivolous.

7. *1st January 1848.*—The Nazim joined me here this evening from Hussun Abdal.

8. On making a calculation I find that to get the settlement finished by March next it will be necessary to devote by far the greater part of my time to it, and that I shall be compelled to postpone the registration of any more jageers till after its completion.

9. I purpose sending in a short statistical account of the district of Sookhoo along with the Settlement papers.

CAMP SOOKHOO :

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

The 4th January 1848.

Assistant to Resident.

No. 2.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 2nd to the 8th of January 1848.

1. *2nd January 1848—Camp Sookhoo.*—I received a visit from the Nazim this morning. He asked my opinion as to how he should proceed in the case of a murder which had been committed in the district of Khatur two years and a half ago. It appearing on enquiry that the actual murderer had been punished by these authorities by fine, I gave it as my opinion that he could not be again punished for the same offence; but it also coming to light that there had been aiders and abettors in the crime who had hitherto escaped notice, I recommended that they should be put upon their trial.

2. *3rd January.*—I commenced the settlement of the adjoining district of Narali to-day.

3. *5th January.*—I completed the settlement of Narali to-day.

4. *6th January.*—Halted to-day at the Nazim's request to hear some cases pending in his court.

5. In the case of a night attack, made by one village on another in the Rawulpindee district, in consequence of a dispute about land,



and in which one of two Mullicks and two men of the attacking party had been slain and three wounded by the attacked in self-defence, I recommended that the punishment of imprisonment should be inflicted only on the surviving Mullick, and that the rest of his village should be punished by the confiscation of their arms.

6. In the case of a courtesan desiring to abandon her trade and marry, I decided that she was at liberty to do so.

7. In the case of the Mittyal thieves, the headmen agreeing to disclose the places of concealment of the runaways, I recommended that as a special case (the village being a notorious one for thieves), they should all be sentenced to hard labor in their own district, due precautions being taken against any attempt at rescue. I also desired that those in whose houses they might be found concealed should be put upon their trial for harbouring them.

8. *7th January 1848.*—Marched to Kuller, 14 miles distant in a north-westerly direction, and commenced the settlement of that district.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 3.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 9th to the 15th of January 1848.

1. *9th January 1848—Camp Kuller.*—I received an *urzee* from the Colonel of one of the Infantry regiments at Hussun Abdal, reporting that he had been ordered to teach his regiment the English system of drill, and begging that I would procure instructors. Having received no intimation of any intended change in the present system, I informed him accordingly.

2. Hearing that Major G. Lawrence had arrived at Mankyala (which lies about nine miles in a north-westerly direction from this place), I rode over and had the pleasure of seeing that officer.

3. *10th January.*—Looked at the fort here, a small *pukka* one, built by Sirdar Uttur Singh, Sindhanwalla. The hill on which it stands appears to be gradually crumbling away, and I have no doubt a few more rainy seasons will completely undermine the foundations. A fort is not, however, required in this part of the country.



4. *13th January 1848.*—Completed the settlement of Kuller, not without some trouble. The people are scarcely satisfied with the new assessments, as they affirm that the reductions, though on an average of 20 per cent. including *abwabs*, are not in proportion to those made by Captain Abbott in the adjoining district of Kahoota. I believe myself that the present settlement is a moderate one, and I attribute the unreasonableness of the people in a great measure to the impoverished condition in which the exactions of the last four years have left them.

5. *14th January.*—Marched to Bewul, distant six miles in a south-easterly direction; road open and good.

6. *15th January.*—Commenced the settlement of Bewul.

7. Rode over to Dangali, the ancient residence of the Ghukkur Chiefs who, before the rise of the Sikhs to power, ruled this part of the country. Dangali lies about seven miles from Bewul in a north-easterly direction and about a mile from the river. The last three miles are full of ravines and difficult. The walls of spacious stone houses, said to have belonged to the Rajas, are still standing.

8. The Kardar of this district, Misr Roop Lal, informs me now for the first time, though I have been six months in this Doab, that he has no authority over the people of Leree, a small *tuppah* of 13 villages in the Rhotas *ilaquah*, lying on the river between Bewul and Iskunderala. I yesterday sent to him a zemindar of Kuller, who had traced his stolen cow into one of their villages, but he assured me that his sending to obtain restitution would be useless. I accordingly despatched a few of my own soldiers, who secured both the thieves and the stolen cow. I shall visit Leree in due course and look into the state of affairs there.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 4.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 16th to the 22nd of January 1848.

1. *16th January 1848*—*Camp Bewul.*—Busy with settlement.

2. *17th January.*—Completed the settlement of Bewul. A brief report on the district will accompany the Settlement papers.

3. *18th January.*—Marched 18 miles to Bukrala; the camel route is I believe four and twenty.



4. Received an *urzee* from the Kardar of Chuch, reporting that, notwithstanding his remonstrances, the Artillery detachment sent from Peshawur had cut down several *talee* trees belonging to *musjids*, and that the people were much excited in consequence.

5. Lajput, the new Khatur Kardar, writes that Bhaie Mhow Singh will neither make over the treasury nor leave Hussun Abdal. I have written to the Bhaie that, unless he wishes to be further disgraced, he had better do both at once.

6. *19th January 1848*.—Marched to Rhotas. The Kardar having as yet been unable to procure any return of past collections, I shall be unable to do anything towards the settlement at present.

7. On Captain Abbott's requisition I addressed a *purwannah* to the Kardar of Khatur desiring him to make over the sum of Rs. 15,000 to the Nazim of Huzarah.

8. *20th January*.—Marched to Kala, the capital village of the *ilaquah* of that name.

9. Received a visit from Sirdar Lal Singh, Morareea, who has been encamped for some days.

10. Desired the Kardar to send for the headmen of Leree. He expressed his belief that they would pay no attention to the summons.

11. *21st January*.—Received a visit from the Nazim, his younger brother, Naib, and Sirdar Shamshere Singh.

12. The headmen of Leree presented themselves. They have been busy the last few days making restitution of all they have lately plundered in these parts. They are Ghukkurs by caste, and it appears that their country being a difficult one, and they themselves disposed to be turbulent, Rajahs Golab and Lal Singh during the time they held the country always gave service to 100 or 120 of the Leree men, or about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the number capable of bearing arms in the district. These have all been thrown out of employ within the last twelvemonth, and this circumstance may account for their having been somewhat troublesome of late. I purpose going to Leree when I have completed the settlement of this and the adjacent *tuppah*.

13. *22nd January*.—Commenced the settlement of Kala.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.



No. 5.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 23rd to the 29th of January 1848.

1. *23rd January 1848—Camp Kala.*—Completed the settlement of Kala, with the exception of one village.

2. Received a report from the Kardar of Kuller that the headmen of two villages had absconded. This may be accounted for by the fact that a report has been for some time current that the district is about to be annexed to Sirdar Chuttur Singh's jagheer.

3. *24th January.*—Completed the settlement of the adjoining district of Pukowal.

4. Had a visit from the Nazim in the evening.

5. Received an *urzee* from the Officer Commanding the Futteh Regiment at Hussun Abdal, reporting that he had received orders from the Durbar to join Lieutenant Edwardes' Camp, should that officer call on him to do so.

6. *25th January.*—Completed the settlement of the adjacent district of Jeylum.

7. Paid the Nazim a visit in the evening.

8. Received *urzees* from the Kardars of Rawulpindee and Sookhoo to the effect that more *tunkhas* for *talee* trees had arrived from Peshawur, and that there were none to meet the demand. Of this I am myself aware.

9. *26th January.*—Settled the adjoining district of Toliala, except two villages.

10. Rode out to Pukowal to look at an island of some extent in the river there, the land of which is the subject of a dispute between the Pukowal zemindars and those of Maharajah Golab Singh's *ilaquah* of Kurri, across the river. The main branch appeared to me to run on the Kurri side, which according to general custom would give the land to the Pukowal zemindars; but it appearing that the matter was under consideration by Captain Abbott, I refrained from expressing any opinion on it, and merely desired both parties peaceably to await his decision.



11. Received a visit from the Nazim and Naib in the evening. The latter said no orders had as yet reached him about his *batta*.

12. *27th January 1848*.—Marched to Sultanpoor, a petty *tuppah* in the Rhotas district.

13. The people here seem to have suffered considerably within the last twelve months from the depredations of those of Leree. On my enquiring why they had never previously complained to me, they replied that while I was at a distance they dreaded incurring the resentment of the robbers by doing so.

14. Received a visit from the Kardar of Maharajah Golab Singh's fort of Mungla on the opposite bank of the river. He told me, what I had previously heard from other quarters, that about four months ago a party of Leree men who had been formerly in the Maharajah's service, and whom Dewan Hurree Chund had defrauded of their pay, had crossed the river and kept up a fire for some hours on the fort, by which one man was wounded.

15. Received an *urzee* from the Chuch Kardar reporting that several new wells were in progress in his district.

16. *28th January*.—Completed the settlement of the adjoining Rhotas *tuppah* of Iskunderala.

17. The Leree men, in expectation of my visit, very busy restoring cattle, grain, and even money.

18. *29th January*.—Marched 10 miles to Leree, *via* Gudari. There are three roads from Sultanpoor. The nearest by Burrul is six miles, passable for led horses only. The Gudari road, which makes a considerable detour to the northward, is 10 miles, and is practicable for mules or ponies, not for camels. The best road is that by Sagri, to the southward, 12 miles, passable for camels in fine weather only. Rain having fallen during the night, mine were 24 hours in getting up the last four miles,—indeed, so much assistance was necessary that they may be almost said to have been carried up.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.



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No. 6.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 30th of January to the 5th of February 1848.

1. *30th January 1848—Camp Leree.*—Completed the settlement of Leree and Sultanpoor.

2. Received an *urzee* from the *Koomedan* of the troop of Artillery at Hussun Abdal, reporting that he had received orders from the Durbar to proceed to Huzarah.

3. *31st January.*—Compelled to halt by heavy rain.

4. I have, within the last two days, taken thirty-five *razeenamahs* from different parties, whose plundered property, mostly cattle, I caused to be restored to them. Within the week preceding my arrival I believe the Leree men had voluntarily made restitution to at least double the number.

5. The two principal thieves, to save their booty, having absconded this evening, I confined the headmen of their village and informed all the *lumbardars* that, unless they were produced, I would stop the *inams* I had granted.

6. *1st February.*—Marched to Rhotas, 11 miles; first half through the hills and difficult.

7. One of the runaway thieves brought in. He had been traced during the night into the *Bukrala ilaquah*.

8. Gave orders for weighing and counting the magazine stores here. They appear to have been left here to make an appointment for the man in charge, who is a friend and countryman of the Commander-in-Chief's.

9. *2nd February.*—Settled the *ilaquah* of Rajoo, in which Rhotas is.

10. *3rd February.*—Settled the adjoining *tuppah* of Torala and Bhet.

11. Received a report from Colonel Baboo Pandah that Captain Abbott had dispensed with the services of his regiment. Ordered it to Rawulpindee for the present.

12. Received an *urzee* from Misr Ameer Chund, Commanding a company of Artillery in Huzarah, reporting that he had received orders from the Durbar to proceed to Hussun Abdal.



13. *4th February 1848*.—Marched to Sungoe, seven miles.
14. Received visits on my arrival from the Nazim and Naib, who have been encamped at Choutala for some days, and from Misr Bugwan Singh, a brother of the deposed Wuzeer who resides here.
15. Heavy rain, which set in early, prevented my doing anything towards the settlement.
16. *5th February*.—Commenced the settlement of Sungoe.
17. Agreeably to instructions from the Officiating Resident, ordered the Futteh Pultun from Hussun Abdal to Dera Ismael Khan, and the Shere Cavalry Regiment from Huzarah to Peshawur.
18. The second of the runaway Leree thieves brought in to-day.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 7.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 6th to the 12th of February 1848.

1. *6th February 1848—Camp Sungoe*.—I completed the settlement of Sungoe to-day.
2. Wrote to Maharajah Golab Singh's Kardar of Kotli requiring him to apprehend and deliver over four men of the Kuller district who, having committed murder in the early part of the year, had escaped into his *ilaquah*.
3. A heavy fall of rain and hail in the evening prevented my sending on my tents to Darapoor, as I had intended.
4. *7th February*.—Settled the adjoining district of Choutala.
5. Received an *urzee* from the Commandant of the Infantry Corps at Nurrae in the Dhoond country, reporting that a heavy fall of snow had occurred, and that his men were suffering much from the cold. In reply I desired him in Captain Abbott's absence to report to his own Nazim, Sirdar Chuttur Singh.
6. *8th February*.—Marched to Darapoor, on the bank of the river, ten miles lower down.
7. Completed the settlement of the districts of Darapoor and Rampoor, except one or two villages in each.



8. *9th February 1848.*—Marched to Julalpoor, ten miles lower down the river, and commenced the settlement.

9. *10th February.*—Halted, to complete the settlement.

10. Received a visit from the Nazim and his Naib, who joined me here to-day.

11. Sent for the headmen of the village of Keewa, on the opposite bank, and desired them to furnish security to keep the peace towards the zemindars of Julalpoor, on whose crops they have more than once within the last season inflicted injury.

The Keewa zemindars have lately, by a change in the course of the river, lost a portion of their land, which, according to *old* established custom, has become the property of the Julalpoor men, and hence the resentment of the former.

12. *11th February.*—Marched to Pudree, 15 miles, which I settled, thus completing the districts under Misr Roop Lal's charge.

13. At the Nazim's request, before starting in the morning, I inspected his and his brother Shere Singh's Ghorechurras. For the most part, they appeared creditably mounted.

14. *12th February.*—Marched 15 miles to Khanpoor in the Dhunnee *ilaquah*.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 8.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 13th to the 19th of February 1848.

1. *13th February 1848—Camp Khanpoor.*—Marched 12 miles to Chukowal, the capital town of Dhunnee.

2. Learned on my arrival, what I was not previously aware of, that the settlement had already been made at Lahore.

3. The Rajpoot Mussulmans, who are here considered as the lords of the soil, complain that in nearly every instance the *puttas* were given to the Juts, who have no inheritance. I told them they should have made their representations at Lahore, when the settlement was in progress.

4. *14th February.*—Halted.



5. Received a petition from a number of Mussulmans, complaining that certain Khutrees forbid their calling to prayers; also that they were prohibited from yoking female oxen or buffaloes in their ploughs. I told the Kardar that interference with the *azan* was not authorized. On the latter point he said he had received positive instructions to prevent the employment in labor of female oxen.

6. *15th and 16th February 1848.*—Compelled to halt by heavy rain.

7. Received *urzees* petitioning against taxes on houses. These I forbid, but with regard to shops and artisans' workhouses, not feeling sure if any impost was authorized, I gave no orders pending the receipt of information from Lahore.

8. The *chooras* of the town complaining that they were frequently used as *begarees*, I warned the Kardar that the system had been abolished.

9. Received a petition from the gold-washers, representing that within the last three years the tax on *drooms*, or wooden troughs in which the sand is washed and sifted, had been raised from 5 to 7 rupees. Finding on enquiry that this was the case, and that the revenue from this tax had fallen from 500 to 240 rupees immediately after its increase, I desired it to be reduced to the old rate of 5 rupees.

10. *17th February.*—Marched 15 miles north to the village of Coog. Observed a good deal of land out of cultivation, owing, I believe, to the lately unsettled state of the country.

11. Directed some loopholed *boorges* in this and the neighbouring villages belonging to rival zemindars to be destroyed.

12. *18th February.*—Marched 10 miles to Kumlyal in Gheb Bala, crossing the Swan river, half way.

13. Here also I caused the dismantlement of certain petty fortifications of rival zemindars.

14. The Futteh Regiment being about to cross the Indus, I directed the company on duty with the Nazim to be relieved by another from Baboo Pandah's corps, and sent to join.

15. *19th February.*—Marched 15 miles to Kot in Gheb Bala. Unable to commence the settlement as no return is yet ready.

16. I perceive that since I was last here Futteh Khan has built a loopholed tower and courtyard for himself. In doing so I do not believe he was actuated by any spirit of contumacy or bravado,



but merely followed the custom of the country. He at once complied with my desire that it should be levelled. I have given orders for the dismantlement of all these petty *gurhees* in the country.

17. Received an *urzee* from Maharajah Golab Singh's Kardar of Sayla, in whose district it appears the murderers I wrote about are. He states that the men I want are among the Sudun tribe of Mulot, over whom he has no authority, and begs me to write to the headmen of the tribe, who will, he thinks, attend to my requisition to deliver up the criminals. I have accordingly done so, though I believe were he so disposed he might seize them himself. The Mulot men were certainly not in insurrection this time last year when I returned from Cashmere.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 9.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 20th to the 26th of February 1848.

1. *20th February 1848—Camp Kot in Gheb.*—I commenced the settlement to-day of Sil or Gheb Paieen.

Scarcely any of the zemindars have thought fit to attend, though they were summoned three days ago. I perceive that the new Kardar, Mehta Sain Dass, is almost a cypher, and would be quite one were I at a distance. I believe him to be a well-intentioned man, but he has neither ability, tact, nor energy, all of which are necessary to bring this long unsettled country into good order.

2. *22nd February.*—Received letter No. 73 of the 14th instant from the Officiating Resident acknowledging the receipt of the Settlement returns of Kala, Pukowal and Jeylum.

3. Also circular letter No. 77 of the same date, desiring that the receipt and dispatch of all letters from and to the Resident be for the future noted in diaries.

4. Employed the greater part of the day in investigating a case of murder which occurred in Chuch in the beginning of December last. A report of the particulars will be made to-morrow.

5. Sent off a couple of the Guides with an accomplice in the murder, who has turned approver, to recover the body.



6. *23rd February 1848*.—Still busy with the settlement, and experiencing a good deal of difficulty, both from the temper of the zemindars and on account of the Kardar and people about him being all new. There are, moreover, no records on which any dependence can be placed.

7. *24th February*.—Commenced levelling the fort here, which I before reported was an unnecessary expense.

8. *25th February*.—Commenced the settlement of Jundall.

9. I find that Sain Dass has appointed as his deputies in this district (which, as much as Gheb, requires an intelligent and energetic Kardar) two *mutsuiddies* on 15 rupees a month, who are more objects of contempt to the people than anything else. I have desired Sain Dass to appoint a competent man, but he says he is only allowed 45 rupees for the salary of his understrappers in Jundall. He should have at least Rs. 60; he cannot get a fit man for less, now that *nuzzurs* have been in a great measure done away with. The districts comprising Sain Dass' charge are perhaps the most unsettled, and the ones most requiring a good Governor, and he, and such of his subordinates as I have come in contact with, are the most indifferent of the officials in this Doab. I should be glad to see him transferred to some district where energy and ability were not so essential in the Kardar as they are in his present charge.

10. *26th February*.—Received an *urzee* from Sain Dass' Deputy Kardar of Pukkur, insinuating that he would like a small army placed under him. He has in my opinion quite a sufficient force to preserve tranquillity and collect the revenue; but, like most of his class, I imagine he is afraid to do his duty with a moderate force, and is a tyrant when he has an overwhelming one at his disposal.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 10.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 27th of February to the 4th of March 1848.

1. *27th February 1848*—*Camp Kot in Gheb*.—Marched to Futteli Jung-



2. Had a visit from Kurrum Khan of Gundgurb; his object, as usual, was to beg for something. He says he has been very hard up since he left off plundering, and he probably speaks the truth, for by all accounts he was the most extensive and accomplished robber in Gundgurb.

3. *28th February 1848.*—Marched 10 miles to Wunya.

4. Receiving information that an escaped murderer had taken refuge in the Mabun country against the Indus, I addressed Shahdad Khan, the second son of the Zeda Chief, Ursulla Khan, begging he would use his influence with the Mabun Afghans to persuade them to give up the criminal.

5. *29th February.*—Marched 12 miles to Rawulpindee.

6. Inspected Colonel Baboo Pandah's regiment in the evening. I believe he is a well-meaning man, but very ignorant of his duty; his corps is in consequence badly drilled.

7. *1st March.*—Sardar Mahtab Singh, Majeetia, arrived with ten guns; he tells me his orders are to forward the guns hence to Peshawur and halt here himself till further orders.

8. *2nd March.*—Commenced the settlement of this district.

9. Baboo Pandah tells me his corps is five months in arrears. I believe all the troops in this Doab are so.

10. *3rd March.*—Sodhee Nehal Singh, the Naib, arrived from Chukowal this morning. He says he has received no instructions as to what *amlah* he is to keep up. At present he has three moonshees, and the Nazim seven.

11. *4th March.*—Got the murderer whom I wrote to Shahdad Khan about. It appears that the Mabun men, moved by Shahdad Khan's remonstrances, turned him out of their country,—the first instance, I believe, of their ejecting any one who sought refuge in their country.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.



No. 11.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 5th to the 11th of March 1848.

1. *5th March 1848*—*Camp Rawulpindee*.—Employed in trying a case of murder, the proceedings in which I forwarded to the Officiating Resident along with letter No. 97 on the subject.

2. Received an official letter No. 90 from the Officiating Resident on the subject of the murder referred to in paragraph 1.

3. *6th March*.—Sirdar Mahtab Singh informs me that upwards of 90 of the Ghorechurras who were ordered to accompany him from Lahore have not yet made their appearance, though he has been here six days.

4. Colonel Baboo Pandah tells me his regiment is upwards of five months in arrears. I believe so are all the troops in this Doab.

5. *7th March*.—Sirdar Lal Singh, Morareea, writes me that his escort is not large enough. He has a levy of regular Infantry and from 150 to 200 Ghorechurras, which (especially as he is stationary at present) I consider ample.

6. Received letter No. 99, of the 3rd instant, from the Officiating Resident, on the subject of my diary No. 8.

7. *8th March*.—Replied to the Resident's letter No. 99.

8. Sirdar Mahtab Singh informs me that his Ghorechurras are 11 months in arrears, and in great distress for money in consequence.

9. *9th March*.—Received complaints from a number of discharged sepoys against Sirdar Jhunda Singh, the Naib of Huzarah, for not paying them up. Referred them to Sirdar Chuttur Singh.

10. *11th March*.—Settlement of the district of Rawulpindee nearly completed.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 12.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 12th to the 18th of March 1848.

1. *12th March 1848*—*Camp Rawulpindee*.—Marched to Kuri, the capital of the *tuppah* of that name.

2. The men despatched by me upwards of a month ago into Maharajah Golab Singh's territory of Kotli for the purpose of procuring



the arrest of certain murderers returned to-day with the wife and children of one of them, whom they had seized at Sayla after the Kardar of that place had denied their presence in his *ilaquah*. Their report, which I believe to be substantially correct, is to the effect that on their arrival at Sayla (which is a *tuppah* of the Kotli district) they reported to the Kardar that three of the murderers were at a place called Mulot, seven *koss* off, and that the fourth was at Sayla; and requested that he would seize and deliver them over. The Kardar doing nothing in the matter, they themselves seized the family of the one at Sayla; and after the lapse of a fortnight the three who were at Mulot moved off further into the Sudun hills, the Kardar having in the interim declared his inability to apprehend them.

These men are said to be in the habit of occasionally visiting Kutar (opposite Dangali), whence they cross to this side for plunder. As their apprehension has been sanctioned by the Maharajah, and as no reliance can be placed on the exertions of his officials, I imagine that in the event of my again hearing of them at Kutar there would be no objection to my taking measures for their seizure myself.

3. I have ordered Baboo Pandah's regiment from Rawulpindee to Hussun Abdal, that I may myself superintend their instruction in the English system of drill, which is being introduced.

4. The Kardar of Khatur having not been able to furnish more than 10,000 of the 15,000 rupees required by Captain Abbott for the expenses of Huzarah, I have desired the Rawulpindee Kardar to furnish the balance of 5,000 rupees.

5. *13th March 1848*.—Marched to Golera, which I commenced the settlement of.

6. Baboo Pandah's corps having only 28 camels, I was obliged to sanction the hire of carriage by the Kardar to enable them to move. I am not aware what the complement of carriage is for an Infantry corps, nor does any one in this regiment seem to know.

7. *14th March*.—The Kardar concurring in the opinion expressed by me in a former diary, that no necessity existed for keeping up the fort here, I directed its dismantlement.



8. *15th March 1848.*—Marched to Janee ka Sung. Heavy rain throughout the night and greater part of the day.

9. Completed the settlement of the Rawulpindee district.

10. *16th March.*—Marched to Hussun Abdal.

11. Received a report of the murder of two Sikhs on the high-road between Rhotas and Jeylum. From the nature of the report, it would appear that they were in all probability murdered by their fellow travellers.

I have, within the last two months, heard of two road murders, which there is every reason to believe were perpetrated by men with whom the victims were travelling in company.

With a view to instituting enquiries as to whether the several men of corps in my charge, who are missing from the general leave of the last season, reached their homes or not, I have called on Commanding Officers to furnish rolls shewing the names, residences and time of service of the missing men; also the circumstances under which they went on leave, as whether alone or in company, carrying money or otherwise.

12. *17th March.*—Inspected the lines in progress of erection. As yet, owing to the quantity of rain which has fallen this season, buildings for only one regiment have been completed.

13. *18th March.*—Inspected the troop of Artillery. The Colonel reports that two of his guns have been detained by Sirdar Jhunda Singh at Huzarah. I have written to the Sirdar for an explanation.

There are but 85 horses in this troop instead of 100; and of these 85, 7 are totally unserviceable from age and other defects.

There are but 38 mules and *yaboos* instead of the complement, 48; and of these 38, 7 are quite unserviceable.

Of the 7 unserviceable gun horses, 3 will answer as *yaboos*. There are, therefore, wanting to complete, 22 horses and 14 *yaboos* or ponies.

14. Inspected Sirdar Lal Singh Kallewallah's Ghorechurras. The numbers present were 374; of these, one-third were miserably mounted, and four and twenty of them on literally *tatoos* in no way superior to those kept by grass-cutters in the Cavalry and Horse Artillery.



The Sirdar tells me that when he marched from Lahore in the early part of last year 16 of his men remained behind without leave, who have not since joined him, and that, though he has reported the circumstance more than once, he has as yet received no instructions.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 13.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 19th to the 24th of March 1848.

1. *19th March 1848—Camp Hussun Abdal.*—Received an *urzee* from the Officer Commanding the company of Artillery at Jeylum, reporting his having received instructions from the Durbar to proceed to Hussun Abdal and his being about to commence his march thither.

2. The *Adaluttee*, Sodhee Nehal Singh, writes to me that he has still but three moonshees, and that to enable him to perform the duties efficiently he requires a larger establishment.

3. He also mentions that as yet he has received no reply to his application for *batta*, which I forwarded some months ago.

4. *20th March.*—Misr Rulla Ram representing that great quantities of contraband salt continued to be smuggled into the country from the district of Kohat, I issued *purwannahs* to the Kardars of Khatour, Gheb and Jundall directing them to seize all persons who might be found with contraband salt in their possession within their respective jurisdictions.

5. The dak moonshee tells me that, notwithstanding the proclamation, many of the people persist in sending letters by private carriers. I do not believe that any penalties will prevent their doing so at present; if after a time they find by experience that the public dak may be depended on, they will be glad to avail themselves of its advantages.

6. *22nd March.*—I find that as yet no copy of the lately prepared Judicial Codes has been furnished to the Kardar of Chuch.

7. For the instruction of the corps here in the English system of drill a pendulum and a few pace-sticks are necessary.



8. *24th March 1848.*—I have been busy during the past week with the Khatur settlement, but, owing to the litigious disposition of the zemindars, and their numerous feuds with one another, my progress has been comparatively slow.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 14.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 26th of March to the 1st of April 1848.

1. *26th March 1848—Camp Hussun Abdal.*—Several complaints have reached me of late of the oppressive conduct of Sirdar Lal Singh Morareea's sowars in demanding rations and in some instances money from villages to which they have been deputed. I have issued orders to the Kardars to investigate the charges and acquaint me with the result.

2. *27th March.*—The Commanding Officers of Corps frequently applying to me for instructions as to the punishment of men guilty of misconduct, and it appearing that there are no regulations as to the amount and nature of punishment which Commanding Officers may inflict, I would suggest that the publication of a Code for their guidance is most desirable.

3. The European *Koomedan* of the troop of Artillery here has asked me to procure him an English book of drill to enable him to instruct the men.

4. *28th March.*—I have ordered a detachment of 100 Ghorechurras and 100 men of the Infantry corps here to proceed to Katas for the purpose of preserving the peace there during the approaching fair, at which riots between the Sunyasi and Udasi sects of fakeers are said to be of common occurrence.

5. *29th March.*—Colonel Ameer Chund, Commanding the Artillery here, begs me to authorize the entertainment of a number of workmen to assist in the repairs of his gun carriages. As the case is not one of emergency, and the troop establishment consists of 13 *mistrees*, I have not thought it right to sanction the expense which the hire of additional workmen would entail.



6. *31st March 1848*.—The Khatur settlement may be said to be completed, but, owing to some pending disputes about *wirasut*, there are a few *puttas* in which the lessees' names have not yet been entered.

7. *1st April*.—With reference to paragraph 11 of diary No. 12, I now forward rolls from the two Infantry regiments at present in my jurisdiction; from these it will be seen that of 34 non-commissioned officers and sepoy absent without leave 29 would appear to have deserted, many of whom are known to be at their homes. Their seizure and punishment would have a good effect, particularly at present that the furlough season is just commencing.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 15.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 2nd to the 8th of April 1848.

1. *2nd April 1848*—*Camp Hussun Abdal*.—Lieutenant Lumsden, Commanding Guide Corps, arrived here in progress to Lahore.

2. *3rd April*.—Lieutenant Lumsden informing me that he had received instructions to bring all the Guides with him to Lahore, I made over to him the detachment on duty with me.

I shall miss these men much, as I found them most useful in procuring information; they were, moreover, of course more to be depended on in a case of emergency than Sikh soldiers.

3. Lieutenant Lumsden, while out walking this morning, unfortunately sprained his ankle.

4. *4th April*.—I have placed 12 Ghorechurra sowars of Sirdar Lal Singh Kallewallah's *dera* under the Kardar of Khatur for duty in his district.

5. *5th April*.—No dak from Lahore arrived yesterday, and the dak moonshee here tells me he has received intelligence of its having been plundered near Shahdera. This is the first instance I have heard of of any attack being made on the dak on this road.

6. *6th April*.—I receive many complaints against the grain-sellers here for arbitrarily and unjustly raising the price of grain to suit their own interests.



As I am not aware whether there is any law for regulating the *nirrick*, I have as yet given no orders on the subject.

7. *7th April 1848*.—The Kardar of Khatur informs me that he several weeks ago received orders to purchase twenty-eight camels for the regiment of Colonel Baboo Pandah, but that, owing to the scarcity and dearness of the animals in this part of the country, he has as yet been able to procure only four. This being the case, I would suggest that some other means be taken to supply the deficiency.

8. *8th April*.—The troops here appear somewhat discontented at no orders having yet arrived about their annual leave, which opened to the force at Peshawur a week ago. At their request I have promised to write to the Resident on the subject.

9. With reference to the approach of a second troop of Artillery, if it be in contemplation to locate it permanently here I would recommend that shelter of some sort for the horses and men be ordered to be erected, as they will otherwise suffer considerably from exposure in the hot and rainy seasons.

10. The dak, which used to arrive between sunrise and 7 A.M., has during the last week been on an average 10 hours a day later.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 16.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 9th to the 15th of April 1848.

1. *9th April 1848*—*Camp Hussun Abdal*.—It would seem that as yet no punishment has been fixed for cow killing, neither has any period of limitation been laid down within which the offence must have occurred to render it cognizable.

2. *10th April*.—With reference to paragraph 1 of diary No. 14, I have received reports from the Kardars of Sookhoo and Chuch to the effect that the complaints preferred against certain of the Nazim's sowars for demanding forage and money from people in their districts



were well founded. I have written to the Nazim to enquire into the charges, and in the event of their being substantiated to punish the sowars.

3. *11th April 1848.*—I have received a petition from the sepoy of the Kardar of Khatur representing that they used formerly to levy rations on that part of the country in which they might happen to be employed, and that in consequence of this practice having been prohibited, their old rate of pay, 4 Ghoonda rupees (equal to about Rs. 3-6-0 Nanuk Shahee), is insufficient for their support. I believe what they state to be correct, and I do not think trustworthy men can be obtained for the duties for less than Rs. 4-8-0 Nanuk Shahee a month.

4. *12th April.*—Several disputes about patrimony have lately occurred among the Gundgurrh Khans; but, as my stay in this part of the country is so uncertain, I have thought it advisable to leave them for Captain Abbott's arbitration.

5. *14th April.*—Received a letter from Captain Abbott, dated the 4th instant, from Jeylum, mentioning that he was about to return to Huzarah by way of Pind Dadun Khan, the Salt Mines and Rawulpindee. Through some negligence on the part of the dak moonshee, the letter has been 10 days on the road. Since it was written no intelligence of Captain Abbott's movements has reached me.

6. *15th April.*—The settlement of Khatur has been completed some time. I have deferred sending it in pending the receipt of a reply to a reference made to the *duftur* at Lahore regarding the division or *tuppah* to which a disputed village belongs.

7. No orders for the annual leave of the troops here have yet arrived.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.



CSL

*Diaries of Captain J. NICHOLSON, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore,
on duty in the Rawalpindi and Jhelum Districts—1849.*

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Note.—No other Diaries for the year 1849 are traceable.



CSL

No. 1—Diary of Captain J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 31st of March to the 7th of April 1849.

1. *31st March 1849—Rawulpindee.*—I arrived here on the 28th instant on a tour which I purpose making through the upper part of this Doab to look after the revenue and disarm the population, such portion excepted as has borne arms under Captain Abbott and myself in the late insurrection.

2. Up to this date I have collected 2,000 stand of arms from this district, having commenced with the most turbulent portion of the population.

3. Intelligence of the Proclamation of annexation arrived to-day, causing no excitement whatever.

4. Raja Shah Wallee of Mandla and others of the Hill Chiefs employed by Captain Abbott during the late insurrection appear to have availed themselves extensively of the opportunities it afforded them to plunder in this quarter, not only from Sikhs, but likewise from the unoffending zemindars. I have requested Captain Abbott to cause restitution to be made of all property taken from the latter.

5. As I purpose moving to Busali to-morrow to look after the confiscated jageers of the Attareewallah family, I have ordered the Kardar, in my absence, to bring any complaints against soldiers or camp followers of the detachment encamped here to the notice of Brigadier McLeod, Commanding, and I have requested that officer to attend to such complaints. I regret to observe that from my experience of the last four days it is but too evident that the army has not yet recovered from the demoralizing effects of the late campaign.



6. *1st April 1849.*—Marched 18 miles to Busali, a large and thriving village, the capital of the *tuppah* of Arrah.

7. I was presented on my arrival with the bridal garments made up for the daughter of Chuttur Sing, who was to have wedded the Maharajah, and which had been plundered by the zemindars.

8. Jodh Sing, Chuttur Sing's father, and then an adherent of Sahib Sing of Goojrat, was the first Sikh Chief who established himself in this district, though it had been previously plundered at different times by marauding parties of Goojar Sing, Saheb Sing's father.

Jodh Sing was dispossessed of the rest of Potwar in his possession by Runjeet Sing about 42 years ago, but confirmed in Arrah, Goliana and Pubbee. Dying shortly afterwards, he was succeeded by his son, Partab Sing, to whose estates the districts of Saidpoor and Husola were added by Runjeet Sing. On Partab Sing's death, his estate lapsed to his son Karm Sing and his brother Chuttur Sing, who on Karm Sing's death about 10 years ago came into possession of the whole. The population of these districts consists of a few Ghukkurs, who call themselves the lords of the soil and think themselves privileged to oppress and grind the cultivators, who are Juts and Goojurs and for the most part a peaceable and hardworking race of men. The rule of the Attareewallahs was nowhere popular, and their downfall is regretted by none save a few personal attendants.

9. I believe the total value of the five *tuppahs* is about Rs. 1,40,000, but I am taking measures to obtain an accurate estimate. I would propose that the revenue of the present spring crop be collected by *kunkoot*,— $\frac{1}{2}$ from the *abi* and $\frac{2}{3}$ ths from the unirrigated land,—and that afterwards a summary settlement for three years be made, like that now in operation in the rest of the Doab.

10. I sent *purwanahs* to-day to all the Kardars between Jeylum and Attock to keep supplies for a strong Brigade always on hand at each stage.

11. The districts in this Doab in which I have as yet appointed Kardars are Chuch, Khatur, Rawulpindee, Rhotas, Kuller, Sookhoo and Narali, the confiscated jageers of the Attareewallahs, and I have got Lieutenant Coxe to leave men in Gheb, Dhunnee and Pukkur.

12. *2nd April.*—Halted at Busali.



13. I got hold of some old Kardars and Kanoongos, and employed myself in examining with them the old revenue accounts of the district.

14. Some Gheb zemindars came in with their last autumn's revenue, which they had withheld from the Sikhs. They also brought in a prisoner, Gohur Sing, who had been deputed as Kardar to their district by Chuttur Sing. I would suggest that $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the autumn revenue which they have brought in be remitted to them as a reward.

15. The people of this quarter are surrendering their arms peaceably.

16. *3rd April 1849.*—Marched 12 miles to the village of Goojur Khan in the Goliana *tuppah*.

17. Issued *purwannahs* to Kardars, to resume all jageers, *dhurmurths* and *inams* in their respective districts held by individuals in any way concerned in the late rebellion.

18. Ordered the Kardars of Jeylum and Rawulpindee to furnish workmen and materials, and render every assistance required towards the erection of the cantonments at those places.

19. Pending the receipt of instructions from Lahore, I have desired Kardars (in reply to their queries) not to take notice of the slaughter of kine, *privately*, by zemindars.

20. *4th April.*—Marched 18 miles to Bukrala.

21. Some more Gheb zemindars came in with their autumn revenue.

22. I am busily engaged in investigating the accounts of the late Chuch and Khatur Kardars.

23. *5th April.*—Marched to Rhotas.

24. The people of this district had before my arrival acted on my proclamation to surrender their arms to the Kardar, with the exception of those of Leree and Bukrala. The arms of the latter *tuppah* were brought in to-day, but from the unruly character of the people I anticipate more trouble in getting those of Leree.

25. The Kardar here has recovered 12,000 maunds of Government salt, which had been plundered by the people of the country at the instigation of the Sikhs when the latter crossed the river in their flight from Goojrat.



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CSL

26. *6th April 1849*.—Marched to Jeylum.
27. Ordered the cultivated land taken in by the new cantonments to be measured with a view to ascertain the amount of compensation to which the owners are entitled.
28. Repeated my previous orders to the Leree people to bring in their arms like those of other districts.
29. *7th April*.—Halted at Jeylum.
30. Received a petition from the boatmen here, representing that nearly all their boats had been destroyed by the Sikhs, and that by the new arrangements they only received one-third of the ferry money. Promised to refer their case to Lahore.
31. Still no symptoms of any intention on the part of the Leree men to give up their arms. A reference to my diaries and letters of the end of February and beginning of March 1848 will give some idea of the troublesome and turbulent character of this tribe.
32. My accounts of expenditure during the insurrection are nearly ready, and I hope to forward them in three or four days.

CAMP JEYLUM :	}	J. NICHOLSON, CAPTAIN,
<i>The 10th April 1849.</i>		<i>Assistant to Resident.</i>

No. 2.—Diary of Captain J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 8th to the 14th of April 1849.

1. *8th April 1849—Camp Jeylum*.—Persuasive measures, as mentioned in my last week's diary, having failed to induce the Leree Ghukkurs to deliver up their arms and pay their arrears of revenue, I felt it necessary to adopt more stringent ones. I accordingly despatched Sodhee Umreek Sing with 250 horse and foot, at 2 A.M. this morning, with instructions to surprise and search the two principal villages of Leree and Gudari and burn any houses in which he might find arms concealed.

2. *9th April*.—Released 8 of the boats of the lower ferries now working here, leaving 32, and when Brigadier Penny's Brigade crosses I purpose releasing 12 more, as I think 20 will abundantly suffice for the ordinary demand.

3. Received a letter from Captain Goldie, Engineers, reporting that the bridge at Attock constructed by the *mallahs* had been broken up by a sudden rise of the river. I also received an *urzee* from



the *mallahs* saying that the bridge had been broken up because the Engineer Officers would not allow them to construct it below the *Mallah Tolah*, where alone it will stand at this season.

4. Sodhee Umreek Sing returned from Leree, bringing 200 odd stand of arms and having burned a few houses for example sake. A party remains at Leree to collect the rest of the arms, which the people are now beginning to deliver. When forwarding the revenue settlement of this *tuppah* last year, I mentioned that it was an unusually light one, and that I had made it so in consideration of the idle and turbulent character of the Ghukkur landowners, and the fact that their rents had generally been entirely nominal ones. The Ghukkurs have not, however, shewn themselves grateful for the leniency with which they were treated. On the contrary, they were the first to join in the late rebellion, of which they availed themselves to retake all the plundered property I had compelled them to make restitution of at the time of the settlement. Taking this, their general bad character, and present misconduct, into consideration, I think there is nothing left for it but thoroughly and effectually to humble them. I therefore propose, after disarming them, to give their leases to the Jut cultivators, who will gladly pay double the rent.

5. *10th April 1849.*—Wrote to Maharajah Golab Sing's Kardar of Meerpoor Choumook to arrest a few of the Leree men who had crossed the river with their arms into his territory.

6. I had intended marching towards Dhunnee to-day, but have deferred doing so till I know whether that district will continue in my charge.

7. Finished my examination of the papers of Mukun Sing, the rebel Kardar of Khatur. They shew him to have embezzled 8,000 rupees, and he promises to pay this sum in the course of a few days. I shall not release him, however, till I have compared the zemindars' accounts with his.

8. *11th April.*—I have appointed Gouhar Mull Kardar of the districts which last year comprised Misr Roop Lal's charge, *viz.*, Rhotas, Kala, Jeylum, Pukowal, Pudree, Sungoe, Choutala, Darapoor, Rampoor and Julalpoor. I have allowed him 150 rupees a month for his establishment and 100 sepoy on 5 rupees a month. This is considerably less



than the old *Ayees*. His own pay I have not yet fixed, but it will be under Rs. 200 a month. He is a nephew of Jowahir Mull Dutt's.

9. Heard from the Kardar of Dhunnee that Sheikh Emamooddeen had, during his stay there, paid for provisions required for his table by drafts on the revenue. Sent the accounts to Mr. Coxe at Pind Dadun Khan.

10. *12th April 1849.*—Dismissed Sirdar Ibrahim Khan (Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed's son) to Afghanistan with a gratuity of Rs. 1,000. He was very anxious to go to India, but for various reasons I thought he would be better beyond the Khyber.

11. Fixed the pay of the boatmen of other ferries employed here at two annas a day.

12. Discovered upwards of 20 swords and matchlocks buried in the ground where the supposed disarmed Sikhs had encamped on their way to Lahore. The swords were cleverly hidden in mule saddles and the firelocks in tent *kanauts*. The arms were of a superior description, not those of common soldiers.

13. *13th April.*—Continued the search after buried arms, but without success. Discovered 100 odd maunds of salt however.

14. Jowahir Mull, one of Chuttur Sing's *mookhtears*, sent in from Lahore by the Resident to render his accounts, arrived. He is generally believed to have amassed a good deal of money during the insurrection.

15. Upwards of 500 stand of arms have turned up in Leree.

16. Made the Bukrala men pay up their autumn revenue, which had been remitted them by Chuttur Sing in lieu of service.

17. Received a letter from Lieutenant Johnson, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, requesting to know, for General Gilbert's information, by what authority I exercised magisterial powers in this district. Sent on the letter to the Resident.

18. *14th April.*—The total number of arms collected from this district up to date amounts to 2,500 odd.

19. Having in my last week's diary remarked on instances of ill-treatment of the inhabitants by the troops at Rawulpindee, I think it right to mention that I have had very few complaints against men of the detachment here.



20. The country continues perfectly tranquil. The cultivators are everywhere well pleased with the change of Governments, and the Sikh rule is regretted only by tyrannical heads of villages and plundering tribes like those of Golera, Leree and Gheb, who know that they will no longer enjoy the same license as heretofore. My revenue arrangements are complete from this to Attock, and I anticipate no difficulty in the collection.

Nearly the whole of the last autumn revenue has been taken by the Sikhs, and in Chuch the Doorancees levied an impost of 11 per cent. on the spring crop. Along the whole line of the main road to Attock, considerable remissions will be necessary in lieu of cultivation consumed and destroyed by the army on its advance.

As may be supposed, I have many more *urzees* daily than I can possibly attend to.

JEYLUM :

J. NICHOLSON, CAPTAIN,

The 16th April 1849. }

Assistant to Resident.

No. 3.—Diary of Captain J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 15th to the 21st of April 1849.

1. *16th April 1849—Jeylum.*—Wrote to Lieutenant Coxe at Pind Dadun Khan suggesting that if possible he should visit the district of Dhunnee and have the disarming of the people effectually carried out under his own eye. The *Chowdrees* of Dhunnee having all enjoyed jageers under the old régime, which have now been confiscated in consequence of the active part they took in the late rebellion, it is impossible they can be otherwise than dissatisfied, and the sooner their arms are taken from them the better.

2. Commenced using the camp dak from to-day.

3. Received some articles for presents from the Lahore *Toshekkhana*, brought up by Pokur Dass, the Peshawur Treasurer.

4. Heavy rain fell to-day, which I fear may cause injury to the crops.

5. *17th April.*—Marched to Rhotas.

6. Received more arms from Leree. The total is upwards of 600.

7. I have ordered the Gheb Kardar to remit a fourth of the last autumn revenue to such of the people as withheld it from the Sikhs.



8. *18th April-1849*.—Marched to Dumel, the confiscated jageer of Raja Fazl Dad Khan.

9. Examined the accounts of Misr Roop Lal, the late Kardar of Rhotas, and of Fazl Dad Khan, by both of whom the autumn revenue was collected. The latter would appear to have taken about 30,000 rupees, all of which he affirms he spent among his troops. The latter's papers shew a balance against him of 9,000 rupees, 6,000 of which I have got from him and the remainder of which he promises to pay.

10. I experience a great deal of difficulty with the accounts of damage to crops caused by the army on its advance, Kardars and zemindars, as usual when an opportunity offers, clubbing to cheat the Government.

11. Received Mr John Lawrence's letter of the 12th instant.

12. *19th April*.—Marched to Goora, capital of a petty district late in jageer to Soorut Sing, Majeetia, and now confiscated.

13. Convicted the Kardar whom I had deputed here of endeavouring to cheat in the *kunloot*. I therefore dismissed him and commenced a settlement.

14. *20th April*.—Completed a two years' settlement of Goora for Rs. 6,102, with which the people are well pleased. I made two years the limit because in that period my last year's settlements will have expired.

15. There is a mud fort here, which, as it is not required, I shall be glad to receive permission to dismantle.

16. The Kardar of Bewul reports many arms having been carried from his district into Maharajah Golab Sing's territory across the river.

17. Received Resident's *roobakaree* of the 12th instant, enclosing list of articles despatched to me from the *Toshekkhana*. It would appear from this list that I have not received about two-fifths of the articles.

18. *21st April*.—Marched to Doomun. Prevented by indisposition from attending to business.

J. NICHOLSON, CAPTAIN,

Assistant to Resident.



No. 4.—Diary of Captain J. Nicholson, Deputy Commissioner of Rawulpindee, from the 22nd to the 28th of April 1849.

1. *22nd April 1849—Doomun.*—Lieutenant Coxe having informed me of his inability to leave Pind Dadun Khan at present, I decided on going to Chukowal myself for a few days, if only to make some arrangement for the revenue of the present season of the confiscated *Chowdrees'* jageers.

Marched to Chukowal to-day accordingly.

2. At the request of the Officer Commanding the steamer "Conqueror" at Jeylum, I have given him a certificate that the services of his vessel are no longer required at that ferry, there being a sufficiency of country boats for all ordinary purposes.

3. *23rd April.*—The troops here consist of a so-called regular regiment of Sheikh Emamooddeen's, composed of Punjabee Mussalmans 500 strong and about 400 Rohillas, the whole under one of the Sheikh's officers named Goree Khan. Hearing many complaints of the plundering propensities of the Rohillas, and not thinking their services needed, I have sent them back to Dadun Khan.

4. Received Resident's letter of the 17th, it having only been yesterday forwarded from the Jeylum Post Office.

5. *24th April.*—Made a settlement for this harvest only of the confiscated jageer villages. Their actual value appears to be nearly double what it is rated at in the *Ayeen*.

6. The Sheikh's *Adaluttee* and Kardar here are, I consider, totally useless; indeed I should remove them had I any one to appoint. I have collected more arms in the two days of my stay than they had done in the preceding month.

7. I have ordered the confinement of the *Chowdrees* till they render some account of their collections (which were to a considerable amount) during the outbreak.

8. *25th April.*—Marched to Doodeal *en route* to Chuttur Sing's confiscated jageers.

9. At Major Tremenheere's requisition, sent circular *purwannahs* to all the Kardars to collect and send workmen to Rawulpindee.



10. *26th April 1849.*—Marched to Daultala in Sookhoo.

11. *27th April.*—Made a summary settlement for two years of the district of Doomun for 14,000 rupees.

12. Mr. D. Simson, Assistant Commissioner, reported his arrival at Rawulpindee; but, as he is totally unprovided with any office establishment, and as my own is too inadequate to admit of my lending him any one, I fear he must remain idle for the present.

13. *28th April.*—Marched to Koongreela near Sookhoo.

14. Gheb Kardar arrived with Mullick Futteh Khan, bringing the autumn revenue of his district. Futteh Khan is the only Chief in this district who has entirely kept aloof from the rebels.

15. I regret that indisposition has prevented my attending to business as much as I could have wished during the past week.

16. The disarming of the people is still in progress. The number of swords and firelocks collected by me up to date amounts to 13,000.

17. Sodhee Nehal Sing continues with me and is very useful.

J. NICHOLSON, CAPTAIN,

Deputy Commissioner.



Diaries of Mr. L. Bowring, Assistant to
the Resident at Lahore, on duty in
the Sindh Sagur and Rechna Doabs—
1847—1848.



CSL

*Diaries of Mr. L. BOWRING, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore,
on duty in the Sindh Sagur and Rechna Doabs—1847—1848.*

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



No. 1.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 13th to the 19th of November 1847.

1. *13th November 1847.*—Left Lahore at 11 o'clock and arrived at Oodoowala at half past 5 p.m., passing through Pindee-das-ke-kot, Suntpoora and Mutocuh. The general features of the country very bleak and sterile, and little cultivation save in the immediate vicinity of the villages, most of which are very poor and miserable. The number of wells few, but a great proportion of the land apparently culturable if well irrigated. Crops produced, corn, Indian corn, barley, *moongee*, &c. Hardly any complaints made by people in the course of our ride.

2. *14th November.*—Arrived at Ramnugur, passing among other villages through Allipoor, a picturesque little place covered with a profusion of gardens and small temples, indicating the richness of the soil and the comfort of the proprietors. Debee Ditta, Ram Chund, Chowpura, Nanuk Chund and others, all of the same family, are in possession of this place. The former has a nice looking house in the centre of the village. Beyond this, as far as Ramnugur, a distance of 3 *koss*, the country is in general barren with occasional patches of cultivation.

3. Found at Ramnugur Colonel Sookha Singh, who, with his troop of Artillery, is stationed there for the cold season. Received during the day a visit from Sirdar Sookha Singh, Hussunwalia, an intelligent old man with a pleasant expression of countenance, who appeared well acquainted with the state of the country and gave us a good deal of local information. He has a *jageer* in the neighbourhood of Ramnugur yielding a yearly revenue of about 15,000 rupees.



4. *15th November 1847.*—Marched to Phalia, crossing the Chenab, which at this season is scarcely more than 150 yards wide. The road on the other side of the river is very sandy for some distance. Passed some suitors returning from Lahore, who complained that they had not obtained redress from Shunkernath. The country is, if anything, more barren than that we previously traversed; but the existence of crops of sugarcane and cotton, in addition to the usual ones of corn, Indian corn, &c., prove that the fault of uncultivation does not lie in the soil, and that much of it might be reclaimable with good irrigation and ordinary attention. The young crops of corn just sprouting above the ground appeared very promising, and it is evident that much of former waste land has been entrenched upon for the present sowing. In Phalia there is a small mud fort surrounded with a ditch, which must have cost some trouble in erecting.

5. *16th November.*—Marched to Hurria, a distance of 12 *koss*, the *koss* in this Doab being of unusual length. The road led through an extensive low jungle covered with brushwood, and reaching to the borders of one village whence, a little cultivation intervening, it stretched on to another. The villages on the road are few and scattered at long intervals. During the ride the hills of the Salt Range stretched out in a long line before us; but, though picturesque at a distance, no one but an utilitarian would admire them when close at hand. The Kardar of Hurria paid us a visit, and I directed him to get ready his settlement papers by the time I returned from the Sindh Sagur Doab. Received a few complaints against private parties, and one of over-exaction of revenue. I informed the zemeendars that if their villages were not settled in Lahore by the time I returned, I should make the settlement for them, and they seemed well pleased at the idea.

6. *17th November.*—Marched to Meeanee and inspected the fort, which is a rather strong looking little place. Colonel Bishen Singh's regiment is stationed here, and the Colonel paid us a visit. He appears an intelligent person, but rather foppish in his dress. Sirdar Ram Singh, Jalawalia, also paid his respects. I took the opportunity of looking over his papers and enquiring into his manner of conducting his *adalat*. He seemed desirous of doing his best, but displayed an evident ignorance of much of his work. He put a long string of



questions to me regarding points of proceeding which he thought involved a difficulty. Among other things, he requested that *thanas* might be set up in several of the larger places under his jurisdiction, mentioning (1) Goozarat, (2) Meeanee, (3) Dinga, (4) Koonja, (5) Saiwal, (6) Kadurabad, and that an additional number of sowars might be allotted to him, his present allowance being only 50, which he said was insufficient to carry on the duties required. He further complained that his establishment of *umlaqs*, consisting of 6, was not large enough to enable him to get through his work with facility. The officers he most requires are a *nazir* and a jail *darogah*, with one or two *mohurrirs*. He was in some doubt regarding disputes about land, which, according to the orders formerly issued, cannot be investigated if the complainant has been ousted for more than 15 years. I told him that I believed a longer period had been fixed, but that I would enquire for him. He has been stationed at Meeanee for a month, during which he has been investigating cases. In 10 or 12 days he is to proceed to Saiwal and from thence to the other places under his jurisdiction. This system of visiting all the districts under his control is likely, I think, to be very beneficial. I have heard no complaints as yet against his decisions, and believe he is ready and willing to do anything recommended to him. In the evening Misr Rulla Ram paid us a visit, and at the same time several of the salt merchants were admitted, who were loud in their praises of the new arrangement. There were two advantages they said in the Misr's superintendence. A merchant who pays his 20,000 rupees gets his 10,000 maunds of salt *pukka*, without any diminution, and the salt now obtained is far better than that formerly made over to them, being cleaner and of finer quality. The Misr was accompanied by his subordinate, Kurum Singh, who has just arrived from Lahore.

7. 18th November 1847.—Marched to Chuck Ramdas *vid* Bhera. The land about the latter place appears rich and productive, and the young crops looked very promising. Chuck Ramdas is a small village on the side of the road. The Kardar and several of the zemeendars presented themselves, and seemed contented and happy. A few complaints were made against private individuals, which I referred to Sirdar Ram Singh. There appears to be a general ignorance among the people that the Sirdar is the proper authority to whom they should go for redress, and when at Meeanee I requested him to issue notifications informing the



people of each Kardarship of the course they should pursue, so as to save themselves the trouble of going to Lahore.

8. *19th November 1847.*—Marched to Chachur. Some petitions were presented, and among others one against Sahib Khan, Towanah, who appears to have the reputation of adding to his own land by taking *that belonging to his neighbours.*

VISITS RECEIVED.

14th November.—Colonel Soekha Singh, Sirdar Sookha Singh, Hussunwalia, Kardar of Ramnugur.

16th November.—Kardar of Hurria.

17th November.—Colonel Bishen Singh, Sirdar Ram Singh, Jalawalia, Mir Rulla Ram.

18th November.—Kardar of Chuck Ramdas.

L. BOWRING,

Extra Assistant Resident, Lahore.

No. 2.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 20th to the 24th of November 1847.

20th-21st November 1847.—Marched to Khooshab, where we made a day's halt to allow of the *zumboorahs* coming up. At this season there is but little water in the river, and the land, as far as the bank to which it reaches in the rainy season, was covered with a young crop of corn. The town itself has a desolate appearance, part of the fort and many of the houses having been carried away in an inundation of the river eight years ago. The Kardar was absent at Mitta on our arrival, but the honours of the place were done by a Belooch, son of the former *Killadar* of the place, who fell with his town before the power of Runjeet Singh about 27 years ago. On the Kardar making his appearance, I enquired whether he had prepared the papers for the settlement, but it seems that he had not thought of doing so. I directed him to lose no time in getting them ready, and at the same time sent on a *purwannah* to the Kardar of Kuchee, to which place I propose first going, to have everything prepared by my arrival. A number of complaints were made to me against this Kardar, by name Ram Singh. He was formerly a Kardar of Futteh Khan, Towanah, and stationed at Dera. People do not speak favourably of



him here, but it is not fair to judge him before I have seen and heard something of his proceedings in his own district. The Moosulmans at Khooshab presented petitions regarding the *aran*. I desired the Kardar not to lend any open sanction to it, but at the same time not to put it down by force. Two of the *manjhees*, who carry the dak to and fro across the river, and whose boats (*doongas*), being light and formed for speed, are not adapted for conveying passengers and beasts of burden, complained that they received no pay for their services. The dak moonshee at Shahpoor confirmed their statement. I think some small allowance should be made to them.

2. 22nd November 1847.—Marched to Mitta Towanah. The country along the road is very barren, and one is at first unable to comprehend the existence of villages which have no apparent cultivation around them. The land belonging to these places lies at the foot of the hills at a distance of three or four *koss*; but, as the people keep large flocks of camels and bullocks for the carriage of goods, especially salt, and as there is no grazing land adjacent to the hills, the villages are situated at some distance so as to allow the inhabitants to carry on their double occupation.

3. The Kardar of Khooshab, Jaimul Singh, accompanied us to Mitta. I have heard no complaints against him, and people generally speak well of him. He has acted upon Cortlandt's instructions to collect the revenue according to the seasons. As the last crop was little or nothing, his collections were made accordingly, and of course give satisfaction. If, however, the succeeding harvest should prove, as it now promises, to be an abundant one, and the same system were to continue, I doubt whether the zemeendars would express themselves so well pleased at the arrangement. They seem, however, to like the system, being too shortsighted to see that a fixed revenue secures them from the *ad libitum* collections of a bad Kardar, who is perhaps more likely to fall to their lot than a good one. I have received many complaints against Ram Singh, Kardar of Kuchee. He sent an *urzee* stating that he had directed his moonshee to wait upon me, and wound it up by abusing his zemeendars, as an apology for himself I suppose. There may be some truth in his account, but I don't think it speaks well for himself.

4. 23rd November.—Marched to Wan-Kaila. Not a vestige of cultivation to be seen on the road. Wan-Kaila is a small village, isolated



in position, but of some importance, as being the only place where water is obtainable for a long distance. One of the Kings of the Lodi race built wells both at Wan-Kaila and Wan-Buchur, the next station. The one at Wan-Kaila is of large size, and attached to it is an under-ground passage of *pukka* steps, leading to a spot beneath, where drinkable water is found. This is now much out of repair, and the well itself was wanting in any means of drawing up the water. I left 60 rupees with the villagers for the purpose of making the necessary repairs. I was occupied the whole day in hearing petitions.

5. *24th November 1847.*—Marched to Wan-Buchur. The same kind of grass jungle as that crossed yesterday extends to this place from Wan-Kaila, and the land belonging to the village is situated in the same manner as that of Mitta and Wan-Kaila, at the foot of the hills. The cultivation extends in a belt two *koss* wide in an uninterrupted chain of cultivation, and is in some parts watered by streams which descend from the hills in the rainy season. The villagers came out in a body shouting and demanding justice in the most persevering manner and making a desperate attempt at a bonfire to show the darkness of the land. On enquiry into the cause of the tumult, it appeared that they had had a bad crop and had some difficulty in paying up their revenue for the last season, although their assessment was so light that it did not amount to more than $\frac{1}{3}$ ds of what they had been accustomed to pay for a long series of years. I believe nothing would satisfy them completely, short of taking off the revenue altogether. I propose going to-morrow to inspect the land belonging to this place. The Kardar of Kuchee made his appearance in the morning. His proportions are Falstaffian, and he certainly looks as if he fed on the fat of the land. His revenue tactics appear to be to side with the *Punches* of the village, by which he ensures collecting the revenue; but the double array of power is a formidable one for the zemeendars. After assessing Kuchee, I intend to proceed to the northward, and, crossing over to the district under Misr Rulla Ram, to return to Khooshab. I expect, however, to be detained some time at Kuchee, it being a troublesome district.

MEEANWALEE :

The 25th November 1847.

L. BOWRING,

Extra Assistant Resident, Lahore.



No. 3.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 25th to the 30th of November 1847.

1. *25th November 1847.*—Visited on the morning the land belonging to the village of Wan-Buchur. The cultivated soil is situated 4 *koss* from the village, and extends as far as the hills, from whence in the rainy season a stream precipitates itself into the valley beneath and irrigates the land by means of a *nullah*. This stream was, some time ago, the subject of great contention between the people of Wan-Buchur and those of an adjoining village, each of which asserted its right to the water-course, which in this part of the country is of no little consequence. The crops were wheat and bajra, and in capital order, and as many of the *zemeendars* appear to be men of substance, the great quantity of culturable land in the village, which will remain unassessed by the new arrangement, will yield them a good profit. Two of the *Punches* of this village, by name Khodayar and Bukhtawur, were formerly famous for their skill in cattle stealing. They would travel 20 or 30 *koss* in a night, attack a village in Sawun Mull's district, commit a murder or two, and carrying off all the live stock, return to their own homes in the course of the next day. From Wan-Buchur I rode on to Meeanwalee. The road is, as before, a sandy grass jungle, with no cultivation near it.

2. *26th November.*—Accompanied Edwardes across the Indus to Esa Khail. The path leads through a dense grass jungle, whose flags mount up high above the head. Notwithstanding the extreme dreariness and apparent uninhabitability of the country, there are several miserable villages, constructed of little better than dried flags thatched rudely over, which the people leave hastily when the tidings come that the Indus is going to inundate the country, and abscond to a safer retreat. The whole of the land from Meeanwalee to the river, a distance of seven *koss*, is said to be sometimes flooded, and the rich deposit makes the soil valuable and productive. The view from the Indus amply repaid me for the march. The broad stream, more than half a mile in width, surrounded on all sides by various ranges of hills, stretching out into the distance, gives one the idea of a splendid lake. On the other side of the river, we found General Cortlandt and a numerous troop of natives, including the Esa Khail family and some of the Bunnoo people. In the afternoon I recrossed the river and returned to Meeanwalee.



3. 27th November 1847.—Was occupied the whole day in hearing petitions and in explaining to the zemeendars the principles of the intended settlement. Petition upon petition, some of the most trivial nature, were presented, the people preferring to bide their time to making known their complaints to the native authorities. Their idea of jumping at once to the attainment of every wish, through the presence of one of the *Sahiban Ungrez*, is rather amusing. This part of the country was notorious for the number of cases of cattle stealing which occurred in it every year. This kind of predatory warfare has happily been put an end to entirely, and for many a month neither cattle stealing, nor its not much less frequent sister crime, murder, has been heard of. One individual gave me a petition stating that he was formerly a noted cattle-stealer, but, hearing that the offence was now severely punished, he had come in to receive absolution for all thefts committed by him before the *Raj* of the *Sahibs*, and with the determination to lead a new life for the future. The old *Seikh* practice of levying a fourth of the value of stolen property from the owner on recovery is still in vogue here. I am not aware whether this has been put a stop to by the new rules, but I think it is very hard upon the owners, who would very probably recover their property themselves on easier terms. The *Kardar* here, as elsewhere, appears to float about in a sea of uncertainty as to what is the proper course of proceeding in criminal cases. I have been giving him some rules. I have directed him not to investigate cases occurring previous to the year 1903 (excepting disputes about land and suits for debt on bonds) unless after reference to the *Nazim*, upon whose instructions he is to act.

4. 28th-29th November.—A slight shower of rain fell in the morning. Find the zemeendars of this district totally unable to comprehend the advantages of the proposed *mooshukhsa*. They say if you will give us a *mooshukhsa* on ploughs, fixing the rate at 9 rupees per plough, or else one in which the Government demand shall be $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the produce, we are content. To all questions as to what *Kardar's* collections they preferred, they answered that they were all equally *loot*, and that they did not prefer any. There are about 3,000 ploughs in the district, which would only yield a revenue of Rs. 27,000, according to their darling idea. The fact is that the zemeendars are a troublesome race, who have seldom paid their revenue except



on compulsion, and fancy themselves aggrieved at having to contribute anything to the State. This is especially the case with the people of Moosa Khel, one of the subdivisions of the district. There is a story that the *Punches* were going to prefer a complaint against the late Kardar of Kuchee, Doonee Chund, which he stopped by presenting them with pairs of gold bracelets. They took the bracelets, and then turning round, persuaded all their zemeendars to make the very same complaint against him. By all accounts, which my own observations would tend to confirm, Kuchee is one of the worst districts in this Doab.

5. Sirdar Jeevun Singh, Chachee, paid me a visit. He is in command of the sowars stationed here, and has a jageer in the neighbourhood valued at 20,000 rupees yearly. On the evening of the 28th there was a heavy fall of rain, which lasted for two hours.

L. BOWRING,

Extra Assistant Resident, Lahore.

VISITS PAID.

28th November 1847—Sirdar Jeevun Singh, Chachee.

MEEANWALEE :

The 30th November 1847. }

No. 4.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 30th of November to the 6th of December 1847.

1. 30th November 1847.—On looking over the statement prepared by the Kardar of Kuchee of the past revenue of the district, and comparing it with the accounts of the Durbar moonshee, it is worthy of remark that there is a discrepancy of Rs. 25,000. According to the papers of the latter, the revenue of the district in 1902 was Rs. 1,04,260, but the statement of the Kardar makes it out to be Rs. 78,972. The cause of this is that the present Kardar has no papers of past years, and is accordingly compelled to take for granted any sum which the *Punches* may put down as correct, and the latter, in order to make it



appear that their revenue has been less than the reality, of course put down as small a sum as possible. There is consequently no confidence to be placed in any of the statements furnished.

2. The detail of the revenue of 1902 as given by the Durbar moonshee is as follows :—

	Rs.
Assessment on crops	61,527
Ditto grazing	10,000
<i>Nuzzurs</i> to Durbar, &c.	14,875
Fines	7,840
Customs	6,370
<i>Abwabs</i>	2,956
Other small taxes	692
	<hr/>
Total	1,04,260

Of this about 14,000 rupees in customs and fines have been remitted, and the remaining Rs. 90,000 is about the mark of the revenue.

I propose Rs. 80,000 as a fair assessment, the reduction being required by the comparatively small amount of actual revenue on crops, the large sum of nearly Rs. 80,000 being composed of *nuzzurs*, *abwabs* and the tax of *tirnee* or grazing.

3. *1st to 3rd December 1847.*—The zemeendars have at length given up their absurd idea of an assessment on ploughs ; but on my informing them that, in consideration of the small amount of actual produce, a reduction of 10 per cent. would be made on the former revenue, they did not express the slightest gratitude, but rather seemed to infer that it was "*zoolm*," saying when was Kuchee not "looted" ? There are 6 so-called *zillahs*, Udrees, Moosa Khel, Koondeeyan, Rokhree, Wan-Buchran and Moch, and for each village of these subdivisions I made a proportionate reduction. The zemeendars made objections at first to having an assessment on each village, but I explained to them that if the assesement were only on the district as a whole, it would give rise to endless differences as to what precise amount each village would have to contribute. After several long discussions in which the same excuses were repeated over and over again, two of the above-mentioned *zillahs* consented to the sum proposed by me.



4. One of them, Moch, contains 20 villages, which have been assessed at Rs. 20,750, and the other, Koondeeyan, two, assessed at Rs. 2,250,—total Rs. 33,000. The other four *zillahs*, containing 15 villages which contribute the greater part of the revenue, have as yet refused to assent to the *mooshukhsa*. The *Punches* acknowledge that a great reduction has been made, but they appear resolved to fight out the matter, thinking, I suppose, that now is the time for obtaining all they require. The fact is, they have been so accustomed to oppression that they are totally unable to comprehend kindness.

As I have already talked the whole thing over and over, and lost some days in useless arguments, I intend to leave for Numul to-morrow morning, unless they come to their bearings.

5. *4th-5th December 1847.*—Marched to Moosa Khel, which is situated at the foot of the hills, 8 *koss* from Meeanwalee. The land of this village is of very good quality and well watered by streams from the hills. The people of several places in the district followed me to this village, but still refused to agree to the terms I proposed. At length six villages in the *zillah* of Udrees consented and wrote their *kubooliyuts*. Their assessment is Rs. 8,250 and the total sum as yet settled Rs. 31,250. I expect several other villages will come round in time, but it is useless for me to dally away another week here. The *zemeendars* seem to have run riot, and have not as yet paid up their *Sawunee* revenue, although every village gave in an agreement to do so. The total amount paid was Rs. 54,564, of which only Rs. 19,739, or about one-third, has been paid. I intend to take measures to make the *zemeendars* agree to pay up what is still due within some specified time, under pain of punishment: until they settle their accounts for the past, I can hardly expect them to enter into agreements for the future.

6. On the 4th there was another shower of rain, and in fact for the last week the sun has hardly been seen for an hour together. The view from the hills adjacent to Moosa Khel is very fine. From the higher peaks the plain country on either side is seen for a long distance. The hills themselves are barren enough, but the *tout ensemble* of their varied contortions is striking. Occasional patches of red crystal and iron stone diversify the surface.



7. 6th December 1847.—Marched to Pukurnumul, $3\frac{1}{2}$ koss. The road leads across the hills on the other side of which Pukurnumul is situated. One fags up a steep, rough, and narrow path covered with large loose stones, over which horses and camels travel with some difficulty, and after winding between the hilly recesses of the womb of the hills, one ascends a steep road leading between two large rocks like vast inverted flower pots, from whence one descends into the plain below. On the other side of the hill is the Churchyard of Numul, which, like others in this part of the country, is sprinkled with rude tombs consisting of piles of stones surmounted at one or both ends with a long flat white stone, stuck perpendicularly on the top of each pile. The general appearance reminds one of an English burial ground, but there is no inscription on the white stones. Sometimes the position is well chosen at the edge of a clump of trees of elegant shape like the weeping willow. There is something very patriarchal and primitive in the look of these spots where the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep. Pukurnumul is on the face of the hill, and contains 300 houses. It has a picturesque appearance from a distance, the houses topping one another *à la Gibraltar*. The land being well watered is rich, and the flatness of the plain beneath is pleasantly relieved by groups of trees and patches of fertile vegetation.

The people are said to be fathers of those of Kuchee in perverseness, but their personal appearance is rather in their favour.

VISITS RECEIVED.

None.

PUKURNUMUL :	}	L. BOWRING,
The 7th December 1847.		Extra Assistant Resident, Lahore.

No. 5.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 7th to the 13th of December 1847.

1. 7th, 8th and 9th December 1847.—To-day Nehal Chund, a subordinate of Sain Das, the Kardar of this district, made his appearance. It appears that Sain Das left Lahore after Edwardes and myself, and



has only just arrived, so that no attempt has been made as yet to prepare the required statements.

2. There is a curious arrangement regarding Kardars here, by which Sain Das is set up as a kind of *Nazim*. Each of the districts under him has a Kardar of its own, appointed by the Durbar, and he has consequently no less than 5 Kardars under his orders, *viz.*, those of Numul, Jubbee, Noorpoor, Pindeegheb and Jundall.

3. He and his subordinates have come rather late for collecting the revenue of the *khurreef* season, the time for inspecting the crops, which is the usual manner of assessing the land in this part of the country, being nearly passed. The best plan will be to make some arrangement which shall have as a basis the average of former seasons, but the sum to be demanded must be moderate, or it will be difficult to realize. There has been an interregnum here since the removal of Rajroop. As soon as I have obtained further information concerning the revenue of former years, I shall, I think, be enabled to fix the amount for the present season.

4. I am now occupied in inspecting the papers of the *putwarrees*, which they are rather reluctant in producing, and in comparing them with such papers as the Durbar *Dufteree* has with him. I have not been able, however, to obtain at most an account of the revenue of more than three years, and in most cases only that of three seasons.

The zemeendars, accustomed to oppression, look with some suspicion upon one's attempts to get out of them what they have been in the habit of paying, and the simple expression 'loot' comprehends all their ideas of the collections of Seikh Kardars. There are no records in any of the Kardarships, the practice having been invariably to send to Lahore the papers of any Kardar, who is either removed to another district or dismissed, and the consequence is that the new arrival, having received from the Durbar on his appointment only the sum total of the revenue of the district made over to him, is perfectly ignorant of the revenue of each individual village, and unable to give any information until he has been for some time in the district.

5. In the letter deputing me to Pind Dadun Khan the whole of the five districts under Sain Das are made over to me for assessment,



including Pindeegheb and Jundall, but in the letter to Lieutenant Nicholson, of which a copy was sent to me, the two latter are included in his charge. I have accordingly written to him, mentioning the line of demarcation as set down in the latter letter.

6. Close to the town of Numul is a small mud fort built many years ago by Sirdar Ram Singh, Belee, who held in jageer a great part of the district now under Sain Das.

7. *10th-11th December 1847.*—Marched to Chukrala, seven *koss*. This village forms part of the Kardarship of Numul, and is a miserable looking place surrounded on all sides by a stony waste. It contains about 100 houses. The land belonging to the zemeendars lies in various directions at some distance from the village, where the low situation affords the means of irrigation.

8. The *putwarree* had only the papers of three seasons, and the *zemeendars* either from ignorance could not, or, from a wish to conceal the revenue of former years as being much greater than that of the three last seasons, would not, afford any further data. The papers of the Durbar *Dufturee*, extending over five seasons, will, however, probably afford sufficient information.

9. Tumun being a central position, I propose completing the settlement of Numul there.

10. *12th December.*—Marched to Letee, eight *koss*. About two *koss* from Chukrala the road leads through a ravine over the dry bed of a river named Ghubeer. On either side are high hills, and, as the ascent and descent are by steep and narrow paths, it was a short time ago a place noted for highway robberies. The people about, being well acquainted with the road, used to pounce upon any unfortunate passer-by, murder him and make off with his property. Occasional stony mounds, erected over the slain, attest the occurrences of these scenes of blood. These little amusements have not been repeated within the last year or two.

11. Four *koss* from Chukrala is Punchnundun, one of the villages of Sirdar Jeevun Singh Chachee's jageer. Letee, a wretched little place, is also a part of this jageer, which has been for 75 years in the possession of the Chachee family, according to the Sirdar's account. They are said to have been valiant in fight, and the present Sirdar was a favourite



of Maharajah Runjeet Singh. A jageer in this part of the country is, I should say, rather an unenviable possession, especially if 60 sowars are supported out of it.

12. *13th December 1847.*—Marched to Tumun, $3\frac{1}{2}$ *koss*. The country along the road is a dreary waste, now heath and now rock, with an occasional field of young wheat. As I entered the village, I observed all the women of the place assembled at one of the houses shrieking their coranach over the untimely departure of one of the *Punches* of Tumun, one of the Sirdars as they called him, for he was a great man in his little way. Presently they brought out the corpse on a charpoy, covered with a green silk cloth, and after repeating their prayers, finger in ear, at the border of the adjoining stream, they laid the dead in his rocky sleeping place, just behind my tent.

13. In the afternoon I visited the land of the village. It lies between the hills on the brink of the river, and is abundantly watered by numerous wells. The crops look rich and promising.

VISITS RECEIVED.

December 13th.—Sain Das, Kardar.

CAMP TUMUN :

The 14th December 1847. }

L. BOWRING,

Extra Assistant Resident, Lahore.

No. 6.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 14th to the 19th of December 1847.

1. *14th-17th December 1847.*—The zemeendars of the various subdivisions of this district have come in, but they are a most untractable race.

2. The people of two *talooghas*, Dher and Ruhan, went to Lahore a short time ago to prefer complaints against Rajroop for over-exaction of revenue, and gave a great deal of trouble while there. They succeeded in getting back some money, and this kindness towards them has had the effect of making them worse.

3. The same idea prevails here as at Kuchee that a *mooshukhsa* on ploughs is the only plan of paying the revenue. Were one able to



obtain a correct list of the ploughs in each village, the plan would be an excellent one; but the zemeendars, having had this object previously in view, have given in an entirely false account of the ploughs, the actual number being four or five times larger than that assigned by them.

4. To test this I visited the land of one of the zemeendars of Numul and measured it, having previously given him to understand that my intention was to measure the land in order to ascertain what amount of revenue should be laid upon it. The land pointed out by him was about 10 *beegahs* in extent, upon which he declared five ploughs were employed,—three of his own and two on hire. As there are 3,000 *beegahs* of cultivated land in Numul, this would give 1,500 ploughs, whereas they have put down the number at 200. The zemeendar no doubt overrated the number of ploughs on his land, but at any rate it proves the falsity of their return, supposing there were only two ploughs instead of five employed on this land.

5. The rate they would assess a plough at is 9 rupees, which would make the revenue of Numul 1,800 rupees; but they have paid for the last four years at the rate of 10,000 rupees a year. One would have therefore a most uncertain basis if one grounded one's assessment on the statements of the zemeendars.

6. I foresee that it will be a most difficult thing to get these people to consent to a *mooshukhsa*, their favorite idea being to pay the Sirkar what the Sirkar can get according to the crops, and to abolish all kinds of poll taxes, from which a great part of the revenue in this part of the country is made up. To abolish them would entail a serious loss on the Government, but they are very odious to the people.

7. The advantages of a *mooshukhsa* for 3 years are quite thrown away on these zemeendars, and the country being dependant upon rain, it is certainly difficult for them to calculate what amount they can be sure of paying yearly, their crops being sometimes abundant and sometimes next to nothing.

8. Sain Das, the Kardar, complains of the non-arrival of the force which was deputed to perform service under him in this district. 300 sowars and two companies were allotted to him, and without their presence it will be impossible for him to collect the *khurreef* revenue.



If they have not yet started, they should be directed to be sent off immediately, or the time for collecting the Government demand will be past.

9. One of Rajroop's Kardars, by name Heeranund, who was stationed at Pindee and Jundall, has left without making up his accounts with Sain Das in the presence of the zemeendars. He left a statement that he had collected 10,000 rupees, which is correct according to the receipts held by the zemeendars; but the latter state that he collected some additional hundreds of which he has given no account to Sain Das. It is not unlikely that he has pocketed a few rupees; for on inspecting the papers of the *putwarree* of Mussan, one of the subdivisions of Numul, it seems that he collected considerably more than he carried to the credit of the Sirkar. He is supposed to have gone to Hussun Abdal, and I have written to Lieutenant Nicholson requesting him to send him to Pindee, should he be in that district. It is possible, however, that he has gone to Lahore.

10. *18th-19th December 1847.*—I proposed to the zemeendars the amount of revenue which I considered a reasonable assessment; but much as I expected, they expressed considerable reluctance to accept it.

11. To give an idea of the reduction made, I mention underneath the former revenue of one of the principal villages and the sum which I fixed:—

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	<i>Present Assessment.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Numul ...	11,730	9,500	11,131	8,295	8,500

12. This they flatly refused to accept, and a lower assessment would certainly not be warrantable. The other districts followed their example notwithstanding the reduction made in each.

13. It is easy enough to collect the revenue by force, but to gain over these people to consent willingly to accept a *mooshukhsa* appears next to impossible, unless an unheard of reduction be made, which I do not consider myself warranted to make. Whether it be for 3 years or 50, they see no difference, as they only look to the present advantage, and when the cultivation depends upon the occurrence of rain, a *mooshukhsa* is of less advantage than in a district where wells are easily sunk and the means of irrigation abundant. In this district there are either no wells or only such as are used in irrigating gardens.



VISITS RECEIVED.

December 17th.—Sain Das, Kardar.

CAMP TUMUN:	}	L. BOWRING,
The 20th December 1847.		Extra Assistant Resident, Lahore.

No. 7.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 19th to the 25th of December 1847.

1. 19th December 1847.—The zemeendars of Numul not having yet made up their minds to accept the *mooshukhsa* I fixed, I shall leave them for the present and assess the district of Jubbee, returning from whence I shall complete the settlement of Numul.

2. Marched to Jubbee, 6 *koss*. Jubbee is situated on the river Suwank, which, though now dry, must be a considerable stream in the rainy season. The town contains 300 houses, and is prettily placed between the surrounding hills. The zemeendars praise the place highly, and call it little Cashmere. The district was till within the last year a jageer of Sirdar Gunda Singh, Muttco. Another jageer was, however, given to him in exchange, and the district was made over to the tender mercies of Jowahir Mull, a Kardar of Misr Umeer Chund. He managed to screw nearly Rs. 20,000 out of the zemeendars in the last *Khurreef* season, the previous yearly revenue of the district having only been between Rs. 16,000 and Rs. 17,000. This Kardar is now at Noorpoor Suhuttee under Sain Das.

3. The present Kardar of Jubbee is Roop Chund, a nephew of Sain Das. On my arrival I found he had prepared the revenue papers, with the exception of some villages the zemeendars of which have not yet come in.

4. 20th December.—I received to-day loud complaints against the Puthans of Nurrar, a small district near Mukhud, containing 20 villages, the inhabitants of which are a thorn in the side of the Jubbee people. About two days before my arrival at Jubbee they had made a descent upon the village of Jummut and carried off 400 head of cattle. The Jummut people went off in pursuit, but had not succeeded in recovering their property. There appears to be a blood feud between the two



districts, each having alternately carried off the cattle of the other after committing two or three murders.

5. I have sent a *purwannah* to the Nurrarwalas directing them to come in to make arrangements for a mutual restitution of property, and shall take the opportunity of getting them to swear fidelity to one another.

6. So great is the mutual animosity between them that the Jubbee people dare not go to Mukhud, which is a great gathering place of the Puthans, and the Nurrar people are afraid of venturing near the district of Jubbee.

7. The road between Jubbee and Mukhud is mountainous, leading through deep defiles, and is infested by the Puthans on the Nurrar side and those of Shaikhel in the Kalabagh district, who plunder travellers passing by.

8. *21st-22nd December 1847.*—All the merchants of Mukhud came in in a body complaining of the large amount of poll-tax levied on them, while none whatever is levied on the Hindoos of the place.

9. These merchants are great travellers, traversing the country from Caubul to Calcutta. One of them told me that he had gone to Russian Tartary. They buy silk in Bokhara and convey it to the manufacturers at Mooltan and Umritsur.

10. The total revenue of Mukhud is at present about Rs. 2,800, of which Rs. 1,021 is compounded of a poll-tax on every caste and occupation, exclusive of the Hindoos, the tax on whom was remitted about 30 years ago.

11. Moostufa Khan, who is connected with the Puthans of Nurrar, came to me to-day and said he would induce them to come in to settle their dispute with the Jubbee people. I sent him off with a sowar to summon the rest of the tribe; but, as it will be necessary for me to go to Mukhud to settle the revenue, I shall assemble the two parties there.

12. Moostufa Khan has just come from Bunnoo, whither he accompanied Lieutenant Taylor from Peshawur.

13. I made up the account of the Jubbee revenue, and told them the amount I had fixed. The people of one of the villages named



Turap seemed disposed at first to be refractory, and the whole of the zemeendars had a conference together, after which they sent a deputation to say that they refused the *mooshukhsa*. One or two of the villages, however, took *puttas* and I gave the rest another day to consider the matter.

14. *23rd December 1847.*—I gained over the zemeendars to-day to assent to the *mooshukhsa* and gave *puttas* to them all. There are 20 villages, and they have been assessed at Rs. 14,750, or a reduction of a little more than 10 per cent. on the assessment in the time of the Muttoos.

15. Several of the villages, however, are now out of cultivation in consequence of the feuds with the Puthans of Nurrar. If this dispute be settled, which I have little fear of, and the large quantity of land in the now devastated villages be cultivated, the revenue at the end of three years may be raised to more than its former amount.

16. I have received so many petitions at this place, and in fact throughout the whole of the district formerly under Rajroop, that exclusive of other work they are sufficient to keep me employed during the whole of the day.

17. *24th December.*—Marched to Mukhud, 9 *koss*, over the vilest road, thickly covered with large loose stones. Three *koss* from Jubbee are two large villages, Shah Mohummudwala and Turap, one on either side of the river Suwank. A little further on is a large '*baolee*' erected by a patriotic *jogee* for the benefit of passers-by, who refresh themselves and their cattle with its excellent water.

18. Half way on the road I met Moostufa Khan with one of the Nurrar people, who told me that the tribe were anxious to settle their quarrel. Presently several more of these wild people made their appearance, all armed with formidable blunderbusses and swords. They are Afghans by race, speak Pushtoo among themselves, and are quite distinct from the people of Hind, as they call their neighbours. They have good horses, are capital horsemen, and appear to have made themselves the terror of the countryside. They have been for some time noted for their refractory spirit; and a few years ago Sheikh Emamooddeen made a descent upon them with a force of 5,000 men. His expedition terminated, however, merely for the benefit of his own



pocket, and did no good to the country. He extorted 2,000 rupees from them and then left the place.

19. Their complaints against the Jubbee people are as many as those of the Jubbee men against them.

20. *25th December 1847.*—Mukhud is a large town containing 100 houses, situated on the top of a hill, on one side of which is the river Attock and on the other a stream, now dry, called Mukhud. On all sides are high hills and ravines where people are frequently robbed. Just before I arrived some people had been plundered by the Puthans of Shaikhel. It is said that they committed the robbery intentionally under the impression that the Sahib would settle some allowance upon them to dissuade them from engaging in these pursuits.

21. I sent off the *purwannahs* to the Kardar of Kalabagh to lay hold of the fellows. They are great rascals. Some weeks ago two Moosulmans of Maree near Shaikhel murdered a Brahman and robbed his companions. One of the men was seized, and the case being proved, I sent him to Lahore with the papers of the case.

22. A great deal of gold is found in the sand of the river Attock close to Mukhud: one man in the course of two days collects sufficient gold to form a small ball of the size of a pill. It bears a value of 15 rupees per tola, Rs. 3 of which is the Government share. All the gold found is sold to a Khutree named Rameshwur, who pays the Government demand, and sells the gold afterwards at Pind Dadun Khan at a profit.

23. The Mukhud district comprises seven small villages, of which six have been assessed at the former rates. *Puttas* have been granted for 965 rupees. The seventh village will be assessed as soon as the zemeendars come in.

VISITS RECEIVED.

December 23rd.—Moostufa Khan.

MUKHUD:

The 26th December 1847.

L. BOWRING,

Extra Assistant Resident, Lahore.



No. 8.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 26th to the 31st of December 1847.

1. *26th December 1847.*—The rest of the zemeendars of Mukhud having come in, I settled their several villages, and gave them *puttas*. 10 villages have been assessed for 2,160 rupees.

2. Exclusive of the district of Nurrar, there is but little land in Mukhud, that which is cultivated being such small patches as are found in the vicinity of the mountain streams.

3. Nurrar is at present quite out of cultivation in consequence of the continual feuds with the districts of Jubbee and Pindee; and its former revenue has been remitted for the present by Misr Rulla Ram.

4. The revenue of Mukhud is now very small in consequence of the revenue in customs having been separated from the Kardar and made over to the officer to whom the Salt Department has been entrusted.

5. *27th December.*—The zemeendars of Jubbee, whom I had summoned, came to Mukhud to-day, and having sent for the Nurrar men, I made them write mutual agreements not to interfere with one another for the future under heavy penalties. The *moochulkas* signed by them contained a clause that all the property carried off by either party during the last feud should be restored within the space of a week.

6. As the mere signature of the agreement was not considered sufficiently valid, it was settled that the ratification should be confirmed by swearing fidelity to one another in the tomb of a celebrated saint, which is close to Mukhud.

7. The whole assembly consequently resorted to this place. The sight was novel and interesting. The tomb of the saint, Fakeer Abdoolah Shah, is a handsome structure, commenced on his death some 30 years ago by his disciples at Peshawur, and it is held in great veneration by all the neighbourhood. It is a large dome-shaped building, richly decorated in the interior, and contains the tombs of the Fakeer, his wife, and his mother.

8. All the contracting parties, after performing their prostrations, shook hands with one another, and seemed delighted at having made up



a quarrel which entailed serious losses on both sides, and had been the cause of several murders.

9. If the district of Nurrar, which is now quite devastated, be brought into cultivation, it will yield a good revenue to the Sirkar. The land is said to be of this description, surpassing any in this part of the country. The district produces grapes, pomegranates and other fruits.

10. I received a good deal of assistance in settling the Nurrar dispute from Moostufa Khan, who has much influence in this part of the country. He possesses an eighth share of the produce of Mukhud, but in consequence of the customs having been abolished his income is next to nothing. It would be well if some arrangement could be made for him and others holding undisputed *sunnuds* for sums derived from customs which are now worth as much waste paper.

11. *28th December 1847.*—I sent for the Nurrarwallas to-day and made them agree to take a *putta* for three years on condition that the revenue of the present *Sawunee* and of the next *Haree* should be remitted. For the second year they are to pay Rs. 400, and from that time forwards Rs. 500 yearly until a second settlement.

12. I believe, however, that after three years the district will be able to pay 4 or 5,000 rupees, as there are more than 20 small villages, and hands are to be found in abundance among their brethren on the other side of the river, who will no doubt return as soon as they understand that they can dwell in safety at Nurrar.

13. Returned to Jubbee.

14. In the sand of the river Suwank gold is found of a finer quality than that of Mukhud. The latter splits on being struck, but that of the Suwank is compact and consequently bears a higher value.

15. *29th-30th December.*—Marched to Tumun. On my arrival the zemeendars had not made their appearance, but they came up the next day.

16. After a good deal of trouble I succeeded in making them agree to take *puttas*. Thirteen villages were settled at Rs. 10,400. There are three large villages still remaining, the zemeendars of which have not yet arrived. One of the districts, Mussan, is partly held in jageer,



$\frac{2}{5}$ ths being the Government demand and the remaining $\frac{3}{5}$ ths the share of the Jageerdar, Mullick Allayar Khan, who is now at Lahore. The revenue of this district for the last six years is as follows :—

1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,005	4,890	7,091	3,697	4,553	4,628

which gives a yearly average of Rs. 4,810, two-fifths on the Government share of which would be Rs. 1,924. The land is good, situated near the Attock, and is not dependent upon rain, as is that of the rest of this district.

17. If this could be settled at Lahore, it would be advisable, as there are no headmen here to take the *putta*. The only so-called headman is a zemeendar of Mullick Allayar Khan, who says he is not warranted to enter into any agreement for the revenue without the orders of his master.

18. *31st December 1847*.—Marched to Tulla, 12 *koss*.

19. There one enters upon a better soil under a more tractable race of people. Their district was settled at Lahore. From what I can hear they have been let off easily. The revenue in the 10 years' statement furnished by Sirdar Kirpal Singh, Mulwae, included, I imagine, only the actual revenue on the crops, and did not include *chuttee* and other poll taxes, denominated by the zemeendars as "*loot*." They are consequently as happy as possible, and have paid up their *Sawunee* revenue.

20. The Kardar, a subordinate of Misr Rulla Ram, has taken a great deal of trouble in preparing his statement, and it is very creditable to him. I have desired him to obtain an accurate account of the quantity of land and number of ploughs in the possession of each individual.

VISITS RECEIVED.

None.

CAMP NOORPOOR
SUHUTTEE :
The 3rd January 1848. }

L. BOWRING,
Extra Assistant Resident, Lahore.



No. 9.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 1st to the 7th of January 1848.

1. *1st January 1848.*—Marched to Chinjee, 9 *koss*. The greater part of the land along the road belongs to the district of Tulla, and is particularly good, but as one approaches the hills which border Noorpoor Suhuttee the land deteriorates in quality.

2. Chinjee is a strange place perched on the top of a high hill, and from the colour of the houses assimilating to that of the hill it is difficult to distinguish the presence of a village. On a high rock, at a little distance, is another village named Belmar. They are said to have been built in this strange manner in consequence of feuds and quarrels between themselves.

3. *2nd January.*—Marched to Noorpoor Suhuttee over a vile road leading across rocks and stones.

4. The country is a mass of hills with occasional villages and patches of cultivation. These hills are perhaps more productive than they appear to be. There is a salt mine here, and the salt found is of very good quality.

5. Coal is also found, some of which I procured. It appears to be undoubtedly genuine coal, and burns well, leaving a gritty deposit. The inhabitants use it as medicine after boiling it in milk, but appear to be ignorant of its qualities as fuel. It is not improbable that a large vein might be found in research. The village in which it is collected is called Bhal, and is about 10 *koss* from the Jhelum and 2 *koss* from Noorpoor.

6. *3rd January.*—The zemeendars of Chukrala and Thumeewallee in the district of Numul arrived to-day. I settled the former at Rs. 3,000 and the latter at Rs. 2,500.

7. The papers of Noorpoor have been prepared by a Khutree named Vaisakhee, late *kanoongo* of the district, and are the only correct papers I have as yet seen.

8. The system of past collections is as follows:—The standing crops are assessed by *teep*, or a summary valuation, in which each



man's land is inspected and averaged. This is arbitrary enough. The zemeendars rate the produce of a crop for instance at 10 maunds, the Kardar at Rs. 30, and the matter after a little dispute is settled by fixing it at Rs. 20. Half of this is the Government share, and is rated at so much per maund.

9. Here again the rate is left very much to the caprice of the Kardar, who frequently puts it down at a sum far exceeding that of the bazar rate, and the above 20 maunds would be according to the former rates of the district rated at 4 rupees per maund.

10. The crops of those zemeendars who only pay $\frac{1}{4}$ of the produce instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ are also included in this total, but the difference of the quarter share is afterwards struck off. This kind of holding is called '*dungu*.'

11. In addition to the sum now left, other small amounts as *nuzzurs*, *khanashoomaree*, &c., making up the total Government demand, are added. For instance—

Rubbee season of Mouzah Bhal—

	Maunds.
Amount of crop by <i>teep</i>	200
	Rs.
Government share 100 at Rs. 3 =	300
Less ' <i>dungu</i> ' or $\frac{1}{4}$ share of zemeendars paying $\frac{1}{4}$ instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ the produce	50
	—
Total	250
<i>Nuzzurs</i>	10
<i>Tirnee</i>	30
<i>Khanashoomaree</i>	50
	—
Total revenue for the season	340
	—



12. The above-mentioned '*dungu*' is very prejudicial to the other *zemeendars* who pay half the produce, while these favoured individuals only pay one quarter. I have reason to believe that this custom has been established through the malpractices of Kardars, who, receiving themselves a small *dustoorree*, have thus drawn an invidious distinction between people in exactly the same situation. I question much whether any of these people have any *sunnuds* to produce beyond those of the Kardar, and if not, I hardly think that they should be allowed to enjoy so unjust a privilege.

13. 4th January 1848.—Was occupied the whole day in inspecting the papers of the *putwarree*. In this country no dependence is to be placed on the papers given in by them to the Kardar, and I consequently make a practice of inspecting their books, which are kept in Hindee. The *putwarrees* frequently say that they have only been in office one year, in which they are backed by the *zemeendars*, under the impression that this will stop all further enquiry; but the knowledge that their accounts will be looked at acts as a check upon them.

14. I had great trouble in correcting the papers of the district, as a stupid moonshee of the Kardar had contrived to bring them into an admirable confusion. As soon as I had settled the amount to be levied on each village, I assembled the whole of the *zemeendars* who were present, and striking the iron while it was hot (the only method with these people) settled the whole of the villages, 16 in number, of which the *zemeendars* had arrived. I had some trouble at first in inducing them to take *puttas*, but as soon as a few villages led the way, the rest followed, and the whole were settled before the *zemeendars* left my tent.

15. 5th January.—The rest of the *zemeendars* having arrived, took *puttas*. The whole of the district has been settled at Rs. 22,527. The people of one village, named Poochal, refused to take a *putta*, and also refused to sign an *ikrarnama* that they would not accept it; so I was obliged to write a *purwannah* to the Kardar to assess them at the average of the revenue of the past five years. Their former revenue is as follows :—

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Average.	Present Assessment.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,240	2,439	3,641	4,761	5,878	3,991	3,700

They will now have to pay Rs. 3,991 yearly unless they come round,



which they will probably. There is no doubt of their ability to pay the amount fixed by me, and their refusal is merely the result of obstinacy.

16. The district of Pail Pudrar, which formerly belonged to Pukurnumul, has within the present year been joined to Noorpoor. It contains six villages, which I settled at Rs. 7,200.

17. The total amount of the revenue of the district under Jowahir Mull, the Kardar of Noorpoor, has been fixed at Rs. 29,727. The former revenue of Noorpoor proper is—

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Average.	Present Assessment.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27,146	25,825	23,098	24,047	31,934	26,410	22,527

The reduction is, I think, a very fair one, considering the nature of the country, which is entirely dependent upon rain, the number of wells in the whole district being only 12, of which 5 are out of use. The revenue of the year 1903 under Rajroop far exceeded the capabilities of the district, and the rate formerly levied on the crops by *teep*, viz., 4 rupees per maund, is very arbitrary.

18. The *putwarrees* of Pail Pudrar attempted to falsify their revenue, and I detected some glaring inconsistencies in the papers of Jaba, one of the villages. I put the unlucky *putwarree* into confinement to his great fright, and the discomfiture of the zemeendars, who prayed that he might be let off. I released him after having made him give in a correct account.

19. I heard in the course of the day that all the zemeendars of Noorpoor have been abusing the *kanoongo*, Vaisakhee, for having stated the revenue correctly. It would, I think, be very beneficial for the district if he were appointed as *kanoongo*, on a small salary, with directions to keep the accounts of all the villages, which would ensure their correctness and prevent the big fishes, the *Punches*, from devouring the smaller fry, the zemeendars.

20. 6th January 1848.—I was obliged to make another day's halt in order to get through the petitions which had accumulated. The zemeendars of Dhiंगा, Saiwal, Ahmudabad, Kahar and several other



districts have come here in large bodies and surround my tent, clamorously calling for a hearing of their petitions, which all refer to the revenue of the *Sawunee* season.

21. They appear to have misunderstood the directions they received at Lahore, and, instead of waiting patiently in their own districts, have e'en come, like Mahomet, to the mountain, as the mountain could not or would not come to them. The Dyinga people penetrated as far as Mukhud, which to them must be like going to another world.

22. The zemeendars of Numul, who had proved so refractory, came in to-day confessing their sins. I gave them their *putta* for 8,500 rupees.

23. The whole of the three districts under Sain Das, which were made over to me, have now been settled as follows :—

	Rs.
Namul, 16 villages	24,400
Jubbee, 21 villages	14,850
Pail Pudrar } 28 villages	29,727
Noorpoor }	
	<hr/>
	68,977
	<hr/>

Mussun, one of the districts of Pukurnumul, which I mentioned in my last diary, is not included in this amount.

24. Mullick Allayar Khan of Pindee, who was a principal cause of the disputes between the Afghans of Nurrar and the people of Pindee and Jubbee, arrived to-day, and I made him sign a *moochulka* that he would not in any way molest the Nurrar men in future.

25. 7th January 1848.—Marched to Kahar, 6 koss.

VISITS RECEIVED.

2nd January.—Kardar of Noorpoor.

CAMP KAHAR :
The 8th January 1848.

}

L. BOWRING,
Extra Assistant Resident, Lahore.



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No. 10.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 8th to the 12th of January 1848.

1. *8th January 1848.*—Kahar is quite a little Cashmere. Adjoining the town is a large lake, in which are at least a thousand wild fowl, which are unmolested by the people, being supposed to be under the protection of the tomb of a celebrated saint, which is held in great veneration.

2. This tomb is situated on a high hill, commanding a view of the country all round. There is a story current that every Friday a leopard comes up to the tomb and makes his *salaam*. The tomb above and below is surrounded by a thick wood, in which are some hundred of peacocks, sacred in the eyes of the Moosulmans, who dare not lay a finger upon them. From the bottom of the hill flows a rivulet of warm water. The whole place is picturesque and well worth seeing.

3. Kahar is one of the districts under Misr Rulla Ram. The Kardar Jeevun Mull is not bright, but seems honest and well disposed.

4. *9th January.*—Settled to-day the district of Kahar. There are 17 villages, which have been assessed at Rs. 13,973. The revenue of the three last years, the only ones of which I have been able to obtain an accurate account, is as follows:—

1901.	1902.	1903.	Average.	Present Assessment.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14,941	13,685	18,081	15,569	13,993

The reduction is 10 per cent., but not quite so much on the revenue of the district as fixed in the Durbar books. They give the revenue at Rs. 15,340, the reduction on which is about 9 per cent.

5. I believe there will be no difficulty in paying the amount fixed by me, but the country, with the exception of Kahar itself, is entirely dependent upon rain.

6. The system of past collections here is the same as that at Noorpoor, *viz.*, an assessment on the standing crops. The rate on wheat averages at Rs. 2-12-0 per maund, which is rather high. The amount of



dwabs formerly collected is but small, but the pernicious system of *dungu* mentioned in my last diary makes a large reduction in the Government share of the produce.

7. *10th January 1848.*--Marched to Kuthas, 10 *koss*. Kuthas is the most extraordinary place. Though a small village containing but a few houses, it is surrounded on all sides by handsome temples and *thakoordwaras*, built by the officials of Maharajah Runjeet Singh. Mistr Belee Ram, Dewan Moolraj, and a host of others have each set up a temple as a token of their regard for the sanctity of the spot.

8. Kuthas is one of the two eyes of the world, the other being in Ajmere. The name Kuthas appears to be a contraction of Kutaksha, which in Sanskrit signifies a bull-eyed window, an allusion I suppose to the shape of the holy tank. This most sacred of Hindoo waters is a small round pond on the borders of which are temples of Sunyasees, Bairagees, Jogees, and all the other sects of the Hindoo religion, mounting one above the other on the face of the hill. One bath in its waters takes away as many sins as 10 baths in the Ganges, and at the close of the year in the month of *Baisakh* thousands of pilgrims congregate to the sacred pond.

9. Numerous officiating priests reside here, who on the arrival of pilgrims book them in their tables and make them their *jymans*. One of these priests, named Dayaram, is the spiritual father of all the great men in the country, and the office must be highly profitable.

10. On the top of an adjacent hill is an old temple, which popular report asserts to have been built by the Pundoos, but there is no inscription on it to show when it was erected. It has therefore from its ancient appearance been ascribed to this primeval age.

11. The district of Kahun extends from the border of Kahar to Kuthas and was formerly in the possession of Mahomed Khan, an Islamized Rajpoot, from whom it was taken by Maharajah Runjeet Singh. The family of the former possessor is connected with Dewan Moolraj, a strange alliance between Moosulman and Hindoo.

12. The former revenue under the Moosulmans is said to have been only Rs. 12,000, but it is now about Rs. 27,000.

13. On the district being taken from Mahomed Khan, a jageer was settled on his family, but a dispute having occurred between Mistr



Belee Ram and the father of Rajah Allidad Khan regarding the possession of some land, the jageer was confiscated and a small pension settled on him instead. As descendants of the former Governor of the district, the family is much looked up to by all the zemeendars. They presented a petition to me requesting that their jageer might be restored. It is, however, some 20 years since it was confiscated.

14. Misr Dewan Chund, father of Misr Belee Ram, an old man of 80 years, made a request to me that a village named Khujoolu in Kahun, valued at Rs. 1,000, which was formerly in his possession, but was exchanged for another village named Zeeyobula near Lahore, might be restored to him, as the latter jageer was at such a distance that he was unable to collect its revenue.

15. *11th January 1848.*—To-day all the zemeendars of Kahun having assembled, *puttas* were given to them. The 12 villages have been settled at Rs. 24,150. The former revenue is as follows:—

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Average.	Present Assessment.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,521	20,416	28,359	30,506	27,000	25,160	24,150

The reduction may appear small, but I ascertained that the revenue of two years, 1896-97, was Rs. 39,772 and Rs. 31,236, including which the reduction will be nearly 10 per cent.

16. The headmen of the different villages have been in the habit of enjoying Rs. 5,000 as their share of the produce. This having been cut down and a share of 5 per cent. substituted in accordance with the *puttas*, the ryots will derive considerable relief.

17. The whole of the papers of the district have been kept hitherto by a *kanoongo* named Mungul Sen, who has *sunnuds* of 200 years standing, securing him 2 per cent. on the revenue. This is now suspended, but I think it would be advisable to continue the fee to him instead of transferring it to the *putwarrees*, who have never previously been entitled to anything, and whose papers are not only ill-kept, but frequently quite incorrect. In many villages in this part of the country there are no *putwarrees*.



18. *12th January 1848.*—Was occupied to-day in settling a dispute between the Sunyasees and Bairagees of Kuthas, who have had a feud of several years' standing, originating in the latter having wantonly destroyed a temple of the former. They received many years ago an order to repair it, but the Kardars having been to a man followers of Vishnoo, and consequently supporters of the Bairagees, the order was never carried into execution.

19. The Bairagees' temple is immediately over that of the Sunyasees, and the former from their elevated position on the hill have been in the habit of insulting the Sunyasees and defiling their temple, while by their greater wealth and influence they carried the day with the officials of the time. I persuaded the head Bairagee to agree that he would repair the profaned shrine, although he was very loth to do so.

Shiva and Vishnoo, Sunyasee and Bairagee, are like cat and dog, each trying to get the upper hand.

VISITS RECEIVED.

11th January.—Raja Allidad Khan.

12th January.—Jowahir Mull, confidant of Misr Rulla Ram.

CAMP PIND DADUN KHAN : }

L. BOWRING,

The 13th January 1848. }

Extra Assistant Resident, Lahore.

No. 11.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 13th to the 18th of January 1848.

1. *13th January 1848.*—Marched to Pind Dadun Khan, 10 *koss*. Having a desire to see the Salt mines, I took the hilly road to Khyooree, which is close to the mines of Khawa. Here Misr Gyan Chund, son of Misr Rulla Ram, met me.

2. There are 10 mines in the immediate vicinity of Khyooree. The entrance to the one I visited is by a gradual descent, sometimes varied by a little up-hill and level ground, the cutting being about the



height of a man, but not much more than a yard wide. After proceeding about 200 yards one arrives at the place where the miners are at work. This is a large vault, 20 yards long and as much wide, wherein nothing is seen but one mass of salt: above and below and on all sides there is no limit to the mineral.

3. The miners employed in the mine I visited, the largest of the whole, are about 100 in number. The mine is of long standing, having been well known as far back as the time of Akbar, and the salt dug out is of the finest quality.

4. The miners work all through the year, with the exception of the months of *Sawun* and *Bhadon*, when they are compelled to quit their labor in consequence of large masses of salt frequently falling from the roof, the salt being loosened by the rain penetrating from above.

5. The village of Khyooree contains 600 people, of whom 400 are employed in the mines, and their wages are paid to them daily. Every one bestows the greatest praise on the Mistr's management, who appears to have the happy tact of pleasing every body. It would seem that until his arrival the place was in great disorder, the zemeendars being in the habit of stealing the salt, which was sometimes sold surreptitiously at one rupee per maund in the bazar.

6. Khawa is about 4 *koss* from Pind Dadun Khan, and the Mistr has taken great trouble in clearing away the stones which obstruct the road to the mountain. At Pind Dadun Khan he has built a most excellent road, extending from the city to the river Jhelum, a distance of nearly a *koss*. It is constructed artistically, and is of great service to the salt merchants whose camels travel from the city to the river.

7. *14th-15th January 1848.*—The revenue of the district of Khokhur, in which is included Pind Dadun Khan, has been collected for the last 10 years by Kishun Kour, who has contrived to retain his situation through all the vicissitudes of the times, his services having been in requisition in making tents for the Sirkar.

8. In Pind Dadun Khan, which is a large town containing 4,000 houses, several manufactures are carried on, and as the emporium of all the salt mines there are numerous merchants well-to-do in the world; masters of many hundred camels.



9. Khokhur consists of only four villages, the zemeendars of which received *puttas*. The former revenue and present assessment is as follows:—

District of Khokhur.

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	<i>Average.</i>	<i>Present Assessment.</i>
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,101	12,239	13,236	8,705	13,196	11,711	11,500

The reduction is a trifle on the former revenue. Of that amount, only Rs. 7,000 is paid in to Government, the remaining Rs. 4,500 being the share of the descendants of the former possessor of the district, who received this sum in jageer on losing his territory. The land of the district is good, but dependent on rain.

10. *16th January 1848.*—The district of Jalub with Phuphree contains 26 villages, of which 18 are in Jalub and 8 in Phuphree. The land of the former is good, and there are several wells; the latter, with the exception of a single village, does not contain one.

11. This district was settled in the course of the day. The past revenue and present assessment is as follows:—

District of Jalub and Phuphree.

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	<i>Average.</i>	<i>Present Assessment.</i>
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32,473	32,192	34,966	39,057	44,709	36,679	36,621

Some alterations have been made in the villages, the average of some being too great, of others too little.

12. The zemeendars were satisfied with the amount fixed by me, and all received *puttas*. Their land is now in a good state of cultivation, owing to the pains taken by Mistr Rulla Ram, who has afforded them every assistance in sowing their crops and giving them the means of making a small outlay.

13. Another district, Jhungur, containing 34 villages, was also settled to-day. This district is a very peculiar one. The land consists



of small patches situated among the hills, where it is a complete toss-up whether there will be any crop or not. Each village contains only from 5 to 10 houses, and in case of a bad harvest, or any over-exaction, they quit their lands and labor in the Salt mines. Some of the villages are so remote and so hidden among the hills that, to a person unacquainted with the country, it is no easy matter to find them out. Sometimes being situated on the top of a hill and being of the colour of the rock, they are easily passed by without being perceived.

14. The average quantity of land in each village is but from 300 to 400 *beegahs*. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, it seemed necessary to make a greater reduction in this case, in order to induce the people to cultivate their land, which they are now too apt to abandon and to betake themselves to working in the Salt mines. The past revenue and present assessment is as follows :—

District of Jhungur.

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Average.	Present Assessment.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16,349	15,713	15,790	19,145	24,900	18,580	16,236

Not including the year 1903, the average is Rs. 16,999, the reduction on which is but small. The zemeendars were well pleased at the reduction, and the Kardar not a little satisfied at having the prospect of certainty in collecting the revenue.

15. *17th January 1848.*—Was occupied in inspecting the papers of Ahmudabad, the largest district under Misr Rulla Ram. It contains 52 villages. The zemeendars are a most unruly race, who appear to set at naught any authority.

16. The amount of *dungu* in this district is something astounding, in many villages the share of the favoured individuals being $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the whole revenue. In one year in which the revenue was about Rs. 80,000 the *dungu* amounted to Rs. 13,000, a dead loss to the Sirkar, while it is a means of oppressing and making discontented the ryots.



17. The *thekadār* who has the charge of the opium department in the Chuj Doab presented a request enquiring what fine should be levied on persons selling opium, &c., surreptitiously. It appears that in the rules given to him no sum was fixed. As from his statement it seems that several persons are in the habit of selling the drug without license, and he is at a loss how to act, I directed him, as a temporary measure, to levy a fine of 100 rupees on proof, until orders should come to him from Lahore.

18. Great disputes have occurred here regarding the *azan*, which in every instance, as far as I can understand, have originated with the Hindoos. Immediately on the Moosulmans making an attempt to call to prayers, the Hindoos begin to blow their conch shells. I have given strict orders to seize the first person who creates a disturbance, and at present the place is quiet, but from the number of Hindoos the Moosulmans are much oppressed.

19. *18th January 1848.*—Settled to-day the district of Ahmudabad. I gave the *Punches* an admonishing lecture, and was surprised to find them behave much better than I expected. The whole of the villages were settled with the exception of 3, the zemeendars of which had not arrived. The former revenue is as follows :—

District of Ahmudabad.

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	<i>Average.</i>	<i>Present Assessment.</i>
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
61,345	66,469	74,161	83,153	74,190	71,863	69,496

Without great precaution it would have been difficult to persuade these gentlemen to agree to the *mooshukhsa*, but they all accepted it readily, only a few villages making objections. From the stubbornness of the zemeendars many of the villages pay but a small portion of their revenue to the Government. The district generally has a bad reputation, thefts and highway robberies having formerly abounded. I hope they will now betake themselves earnestly to ploughing and abandon their unlawful pursuits.



20. In addition to the above revenue, there is a sum levied on *tirnee*, formerly Rs. 1,450, which I have reduced to Rs. 1,000.

21. The district of Meeanee Badshahpoor was also got through to-day. This district contains 19 villages. Its revenue has been much over-rated, the land being but poor and small in amount. The cultivated land consists of but 9,300 *beegahs*, and this of inferior quality. The villages also are scattered at long distances and in the midst of thick jungles.

District of Meeanee Badshahpoor.

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Average.	Present Assessment.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21,379	22,098	22,440	27,094	23,996	23,401	21,550

The reduction is about 8 per cent. The rate per *beegah* on the cultivated land is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ rupees, which is high. The original assessment of the district was, I understand, only Rs. 16,000. The zemeendars have a good character, and represented their state honestly. They are willing to accept anything proposed.

22. There is now but one district left of those under Misr Rulla Ram, *viz.*, Bar Meeanee, which I expect to finish to-morrow. In all the above assessments I have derived considerable assistance from Misr Gyan Chund, who is intimately acquainted with the different districts. Great trouble has been taken in preparing the statements, and they are wonderfully correct. This is chiefly owing to the care taken by Misr Gyan Chund, who is deserving of great praise. The five years statement is a capital ground work, but in several villages the screw requires to be loosened and in others tightened.

VISITS RECEIVED.

13th January 1848.—Misr Gyan Chund.

Bhaee Asa Singh, Grunthee.

CAMP PIND DADUN KHAN: }

The 19th January 1848. }

L. BOWRING,

Assistant Resident.



No. 12.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 19th to the 24th of January 1848.

1. 19th January 1848.—Settled in the course of the day the district of Bar Meeanee. This district contains 29 villages, and is, together with Meeanee Badshahpoor, under Mullik Doulut Rai. The land is of inferior quality from the want of means of irrigation; but I understand that if a *nullah* could be carried through the district the revenue would be five or six times its present amount.

2. The Durbar account of its revenue is about Rs. 16,000, but its capabilities have been much overrated. The past revenue and present assessment is as follows:—

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Average.	Present Assessment.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,814	16,828	17,201	18,408	20,294	17,709	14,635

3. The reduction is great, but has been made after a careful analysis of the former revenue of each village in its several details of produce from crops, *tirnee* or grazing, and *abwabs*. For instance, in the year 1902, of the total Rs. 18,000 but Rs. 10,000 was the produce of crops, Rs. 4,000 of *tirnee*, and the remainder realized by *abwabs* as *chuttees*, &c. The actual revenue was therefore but Rs. 14,000. In the same manner in the year 1903 the legitimate revenue was but Rs. 16,000.

4. Bar Meeanee has a very bad character. The *zemeendars*, being in possession of large herds of cattle, pay but little attention to the cultivation of their land. The district was infested with highway robbers, who have lately been kept down by the vigilance of Misr Rulla Ram, who has stationed sowars along the road for the protection of travellers.

5. The whole of the districts under the Misr have now been settled, the total amount being Rs. 2,48,000 including Tulla, which was assessed in Lahore. The *mooshukhsa* of that district was fixed at Rs. 37,130, but its *Ayeen* is Rs. 59,000. It might easily pay Rs. 50,000 without any over-exaction. Under these circumstances I think their *mooshukhsa* should be limited to one year, or it will have



a bad effect in other districts, the ploughmen of which will desert their own villages in order to plough the land of Tulla, the zemeendars of which will be able to pay them a larger share of the produce.

6. The total amount I have as yet settled is Rs. 2,79,000. I have still under settlement in this Doab the following districts:—

	Rs.
Khooshab	18,000
Mitta Tiwana	7,000
Kuchee	90,000
	<hr/>
	1,15,000
	<hr/>

These I expect to get through during the first week of February.

7. The zemeendars of Ahmudabad were greatly in arrears for their *khurreef* revenue, not from any inability to pay (for the sum demanded from them was too small by Rs. 4,000 according to former collections), but from refractoriness. I put two or three of them into confinement, and the result was that the next day Rs. 5,000 was paid up and arrangements made to settle the remainder.

8. *20th-21st January 1848.*—The *khurreef* season generally has been bad in the districts under Misr Rulla Ram. The total amount collected is but Rs. 86,000, while it should have been one lac according to former collections. No *chuttee*, however, has been exacted from the zemeendars, and while the amount has been strictly collected according to the crops, every pice has been taken which could be fairly levied on the produce. His orders being to collect the revenue with a due regard to the state of the crops and the comfort of the ryots, no fault is to be attributed to the Misr.

9. I inspected the whole account according to the present *mooshukhsa*. The district of Jalub has paid Rs. 6,000 less than it should have, Meeanee Badshahpoor Rs. 2,000, Kahun Rs. 4,000 and Ahmudabad Rs. 4,000, making a total of Rs. 16,000. I do not think any more could be levied during the present season.



10. In settling Ahmudabad the previous *inams* of the headmen under the shape of *dungu* amounting to Rs. 13,000 has been cut down to Rs. 3,500 by the 5 per cent. *inam* of the *puttas*. This has afforded considerable relief to the ryots, and the headmen generally are satisfied. There are, however, five or six persons who have been in the habit of enjoying *inams* of this description to the amount of Rs. 5,000. As it seems rather hard to take away the whole of this, I propose, if it should meet with your concurrence, to continue to them $\frac{1}{4}$ th of this amount, *viz.*, 1,250 rupees which, with their share as '*punches*' in their several villages, will amount to Rs. 2,000 or $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the former sum.

11. In the district of Ahmudabad there is a village named Chooran, a jageer of Raja Khoda Buksh, a descendant of the former possessor of the *talooka*. The jageer is rated in the Durbar books at Rs. 500, but its produce is Rs. 1,500. It would appear, however, that the increase is chiefly caused by the trouble taken by the possessor to cultivate his land. He pays Rs. 200 by way of *nuzzuranah* to the Sirkar. In this case, should the jageer be continued to him at its nominal value of Rs. 500, at the present *nuzzuranah*, or should a higher rate of *nuzzuranah* be taken from him in consideration of its increased value?

12. The merchants of Pind Dadun Khan are highly delighted at the new dak system. Formerly it cost them 4 or 5 rupees to send a *kossid* to Lahore, who took a week to get there; now they send a letter for 1 anna and receive an answer in five days. They fully appreciate this most admirable arrangement, it being a matter sensibly affecting their pockets, and appear fully satisfied of the safety of the dak.

13. On the 21st at 9 o'clock in the morning there was an earthquake at Pind Dadun Khan, which lasted for several seconds.

14. There is a subordinate of Sirdar Lal Singh stationed at Pind Dadun Khan who takes up all petty cases, referring the more important ones to the Sirdar. The plan is a very good one, provided he can be sufficiently overlooked. I sent for his file of cases. It contained about 50 which had been instituted in the course of six weeks. The decisions appeared good, and, which is an essential point, were quickly decided. The Kardars, having other work to do, neglect cases preferred before them, supposing it not to be their business to arbitrate between man

and man, and frequently, I have reason to believe, quietly burk petitions sent to them for investigation.

15. Misr Gyan Chund took leave to-day to visit Lahore. His character stands very high with every one, and the pains he has taken in preparing the papers of his district, which I found very correct, are deserving of great praise.

16. *22nd January 1848.*—Marched to Ahmudabad, 7 *koss*. The road leads along the course of the river Jhelum. Ahmudabad is a large town containing 800 houses, and the buildings being two-storied, it presents a better appearance than most places in this Doab.

17. The district was taken by Maharajah Runjeet Singh about 50 years ago from Raja Ahmud Khan, whose grandson, Raja Khoda Buksh, still lives in the town of Ahmudabad. These petty Rajas are very numerous, there being one in each district. The title of Raja is, I suspect, frequently self-bestowed.

18. *23rd January.*—Marched to Bullowal, 10 *koss*. This village is one of the last of the Ahmudabad district towards the south. The road is lined with the different villages of the district; the land is exceedingly good, the best I have seen in this Doab; and the river being close at hand, wells are numerous. The soil is very tenacious and slippery, and in the rainy reason this road is said to be impassable.

19. The crops are sadly in want of rain, and, though a little fell in the night, it was not of much service. The rate per *beegah* of land is 4 rupees, which is much higher than that of most districts in this Doab. The river frequently carries away the land, and the land of either bank sometimes changes owners from the capricious windings of the stream.

20. I give beneath a few terms current in this district relating to customs prevalent. They are no doubt in use elsewhere, but I have not hitherto met them.

Bhoonga.—If a cow stray from one village to another, the owner on paying a small sum as '*bhoonga*' to the village to which it had wandered recovers his property.

Murkhai.—A sum paid to a person who discovers stolen property. If the fact be proved and the perpetrator discovered, he is obliged to



restore the property and pay the *murkhai* advanced by the owner to the tracer.

Chot.—A description of *khanashoomaree*.

Bunnee.—A description of *nuzzur* to the Kardar.

VISITS RECEIVED.

19th-20th January 1848, &c.—Mist Gyan Chund.

CAMP KHOOSHAB :

The 24th January 1848. }

L. BOWRING,

Assistant Resident.

No. 13.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 24th to the 29th of January 1848.

1. 24th January 1848.—Marched to Khooshab, 10 *koss*. On leaving Bullowal, which is the last village in the Ahmudabad district, one enters upon the Khooshab Kardarship, passing through Rajur, Koure, &c. The land along the road, which is close to the river, is very rich, but it is a dangerous proximity, as the stream frequently carries off large masses of land.

2. There are several wells in each village, but it is a general subject of complaint that the water has been corrupted by the adjacent Salt hills. This is also the case at Pind Dadun Khan, in the fort of which town there is a well which, in consequence of the proximity of the salt wharf, is entirely useless. Throughout the district of Ahmudabad, the borders of which are skirted by the Salt range, the same effect has occurred. It would seem that the salt impregnates the air and a white deposit is seen commonly on the ground, resulting, I imagine, from the immediate presence of the salt.

3. On my arrival at Khooshab, the Kardar, Jaimal Singh, was absent at Mitta. The statement furnished was so incorrect that I was obliged to have it prepared again by my own moonshees. He had not only mixed up the *inams* of the headmen in the Government revenue, but also all jageers and *dhurmurths*.



4. This Kardar was an élève of General Avitabile, and was formerly Kardar of Vuzeerabad, where he had, I believe, a good reputation. There is some difference, however, between the Rechna Doab people and those of the Sindh Sagur. A silken string for the former and an iron chain for the latter are much the same. The Kardar's collections for the present *khurreef* are next to nothing. The season has certainly been bad, but the revenue has dwindled away most strangely.

5. *25th-26th January 1848.*—Settled in the course of the day the district of Khooshab. There are only eight villages, which have been assessed at Rs. 15,650. The past collections do not in this district afford very good data. In one or two villages half the land has been carried away by the river, and this has caused a great decrease in the revenue. The total amount of cultivated land is but Rs. 6,881, whereas it used to be more than Rs. 8,000. There are 78 wells, but the greater part of the land is entirely dependent upon rain.

6. In the total amount there is Rs. 500 on account of *tirnee* and Rs. 375 on account of *khanashoomaree*, which have been consolidated with the revenue from crops. The *tirnee* was formerly Rs. 600, and *khanashoomaree* Rs. 500. The former has been reduced by a $\frac{1}{3}$ th, the latter by a $\frac{1}{4}$ th. As grazing forms a great part of the revenue in the adjacent district, it did not appear advisable to reduce the *tirnee* more than this.

7. The past collections as compared with the present *mooshukhsa* are as follows :—

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Average.	Present Assessment.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13,371	15,178	18,432	20,643	21,139	17,753	15,560

The reduction is 12 per cent., but if the present year be included, in which the collections have only been Rs. 11,000, is only 6 per cent.

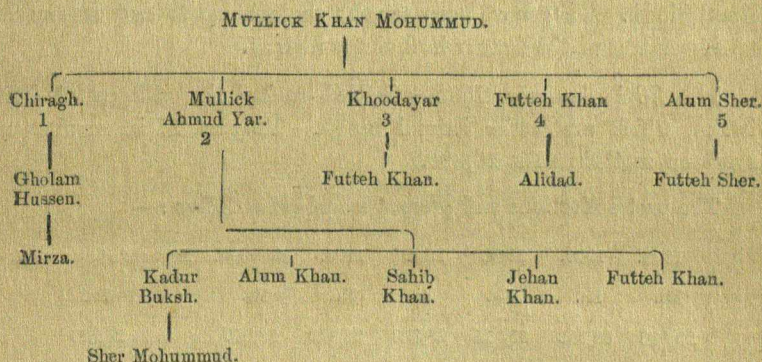
8. *27th January.*—Marched to Mitta Tiwana. This district contains 38 villages, and its revenue is estimated at about Rs. 50,000. It was formerly in possession of Mullick Khan Mohummud, Tiwana, from whom it was taken by Maharajah Runjeet Singh and afterwards given over in jageer to Sirdar Huree Singh. It extends from the Salt range on the north to the borders of Dewan Moolraj's territory to the



south. The best part of the land is that situated at the foot of the hills, where water is to be procured occasionally after a fall of rain. The district generally, and Noorpoor in particular, is the head-quarters of camels, and the revenue of Noorpoor from this source is Rs. 8,000. The price of a camel is Rs. 60 or 70, of a particularly good one Rs. 80 or 100.

9. A more bleak and desolate country than this district, with its flat sandy soil and thin stunted jungle, cannot well be conceived. In the summer the heat is said to be very great. Not a blade of grass is to be found within 20 miles.

10. A dispute is pending between Sher Mohummud and Futteh Khan regarding the inheritance of this district. The former has, I believe, sent in an incorrect genealogical tree. The true descent is as follows:—



Mohummud; and Futteh Khan is entitled to a $\frac{1}{6}$ th, as son of Khodayar, one of five sons of Mullick Khan Mohummud, the common progenitor. Sher Mohummud produces witnesses that Chiragh was incapacitated, and that the *pugree* descended in consequence to Ahmad Yar. As Futteh Khan is now in confinement, his son says that the proofs or witnesses cannot be produced and wishes the matter to lie over until his father's release.

13. Ten of the villages of Mitta and Noorpoor are farmed by Sher Mohummud, who has also two of the best in jageer on account of service. This *mooshukhsa* was granted to him in 1903, about the time of Futteh Khan's *mokudduma*. As a general rule, it is not perhaps advisable to allow any second person to intervene between the Kardar and the zemeendars, but in this case the farmer is a great favourite, and his rule is no doubt much more acceptable to the zemeendars than that of Jaimul Singh. They have been taught to look up to and respect him as a descendant of the former lord of the district.

14. 28th January 1848.—Settled to-day the villages of Mitta Tiwana, which are under Jaimul Singh. They are 27 in number and have been settled at Rs. 26,220.

The past collections and present *mooshukhsa* follow :—

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Average.	Present Assessment.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23,196	32,313	33,715	28,353	26,372	28,789	26,220

The reduction is about 8 per cent. In the years 1900 and 1901, when Sodhee Nehal Singh was Kardar, the district was looted. He is said to have levied fines to a large amount, and his name is hated among the zemeendars. Of the total amount now fixed, about Rs. 3,500 consists of *tirnee* or grazing.

15. With regard to Jaimul Singh, I cannot well conceive how he was sent to this district, except because he is a Sikh. His papers were incorrect, his zemeendars not present, his *khurreef* revenue half uncollected, and as far as I can understand the whole of the petitions sent to him by me, nearly two months ago, left altogether undecided. He is slow and inactive, and I have had to send a *chuprassee* two or three times to him before he would make his appearance. He may do very



well for a district where the zemeendars are as well behaved as those of Vuzeerabad, but not for one where there is a sprinkling of Puthans, who understand no eloquence save that of hard blows.

16. After giving *puttas* to the zemeendars, I directed the Kardar to detain them until they had settled their arrears, and believe the greater amount has now been paid up.

17. *29th January 1848.*—The *mooshukhsa* of the 10 villages held by Sher Mohummud has been continued to him. The former *mooshukhsa* according to past collections is low, but on comparing a number of years it appears to be reasonable. The former *mooshukhsa* was Rs. 17,635, the present is Rs. 17,890. This includes Noorpoor, with its *tirnee*. The past collections are as follows :—

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Average.	Present Assessment.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,474	9,263	17,140	13,504	11,329	11,556	10,550
Noorpoor grazing or <i>tirnee</i>						7,340
						<hr/> 17,890

18. The zemeendars expressed themselves satisfied with the amount fixed, and were pleased at the *mooshukhsa* being given to Sher Mohummud.

19. The whole of the districts of this Doab have now been concluded with the exception of Kuchee, the zemeendars of which I am in hopes will arrive to-morrow. The reduction, taking one district with another, is 10 per cent. The whole of the districts are dependent upon rain and the general assessment I think equitable.

20. A translation of the different statements of all the districts is under preparation, but in accordance with a letter just received from the Officiating Resident they will be prepared in the form therein prescribed. It would perhaps be advisable to add another column to the statements



mentioning the expenses of Kardars and sepoy, and money *dhurmuths*, both of which are deducted from the amount collected.

VISITS RECEIVED.

None.

CAMP MITTA TIWANA :

The 30th January 1848.

}

L. BOWRING,

Assistant Resident.

No. 14.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 30th of January to the 2nd of February 1848.

1. *30th-31st January 1848.*—Sher Mohummud, Tiwana, arrived to-day at Mitta from Bunnoo. He is a fine soldierlike looking fellow. The story goes that in the olden times there were three brothers, Teo, Gheo and Seo, who dispersing formed the various races of the Tiwanas of Mitta, Ghebees of Pindee and the Siyals of Jhung. The Tiwana family were Rajpoots, but their conversion to Islamism took place some hundreds of years ago.

2. Sher Mohummud possesses *sunnuds* of the present Maharajah granting him one-fourth of the revenue of Mitta Tiwana, as son of Kadur Buksh and grandson of Mullick Ahmad Yar, who, according to Sher Mohummud's account, succeeded to the *pugree*. There appears to be no doubt of the validity of the *sunnuds*. On the other hand, Futteh Sher, son of Futteh Khan, asserts that his father is in possession of a *sunnud* granting him one-fourth of the revenue. This is I believe on account of service, and is consequently no proof of inheritance. All the zemeendars of the country concur in saying that Ahmad Yar succeeded his father Mullick Khan Mohummud in the inheritance, but there is not much reliance to be placed in this testimony. Futteh Khan should be directed to produce his proofs or witnesses.

3. Rain fell without intermission during the night of the 30th. This will be of infinite service to the crops, which were much in want of it.

4. The Kuchee zemeendars arrived on the 31st, and appear conscious that the only result of their contumacy is their own detriment.

5. *1st February.*—Settled the district of Kuchee at Rs. 88,000, a reduction of about 7 per cent. in the past collections, which average



Rs. 94,000, the four years' revenue sent from Lahore being as follows :—

1896-97.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1902.	Average.	Present Assessment.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
90,572	91,667	1,06,321	87,331	93,972	88,000

This district completes the assessment of the part of the Sindh Sagur Doab made over to me. The assessment is Rs. 3,91,800. The total amount settled by me as yet is as follows :—

	Rs.
Formerly reported	3,40,000
Since settled	88,000
Total	<u>4,28,000</u>

This includes two districts in the Chuj Doab, Bar Meeanee and Meeanee Badshahpoor, which, being under Misr Rulla Ram, were settled at Pind Dadun Khan. Their *mooshukhsa* is Rs. 36,185.

6. Details will be given in the form required as soon as the returns have been received from the Kardars. It will take some time to ascertain accurately the number of *dhurmurths* not included in the Government *jumma*, as the *sunnuds* frequently merely specify a plough or so many *beegahs* of land, without reference to its value.

7. I now march to Saiwal, where there are five districts under Dewan Jowahir Mull awaiting settlement. In the Chuj Doab, the unsettled districts may be estimated at about 4 lakhs, and it will probably take six weeks to assess them all, as some of them are at a distance from any sudder station.

8. In the district of Numul there is a subdivision named Mussan, regarding the settlement of which I wrote to Lahore previously. If as yet not assessed, the sum I should propose would be Rs. 1,800 for the Government share of two-fifths, leaving Rs. 2,700 or three-fifths as the share of the jageerdar.

9. *2nd February 1848.*—Marched to Gurot, nine miles. The intervening country is a dreary sandy waste, without village or well. As one approaches Gurot, symptoms of vegetation begin to appear, and the country looks a little more civilized.

10. Dewan Jowahir Mull crossed the river to pay me a visit, Gurot being under his jurisdiction. He has a brusque, talkative manner, and from long experience as confidant of Rajah Soochet Singh, is well



acquainted with the state of most districts in this part of the world. He gave me an amusing account of the former condition of Kuchee, the system of plunder, and the refractoriness of the zemeendars.

11. The district of Saiwal was formerly a jageer of Maharajah Khurruck Singh, and was afterwards granted to Sirdar Mungul Singh; it has only within the last year or two relapsed to the Sirkar.

VISITS RECEIVED.

30th January 1848.—Sher Mohummud, Tiwana.

2nd February.—Dewan Jowahir Mull.

CAMP SAIWAL :

The 3rd February 1848. }

L. BOWRING,

Assistant Resident, Lahore.

No. 15.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 3rd to the 8th of February 1848.

1. 3rd, 4th and 5th February 1848.—The district of Saiwal, as mentioned above, was, immediately after its being taken possession of by Maharajah Runjeet Singh, made over to Konwur Khurruck Singh, on whose death it was granted to Sirdar Mungul Singh. Very little clue is consequently to be had to the resources of the district, beyond its nominal assessment.

2. It would not have appeared to have prospered while in jageer; for, either through oppression or through intestine quarrels among the zemeendars of the different *zillaks*, vast tracts of land formerly under cultivation were deserted, villages abandoned and wells consigned to decay.

3. I am told that there are no less than from 1,000 to 2,000 *pukka* wells now dry, which were in use in the days of the Moossulman dynasty, and one constantly comes across broken bricks and other traces of deserted villages.

4. By the moderate assessment now in prospect, I am in hopes that most of these wells will be repaired, by which, after three years, the revenue of the Sirkar will be increased by some thousands.



5. There was formerly a *nullah* extending from Shahpoor through the district of Mungowal, the traces of which are still extant. It would probably be worth while to investigate whether it might be repaired. It is lamentable to see the traces of so much former cultivation and of so much present devastation.

6. Saiwal is a large town containing 2,000 houses and about 8,000 inhabitants, the greater number of whom are Hindoos. Several manufactures are carried on, chiefly of cloths.

7. Dewan Jowahir Mull, the Kardar, does not seem to take kindly to his present appointment, and laments feelingly the contrast between the situation he now holds and that he enjoyed formerly when confidant of Raja Soochet Singh. His jageer of some Rs. 24,000 having been confiscated is a heavy blow to him, and he seems to think that he has not received justice. The zemeendars speak well of him, and he has certainly taken some trouble in bringing into cultivation waste land.

8. The papers of the several districts are under preparation ; but, as Saiwal itself contains 114 villages, it will take some time to get them ready.

9. In the various districts under the Dewan there are eight forts, several of which are out of repair, but as only four of these, *viz.*, those of Saiwal, Shahpoor, Lukchawa and Gurot, are indispensable or even useful, it would perhaps be better to knock down the others in preference to repairing them.

10. There are three guards of sepoy required for the protection of the gates of Saiwal. These men were formerly paid out of the sum realized from customs, but in consequence of these having been abolished they now receive no pay. It would be advisable to fix their pay in order to prevent them from preying on the inhabitants.

11. A *purwannah* was issued from the Durbar, some time ago, prohibiting any one from cutting down trees. As there is no wood to be obtained here in the waste land, and it is much in request by the zemeendars for building wells, I think they should be allowed to cut it for this purpose on paying a small sum per tree or per foot.

12. *6th-7th February 1848.*—The new regulations for criminal and civil proceedings have reached me. I believe it will be some time before



the *Adaltees* and *Kardars* will be able to digest the new forms thoroughly, their ideas of justice being exceedingly crude.

13. The district of Mungowal was settled to-day for Rs. 20,355. The past collections are as follows:—

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Average.	Present Assessment.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19,655	19,917	21,940	24,470	23,402	22,076	20,355

The reduction is 8 per cent., and is a very fair assessment.

14. The *Ayee* of the district is much overrated, being Rs. 25,000. During this year the *Kardar* was directed to collect the full amount. This was done in the *rubbee* season, and Rs. 15,000 paid up. The remaining Rs. 10,000 it was impossible to collect during the present *khurreef*, and the whole of the *zemeendars* have presented petitions regarding the over-exaction. I have carefully investigated the matter, and, there seeming to be no doubt of great oppression having been used, I directed Rs. 1,350 to be deducted out of the total Rs. 10,000.

15. The district of Saiwal was also settled during the day. It contains 114 villages, divided into 8 *zillahs*, which have been assessed at Rs. 68,831, a reduction of 7 per cent. in the past year's collections, which amounted to Rs. 74,000.

16. There are no papers to be had of past years, or such as are so incorrect that they are useless. I have consequently been guided by the revenue of this year, during which the district has been in the possession of the *Sirkar*. This, with a careful enquiry into the present state of each village, has afforded me the required data.

17. In one of the *zillahs* named *Joure*, capital dates are to be procured. The trees afford a revenue to the Government of from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,500 yearly.

18. *8th February 1848.*—Settled to-day the districts of *Shahpoor* and *Laleeyan*. *Shahpoor* is a small district containing but six villages, but yielding a revenue of Rs. 15,363 according to the present assessment. The papers are incorrect and do not afford proper data. The reduction,



however, is small. The chief town, Shahpoor, is possessed by several Syuds, who have great disputes among themselves regarding the inheritance.

19. The district of Laleeyan was formerly well cultivated, but appears to have fallen off gradually while in jageer, and is now a mass of jungle. The villages are miserable, and the people had a bad reputation, which is now wearing off. The district was settled at Rs. 11,130, a reduction of 10 per cent. in the present year's collections which amounted to Rs. 12,476.

20. The amount settled is as follows :—

	Rs.
Last reported	4,28,000
Since settled	1,15,600
	<hr/>
Total	5,43,600
	<hr/>

21. There is one district under the Dewan still remaining, Lukchawa, which will be got through to-morrow, after which I march to Bhera and Dinga.

VISITS RECEIVED.

None.

CAMP SAIWAL :

The 9th February 1848. }

L. BOWRING,

Assistant Resident.

No. 16.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 9th to the 14th of February 1848.

1. 9th February 1848.—The amount fixed for the district of Lukchawa is Rs. 11,697, a reduction of 10 per cent. on the last year's revenue. *Puttas* have been given to 18 villages, the rest not having yet arrived.

The delay has been caused by the great distance of some of the villages and the zemeendars being a wild race scattered about the jungles,



who do not care much for the authority of the Kardar. The rest of the zemeendars will be present at Bhera.

2. On looking at the file of cases for the month of January I find that 500 petitions were heard in that month. This will give some idea of the amount of work in the hands of the *Adaltee* in the Sindh Sagur Doab.

3. The petitions are generally confined to four descriptions of cases,—cattle stealing, debt, disputes about land, and questions of marriage. The former cases are generally of some standing and originated at a period when there was no redress and no justice to be had; other cases of theft are few; murders and highway robberies of very rare occurrence. Disputes about land are numerous, the value of land evidently increasing in proportion to the security of possession afforded by the law to the zemeendars.

4. The Khutrees, the great money-lenders, are in despair at the new rules, which limit the period of cases of debt to 12 years, the former practice having been that the debts of the grandfather descended to the father and from him to the son, the interest affording the money-lenders a comfortable subsistence. There are few zemeendars who have not an account with them.

5. Instead of sending a detailed account of each case, as directed by a circular of the—November, I think it would answer every purpose to send an abstract of the number of cases referred to each Kardar, and another mentioning the number of cases of each description, such as theft, disputes about land, debt, &c. The detailed statement is of little use, as it does not afford at a glance an account of the number of cases.

6. I directed a summary census to be taken of the population of Saiwal, by which it appears that there are about 4,500 Hindoos and 2,000 Moosulmans.

7. 10th February 1848,—Marched to Mungowal, 10 *koss*.

8. I am constantly receiving petitions requesting permission to cultivate waste land and to repair old wells. This is an excellent proof of the opinion which the zemeendars hold of the value of the new settlement.



9. *11th February 1848.*—Marched to Jouryan, 12 *koss*, or fully 20 miles. This village is a jageer of Futteh Khan, Noon, valued at Rs. 3,000. There was a blood feud between this village and the adjoining one of Kot Bhaee Khan, which was put a stop to last year by some of the zemeendars of the former place being put into confinement for 14 years.

10. *12th February.*—Marched to Bhera, 12 *koss*. Bhera is a very ancient city, but does not contain anything remarkable save an old ruined mosque outside the city, built some hundreds of years ago by Shere Shah of the Lodi race, the same I believe who constructed the excellent wells in Wan-i-Kaila and Wan-i-Buchran, two villages on the road to Meeanwalee. Formerly this mosque was in the centre of the city, but now stands alone, the town having removed to a little distance.

11. The fort of Bhera was built by one of the Bhungee Sirdars, who were noted for their bravery. Maharajah Runjeet Singh occasionally lived here, and the marriage of Maharajah Khurruck Singh took place in it.

12. Syed Meer Shah, the Kardar, was an élève of General Avitabile, and is well spoken of.

13. Great disputes have taken place here concerning the *azan*, and the Kardar, as a Moosulman, being fearful of compromising himself by espousing the cause of the Moosulmans, has rather taken the side of the Hindoos. I have directed the heads of either party to be present to-morrow, and shall endeavour to settle their differences.

14. *13th February.*—The chief Hindoos and the headmen of the Moosulmans assembled to-day, and I took an agreement from both that they would endeavour to suppress any disturbance. I am in hopes that they will soon see the absurdity of disputing about a matter which does not really involve any question of religion.

15. These quarrels originate with the Hindoos, who, annoyed at seeing the Moosulmans exercising a privilege which was denied to them in the time of the Sikhs, wreak their little spleen by blowing their conch shells while the *muezzins* are calling to prayers.

The want of an express permission gives rise to disputes. I have desired the Kardar, on the occasion of any disturbance, to apprehend



the first rioter, whether Hindoo or Moosulman, and believe that if one or two persons receive punishment the rest will see that it is to their advantage to keep the peace.

16. The remaining villages of Lukchawa were settled to-day.

17. *14th February 1848.*—During the course of the day, the district of Bhera was settled for Rs. 39,995, exclusive of a village named Megga, which has in a most unaccountable manner been taken possession of by a jageerdar, but which I shall restore to its proper owner. The past collections are as follows, compared with the present settlement:—

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Average.	Present Assessment.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38,254	36,952	37,286	45,301	46,307	40,820	39,995

18. The amount settled in total as follows—

	Rs.
Already reported	5,43,600
Since settled	51,692
Total	<u>5,95,292</u>

VISITS RECEIVED.

12th February.—Kardar of Bhera.

Dewan Jowala Sahaie, nephew of Dewan Davee Sahaie.

CAMP BHERA :

The 14th February 1848.

}

L. BOWRING,

Assistant Resident.



CSL

Diaries of Mr. A. H. Cocks, Chief Assistant
to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation
to Ramnuggur and later to settle the
land revenue of the ilakah of Jhung—
1847-1848.



CSL

*Diaries of Mr. A. H. COCKS, Chief Assistant to the Resident at Lahore,
on deputation to Ramnuggur and later to settle the land revenue
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Note.—The above are the only Diaries of Mr. Cocks which are traceable.



No. 1.—Diary of Mr. A. H. Cocks, Chief Assistant to the Resident
at Lahore, from the 1st to the 9th of June 1847.

1. *1st June 1847.*—Left Lahore at sunset riding leisurely during the greater portion of the night as far as Muthoo, about 36 miles from Lahore and 24 miles from Ramnuggur. I changed horses at Pindi Dass-ke-kote and Suntpoora, both flourishing places, almost deserving the name of towns. At Pindi Dass-ke-kote is a bridge erected at considerable expense and of the greatest use. This is, for want of a little looking after, falling into decay. On the principle of "a stitch in time," I should strongly recommend its being put into repair, which might now be done at a slight cost. I passed through some villages, but none of any consideration. The inhabitants seemed a most degraded race of Mahomedan Hindoos called Biriks. In one, Khooshalpoor (possessed in jageer by Bhaee Ameer Buksh), those with whom I conversed were loud in their complaints against Chumun Khutree (as they called him), his factor or agent. Part of his conversation was amusing and conveyed a hint to me. In reply to my question of "why don't you go to Lahore and complain to the officer there for redress," he said "another man, an acquaintance, went to the Sahib that hears petitions, and he, instead of investigating it himself, made it over to the Dewan, and then what could you expect but that it should be hushed up." Every inhabitant of a new country in the east looks upon English justice as a kind of *jadhoo*, or witchcraft, that he has only to reach a British court of justice and that he must obtain the object of his wishes, forgetting that there are frequently two sides to a question, and that at any rate his *ipse dixit* is not sufficient. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the Durbar has great power to throw dust in our eyes, and it was only lately I issued a *roobakaree*



requesting that all parties giving in *razeenamahs* might be sent to me with the *razeenamah*. This I found necessary from the number of persons complaining that they had been forced to give them. I was struck with the security with which people appear to travel on this side of the Ravee (I am writing at Ramnuggur) to what they do in the Manjah. I met several parties of merchants, some with only one hackery and others with two and three together unguarded, and evidently trusting to fate for protection against violence. I travelled at night in the Manjah and remarked that generally speaking large parties joined together as a mutual protection. The reports of highway robberies corroborate this observation; they have almost all been in the Manjah owing, as I suppose, to that being the hot-bed of Sikhs, Ghorchurrahs and disbanded soldiers.

2. *2nd June 1847.*—Staid at Muthoo till about 5 p. m. This is a village given in *dhurmurth* to some Brahmins, who complain of the encroachments of the *punch*, who are Sikhs and Ghorchurrahs. These have now possession of 5 wells out of 16. The parties began arguing the point in my presence, and the *punch* shewed by their manner either a guilty conscience or great respect for the holy character of their opponents. I passed the day in a hut about 10 feet square, and was recommended to seat myself opposite two doors so as to enjoy the breeze, and really I found it (although hot) quite bearable. I rode three horses into Ramnuggur which I reached at about 9 p. m., the only place through which I passed, of any importance, being Alipoor or Akalgurh. This is about three miles from Ramnuggur, and boasts of a good bazar and some flourishing-looking gardens, belonging to *Mahajuns*. Devee Dyal, near relation of Sawun Mul of Mooltan, is the Kardar of it.

3. *3rd June.*—Inspected the Artillery and Infantry. The former consists of six guns, 9-pounders, and have lately been engaged in the Huzara country under Lieutenant Lumsden. The Commanding Officer's name is Sookhun Singh, a Khutree Sikh, an intelligent soldier-like looking young man. The Adjutant, Baz Khan, says he accompanied Colonel Lawrence from Peshawur to Caubool, and that the Colonel must remember him. The guns looked to my unprofessional eyes good; the men stout, active fellows and well dressed; the horses small, but in good condition; the gun carriage shockingly out of repair and the woodwork falling to pieces: I mentioned this, and the excuse was



that, although they had workmen, they could not procure wood for love or money. I counted 36 men besides Commissioned Officers, and was told 10 with the Commandant were on leave. The Infantry Regiment is under the command of Colonel Tara Singh ; its appearance on parade, good ; the majority of the soldiers Sikhs, with a good many Dogras ; no bayonets, and some of the men had not pouch-belts. I counted about 350 men present, and was told that to a third of the regiment had been granted leave of absence. Soon after my return, the orders of the Durbar respecting myself arrived ; in them a salute of 11 guns was to be fired in my honour!!! The *Shutar Sowar* amused me by saying the *Beebee Sahib* had sent him. She is certainly looked up to by the servants of the palace as still at the head of affairs.

4. A man came in for redress, a horse of his having been stolen and recovered at a village four *koss* from this, held in jageer by Boodh Singh and Sodh Singh, who refused to give up the property. I issued such orders as made the unfortunate victim go on his way rejoicing.

5. The *Kardar* and *Thanadar* made their appearance with the usual *zeeafut* of coin (Rs. 301) and sweetmeats. The name of the former is Gundha Mul. He is a servant of Moolraj of Pind Dadun Khan and acts with his brother Ditta Mul. They are *Khutrees* and receive a salary of Rs. 30 a month. The *Thanadar* is a Sikh, one Boga Singh, and he draws Rs. 45. They have nine villages under their charge. The two *Kazees* also came to see me. They have got some feud between them with regard to equal division of the profits accruing from their trade. There is a Salt Agent, as well as some Customs officers, subordinate to Misr Rulla Ram ; they all came to pay their respects.

6. In the evening I visited the town, which is of some importance, containing a bazar of some extent and shops bearing the appearance of wealth. I counted, however, on my side of the street 69 shops in good position for trade closed and deserted. I visited the *thanah* and found ten prisoners who had been here for various terms, of eight, six and two months, on *suspicion* of being robbers. There appears no proof whatever of guilt. I propose making further enquiry into their cases to-morrow.

7. The Colonel of the Infantry Regiment has not been to see me to-day. I thought this strange, and asked Colonel Sookhun Singh, of



the Artillery, whether his health was bad, to which he replied "no, but he and his regiment are in great trouble about the order to go to Huzarah." I met the Colonel, who looked uneasy, on my return and asked him how he was. He immediately took the hint and said he should come and see me to-morrow early. Colonel Sookhun Singh is a spirited fellow enough, but has only been one year in the Artillery, and he now commands a troop of which the Adjutant is a servant of 40 years' standing. The reason of the quick promotion of the former is from his having been Sirdar Shere Singh's confidential servant. I took a leaf out of a book entitled "Adventures in the Punjab," where Bellasis shews Nand Singh the way to take a horse across the country. The Colonel looked at my snaffle with rather a smile and asked me why we Englishmen used such powerless bits. On jumping over a couple of walls, in and out of a garden, I invited him to follow; he declined, and I told him that he was right, as it was only to be accomplished with an English bit.

8. *4th June 1847.*—Up very early so as to escape notice and take a ride alone. Visited the villages of Sekloo, Rooleh and Singpoora, the two first inhabited by Mussulman Juths of the Chitta tribe, but held in jageer, the one by Goormookh Singh, the other by Jowahir Singh, Bustnee, of the Maharajah's service. Singpoora is inhabited by Sikh *Bunjarahs*. On my return I was visited by Colonel Tara Singh, who is evidently in a state of agitation. He commenced his speech by saying that his men refused to proceed to Huzarah; that they were in arrears, had been for four years on service in Peshawur and elsewhere; and that now they required leave of absence; and that if this was not granted, they would cut their names. The Colonel said all this in a half dissatisfied way himself, although he assented to the observation of obedience being the first duty of a soldier. I enquired if his officers were all staunch, and sent for them, and they declared their readiness to proceed where they were ordered, but that not one of the men would go. I replied that the Durbar would never hear of men making excuses in this way; that if there were such a gross want of discipline in the corps, the officers to a man would be cashiered; and that neither leave of absence or liberty to cut their names would be given at present; that they being only four months in arrears had nothing to complain of on that score; that the custom of allowing regiments to go to their homes in a body was at an end, but that when they were in



Huzarah any representation they wished to make would be heard, with strict attention to justice and the well-being of the men. I told the Colonel privately to give me a list of the most refractory characters, and that they had better be seized at once; that he must use his best endeavours to bring them to a sense of their duty, before evening, when I would have a parade and find out who were willing and who recusant.

9. Devee Dyal, Kardar of Khaidrabad and Alipoor, made his appearance and presented a *nuzzur* of Rs. 125. He is a nephew of the late Sawun Mul and has about 250 villages under his charge. His manner and appearance betoken intelligence, and he is evidently a man of substance. He succeeded Bhaee Dul Singh in his present appointment.

10. The plaintiff in the case of a stolen horse made his appearance with the recovered property. In the evening rode to the lines of Colonel Tara Singh's Regiment and found my threats to the officers had had the desired effect, and the men were ready to march. I then promised to take their petition for some pay, and I trust they may have some disbursed, as I believe they are rather straitened in circumstances.

11. Ameer Chund, Captain of the Company of Artillery proceeding to Huzarah, is loud in his complaints against the Commissary of Ordnance. I rode to the ghat where he was encamped, and certainly the guns are in a disgraceful state, the iron falling to pieces, and no adjusting screws to the four larger guns. The two smaller ones, I fancy, are the only ones serviceable, and they are 6-pounders !!!

12. *5th June 1847*.—A fine storm at night. The *Chowdrees* of the town came to pay their respects. There appear to be two parties here,—the one in favour of the new Kardar and the other of Dooloo Shah, the late, are acting under the orders of Misr Hurree Chund. I learnt the *nerrikh* of the following articles :—

Attah, 19 seers per rupee; barley, 28; gram, 19; *goor*, 8; *shukur*, 5½; *ghee*, 2; sweet oil, 3½; *dal*, from 12 to 14; sugar-candy, 2 seers 1 chittack.

13. The villages in this *ilaquah* are said to be in a depressed state owing to the assessment having been raised in Misr Ameer Chund's reign from Rs. 6,050 to 10,500.

14. People are coming in to make their complaints from all directions. A great part of the day spent in listening to them. The Kardar in a great state of alarm and evidently remaining to hear what is said against him. I accordingly think it advisable to make him absent himself. Two complaints are characteristic of Punjab justice: No. 1, that two brothers of plaintiff have been imprisoned and subject to all kinds of hardship and torture by the *Thanadar* for nine months on the mere suspicion of a rascally Syud, a professed fakeer and discoverer of thefts; another glaring case is the imprisonment for eight months of a person for daring to claim a share in a horse to which it seems to me he was justly entitled; a third of being imprisoned by an ex-Kardar for having made a complaint to Lieutenant Nicholson, who had no sooner turned his back when he was made an example of. This is a good reason for frequent deputations of Assistants.

15. In the evening no appearance of a move of Colonel Tara Singh's Regiment. The Colonel's excuse that 20 camels are still wanting. I gave him a gentle hint that I did not consider his excuse valid. I take a long ride to villages in the Alipoor *ilaquah*, viz., (1) Russoolpoor, (2) Maharaj, (3) Kaleewala, (4) Killah, (5) Khojuwala. The four first are Government property, paying revenue to Devee Dyal, and on the whole (from what I could learn in the course of conversation with the villagers) I came to the conclusion that he is not worse than his neighbours. They say he does not take more than the usual rent, but that it is very severe. No. 3, Kaleewala, bears the remains of a very flourishing place, and is chiefly inhabited by Syuds and has a *pukka* mosque and tomb. No. 5 is held in jageer by Goormookh Singh, and the people are worse off than their neighbours. I heard here that my friend the *Kazee* (who has been exceedingly civil, never leaving the *barahdurree*) has been preventing some persons from making complaints. On my return I thanked him for his great civility; at the same time I requested he would remain away.

16. 6th June 1847.—The regiments have marched at last, to a man, the Colonel having found that it was possible to move without the 20 camels. People coming in in numbers to complain; amongst others, a singular one as follows:—A man gives in charge of another a horse to keep on condition of his being considered a sharer of $\frac{3}{4}$ ths. A Kardar takes the horse by force and the unfortunate man is imprisoned for having



lost it. His brother came to Lahore to complain, and a *purwannah* was issued accordingly. Notwithstanding, when I go to the *thanah*, I find the victim still in the *Thanadar's* hands. *N. B.*—To look at the papers in my office referring to this case. The *Thanadar* accuses one Roop Chund, and on my sending for him, he admits that he had something to say in the case, but that he received no orders to release the prisoner.

17. *7th June 1847.*—Had a conversation with some cultivators, who complain against the exactions of Kurreem Buksh, barber and servant of the Maharajah, to whom their well has been delivered as a grant. The real evil of this place, and which ought to be remedied immediately, is the number of persons in authority. Every person appears to have the powers of a magistrate who has any influence with Moolraj or any followers of his own. This *imperium in imperio* ought to be stopped.

18. Sirdar Uttur Singh called about the petitions of the cultivators of Sehlor, of which he is one of the jageerdars. He appears a respectable, quiet, old gentleman, but I dare say objects, as in this case complained of, to remit any coin realizable. I think he will settle the case himself. Petitioners came in from villages near Goojranwalla, complaining against the extortions of Boodh Singh, Man. I wrote him a civil epistle recommending mildness in realizing the revenue. He has seized the inhabitants and families of the village of Pindola in a body. Day spent in riding about and hearing petitions. Weather delightful in consequence of a fine fall of rain.

19. *8th June.*—I had formed an idea that in this country, for the purpose of ascertaining truth, it was advantageous to have rival parties in a place, but this opinion has been rather disabused by the numerous conflicting statements of the many aspirants for office in this little Pedlington, Ramnuggur. The most influential appears to be the late Kardar, residing now at Akalgurh or Alipoor, yeleft Dooloo Shah. He has had a quarrel with Moolraj. Another party is for Jowahir Singh, and a third for the Council as they call some Khutrees here, who appear at present the ruling faction and have arrogated to themselves the power of imprisoning, fining whom they like. The system they universally seem to pursue of seizing the most desperate characters for



theft and robbery and releasing on the property being disgorged, ought to be put a stop to without delay, as it is a premium on crime. One primitive kind of a person suggests that the Sahibs should send a *chuprassee* to preside over the city and that then there would be light. The soil in this part of the country light, and capable of being productive at a slight cost. Wells are sunk at 100 to 150 rupees outlay. The roads very good, partly from naturally hard soil, but principally from being let alone—a good hint to most magistrates in India.

A. H. COCKS,

Chief Assistant to the Resident.

No. 2.—Diary of Mr. A. H. Cocks, Chief Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 5th to the 10th of October 1847.

1. *5th October 1847.*—Left Lahore at 3½ A. M. and marched to Suintpoora, distance 20 miles. Passed through the villages of Pindi Daske-kote and Bissun, Bunala and Sheikhun. Country barren and villages far between, but soil capable of being cultivated at slight expense, and productive. Suintpoora is a village of Bedis. They honestly confessed to me they had no daughters, and a Moosulman informed me gravely that such was the will of God.

2. *6th October.*—Marched to Muthoo through the villages of Retalu, Nudala and Khan Moosulmanon ke, three inconsiderable villages. The appearance of the country improves as you proceed from Lahore. Villages are nearer each other and sugarcane is cultivated. Muthoo is a village held in *dhurmurth* by *Grunthees*, who appear an unassuming quiet race and *particularly* civil. Distance of this march about 12 miles.

3. *7th October.*—Another march of 15 miles to Bidhee, passing through Govindpoora, Bhund, Chuk Chowdrear, Ouluk and Chubba. Road hitherto has been tolerable, but this stage no vestige of one, although it would be very easy to have good roads owing to the soil. Bidhee is a village of Mahomedan Juths, and is of some importance owing



to a *khanga*, to which multitudes resort in a pilgrimage during the month of June. It appears thriving, and near the *abadee* are good crops of sugarcane, cotton and *jowar*. The Kardar of Hafizabad came to pay his respects. His name is Roop Chund. He offered a *nuzzur* of Rs. 5. I took Rs. 2 after being much pressed. The zemeendars evidently have learnt that we do not take *nuzzurs*, as they are perfectly satisfied with their rupee being touched. On a former expedition they seemed annoyed if you did not receive it.

4. *8th October 1847*.—A march of 14 *koss*, or 20 miles, to Rampoor *alias* Rusoolpoor, passing through the town of Hafizabad and the villages of Mangta, Sagur, Premkote, Moorhoo, Chemkote. Five miles from Rampoor the Kardar, by name Nanuk Chund, made his appearance and escorted me the rest of the way. The country not so thriving as on the other side of Hafizabad. Rampoor is merely a walled village inhabited by a tribe of Moosulman Juths called Tarhurs. In the evening I took a long ride and visited the villages of Mirkhi, Solukeon-ke-kote and the thriving town of Julalpoor. At the latter place is a *thanah*, and the first thing I did was to cause the prisoners to be brought forward. They consist of four persons, brethren of a murderer, and they have been detained for a year. I shall investigate the merits of their case myself. I passed over an immense tract of barren waste, culturable but not cultivated.

5. *9th October*.—Baba Mahu Singh, a respectable looking old gentleman, made his appearance. He is the agent of Misr Rulla Ram, and with his aid I shall now commence operations. The Kardar of Hafizabad accompanied him, also Kunya Lal and other *Dufterees*. I was presented with *zeeafuts* from the Baba and also from the Kardar of Rs. 250 each, as well as sweetmeats, by orders of the Durbar. I also took 1 rupee from each of the persons in authority on their own account. Nurayn Dass, a brother of General Hursookh, called. He offered a *zeeafut* of money, which I declined, but took his sweetmeats. I find on setting to work that numbers of statements are still required, but on this subject I will make a separate report. As I shall hereafter have to make a detailed account of all my doings, I propose only giving a *concise* weekly diary in order that my movements may be known. On the other side I furnish a statement of sums received and carried to credit of Government. Regarding the receipt of *zeeafut*, the Resident can



give his own orders to the Durbar, he being the best judge whether such expenditure is necessary to secure for me proper attention from the authorities.

A. H. COCKS,

Chief Assistant to the Resident.

SUMS RECEIVED AND CREDITED TO GOVERNMENT.

	Rs.
7th October.—From Kardar of Hafizabad	3
9th October.—From Baba Mahu Singh as a <i>zeeafut</i> by order of Durbar : sweetmeats given to servants	250
<i>Zeeafut</i> from Kardar of Hafizabad	250
Miscellaneous <i>nuszurs</i> from <i>Duflurees</i> , <i>Mohurrirs</i> , &c.	10
Price of sweetmeats	13
Up to this date, Total Nanuk Shahee rupees Rs.	526
10th October.—Deduct paid to bearers of <i>zeeafuts</i>	10
„ „ „ Elephant drivers of Durbar elephants	5
	15
Total amount to be credited to Government	511

A. H. COCKS,

Chief Assistant to the Resident.

No. 3.—Diary of Mr. A. H. Cocks, Chief Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 11th to the 17th of October 1847.

1. 11th October 1847.—Commenced work in earnest with Baba Mahu Singh and the Durbar *Duflurees* and Deen Mohummud and Kurrum Singh. Discovered that an attempt was being made to supply me with *russud* without payment. Put a stop to the same and gave explicit orders that “we” never took anything from the people, and that it was not only wrong, but in direct variance with the orders issued by the Durbar to the Kardars. Baba Mahu Singh insisted upon my receiving a *zeeafut* from Misr Rulla Ram of Rs. 125, which, to escape importunity, I did and have carried the same to the credit of Government. Took a long ride in the evening and visited the villages of Peer Kumal belonging to Syuds in the Hafizabad district, and Wulee belonging to Lodhis, a tribe of Juts (not Lodhas as I first imagined).



2. *12th October 1847.*—In the morning took a long ride, visiting the villages of Puttyghur Roopee, Mothe-ke-Feerowur and Futtypoor, all in the Rampoor *ilaguah*. The country about average in its appearance, producing fine crops of *jowar*, *chunnah*, *moongh* and the coarser grains, but bad soil for sugarcane and cotton. Water about 30 *haths* and the expense of a well Rs. 300. (In making observations in this diary I must claim the privilege of altering my opinion on further acquaintance with the features of the country.) All the Bhuttees, a tribe of Rajpoots of much influence in the Julalpoor and Pindi *ilaguahs*, arrived in a body with a *nuzzur* of a horse, which, of course, I declined. They are fine looking fellows and have a more independent bearing than the oppressed Juth population. In my ride in the evening I was accosted by three of them also on horseback, with a preliminary remark that they had committed two murders, but that since our rule they had behaved well, and begged my protection from the warrants issued by Sirdar Mungul Singh. I visited this evening a large village, named Ram Tarhur, when I was struck with the half Hindoo character of its Moosulman population. Their mosque was built under a Peepul tree, and I saw some Moosulmans watering the said sacred tree. Tarhur is the name of the most influential tribe of zemeendars in the districts of Rampoor, Wuneeke, Mehdeeabad, &c.

3. *13th October.*—A long day's work with the zemeendars of Hafizabad, who are all assembled, *i. e.*, a certain number from each village. I wrote down their own account of number of wells, ploughs, &c., and compared it with that given by the authorities. The latter is wonderfully correct. I shall refrain from giving my opinion on the present assessment of each district until I write my report. Took a ride in the afternoon to some villages in the Junglee *ilaguah*,—Junglee by name and *junglee* by nature. A good deal of my time is wasted in hearing petitions on subjects foreign to settlement work; but, as this is unavoidable, I shall continue the practice. Baba Mahu Singh is in a great state of mind, and with reason, at the proceedings of the *Adalutees*. The latter appear to think there is anarchy in Jhung, and have issued *dustuks* through horsemen and footmen by the score to seize unfortunates accused. This must be put a stop to at once. The cry is loud against it, and a Kardar is not so unscrupulous an extortioner as a lower servant. All orders ought to be sent through Baba Mahu Singh, who, as far as I can learn, is a respectable person, and I recommend him, as a temporary measure,



to be made Kardar of all the territory formerly under Misr Rulla Ram. Another outcry is regarding the collections. The people being so anxious for me to fix what they will have to pay, I have ordered the countries to the far west, and which I shall visit last, such as Kote Kumalia, Syudwala, to be treated with as heretofore. I hope to have finished the settlement of Hafizabad, Rampoor, Julalpoor, Pindee Bhuttean and Cheniote in time for the *khurreef* harvest to be collected by it.

4. *14th October 1847.*—A long ride in the evening to Bhoor Rutha, Meer Mooktyar and other villages on the other side of Julalpoor towards the river Chenab. A great improvement in the appearance of the country, which is decidedly fertile and has some *sylaba* land, very productive. A melancholy sight greeted me on my return. A number of persons lame from their childhood, as well as a woman with dropsy, a boy totally blind and others had come for medicine. It is strange and gratifying to observe with what adoration the people regard me, merely in consequence of my being a Christian, a Sahib. They attach the greatest importance to my paying even a visit to their village, and the moment I am seen the men and women surround me, and are told to pay their respects to the *Badshah*. I never have a sowar with me, and accordingly get a good deal of information, which I should fail to obtain if accompanied by the servants of the State.

5. *15th October.*—A long ride to Junglee itself, where is a *chowkey* of sepoy. The people complained of their being bothered by it; and, as it is a wretched village, I think it would be advisable to have the sepoy located under the eye of authority, *viz.*, at Rampoor. Had all the lumburdars and some zemeendars of *ilaquah* Julalpoor before me and took down their remarks on each village.

6. *16th October.*—Had all the zemeendars of Rampoor before me, and examined them as I have done three of Hafizabad and Julalpoor. In this way, *viz.*, collecting a whole district on one side and the authorities on the other, we can form a very fair idea of the capabilities. It is a delightful occupation, and now that I have put my shoulder to the wheel and cleared the obstacles that at first appeared, I am very sanguine as to the result of my operations, and also as to the expedition with which I shall get over them. There is one point I want the opinion of the Resident upon, *viz.*, whether I may be allowed to alter the rate of *hug zemeendaree* or *inam*, as it is called here. Hitherto it has been entirely



fixed by *purwustee* or favor, and not in the least by any rule of equity or equality, Khutrees or brethren of the Kardars and Singhs receiving $\frac{1}{2}$ the proceeds; holy blackguards, such as Syuds and Fakeers, $\frac{1}{3}$ rd, and honest painstaking zemeendars sometimes as little as $\frac{1}{10}$ th.

7. 17th October 1847.—Rode to Wuneeke, about 15 miles off. Passed through a number of villages on the way. Wuneeke is a first rate village; water near the surface and *sylaba* land, producing splendid crops. The *abadee* nearly amounts to being a town. It belongs to Tarhurs, and is the chief place in the *ilaquah* of its name which is separate from

Hafizabad.
Julalpoor.
Rampoor.
Junglee.
Wuneeke
cum
Mehdeeabad.

Rampoor, although under the same *Misuldar* or *Peshkar*. I hope to have given out my assessment on Wednesday to the districts as per margin. I then proceed to Pindee Bhutteen and so westward.

A. H. COCKS,

Chief Assistant to the Resident.

No. 4.—Diary of Mr. A. H. Cocks, Chief Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 17th to the 24th of October 1847.

1. 17th October 1847.—Rode to Wuneeke, a fine district belonging to the Russoolpoor or Rampoor division. Saw in the distance the hills of Pind Dadun Khan, also Khaidrabad on the other side of the Chenab. Wuneeke is a very populous village, has a regular street, and might almost be termed a town.

2. 18th October.—A ride to Hassan Khan-ke-kote, another district belonging to the Kardarship of Rampoor and chiefly inhabited by Hindoo Juths. The water is at a great distance in this part from the surface, and the country is poor and unproductive. Hard at work all day on settling the district of Junglee. Baba Mahu Singh, with the Durbar Moonshees, paid me a visit.

3. 19th October.—A long day's work, fixing the assessments of the districts of Wuneeke and Oodoowalee.



4. *20th-21st October 1847.*—Incapacitated from doing anything in consequence of violent storms of wind and rain, which are attributed by the people to my *ikbal*, or rather I am flattered with being told so.

5. *22nd October.*—Day spent in giving out the assessment I have fixed. With the exception of letting off the *abwab*, *nuzzurana*, &c., I have made slight reduction in the whole revenue, although I have reduced the rates in Oodoowalee and Junglee, which had been much overtaxed.

6. *23rd October.*—Left for Pindi Bhutteen, a march of 15 or 16 miles. This place is a town of some consequence, and there is a mud fort of small pretensions, but of some strength, outside, called Killah Futeh Singh, used as the *thanah*. Received a visit from the *Chowdree* of Kote Kumalia, regarding whom Mr. John Lawrence has written; also from some *Seel* zemeendars of Jhung Seel, who offered me a horse as a *nuzzur*. The *Bhuttees* of the town brought me a dog of a breed resembling the Scotch sheep dog and also a goat as *nuzzurs*, but did not press me much to accept them. Received another *zeeafut* on the part of the *Durbar* in consequence of entering another part of the "*Misr's*" dominions. I have carried this to the account of Government. I will send a credit and debit account, to the end of the month, of sums received and expended; but I should suggest that no more *zeeafuts* were required—at any rate, that sweetmeats and fruit were sufficient to mark the respect due from each *Kardar*. The seizure of *begarees* or coolies is not yet put a stop to, and it will be difficult to do so effectually. I found that they were attempting to supply me with grass, &c., brought by pressed men, I had them paid for their trouble in my own presence and explained to them "the liberty of the subject," at which the unfortunate *sans culottes* looked rather amazed.

A. H. COCKS,

Chief Assistant to the Resident.

No. 5.—Diary of Mr. A. H. Cocks, Chief Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 25th of October to the 7th of November 1847.

1. *25th October 1847*—Camp Pindie Bhutteen.—The weather being delightfully cool, I have commenced holding my *cutcherry* in the open air; and in this way, with the *Kardars* on one side, the *Durbar* *Moonshees* on



the other, and the whole district (I may say) present, I can form a tolerably good idea of the state of each village. The people are loud in their demands for a reduction in their grazing tax, *tirnee*; and there can be no doubt but that on some villages it falls very heavy. I am going on the system of incorporating this tax with the land revenue. Visited the jail and *thanah*. The Kardars have not yet learnt that they have no judicial power. I made a jail delivery, either releasing the prisoners on the spot or sending those against whom there was any charge to the *Adalutec*.

2. 26th October 1847.—Paid a visit in the morning to the town. The Kardar lives in the hereditary mansion of the Bhuttees, who were formerly of great influence here, and are now *universally* respected, I mean by the Bhuttees, the laird and his brethren of that clan. The tomb of their grandfather is worth seeing and is close by their house. It would be a very popular act, and one of strict justice, if the Durbar would restore their house to them. The Kardar might live in the fort outside. Hard at work all day gaining information on the state of this district. In the evening, Surfuraz Khan, Chief of Kote Kumalia, called.

3. 27th October.—Petitions that the tax upon artizans (*kumeen*) and other low caste persons is still continued in jageer and *dhurmurth* villages. I have hitherto refrained from having anything to do with these grants, but in such a case I expressed my opinion to the Kardar that I was convinced the Durbar included all estates in the orders regarding *abwab*.

4. 28th-29th October.—Engaged in riding about and making investigation regarding the assessment of this district, in which are 107 separate estates.

5. 30th October.—Finished with Pindee, having made on the whole hardly any reduction in the actual revenue, but having delighted the hearts of the people by explaining that they were not to pay one *kowree* more than the sum mentioned in my *putta*. My present is a delightful occupation. I feel I am doing some tangible good in every order I give; whereas, at Lahore, I was walking comparatively speaking in darkness. I trust I shall return to Lahore much more capable of being of use to the people after having seen with my own eyes their wants and necessities.

6. 31st October.—Drove to Cheniote through Peerkote, Sheik Suprai and other villages, distance about 30 miles. The scenery at my



new halting ground exceedingly pretty—bold rocks, some worthy of being called hills, the river winding through them, with numbers of temples and *khanga*s interspersed, formed a beautiful *coup d'œil*, the country around abounding in game of all kinds, and consequently cultivation at a discount.

7. *1st November 1847*.—Took a long ride in the morning. On the banks of the river is some fine land, but everywhere else it is very weak and sandy, and the extent of jungle immense. As is my wont, I visited the *thanah* and found 19 persons confined. I ordered them all to be brought up before me for orders. The Kardar of this place seems unpopular with the poorer classes, although the merchants and wealthier residents land him. I will report upon all the officials, however, when I have had more time to form a correct judgment. The power of these delegates of the Nazim or Kardar (as Misr Rulla Ram and others may be termed) is immense. The *Adaltee* on the whole will curtail their power. I am ordering them to understand the difference between having power of police management and of administering justice.

8. *2nd November*.—A visit from Kuzan Singh, the Naib deputed by Sirdar Mungal Singh to decide cases in this part of the country. He may be a very respectable person, but his appearance and manners are not such as to impress one very much in his favor. Baba Mahu Singh is very bitter against him, as formerly he was obedient to his (the Baba's) orders and now affairs are reversed.

9. *3rd November*.—Riding about the country in the morning and open *cutcherry* as usual during the day. Barley is 36 seers for the rupee and other grain in the same proportion here at Pindée. The former was 38 seers for the rupee. A cow costs from 14 to 15 rupees. I purchased one for the latter sum and gave in a large calf in my possession. The zemeendar looked delighted, and I took care to see him away from the tent and free from the *dustoor* of the servants before I left. The consequence was in the evening nearly a dozen others were brought by the zemeendars, who seemed quite disappointed when I refused to purchase.

10. *4th November*.—An interview with Kurram Naraien, younger brother of Dewan Moolraj, on his way to Lahore. He insisted on my taking 10 *loodkees* (gold). He appears a quiet, intelligent young man.

11. *5th November*.—A Vakeel from Dewan Moolraj arrived with a *khut* from his master, asking me to assist him in making arrangements



for preventing the bad characters of Jhung from committing depredations on his territory. I replied in general terms, at the same time thanking him for 10 pieces of silk sent, and which I forwarded some days ago to Lahore. Had a jail delivery of nineteen prisoners, making some over to the *Adaltee* for sentence and releasing others who were imprisoned for the faults of others or for imaginary offences. One wonders how the machine of Government acted at all on such an utter want of system or honesty as must have existed previous to the late Treaty. The people all say "let us off for the murders and robberies, &c., committed previous to the arrival of the *Sahiblog*; we have left these practices off now." The raids and blood feuds which occurred formerly were of monthly or weekly occurrence, and as far as I can learn no notice was taken of them whatever.

12. *6th November 1847*.—A ride with a respectable Syud to his territory of Rujore (as he expressed himself). The soil is so hard that a horse's hoof can make no impression on it, and in consequence the revenue is very light. Runjeet Singh himself let them off $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the *jumma*. He seems to have favoured Syuds almost as much as Brahmins or Sodhees. This part of the country was formerly governed and inhabited by Sikhs of the Bunghi tribe, who long were troublesome enemies to Runjeet. Finished giving out my rents (*jummas*) to the people and in the evening proceeded to Kooruk, which is 12 miles distant. I have now nearly completed the settlement of three hundred and fifty (350) villages. Hitherto my progress has been as satisfactory to the people as to myself. The villages are small, and the revenue I should say averaging not more than Rs. 400 each, but it is almost as difficult to come to a right conclusion with regard to the capability of a small as of a large estate.

CAMP KOORUK :

The 7th November 1847.

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A. H. COCKS,

Chief Assistant to the Resident.

No. 6.—Diary of Mr. A. H. Cocks, Chief Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 8th to the 14th of November 1847.

1. *Camp Kooruk, 8th November 1847*.—In the morning a ride about the country, which has a very deserted, barren appearance. During the whole day engaged in acquiring information regarding the state of the estates in Kooruk with Bhoorana. The revenue for pasturage



termed *tirnee* seems the general cause of complaint. The *sar shoomaree*, or calculation of cattle, has not been made for many years, and there is no doubt by the condition of the owners that it must bear very heavy upon them.

2. *9th November 1847*.—Rode to the villages adjoining the Chenab. Saw one utterly abandoned, the inhabitants being reputed as a community of thieves. It is quite possible that their condition has been so deteriorated by the heaviness of the Government demand and other causes as to make them resort to illegal practices for support. I propose enquiring into the case and endeavouring to bring them back or in some way to populate the village *de novo*. Finished making the assessment of the estates included in the *ilaquah* of Kooruk with Bhoorana. I came to the determination of reducing the grazing tax one half, and by making other reductions of *abwab*, &c., my decisions gave most complete satisfaction to the people, of whom I should say five hundred surrounded me during the day.

3. *10th November*.—Drove to Warra, one of the districts included in the division Jhung Seel. This being only 10 miles from Jhung, I propose proceeding thither before I settle it.

4. *11th November*.—March to Jhung. Half way at a place called Kewur the whole population turned out to complain of the hereditary zemeendars having been dispossessed by one having no title to their property. This is a common complaint. The land being considered as the property of the Khalsa, whenever an estate is going to ruin the State makes it over to whom it pleases. Force now to repossess the ancient proprietors would be unjust to the person who has expended his capital in improving the estate, which he has been led to believe he should retain. Adjoining Jhung at a distance of a mile is the considerable town of Mugeana, which, although of recent importance, has now a larger population than the former. The people of this part of the world are chiefly Seels of Rajpoot extraction who, until conquered by Runjeet Singh, were of considerable importance and wealth. They were the *hakim-nusheens*. Their condition now is impoverished in the extreme.

5. *12th November*.—I have taken up my quarters by the advice of Baba Mahu Singh in a *kutchah* residence built by Dewan Sawun Mul. As there are sixteen different *purgunnahs* attached to Jhung, I shall



make this my head-quarters for some time. Baba Mahu Singh continues to be extremely polite to me and carries out all my orders well. I have not had a single complaint against him, although the people are by no means sparing in their complaints against the other Tehseeldars or as they are termed Kardars. The only difficulty I find is in defining the authority of the *Adaltee* on the one hand and of the Kardar on the other. I think I have succeeded, however, in arranging matters so that both are satisfied,—the one confining himself to police and revenue matters, the other deciding cases brought to his notice. All defendants are seized through the Kardar, as I found the system pursued of issuing *dustuks* and orders by the *Adaltee* was most harassing to the people.

6. *13th November 1847.*—Nothing of importance. Engaged during the day in acquiring information from the people as well as the Kardar.

7. *14th November.*—Sunday. Received Rs. 500 and a *secafut* on the part of the authorities, which is carried to account.

A. H. COCKS,

CAMP JHUNG :

Chief Assistant to the Resident.

No. 7.—Diary of Mr. A. H. Cocks, Chief Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 15th to the 28th of November 1847.

1. *15th November 1847.*—A ride of about 35 miles to Gilmalah and back. Gilmalah is one of the Tehseeldarees comprised in the *ilaquah* of Jhung. It is, however, only a village. There are 30 villages belonging to the Tehseeldaree. In the evening visited the town of Jhung. This is by no means the large place I had imagined. There are few brick buildings. The only places of importance are the residences of two opposition Hindoo fakeers. The one generally known as Nath Sahab is a Sunyassy, the other as Thakoorjee is a Byragee. They are looked up to with great respect by the neighbourhood, both Hindoos and Moosulmans, and are of such importance in their own estimation that they do not visit me, or I believe any other *Hakim*. They sent their offerings, however, of sweetmeats, &c., &c. The Government, as usual, has taken possession of the hereditary building of the former Chief, a Seel (Rajpoot



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CSL

Moosulman), whose representative, Ismael Khan, is in very deteriorated circumstances, but has pride of birth enough to be an Emperor.

2. 17th November 1847.—A ride to Burmee (commonly called Chela) and Mussun on the other side of the Chenab. These are both likewise tehseels belonging to Jhung. The boatmen complained (but without reason) of the new ferry arrangements. They are, I understand, to get 29 per cent. of the collections. Originally, I fancy 33 per cent. were allowed, but 4 has been deducted to pay a *chnuprassee* with. Some of the villages near the river, and lower castes who have business daily to cross, also are vociferous in their remarks. Although the demand is rather hard upon these, it might create confusion to alter the sum settled in their favor.

3. 18th November.—Spent in hearing petitions on general cases. There is still a bad feeling between the *Adaluttee* deputed by Sirdar Mungul Singh and Baba Mahu Singh, but I trust I have settled the *causa belli*, and no orders from the Durbar will be requisite.

4. 19th November.—*Buckra Ede*.—The Moosulmans begged to be allowed to celebrate this feast in a way unusual. I referred them for orders to Mahu Singh, desiring him to abide by the custom of the country. It passed off quietly.

5. 21st November.—Rode to Ooch, a town formerly of some importance, now a mere village. It is on the other side of the Jhelum river, about 25 miles from Jhung.

6. 22nd, 23rd and 24th November.—Very busy in prosecuting my enquiries in open *cutcherry* as to the rate of each district.

7. 25th November.—Rode to Kote Esa Shah, passing through Kadirpore. These are both towns on the other side of the Chenab, and are the seats of the Tehseeldars of two *purgunnahs* attached to Jhung. The distance to the former place is about 40 miles, and I remained there during the day.

8. 26th November.—Returned to Jhung.

9. 27th November.—I have to-day finished all my enquiries, and trust to have completed and given out my settlement of the 16 *purgunnahs* of Jhung during the next five days, when I propose



proceeding to Kote Kummalia. I trust to have completed the work assigned to me by the end of December, when I shall be prepared either to rejoin my former duties at the Residency or to proceed in some other direction for the purpose of prosecuting further enquiries, &c.

10. 28th November 1847.—Sunday.

A. H. COCKS,

CAMP JHUNG :

Chief Assistant to the Resident.

P. S.—The dispute between Baba Mahu Singh and the *Adaltee* has been satisfactorily settled, and I have now fully established the *Adaltee's* authority.

No. 8.—Diary of Mr. A. H. Cocks, Chief Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 29th November to the 12th of December 1847.

1. 29th November 1847.—A long ride to the other side of the Chenab in the morning. Day spent in giving out *jummas* of *purgunnahs* Wara-Furoka and Bhuttee.

2. 30th November.—Gave out *jumma* of *purgunnah* Esa Shah-ke-kote and Kote Shakir.

3. 1st December 1847.—Gave out *jummas* of Mussun, Bunnee and Chowntra. Baba Mahu Singh paid his respects with the Durbar Moonshees, Kullyan Singh and Deen Mohummud. Between the two latter there is evidently a split or misunderstanding. A present of grapes, through the Vakeel, from Dewan Moolraj of Mooltan.

4. 2nd December.—Gave out *jummas* of Nekokara and Kadirpore. Rain in the afternoon.

5. 3rd December.—Finished the giving out to the people their *jummas*.

6. 4th December.—Heard petitions on general subjects. Almost all had either reference to disputes of land between original owners and

present possessors (these I referred for decision to the *Adalat*) or to reduction of revenue. I find it utterly impossible to enter into subjects of dispute myself, except in very glaring cases and when a Kardar is one of the parties. This does not satisfy the people, who are vociferous and hungry for justice from an European officer.

7. *5th December 1847*.—Sunday.

8. *6th-7th December*.—Engaged the whole day in signing the *puttas* and *kubooliyuts* and finishing with Jhung.

9. *8th December*.—Marched to Roruhwain, a small village consisting of one well and populated by Dewan Moolraj for the convenience of travellers through the jungle, which extends for 30 miles to Kote Kummalia.

10. *9th December*.—Drove to Kote Kummalia over a good natural road. The whole way is one vast extent of jungle relieved by a single well 7 *koss* from that town. Met Misr Hurchurun Dass with his *posse comitatus*, about five miles on this side of it. He presented me with a *nuzzur* of Rs. 101, besides 5 gold *boodkees*, which notwithstanding many remonstrances he would insist upon my taking. In the evening he again brought a *zeeafut* of Rs. 250 and sweetmeats on the part of Government. I put up in a *barah-durree* belonging to Surfuraz Khan, the former Chief of this part of the country. His *nuzzur* of money I refused, but accepted his sweetmeats.

11. *10th December*.—A visit from Hurchurun Dass and Moonshee Kullyan Singh, who informed me privately that the subordinates of Moonshee Deen Mohummud had been guilty of corruption at Jhung. This sort of annoyance I have all along been prepared for, and have guarded against to the best of my ability, by writing in open *cutcherry*, *coram populo*, and mixing as much as possible with the people; but I am inclined to think in future settlement operations it will be as well to have no Durbar *Mootsuddees* at all, and confine the bribes, which people will give, to the District Kardars. I have heard as yet no complaints against my own office, although I have solicited information on the subject—perhaps, their iniquities may be heard of at Lahore hereafter. Translated the returns prepared



by the "Misr," which appear well got up and much pains taken. He appears to have a good deal of his family's intelligence and talent.

12. *11th December 1847.*—Rode to Cheechahwutnee, a large village with a fort, on the other side of the Ravee, distance about 15 miles. After *cutcherry* went out shooting with Surfuraz Khan, the Chief, partridges and quails abounding in the surrounding jungle.

13. *12th December.*—I hope to be at Syudwala by the end of this week.

CAMP KOTE KUMMALIA.

A. H. COCKS,

Chief Assistant to the Resident.

MEMO.

Total number of villages to settle in Jung	980
Total number of villages finished	730
Total number of villages nearly finished	89
Remaining	161
		— 980

No. 9.—Diary of Mr. A. H. Cocks, Chief Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 1st to the 9th of January 1848.

1. *1st January 1848.*—A general hearing of petitions.

2. *2nd January.*—Sunday.

3. *3rd January.*—Rode to Bootcheeke, a *purgunnah* included in the Syudwallah *ilaquah*, about 15 miles distant. It is a barren looking part of the country, and most of its villages at some distance from the Ravee. There is an old canal cut which might, with great advantage, I should say, be brought into use. I intend hereafter saying more on the subject of this as well as other canals or cuts from the river in different parts of the country I have visited.

4. *4th January.*—Finished settling the revenue of Bootcheeke and Singanwalla, an adjoining *purgunnah*, or *talookah* I should rather say. Had a private interview with the Misr. It has struck me that the Moonshees on the part of the Durbar, *viz.*, Kullyan Nath (a near relation of Rajah Deena Nath) and Deen Mahomed, have a trick of monopolizing the conversation and of acting (as it were) as a restraint



on the Misr. In the interview alluded to the latter was much more open in his remarks, and evidently pleased at my invitation.

5. *5th January 1848.*—I know nothing against the Moonshees beyond their overweening idea of their importance. They are both clever, and perhaps it is as well to have them, although personally it is quite immaterial to me whether they stay or go. I mention this as to-day (5th) they asked me for orders whether they were to remain or not. I referred them to their master. They look rather sulky at the snub I gave them yesterday in not letting them accompany the Misr. To-day I was busily engaged in getting farmers for three years to take some villages in Kote Kummalia, the zemeendars of which refused to consent to my demand. I have been very successful, and when it was seen I was in earnest, many of the zemeendars who had been recusant came forward and gave in their *durkhasts*. Now only one village remains *kham*, and this I prefer leaving so, as its *jummas* of former years vary from 1,100 rupees to 180 rupees. It would be easier to procure farmers, if the term was longer than three years. I might with propriety give the lease for five years I should say, at least.

6. *6th January.*—Engaged in settling the grazing tax, which I have reduced to Rs. 26,000 in Syudwala and Rs. 11,000 in Kote Kummalia. I have made arrangements for having the relief fairly distributed amongst the payers of this tax. They cried out for its entire abolition, saying that in Hindoostan it was not known.

7. *7th January.*—Moved to Sutgurb. The Misr accompanied me, and in the evening had an interview at which he put many pertinent questions relating to his future administration, amongst the rest, whether jageerdars had any judicial authority in their jageers and whether he could summon any person accused of crime, or a defaulter, from a neighbouring Kardar. To the former question I answered in the negative, to the latter in the affirmative. No jageerdar, unless he has the express authority of the Durbar, can fine or imprison; and all Kardars are bound to assist each other in the prosecution of the ends of justice as in the realization of the revenue.

8. *8th January.*—Engaged in hearing the state of affairs in the *ilagwah* of Sutgurb. It rained towards evening.



In the morning I had taken a long ride by myself to look at the crops, &c..

9. 9th January 1848.—Sunday.

A. H. COCKS,

Chief Assistant to the Resident.

Amount of work completed.

Number of villages settled	950
Nearly finished	67
Total villages	<u>1,017</u>
	Rs.
Amount of revenue settled—E. E.	5,45,000
Nearly finished	<u>50,000</u>
Present or proposed demand, Total	<u>5,95,000</u>

Remaining in hand, the *ilaquahs* of Hoojrah, Dipalpore, Kuboola and Pakputtan.

No. 10.—Diary of Mr. A. H. Cocks, Chief Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 10th to the 16th of January 1848.

1. 10th January 1848.—Misr Hurchurun Dass called to take leave. He has obtained leave to proceed to Lahore to be present at his brother's wedding. I am much pleased with him, and consider him to be a rising officer. On proceeding to the assessment of the estates in Sutgurb, I discovered that either Mr. Vans Agnew had given his opinion on most of the villages, or that the zemeendars wished me to think so. I therefore have determined to defer the assessment until I hear from that gentleman.

2. 11th January.—Engaged in hearing petitions on miscellaneous subjects, and prepared for leaving Sutgurb.



CSL

3. *12th January 1848.*—Marched about 18 miles to Dipalpur, a town which must have been of some importance in former days. It is now nearly a mass of ruins. The country here is irrigated by canals cut from the Beas and the Soag, a tributary stream which runs through this part of the Baree Doab. There is a great dispute regarding one of the canals between the zemeendars of this *ilaquah* and those of Havelee, but I shall have clearer ideas on the subject in a few days. I was presented by Lala Sobaram, the Kardar, with the usual *zeeafut*.

4. *13th January.*—Few zemeendars had arrived in consequence of my having reached sooner than was expected.

5. *14th January.*—Engaged in assessing about twenty-five villages. The *ilaquah* comprizes nearly a hundred. I was very mild in my demands, and the people, who are chiefly Kumbhos by caste—Hindoo gardeners—are clever and wealthy. They were apparently perfectly satisfied, but in the evening they all in a body refused to sign the *durkhasts*.

6. *15th January.*—I had a long talk with the zemeendars. One a Khutree, formerly a Government servant and a regular lawyer, observed that I had not gone by the usual custom of taking the average assets of past years. I quickly put a stop to my friend by saying that I only wished to know if he agreed to my terms, as, if not, I should get a farmer (I had already made arrangements for one). He replied, "By all means get one." I again represented his folly: that he was losing his estate through a vain hope of my reducing further; that it was my fixed determination not to do so. He again refused, and I did give the lease to a farmer, who was delighted with his bargain. When the owner perceived it was no joke, he became the most abject of creatures, prayed for a restoration of his village, that he would willingly consent to my terms. It was too late. I felt an example was required. I had closed my bargain with the other.

7. *16th January.*—Rode to the *bund* at Jussooke, the *causa belli* between the zeemendars of Havelee and Dipalpure. The case is still pending, I am given to understand, in Shunkernath's court. I should like to know the decision of the Durbar as quickly as possible.

A. H. COCKS,

CAMP DIPALPORE :

Chief Assistant to the Resident.



DIARIES OF MR. A. H. COCKS, 1848.

445

	Rs.
Amount of revenue assessed	5,90,000
Ditto ditto nearly assessed	60,000
Total	<u>6,50,000</u>
Number of villages assessed	1,000
Ditto nearly so	67
Total number	<u>1,067</u>

A. H. COCKS,
Chief Assistant to the Resident.



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