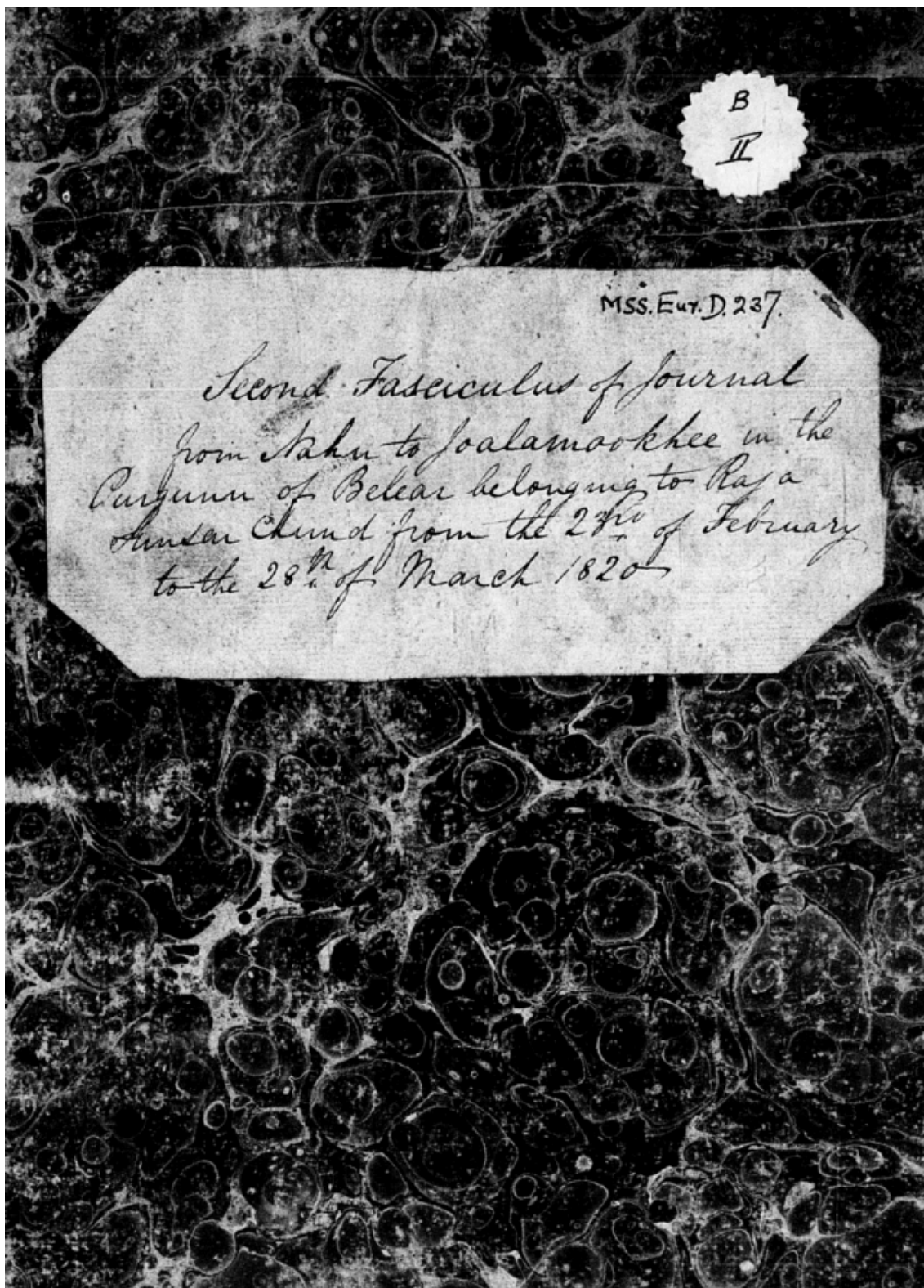


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Transcribed by Akshay Gururani, Janet Rizvi and Dan Jantzen

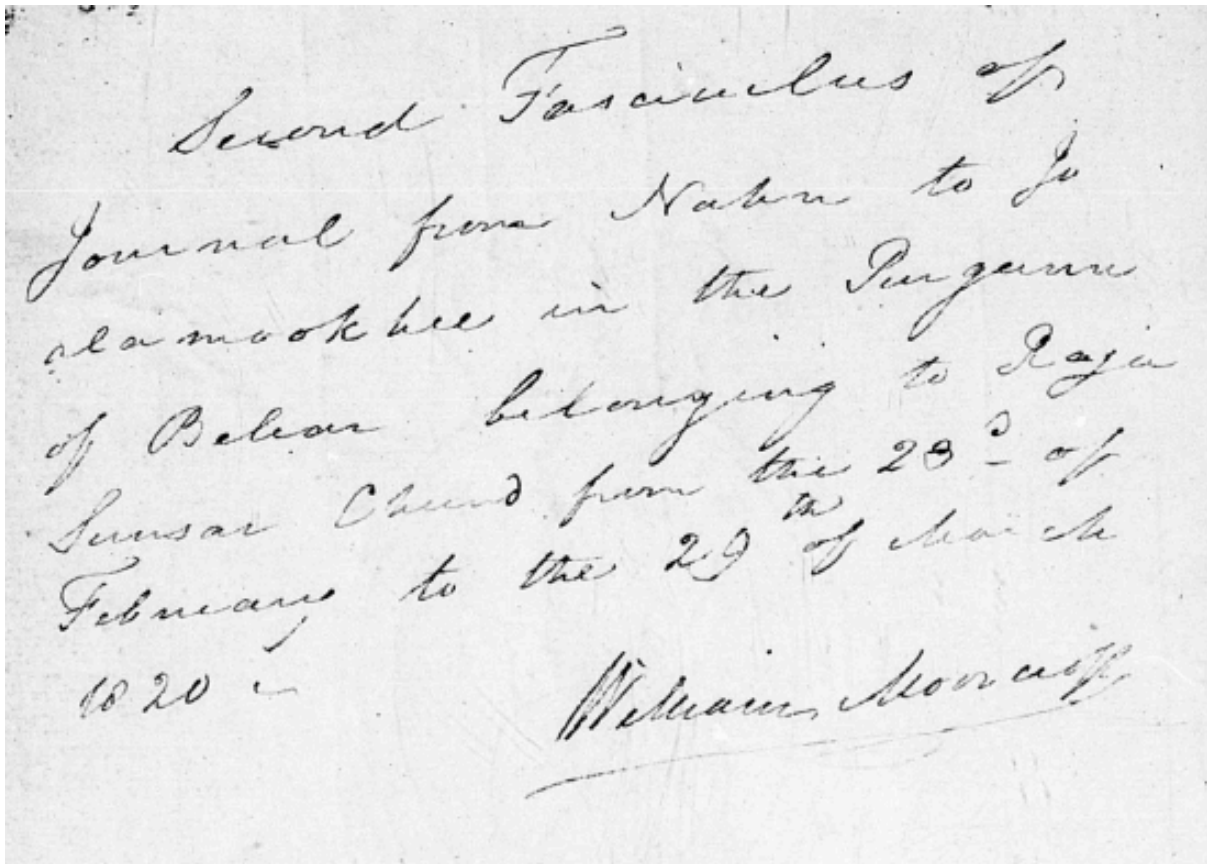
[Cover]



MSS. Eur. D. 237 (British Library)

Second Fasciculus of Journal from Nahn to Joalamookhee in the Purgunu of Belear belonging to Raja Sunsar Chand from the 23rd of February to the 28th of March 1820

[Title page]



Second Fasciculus of
Journal from Nahn to Jo-
alamookhee in the Pergunu
of Belear belonging to Raja
Sunsar Chand from the 23^d of
February to the 29th of March
1820
William Moorcroft

Second Fasciculus of Journal from Nahn to Jo-alamookhee in the Pergunu of Belear belonging to Raja Sunsar Chand from the 23d of February to the 29th of March 1820.
William Moorcroft

A small portion of the first 3 leaves (6 pages) has been torn away. Where the missing words are obvious, we've supplied them in square brackets, with or without a ? depending on how certain we were. Where this is impossible we've indicated an unfillable blank thus: [].

The transcribers have done their best to render accurately the spelling of the many place names and other vernacular terms included in this transcript. However, Moorcroft himself isn't always consistent in his spelling of the same word; and in any case his handwriting is such that individual letters can often be identified only by reference to context.. Thus a certain amount of intelligent guesswork is necessarily involved in the case of words and phrases for which context is lacking.

(1)

Nahn

Here I received a letter from the Military Officer in charge of the district and assistant to Major Gen. Sir David Ochterlony agent to the [Gov. Gen.] acknowledging the receipt of a letter from [me] stating that I was proceeding by the road [from] Nahn to Koolloo. But that some days before it was reported to him that a Moonshee of mine had at Nahn requested two hundred Hill people besides mules, Tattoos &c &c to be in readiness by a given time to accompany me to Belaspoor. -- That the Nahn people expressed themselves much perplexed how to comply with such a requisition which they conceived appeared to be made in furtherance of the public Service. That all this Officer knew of the nature of my enterprise was from my letter of March last to the address of Sir D. Ochterlony and that he did not in consequence consider himself justified in imposing a requisition which would have been productive of great distress to the country adjoining Nahn and of an almost total interruption of the trade of the town itself. -- That he had confined himself to enjoining the Nahn Administration to afford every assistance for obtaining means of transport on voluntary agreement but as he expected that I could not procure them in this way nearly to the extent of my wants he had written on the subject to Sir D. Ochterlony that if from being further informed than he then was regarding the nature of my enterprise Sir David should think he ought to have afforded me further assistance he might be

[2]

favoured with instructions to that effect.

That he had invariably declined to authorise the compulsory exaction of the services of the people of the protected Hills in furtherance of the Shawl trade which Mr Rutherford Supt. of the Hon. Company's commercial concerns in this quarter had been prosecuting upwards of a year.

I answered this by observing that though a public Servant and proceeding with the sanction of the Govt. on an enterprise that had public objects in view I had no public commission for those objects or for any other. That after certain facilities granted by the Government but which did not extend to the country under his jurisdiction perhaps from it not being contemplated as being in the line of my route I was left to my own resources.

That under these circumstances I did not think myself warranted to apply to him for aid in the first instance but that I felt confident I might rely on his assistance if difficulties should occur that could not be overcome by my own exertions. That I had sent a person not a Moonshee [illeg.] to Nahn with money to hire the means of transporting my baggage to Belaspoor but that I had not intended him to apply to any Authority whatever for assistance nor had I sent any message to such effect by any other channel. That he had however applied to the Thanahdar and to some persons who had cattle and had hired sufficient means

(3)

of conveyance. That for any aid the Nahn authorities had afforded, I begged to thank him under the supposition of their having acted in conformity with his orders.

I submitted however that the absence of [an] application to the Nahn authorities for the kind of aid mentioned in his letter might lead him to suspect exaggeration in the report that had reached him. And that I formally and directly disclaimed having ever contemplated any other means of procuring conveyance save that of bargain of hire, that I was concerned he had taken the trouble of addressing Sir D Ochterlony on my account and I requested that he would be pleased to forward this my letter to Sir D Ochterlony [so] as to remove the imputation erroneously lent to me by mistake as he might think best. That if I had committed

an irregularity by entering the district under his management without other announcement of my intention than a private note I trusted he would in extenuation of this conduct [attribute] my error to my being unacquainted with the necessity of such a formality and not construe it to want of due deference to the principal Authority or to his Representative.

It is necessary to observe that the letter alluded to as addressed to Gen. Ochterlony had for object to procure information regarding facilities for penetrating into Hither Tatory from this district as advised by an Officer who had surveyed part of it and this letter was replied to by the Officer with whom I am

[4]

now in correspondence. This Officer presents a view of greater difficulties than I had anticipated from previous reports and in the face [of it] I could not attempt the route of which [I previously?] thought favorably. From various causes [I had] not acknowledged this letter until I [reached] Dehra when I made the best apology [that my] long omission would admit.

At various places in the Upper Provinces I met with persons on the road who appeared better acquainted with the extent and motives of my journey than was to be expected from entire strangers. I found that the reports of my intention to enter Tatory had reached Hither Bhoth with the addition of my being accompanied by an armed force amounting to some thousands along with a large pack of Artillery. However improbable and absurd such reports were they could not fail to prove in a degree injurious till explained away. To prevent such Reports again getting the start of me in the new line of route I was taking I resolved to perform my journey with all the stillness that might be compatible with procuring conveyance for my baggage – and I had various other reasons for guarding against notice of preparation being bruited abroad besides those set forth in my letter. Rajah Runjeet Singh would probably view my journey not with an eye of indifference and I wished that he should first hear of it from me in a letter stating my disappointment on the Neetee road and my reasons for pursuing

(5)

that which led through countries tributary to him at the same time requesting his acceptance of a small but beautiful piece of [Ordnance] and a brace of three barreled pistols.

I had heard that part of the route [I was] about to take was occasionally infested with bands of thieves which were likely to be [more] numerous than usual on account of the nearness of the Hardwar fair. And such in fact was the silence of my march from the Sreenugur to the Cantonments of Dehrah that no one was apprised of it until I forwarded a letter to the Officer in command when at a distance of a kos from his dwelling. And the hire of Cattle was effected without difficulty.

23rd to the 29th inclusive remained at Nahn having received intelligence from Hafiz Mohammed Fazil Khan who had been dispatched from Joshee Muth to Furokhabad to bring from there an additional quantity of merchandize and to meet me at Nahn, that his goods were detained at Rodor by Doolcha Singh to pay duties on the pretence of the papers regarding them were not signed either by Gen. Ochterlony or the Officer commanding at Kurnal. In a convention between the British Indian Govt. and Raja Runjeet Singh regarding the political and commercial relations of the tracts on the North of the Sutluj it was agreed that property belonging to British subjects strictly speaking should not be liable to pay duties at any of the Sikh

[6]

custom houses on either of the signatures just mentioned being affixed to certificates or papers.

In agitating the conditions on which the present enterprise should be conducted it was submitted by me on the part of the British merchants that all goods employed in the [] traffic should be exempted from transit duties by the Govt. and this being conceded regular passes to this effect were signed by the Secretary in the Territorial Department and countersigned by all the Custom Masters on the route from Calcutta to Dehlie where they had been subscribed by Mr. Middleton by direction from General Ochterlony and the Officer at Kurnal seeing the Permits regular conceived his signature unnecessary. -- I wrote to this officer and enclosed a copy of the communication and of the detention to Gen. Ochterlony. Hafiz had returned to Kurnal leaving the Merchandise at Rodor.

On the morning of our departure from Nahn the young Raja brought the body of a leopard to my tent. The animal had two days before killed a cow in a Garden in the vicinity of the town and coming the following day to feed on the remains of the carcass was shot by a person who laid in wait for him. The attendants of the Raja confirm the reports I had formerly heard of there being Lions as well as royal Tygers on the summits of the highest Hills but that the former except when greatly pressed

(7)

by hunger seldom came down to the lower range.

It ought not to be omitted that the masonry of the buildings at Nahn is much better both in design and execution than in any other part of the Hills I have seen.

24th Feb Therm, 38 morn-62 noon-56 night- 28th-56 .. 87 ... 67 night 29th -64 -86 -68 Therm indicates 205° in boiling water but our Barometer being broken we have no means of comparing the height of Nahn by both Instruments.

March 1st. March from Nahn to Dera

As the road descends westward and southward by a stony, crooked and narrow path the Mar Kunda river is seen winding through the plains at a great distance. At various parts of the descent stone reservoirs for bathing and drinking have been built by the opulent and charitable and I think these good works inestimable to the wearied traveler in these countries have been made by dealers in the merchandize of some sort. Half way down the Hills or rather more is one of this kind called Boogree ke Bace and a little lower down on the opposite or right hand is a small waterfall Boogree ka Khola. The road passes through a Mango orchard named Deveejee ka Bagh. At the foot of the hill on the right is the pebbly bed of the Suelanee in some parts dry in others carrying a little water into the Markunda. The cultivated lands principally in wheat are also called Suclanee.

Villages on the left Moogeenundee on the right. Muen Tophul separating Sirmor from the

[8]

the Sikh territory. On the left of the road at Muen tuphul is a Custom House on the part of the Raja of Nahn who levies duties on coarse Sugar, Lakei Salt and Cloths which come from the plains, and on all those produced in the Mountains and which under the term Tungur includes Lead, Opium and a great variety of other articles. The commerce between the Hills and the Plains is carried on with most activity during the cold months; it flags in the hot months and is interrupted by the rainy season.

The road runs up a short but rather steep ascent and then through a wood and grass Jungul into the cultivated lands which surrounds the Sikh border village of Dehra of no great extent but protected with a mud Fort. At Nahn two persons were operated upon for cataracts and two others here.

The Sikhs were particularly attentive.

Total distance of this day's march 21,142 paces. Therm. morn 58 noon 79 night 60 -N. The Town of Nahn & the sites of Jumtee and Jaituk Forts form conspicuous objects from our encampment as also the Fort of Moornee on a distant hill N W 3 ½ kos.

March 2^d March from Dera to Booreewala The road soon quits the cultivated Belt that encloses Dera proceeding through an underwood and grass Jungul intersected with many watercourses mostly dry or holding little water besides that in the neighborhood

(9)

of villages appropriated to watering lands. The first dry watercourse called Ragoon soon after a second of the same character. On the left a village named Chichee Majra, the stream of which drives a water mill falling into the Ragoon. Village close to the right of the road Feerozpoor. Then the villages of Kathee Majra the larger on the right - Broad dry water course, another with a little water-- Village on the left named Laka- Here saw several Sikhs wading in a large pond and pulling up the white branches or stalks of the lotus or *Nymphaea nelumbo* They were round about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch in diameter fleshy but perforated longitudinally by 4 or 5 tubes. They are here used as a pot herb, first being cut in pieces an inch long boiled in plain water till tender, then the water being squeezed from them being put into boiling butter with Salt and Pepper are said to be good. A Sikh villager who had had a swelling on his back examined by me was very urgent that I should take some Milk. Hereabouts is much land in sugarcane surrounded by a neat fence of mat work made from the reeds of strong grass. The wages of the labourer are one ana a day. Eight men had raised this kind of fence 200 cubits in length in 6 days. The grass foot is embedded in a trench 6 inches deep, it is 4 cubits high, the top is strengthened by a rope of *Spartum* and the whole will last one year without repair, and two with a repair of one fourth of its original cost. A fence of some kind is absolutely

[10]

necessary to defend the crop from Deer &c. which would otherwise destroy it and this is found the most convenient. Here is another dry watercourse with shallow wells showing the water just under the surface - Another large area at a small distance succeeded by a smaller one holding a little water. Road passes through the Village of Korah to Booreewala where we encamp in a Mango Grove.

Total distance 16,632 paces- Thmr. M 56-88-72 By far the greatest part of this day through uncultivated land though cultivation seems to be rapidly increasing. Here we met with Hafiz who had procured the signature of Col. Patton at Kurnal to his Passes but even with this the Sikh was unwilling to relinquish his claim to duties on the goods. Dulchoo Singh the renter or owner of the Custom House farms a tract of land which with the Custom Duties has under the able management of his young wife netted about Rs 50,000 per annum. Dulchoo is upwards of 80 years of age and blind. His wife is somewhat under 40 & made use through her servants of many strong arguments to induce Hafiz to show her the contents of the Bales which she said should be valued and she should be satisfied with 5 percent upon his valuation. When obliged to give them up she said that a native had attempted to impose upon her with a servant who wore a Chupras [?] imputing him to belong to an English Gentleman and that having compelled him to pay

(11)

duties and there being only one servant of this description and a hired Native Guard she thought that a similar artifice was now attempted.--Two persons operated on for cataracts.

March 3rd - March from Booreewala to Ruepoor. Road through Palas[?] and Grass Jungul crosses a shallow but broad dry water course called Jensar Nuddee. Between two and

three Kos the road passes between a large brick Fort and mud walled town and bazaar both belonging to Meer Moohammad Jaffer. The fort is nearly square with large bastions at its angles high walls loop holed with crenated parapet a deep dry ditch draw bridge & rampart and finished in a better style than any other I have seen but could not stand longer than a few hours against well managed Artillery. Each front seems about 250 feet in length. Further on a Fuqeer's tomb and many Suttee buildings. On the right a mud fort called Sapur. Encamp at Ruepor, a walled town with a Fort, after having passed through the bazar. Distance 15,243 paces.

Themr – (Morn) 49-(Noon) 84- (Night) 67. Suns alt $104^{\circ} 50' 40''$ giving Lat $30^{\circ} 35' 50''$ -- Women in crowds come to see the Jubboo and many introduced themselves to him by salaaming. The curiosity of the men seemed sooner satisfied. At Booreewala a report got abroad that I possessed a means that caused persons who had been long blind to see immediately and when the Extract of Stramonium had been applied to dilate the Pupil the patient finding his vision improved from the enlargement

[12]

of the field conceiving themselves in this way of being cured refused to undergo the operation for Cataract although they had anxiously desired it before the Extract was employed.

Kissun Singh the uncle of the Nahn Raja came to consult me for chronic rheumatism with which his Thigh which had been broken by a Matchlock ball was affected. This person has one of the hardest countenances I recollect and I was not surprised at hearing that he had formerly been in the habit of levying forced contributions on the peasantry in the formerly distracted state of the Country. He is own brother to Karan Singh the father of the Raja who now has retired on a pension of Rs 600 per month at Booreea near Saharunpoor it having been thought more prudent to place his son in possession of the land from his former oppressive treatment of his Peasantry and from his having required the assistance of the Goorkhas against his relation Sunsar Chund, Raja of Koth Kangra.

March 4th - March from Ruepor to Ramgurh. Road leads across a grassy plain in which villages with their cultivated lands are separated by a much larger surface of waste. The first village on the right is Gooroowala. On the road Manuktupra; on the left two villages Tundharoo and Kouthoulee. Road crosses a broad water course in some places wholly dry. Umroowala in front. Rivulet called Sookee Nuddee.

(13)

Passes through Seampoor, fort under repair. Dry watercourse. On left Koth, on right Billah. Dry watercourse. Carts carrying dung for sugarcane fields drawn by two pairs of Oxen in wooden yokes. Fuqeer's tomb. Dry watercourse. Another in village of Mandka on the left as also the Fort of Singra belonging to Jodh Singh Kuoseea. Pass through Ramgurh a moderate sized town with a good mud Fort belonging to Huree Singh and encamp about a mile to the west in the only grove not much cultivated that had a well near it. Having preceded my party I placed myself in a cool spot under the shade of a large Peepul on the branches of which I counted ten swarms of Bees of the kinds called Bhawira¹ and having been informed of the very irascible temper of this variety of Bee I warned the people as they came in not to approach this Tree. The form of each Swarm or Nest was the same, a shallow wedge with a long basis extending along the under part of the branch. Some of the Nests were above a yard in length, from a foot to 16 inches in thickness and 16 to 24 inches in depth. The Bees so thickly covered the Comb that not a portion of it could be seen. The position under the branch sheltered the Nest from the rain and this appears to be the only defense of which the Bhawira is desirous. At Dehra I saw a nest of the Maroo or small Bee in the hollow of a

Tree but such situations are said not to be affected by the more hardy Bhawira. A Gardener told me that for nearly thirty years past swarms of Bees had fixed on

[14]

this tree notwithstanding the Nests were taken regularly and the bees destroyed. I suggested that this might be owing to Honey being left on the branches but he could not recollect whether the new swarms fixed upon the exact sites of the formerly [sic] colonies. When the Combs were thought to be full of Honey, men closely wrapped up in the thick black blankets of the country in a dark and still night suffocated the bees by holding immediately underneath their Nests large bundles of moistened Grass that burned slowly and threw out much smoke. It seldom happened that any of the men were stung.

I had kept watch with much diligence for about two hours when I saw a boy run from the side of the Tree opposite to me and suspected he had been attempting to disturb the Bees. My diligence had been somewhat relaxed by my writing notes during which time the lad had indulged his curiosity and I feared his fondness for mischief. I was left not long in doubt for a Bee reconnoitered me as it were by flying backwards and forwards in a horizontal line at the distance of about four yards when at once being on a level with my head it darted forwards in a straight line and fixed itself by its sting in the lower lid of the left eye. I pulled it off and had scarcely pulled out the sting when I found myself assailed by several others which all aimed their attacks at the face.

(15)

I fled through a thick fence into a neighboring field where they pursued me and though I had loose sheets of paper which I flourished about my head with some rapidity I should certainly have been stung in spite of my own exertions and the buffeting of two Saeeses had not the Gardener thrown a blanket over my head while he set fire to some Straw and advised me to sit down to leeward. The Camp now exhibited a scene of the utmost confusion, men were flying off in every direction endeavoring to beat the assailants off their heads. Here and there a man was lying with his face on the ground whilst his legs were employed in useless efforts to drive away his antagonists. I had castrated all the Horses of the party for the convenience of turning them loose to feed and they had just been disengaged when the Bees commenced hostilities. They galloped around the enclosure and unluckily for themselves frequently under the very tree from which the bees descended in vast flights. Having several times escaped from the enclosure they returned in hopes of an Asylum near the baggage but the moment they stopped the stings of their Antagonists convinced them that their only means of safety consisted in the rapidity of their flight and after a while seeming to understand what they should best do they galloped off across the

[16]

country in various directions. The Jubboo now evinced a degree of activity quite in contrast with his usual sobriety of conduct and the bullocks some still loaded and others freed from their burthens were plunging and kicking with exertions wholly useless till they had got to a great distance from the camp. Had not the number of aggressors been so very formidable as to make me fear the consequences of their multiplied stings I might have been amused by the variety of ridiculous incidents that occurred in the course of the disaster.

Although at some hundred yards from the Tree I could not quit the current of smoke with which I was nearly suffocated without having three or four Bees attempting to attack my face and I was actually obliged to remain quiet in the lee of the fire for near an hour. It was observed that though the air was free from Bees over the place when persons were sitting on the ground yet the moment any one dared to stand up he found himself attacked by several.

By degrees it was found that a man might stand up even though Bees buzzed round him if he did not endeavor to drive them away but any movement indicating an intention of this nature was sure to be resented if not punished. Many of the

(17)

aggressors which came on with great impetuosity and were killed had lost their stings in the skin of men or horses or bullocks.

Those persons who had dark clothes were assailed with the greatest pertinacity and some of the Hill people who had brown woollen caps that only covered the very top of their heads suffered severely. The whole town of Ruepoor though so distant was thrown into commotion from some Bees having pursued the Camp fugitives into the Bazar and the strength of the irritated enemy was contemplated with respect and dread. I left the field of action till the evening and in my walk met many unfortunate travellers going towards the town whose swoln [sic] faces showed that though innocent they had not been spared by detachments sent out to a great distance.

Tranquillity and order were not restored in the camp till it was dark. The Natives accounted for the greater hostility of the bees to persons in dark clothing from the persons who used to take their Nests being as before mentioned clothed in black blankets. But as in these occasions the Bees are destroyed this explanation is unsatisfactory unless a few may escape and communicate their sentiments and revenge to others.

Under this tree was a Hut frequented by the Gardener who wore white clothes

[18]

and never molested them. The Boy who threw stones at the nests had clothes which were first white but had become black and dirty. Satisfied that there must be some general reason for the Bees having so strong a disposition to assail persons in dark clothes I enquired from the Goorkha Havildar who had more than once taken Bees nests in our journey if in all parts of the Hills he had visited the aversion to black apparel existed. On his answering in the affirmative I questioned him as to the probable reason. He replied that he knew no other than that the Bear frequently attempted to take their Nests and often was repulsed when he attacked in the day time. This afforded a clear solution of this point but the reason of the first assault being made on the eyes of their antagonist was not so easily ascertained. It appears however that the attacks of almost all wild animals on their antagonists are directed against the head and when men are placed in this predicament against the face. Birds of prey first pick out the eyes of their victims or even of animals they find dead. Bears attacking men almost always bite the face. I have seen those who escaped with one eyelid torn off with both so wounded as to have united over the eye, with an eye pulled out of its socket, but I never knew one who had been engaged in a contest of this nature without his face having received an injury on his face and a Surgeon who had resided for sometime in the country bordering on the Hills and abounding with Bears confirmed by his testimony

(19)

the truth of this remark. He said that sometimes the greatest part of the flesh of the face had been torn from the bones but being soon replaced had united with much less deformity than could have been expected. In close contact with man the Bear always rises on his hind legs by which the head is brought opposite the face of his Antagonist which perhaps may account for the frequency of bites on this part. But in other animals the attacks on the eyes must be accounted for on another principle.

The Wolves which had pulled down the Mouflon Goat had broken down the edges of the bony orbits of the eyes and destroyed the sight whilst the Animal was still alive. And the

people were stung by the Bees near the eyes for one [?far more than] in any other part. It was fortunate that our Horses and Bullocks were loose for had they been tied it is far from improbable that they would have suffered much more severely as several instances have occurred in India of Horses having died from being stung by Wasps and Hornets. In a battle between the Raja of Bhurtpoor and Najeeb Khan the defeat of the former was attributed in great measure to his troops having been thrown into disorder by a swarm of Bees or Wasps attacking the foremost men just as they were preparing to meet their enemy. But a second instance of later date is more particularized and better authenticated. About 16 or 17 years ago Raja Runjeet Singh invaded the Hill Country of Raja Sunsar Chund the Chief of Kangra and

[20]

took by storm the Fort of Bujwara but with a considerable loss on his side. Shortly after this an engagement took place between the two armies which lasted from morning till night without either party being decidedly victorious and both retired to recruit its strength. Runjeet was far superior to his Antagonist in numbers at the commencement of the contest but his Army had suffered so much in the siege and subsequent battle that when Sunsar Chund returned with fresh Troops drawn from his own Country and amounting to 30,000 fighting men Runjeet was rather inferior but did not decline the engagement which in fact he could not do without retreating to great disadvantage having destroyed the Fort before mentioned & being at a great distance from his own Territory. Sunsar Chund then advanced with all the consciousness of advantage to the Village of Muchee Bana in the neighbourhood of which there were many nests of wild Bees. One of his attendants wantonly discharged his Matchlock at a large Nest in a tree which fell among the Troops bringing down the Bees along with it.

In a few minutes all was confusion, the Troops endeavored to halt but were soon compelled to retreat as speedily as possible. The Elephants Horses & Camels became unmanageable and fled towards the Camp they had left in the Morning and the Raja's Elephant was no more under command than the rest. The unrelenting Bees spread over the foremost ranks which drove down the hindmost and all was panic and disaster and flight till

(21)

the Troops reached Jooalee a place 5 Kos from Muchee Bana but the loss and mischief created could not immediately be repaired before Runjeet Singh giving out that Sunsar Chund had fled at the sight of his Army retreated in safety to Lahore whence afterwards returning he subdued his Antagonist took his Fort Koth Kangra and considerably reduced his power. On incidents apparently so trifling do the destinies of Countries sometimes hang.

Hurree Singh the Malik of Ramgurh came in the evening whilst I was looking for Game on the banks of the River Guggur and expressed his concern for the annoyance we had received adding that had he known of our intention of encamping near his village he would have had pleasure in indicating a better spot for our encampment. He is an active man of about 35, and has his face disfigured by a sword wound that has broken down the upper part of the orbit of his right Eye. He spoke in the warmest tones of the British Govt to whom he said he owed his present comfortable situation and expressed a hope that he should be employed if his services could be useful in any quarter.

The Horses he brought were bred by himself and though rather small were muscular, active and well-broken. He was however lavish in praise of the Horses of the West & was particularly desirous to ascertain the object of my journey in the direction of Belaspoor.

Distance 26,055 Ther^m Morning 60 – Noon 82- Night 72.

Here I operated on three Eyes with Cataract.

[22]

An old Brahmeenee woman had the operation with the greatest fortitude and encouraged a second to submit to it though without evincing equal firmness. The former had undergone some surgical treatment by applications but no instruments had been used yet one of the Cataracts had its lower edge projecting through the Pupil. Having dilated the Pupil a bit more by Stramonium I pushed the opaque Lens into the anterior chamber bodily and endeavoured to break [it] into pieces but finding it more hard than I expected and that its pressure against the Iris when under the needle gave some pain I contented myself with tearing the Capsule and leaving the Lens to the solvent action of the aqueous humor. The other woman seized my hand when the needle was in her eye and had like to have done mischief however the depression was completed without accident. She had suffered severely before by an unsuccessful attempt at operation in one eye which in a state of severe inflammation with contracted irregular pupil and effusion of coagulatable Lymph on the Iris and in the aqueous humor which was thereby rendered muddy. At Booreewala another eye had been operated on unsuccessfully by a Native the Lens remaining in its natural place and the eye being inflamed but on the first touch of the needle it was dislodged and sunk almost without effort as if the cells of the vitreous humor had been broken down. Might it not in cases of adhesion of Iris with Lens be advisable

(23)

first to break down the fore part of the cellular structure of the vitreous humor and when the inflammation [has] subsided attempt to disengage the Cataract rather than have the double resistance of the adhesion and the solidity of the vitreous humor to overcome at one operation?

March 5th. March from Ramgurh to Punjor

The encampment was broken up at an early hour this morning but though no new affront was given to the Bees they did not suffer the whole of the people to depart without inflicting upon them new proofs of their unappeased resentment.

It was reported that there were two roads one by Mune Majra and the other by the Guggur. I took the latter which first led through high grass Jungul and then having left the beaten path and gone into higher grass alone I heard a rustling near me which I imagined to come from Game that I had disturbed but at a little distance I saw men creeping along the ground & afterwards starting up dashed across the river into heavier Jungul. These men were almost wholly without covering and my people said they were Thieves lying in wait for straggling porters with loads. Road runs along the pebbly and almost dry but very broad channel of the Guggur the left bank of which is formed for a great length by a steep and very high red clay bank on which is a small hamlet the name of which I could not learn. Quitting the bed of [the river] the road pursues the line of its left bank crossing cultivated patches newly reclaimed from the waste and a long tract of Jungul.

[24]

On the end of a low range of Clay Hills coming from the West and stopping on the right bank of the Guggur is a Mud fort called Chandee or Chundee which commands the road passing between the base of the eminence and the river. Here the Hills take a sudden turn to the NW following the course of the Guggur upwards. A little further onwards is a Customs Chokee belonging to the Raja of Puteeala near where was a large pile of bags filled with Naspar or the empty Husks of Pomegranates on which a duty of 2 Anas per bullock load was levied. This article is employed in tanning light hides and in dyeing. Pomegranates are largely raised in the neighbourhood of Pinjor. To the N E at the distance of about 4 Kos a white

temple dedicated to Gunes [sc. Ganesh] on the lowermost ranges of the Hills is conspicuous. On the right hand and on the left bank of the Guggur stands the small village of Gyerhee Thundha. The road re-crosses the Guggur where its bed is quite dry. Chewree a small village on the road. On the right at 4 or 5 Kos a Hill fort called Juggut Gurheu. The Valley narrows towards the N and a contracted pass between two low cliffs of Clay marks the commencement of the Guggur in the Plains. Pinjor itself is a small village at present but the carved Stones in the walls of the Cottages, the reliques of former structures and the kind of Well called Baulea indicate its importance in former times. The Pillars of stone have been much decorated with carving and the outer Bath

(25)

has the Wall which separates it from an inner one at present principally used by women is covered with fresco painting of brown color representing females dancing flowers and foliage of very ancient execution and well preserved where not exposed to rubbing. A portion of the surface in the water still remaining though more faint than that which has been kept dry. A Brahman was sitting in deep contemplation close to a pile of statuary which Hindoo care had rescued from former Temples. One pillar filled with pairs of dancers from the summit to the base in relief in partitions exhibited figures which in other countries decency would have covered with a veil. The Brahman was wholly unable to explain the personages except that of Gunes which was painted with Vermilion while the rest lay in a neglected Heap. At the upper end of the town are several baths and reservoirs of excellent water in which are the finest water cresses I have seen in India and not exceeded by the luxuriance by those of Europe. The water passes through the grounds of Gardens who raise Tobacco and Opium into the Gardens of the Fort of Punjor by a communication not seen except when it rises into and fills a Stone Canal. The Fort of Pinjor was of so great extent as to have required a very large body of persons merely to man its walls. And perhaps for this reason Louis Bourquin by orders from General Perron then in the service of Doulut Rao Sindia dismantled and beat down its

[26]

principal defences but to his credit spared entirely the wall which within the fort forms the enclosure of a spacious garden. This Wall in its lowest part 18 or 20 feet high of good masonry undamaged contains a square of two hundred bigahs of land divided into six Gardens. Each of these is ten or twelve feet higher than that which is before it in succession beginning from the north, the separations running E & W formed of strong facings of substantial Stone & Mortar masonry. A shallow Canal of stone 15 feet in breadth conveys through the whole length of a Garden a large stream which divides it into two equal portions E & W and is sufficient to water its surface completely. And the distribution of the water subservient to other purposes of convenience and comfort besides irrigation is executed in a plan as creditable to the talents of the artist who contrived it as to the munificence of the individual at whose expense it was undertaken. At the upper extremity of the highest or northern Canal is a stone Basin from the centre of which formerly issued a fountain the water of which overflowed its sides into the general stream. At the lower end the water sinks into a large Reservoir under the House probably intended for the Killedar and by a door in the pavement of the floor of the principal or open Apartment offers a ready supply for the wants of the Family. Passing through the southern wall of this House it appears in a very

(27)

large stone cistern open at at [sic] the top from which it reissues at each side and in front. The side conduits lead it to the upper part of the second Garden in front it flows over an inclined

plane of masonry into the 2^d Canal and by an underground duct into an artificial lake in the middle of the 3^d Garden.

At the southern extremity of the second Canal the water falls in a thin sheet from a ledge which projects a few inches in front of a perpendicular wall filled with lines of square recesses for lamps. This arrangement of water and light is called Abshar and is said to produce an illumination of pleasing effect in the darkness of a still night. Formerly over this end of the Canal was an Apartment on Arches that was destroyed by a Servant of the Raja of Puteala in temporary charge of the place. The water from the 3^d Canal shoots over a slope into an artificial Lake. This probably of an acre in extent is of a square form with sides and bottom of masonry and has a raised Platform in the middle from the very centre of which issues a large Peepul tree that throws its branches widely over the lake. This Platform communicates with the Walks by two flat bridges on the circular arches which stretch across the lake from East to West. The bottom of the area of the lake is covered with [illeg.] and divided into squares by lines of holes which formerly were filled by metal Pipes. The water from the canal filled

[28]

the lake up to the nozzels of the pipes whilst water from the great cistern by a conduit from its bottom passes under ground either into a cistern below the flooring of the lake or into ducts which communicate with the lower ends of the perpendicular Pipes.

By the great height and weight of water in the first Cistern the jets d'eau in the lake must have been forced at least 3 or 4 yards above the general surface of the water. From the lake the water escapes by a canal to the Southern Gardens by slopes now merely of brick work but which from stones scattered here and there or employed in the repair of stairs carved in imitation of the disposition of scales on a fish's belly were formerly faced with masonry of this kind to cause a constant rippling of waves. And the general effect of the apparatus of canal, cascade slope, fountains and lake must during the hot season have been highly pleasing and refreshing. The road from the northern or first to the second Garden sinks by a long flight of steps through the terrace which can be closed by a door from above leaving this enclosure insulated, but the rest of the Gardens communicate by flights of stone steps on each side of the water slope. The cross walls which separate the gardens on a level with and supporting the terrace of each upper enclosure has portions of its

(29)

front thrown forwards into the lower garden in squares or patterns which correspond and breaking the monotony of a long line of wall were perhaps intended for defences in case of siege. The walks are of stone about 20 feet broad and raised above the wall of the Parterres of Earth. In general the neighbouring country abounds with pebbles but not one is to be discovered in the soil of the Garden which has been prepared with the greatest care. The House before mentioned as situated at the southern extremity of the northern Garden is rather small in reference to the extent of the grounds but has been finished with great neatness. On the top of the 2nd storey is a terrace and at each end a flight of stairs the upper platform of which commands a complete view both of the Gardens and the former defences. Many large Mango Trees and Orange Trees the latter most luxuriantly covered with fruit to which anyone may have access are perhaps the only remains of the original tenants of this magnificent Garden. A Misser Brahmun 3 years ago ordered some of the squares of the Garden to be planted with Rose Trees and the Ytr to be sent to the Raja of Puteeala of whom he is the Gooroo or Priest and they are in good order. The northern Garden is filled with Apple Pomegranate and other common Fruit trees and a few Lombardy Poplars called here Sufedae have been also introduced by his order. The

[30]

rest of the upper garden is covered with Poppies; and Sugar cane forms a principal part of the produce of some of the lower Gardens. The Capitals of Stone Pillars decorated with the lotus flower are placed as stepping stones in the canal of the first garden which at present is appropriated principally to Hackeree wheels as a steeping Vat. The great cistern is almost filled with the *Conferva fluviatilis*, the second canal nearly choked with watercresses and brook lime so that the water creeps along a small shallow channel and in the fourth has found some underground outlet by which it escapes leaving the lake and lower canals perfectly dry. In no country have I seen a Garden so admirably adapted to the peculiarities of climate as this but at present its merits are completely lost. The Puteala Raja in whose possession it now is has made it the residence of a Thanadar and a few Peons and has also placed in a shed in the northern Garden twelve brood Mares and one old Stallion. About a dozen Tolahs of Ytr of Roses are sent to him yearly that is during the two last years and these are the only advantages he derives from it. A subordinate Garden is wanting as a naturalizing nursery for the plants of the Hills and for those of the N & W Asia. A thousand Rupees would render it perfectly ready for such an establishment and an expenditure of a thousand Rupees a month

(31)

would adequately support it. There can be little doubt but that the Puteala Raja would give up a place that is little productive on the first wish of the Company to possess it. I see only one objection to its application to this purpose arising from the reports of the inhabitants being subject to fever during four months in the year. This they attribute to the water of the Gardens being then bad and that it must be so there can not be a doubt, but if fever springs here merely from this cause the complete cleansing of the canals and shutting up the outer aqueduct would remove it. And this could be effected without difficulty by diverting the stream into a rivulet which falls into Guggur and perhaps formerly answered this purpose. The products of the Garden are about six weeks later than those of Hurdwar as far as I can calculate from a comparison of the forwardness of Apples at each place. At Hurdwar I found this fruit ripe at the beginning of April. At Pinjor the apple is only bursting into blossom in the 2^d week in March. It is a singular circumstance that no person in this neighborhood can inform me by whom the Fort was built some say an Emperor others say his wife ordered it to be erected and as the Fort seems rather to be made for the Garden than the reverse it conveys the probability having been a woman and the only Begum of stretch of mind or of power capable of

[32]

meeting such an expenditure as it entailed was Noorjahan Moomtaz Muhul who might have formed it in imitation of the Shalimar Garden of Kashmeer. In whatever uncertainty the origin of the Fort may be involved its later History shows it to have passed through many hands. The Nawab Fidu Khan who made a Garden at Lahor repaired this. Long afterwards it fell into the power of the Raja of Hindoor. The Nawab Suwab Khan Soubudar of Sirhind took it from the latter and garrisoned it partly with his own Troops and partly with those of his Ally and Dependent the Surdar of Munoo Majra a district and large town in this neighborhood. Sumund Khan having quarrelled with Udeena Beg Khan the latter called in the aid of the Munbuthees with which he defeated the former whose troops united with those of Munoo Majra in delivering up the Fort to the Munoo Majra Surdar from whom after a battle it was forced by the Hindoor Raja. The commandant on the part of the latter gave it up to the Sikhs for a bribe. The Manoo Majra Surdar retook it but was dispossessed by Keerut Purgas the Raja of Sirmor who lost it to the Raja of Hindoor who gave it to Darm Purgas the Uncle

of Keerut Purgas. Louis Bourquin took it from the latter and bestowed it upon Sahib Singh the father of the present Raja of Puteala.

In adverting to the alleged unhealthiness

(33)

of the Garden in the rainy season I cannot withhold expressing an apprehension that the disposition is not wholly owing to the quality of the water but may be due to the vegetable Miasm from the Bamboo forest and valley to the west and north of Pinjor.

I cannot state exactly the distance between Ramgurh and Pinjor as the road measurer took the road by Manoo Majra along with Mr. Trebeck whilst I followed the bank of the Gugur. It does not however by this line exceed five kos. The distance by Munoo Majra was 32078 paces. Therm 50M. 84N. 70N

March 6th – March from Pinjir to Goruknath

The road runs on quitting the village through a jungul of the smaller variety of prickly Bamboo called Kuth bans abounding with great variety of winged and four footed game. Amongst the former Peafowl, wild Cocks, and Hens, the black and grey Partridge are most common. Elephants, Buffalos, Tygers, Leopards, Wild Cats are met with in the lower grounds and Lions on the summits of the Hills. Hogs and many varieties of Deer as the Cheetul or spotted, the Para or Hog Deer, the Kakur resembling the Roebuck and the Stag or Baruh seengha, but the Chamois or Thar, the Mouflon or Surao are not found.

Soon after entering the forest the road crosses

[34]

a dry watercourse called Sooknee Naddee. On the left is the village of Toomhara. From Chundee Gurhee by Pinjor to Sabathoo is a good road made by Capt. Ross commanding at the latter place which is about 17 Kos from Pinjor. After proceeding upon this road for about two Kos one route leaves it on the right. On the left half a mile distant is the village of Madree. The Valley of Pinjor is here about 2 Kos wide extending East & West and flanked to North and South by a range of Hills of which that to the north is the highest. Onwards and to the left is the village of Bisoul and above it a large Hindoo Temple called Goozha Peer. To the right a Pond of good water. Road crosses a dry water course then another and has on its right the Hamlet of Nanukpoor; on the left Ruepoor; on the right Murawala crosses a dry watercourse and ascends to a village with a Mud fort called Goruknath where we encamp.

Much ground is undergoing the fire processes of burning underwood and cutting off trees about four feet from the earth. The ground just charred gives promise of a luxuriant crop. Distance 24571 paces. Therm 63. 86. 72

March 7th March from Goruknath to Manpoora.

Road runs through a Jungul of high grass with low trees generally Babool

(35)

Ber and Bamboo. On the left side of the valley there is much cultivated land principally under Wheat. The River Baldh coming from the north and east forms the boundary between the districts to the East belonging to the Puteala Raja and that to the West belonging to the Hundoor Raja. Buddeea a small village on the right bank of the River appertains to Hundoor and is marked by a well defined and broad road which begins here and goes to Nala Gurh.

On the left the River Sursa rising in Pinjor receives the Baldh and after a course of about 12 Kos falls into the Valley at the village of Kunolee. My guide is a Brahmun who has lost his left thumb and has had the left shoulder and arm most deeply gashed by the swords of Gurkhas in aiding his Master to defend his country when they invaded it. He received ten Rupees in consideration of the accident and speaks in terms of respect of his Master whose

name is Ram sarn and from his residence being principally at Palasee below the mountains is as often called the Palasee as the Hundoor Raja. The road crosses the rivulet Rultu which taking its rise in the Turrimpoor Hills two Kos distant empties itself into the Sursa. Villages. On the upper Sundholee & afterwards Ruepoor, then in succession on the left Choonree, Dulul Majra and Kusumpoora & Bahmun

[36]

Beleea. Road crosses the Manpoora Rivulet which empties itself into the Sursa.

Encamp at Manpoora a small village on the right of the road.

Distance 11705 paces Lat 31.1'.52" Alt 107. 5'. 40" Therm M 56. N 98. N 72

March 8th. March from Manpoora to Nala Gurh.

The people here speak in terms of affection of their Raja. Villages. Left Belee close, more distant Nunoowaree. Right distant Thedha. The fort of Ramnugur or Ramgurh the occasional residence of the Raja on mountain on the right apparently about 6 Kos distant. Right close in the village of Talewala. The valley here is contracted to a mile in breadth and generally well cultivated and watered. The crops, wheat mustard and Booth Gram all good the former in blade, the latter nearly fit to be reaped. Villages to the left Soombuwala and Bahmun Belee the 2^d, right Khera and left Khera, many small Hamlets being here considered as parts of one village. Some white buildings on the left and somewhat forwards are pointed out as Palasee. The water course from the heights of Khera goes to the Sursa. Road running through brushwood jungul skirts the foot of Hills to the right. On the left the village of Barawangur. Two small stone buildings erected by Syyud Sooltan crown a small eminence on the road which inclines to the right and begins to rise into the Hills

(37)

Crosses a small watercourse now dry coming from Nala Gurh and called Nala Nuddee.

Encamp on a small plain to the W of Nala Gurh. This latter is a brick fort belonging to the Palasee Raja which was taken from him by the Goorkhas retaken by the British and given up to the Raja who is now beginning to repair it. The Raja has been invited by General Ochterlony to remove the population from Palasee to the town of Nala Gurh situated at the foot of the Hills on which stands the fort. It formerly was a considerable place but was nearly ruined by the Gurkhas. It is unfortunate that all the wells of the town contain water hard and brackish save one near a neat? religious building in which the Priest of the Raja resides and a second in its neighbourhood but neither conveniently available for the towns people. It may be necessary to dig new ones and also to cut down the Bamboo Jungul by which the Town is surrounded except towards the Hills. My informant said this had been forbidden by the General but must be mistaken as Sir David is a man of too much humanity as well as of too general knowledge to prohibit what is likely to benefit the inhabitants of countries under British protection. Here our contract with the Sikhs who had furnished us with cattle ceased

[38]

and Meer Moohmud was despatched to inform the Raja that the persons who had cattle for hire stated that they were willing to furnish the number necessary but that they previously required permission from the Raja as they were under engagements to hire them to him should he want them. The Raja returned a civil answer purporting that family occurrences compelled him to remain at Palasee for two days to perform certain religious ceremonies or that he would come over and give orders to prepare what might be required. He stated that the road to Belaspoor was difficult for cattle but that he would furnish a body of Hill Porters as soon as our wants should be stated. This arrangement was adopted and the Raja sent a letter

to the Raja of Kooloo with whom he was on terms of friendship requesting him to afford any assistance we might stand in need of. I here observed a rude resemblance of the mode of building in Earth called Pisé practised perhaps most efficiently in the neighbourhood of Lyons and for which the fony[?] earth of the soil containing a small proportion of clay seems well adapted.

Distance of this days march 12531 paces.

Therm 58 morn 104 noon in a tent 62 night

9th March Remained at Nala Gurh engaged in various repairs and preparations for commencing our journey on the 10th.

(39)

The Sutlej river is seen coming from the N & W and flowing down the Valley below Nala Gurh.

Performed three operations for the cataract.

10th March. March from Nala Gurh to Ramgurh or Ramnugur.

The road ascends and goes through the Fort gate and its enclosure and ascends. This may be considered as the re-commencement of our journey into the Himaleh of which for a long time back we have skirted the foot of the southern ranges. The rocks are composed of clay and sand stone. Straggling villages called Barce in the first small Valley surrounded with good wheat in blade. A small rivulet runs through it. The next rivulet called Moura ka Gad is fringed with the Nereum Oleander not in flower. The rivulet Baraon ke Gad is crossed by the road the Fort of Ramgurh in sight. The villages Mowa and Tirlae on left. Bursau lies low on the left. On the right a raised Stone platform having a large Peepul Tree in its centre and a Hut near it where by the order of the Raja cold water is dispensed to all travellers who may apply for it. This situation commands an extensive and beautiful prospect over a part of the plains with the Sutluj meandering along them. On the right Gonaon or Goordwhara. The Rivulet of Tikree at the foot of the Hill on which is the fort of Ramgurh abounds with Fish and the neighbouring Jungul with many kinds of Game. On the right of the road are a

[40]

few Houses called Makroon and on the left some named Madood. Cross the rivulet the road leads up a long, crooked and steep ascent leaving Birjnoon kee Baulea on the left and afterwards passing between a Fuqeer's House on the left and his Garden on the right. Reached our encampment a little below and to the East & North of the Fort of Ramgurh which is now undergoing repair.

Distance 21344 paces. Therm 60 100 78

Lat halfway alt 109. 18'. 20"

March 11th. As I had not seen the Raja of Hundoor I am unwilling to look into his Fort of which however little could be said that would be interesting as it is of no great strength and all the particulars of its structure must be thoroughly known to British Officers. A few hundred yards below it on the left are the ruins of a brick House belonging to the Raja which was destroyed by the Goorkhas. In various parts of this days march wild Tulips are met with, the cup is small the [illeg.] leaves yellowish, the center white within, but two broadish distinct red stripes run up the outside from top to bottom. On left a religious building called Debe Ke Than. Farther on the village of Geyloon. On the right the villages of Pang la & Sular. In front is the rivulet Quaj which rising from the Mountains to the East

(41)

falls into the Guma. Considerable cultivation in front. On the left a neat white Tomb in which is the body of an European Officer who fell at the siege of Ramgurh. In front & on the left

bank of the Quaj is the village of Neik and on the opposite bank that of Nipaul. Road crosses the conflux of two branches of the Quaj by a deep descent. On the right is a Baulea called Nebi Kee Bae. On the opposite ascent the first Firs are found.

Malaun Fort seen on the left in the Mountains up the Guma Valley. Sweet scented Violets of light purple first met with here. Road crosses a small Rivulet called Kenda which runs to the Quaj. On right Chumdan [illeg.]. Left a valley called after the River Guma which rises in the Sabathoo ridge, and at the distance of about 5 Kos the Fort of Malaun is conspicuous. In the valley on the left Dolee and other small villages; in front Purgaon. Dry Watercourse Nunvee Ke Choe Below road on left & right a few Huts named Nonvee; on right a Baulea. Steep descent to the Guma that even at this season carries a considerable body of water. Plum Pudding Stone and Masses of Stalactite in the bed of the River. Ford half thigh deep. Road crosses it. Masses of Stalactite have here grotesque forms. Much dripping from the right bank from which some of these Blocks have fallen. Several Water Mills. The Country people carry

[42]

Grain in bags of leather placing a tie which divides the bag into two compartments on their head. The Kookee Nuddee here falls into the Guma on the right bank on the northern side of which is a Fuqeers Chahootee call Nikoo Ka Kuma and on the opposite side of this rivulet is a spot of cultivated land and Huts of which the Tenants seem Fuqeers. On a height on the left bank the village of Murragh. Road ascends after crossing the river to its right bank and leaving it. Villages on the left several called Bettera afterwards Semmo; then on right Dadouwa. On the right hand Sakee & Ser on the edge of a well cultivated valley. Road crosses a small watercourse. On left Roagh vill. On right and on the top of a Ghathee Jaeenugur ka Ghat. The Valley of that name opens to us, road descends and we encamp surrounded at considerable distance by a few straggling Houses which are roofed with Deal Shingles.

Distance 26986 paces

Therm 57 - 86 - 76 in boiling water 7° below 212.

March 12 From Jaeenugur to Belaspoor

The short narrow valley of Jaeenugur has on the right of its western extremity the small village of Punjul separated from the road by the small Stream that rises in this valley, gradually increasing from the influx of the Streams obtains the name of Gumran and after a course of about 7 Kos

(43)

falls into the Sutlej below Belaspoor On the left is the village of Dopee.

A strong Stone approaching to French [illeg.] found in small blocks is chipped into Millstones and lasts 7 or 8 years. The whole expense of making a Mill House and all its machinery including water way exceeds not 5 or 6 Rupees. On Baree kadan the villages feed Bees. Honey is said to be now dear but may be had at 14 Sers Kucha or about 6 ½ Pucka for a Rupee. But wax is not extracted from the Comb. The road crosses Joon Kee Gadh or Khag a Stream that falls into the Gumrora and separates Hundoor from Bagla. Boundaries of Hundoon

E

W

North

South

[space for a sketch but space is blank]

Its revenues are said to be about R 40000 clear when the Rent is taken in kind. The supposed produce of the Country when the Rent is taken in kind is divided betwixt the Raja and his Penjas [?] or Peasantry in 5 Shares. One for the Raja one for payment of the Peasantry when

he wants their services and the rest to the Cultivators. The Raja is popular. It is said that the full amount of his subjects exceeds not 20,000 and of the working peasantry[?] there is certainly a large proportion employed on his Forts and he only pays them a Ser and a quarter of Flour per Man for his daily allowance with so large an abstraction from the works of Agriculture as I have witnessed the Chief must have much merit to be so well

[44]

spoken of. The roads through his Country are broad and good and they have [been] made at very light cost.

The road passes through Murternee and Beroj in Bagla. On the Height opposite Pookan kee Ghathee the Fort of Malaun which was besieged and taken by Gen Sir David Ochterlony from the Goorkhas commanded by Amar Singh Thapa and Bugtee Thapa. The latter was killed and a heap of stones on an eminence marks the place of his fall. The Havildar commanding my party had when a child been brought to this Country by Amar Singh and been advanced to his present rank by him on his having killed a Sikh hand to hand. He represented Amar Singh much less advantageously than Bugtee who was he said much more indulgent to the soldiery. The Goorkha Sirdars had been according to his account extremely remiss in procuring supplies and for three months the troops had been reduced to feed upon various vegetables which had given rise to complaints in the bowels and ultimately to disaffection and disorganization. The vegetable which constituted the principal part of their food for three months were the fruit and young shoots & fruit of the wild Fig called by the Goorkhas Chimlee or Timlee and by the Natives Phurkera, the flowers of a Shrub named by the former

(45)

Sugeena, by the latter Kothee and as the leaves and shoots of the wild Sorrel called Kasoo by the Goorkhas and by the Natives Mudhara. He speaks in the highest terms of the humanity and good arrangements of Gen Ochterlony who directed the natives to spare the exterminated Goorkha Troops and gave rewards for every one brought in uninjured as a prisoner. From this report it would appear that Amar Singh was more intent on amassing wealth than in procuring necessaries or comforts for his Troops. Of Kissan Singh the Uncle of the Sreenugur Raja he speaks in the highest terms as a Soldier. Eight times he fought the Goorkhas to disadvantage and only yielded when his resources completely failed. Had his example been followed by the other Hill Chiefs he is of opinion that the conquests of his countrymen must have been limited to the East of Gurhwal. Kissan Singh is the hardfeatured man who received medicines from me at Ruepoor.

The valley of Gumrora which the Fort of Malaun is calculated to protect is extensive & well peopled and cultivated. At the village of Shilee the lands appertaining to which are large the Tree called [illeg.] is planted in the lines which separate the terraces and are all pollards, the small branches being regularly lopped as food for Cattle. A kind of rope

[46]

is prepared from its bark very useful for common purposes. Pear trees are every where in blossom. At a small distance to the west in the same line of Mountains as Malaun but separated from it by a break is the small fort of Ruttumpoor belonging now to the Raja of Kueloor. The Rog ke Khud on the left separates Hundoor from Kueloor as Kalee ke Gad on the right. Below Malaun lies the village of Sherekraee. Kashee Panee is a Bauleea on the right and the road passes through the village of Birjor. The valley here is not half a mile broad. The Zeerd Rivulet is traversed by the road. Pear trees in full blossom almost mark the course of small Streams as they descend from the Hills. On the right are the villages of

Chileree & Shigidto and a stone building named Debee kee Paun where water is given to travellers. On the left of the road seven ill executed stone figures of men on horseback are called Peer Googoo but my informant was unacquainted with their history although he saluted them with great respect. On the right the village of Rajpoora on the left Katheepoor.

Here a horseman met me from the Raja with compliments and orders to attend me to Belaspoor his residence. This town his present residence is situated on the left bank of the Sutluj. This River even now conveys a large body of water and is clean, rapid and contains fish

(47)

in abundance of which I saw only three varieties, Viz one resembling strongly the Trout of the Saon, another the sucking Trout of the Aluknunda and Belingur and the Musaheer or Sahur, a variety of Carp. It is crossed above the town by a wooden boat and below it inflated Bullock Skins are used for the same purpose. The River is too rapid and too deep to admit of large Nets being used but the Fishermen use small ones for shallows. They catch most however with Hook and Line and when they see the Cormorants pursue a shoal and succeed in driving it into a shallow they also dash in and kill many by throwing stones at them. Fish thus caught were brought to me for sale.

Distance 24025 paces. Ther^m 61 - 82 - 76 ½ Bar^m 100 ft above River 28.262 Tw. 60°
13th - 14th - 15th Belaspoor

It was expected that the Raja supposing me a kind of Merchant not much superior to a Peddler would not pay me a visit. But sick persons crowded for advice and during my stay I operated on 18 eyes for Cataract and the Raja being ill came also for assistance and medicines. He was very desirous that I should stay a few days and see the effect of my management, but his case required an operation which I was not displeased that he declined unless I would remain to superintend the after treatment. This was impracticable considering the necessity for my advancing as the Kooloo

[48]

was open. Belaspoor is rather prettily situated at the extremity of a plain about a Mile in length. The Raja's House whited and decorated with flowers in fresco is neat but not large. His Garden is laid out in Alleys of Peach and Apricot Trees and squares of Rose bushes with here and there beds of the Narcissus. The Servants apologised for its neglected state by stating that a large wild Boar which had been partly reared by the Raja's orders had remained almost undisputed master of it for some months past attacking every one who appeared in it and the Raja was unwilling to have him destroyed. He had wounded several persons dangerously and several times been close to our encampment but was easily driven off by being pelted with Stones. My Servants were desirous of using other weapons but I forbade them. The Raja has a small Shed of Brood Mares, originally of the breed of the Sukhee Jungul. I had an opportunity of tracing them for three generations and saw a decided and increasing degeneracy of each, owing principally if not wholly to neither the Dams or the produce being allowed any exercise. They were kept constantly tied to a Bamboo until fit to be broken in. Their forms were almost entirely similar to those of the Gunjam Stud. His riding Horses were principally also from the Districts of Butinda and Saman and scarcely any were exempt from Bog Spavins.

(49)

The Bazar is in a ruinous state more than half the shops being deserted. This was said to be owing to the town having been twice plundered within a short time, but it was said that the Raja only shewed himself in a morning in his Kuchcheree to receive the obeisances of his Servants and shut himself up in his Zunana for the rest of the day whilst his Native Officers managed the Country in the way they thought best suited to their respective interests. I have ever found the whole of them extremely attentive but almost each individual had some ailment for which he required assistance.

I received a letter from Gen Ochterlony declining to transmit my letter and present to Raja Runjeet Sing on grounds which were obvious and a second enclosing an order to the Sikh who had detained my merchandize to release it. The General thought that the accommodation in means of transport received at Nahn was more due to the orders of the Officer in command of the District than to the money and exertions of my precensor. Acknowledging a civility formerly received from this Office and admitting my culpability in not having in due time returned my thanks for the obligation I shewed that the assistance only reached to the first stage from Nahn ten Kos distant where we found fresh Cattle with the exception of some Bullocks belonging to Buepaarees who desired they might proceed when it was proposed to

[50]

charge them on the day following. Here I received a most friendly and obliging letter from Mr Gerard the Surgeon at Sabathoo who had kindly complied with my request in furnishing two Barometer Tubes and some Quicksilver of a much purer quality than I could purchase. This obligation was heightened by a letter that contained many valuable observations on the management of the Barometer the fruit of extensive practice with this instrument on these Mountains. Mr Gerard intimated his intention of visiting Ludagh and trusted we should meet there. The Raja furnished the requisite number of Porters and also a letter to the Raja of Munde, his brother-in-law recommending us to his attentions.

Enquiry was here made respecting the division called Baruh Thookrae marked by Arrowsmith as belonging to Belaspoor the result of which was that they are 12 small States of which the Chiefs are called Rana. Thakoor signifies a Sirdar or leader and Thookrae a demesne belonging to a Sirdar of small power. They are called Baghul, Dhamee, Bujjee, Kothee - Keontul - Koonhar, Koothar, Bighat, Muelogh, Koomarsun, Moonghool & Bubher. There are six other States still smaller dependent on the Raj of Kooloo. Those aforementioned were formerly pendentaries of Kueloor but the Goorkhas took the Country and broke up the connection. All but Bubber now hold direct from the Hon Company.

[52]

My informant is Sibdut Raeë Bhath. His Father Ragonath Raeë was much esteemed by the Goorkhas and Run Bahadur told him to ask for some country in the Hills. Ragonath requested that the Raj of Kueloor might be placed at his disposal which was agreed to, but whilst the Sunad or Order for its cession was preparing he desired the writer to insert the name of Maha Chund the present Raja, who had been dispossessed, instead of his own as was expected. Run Bahadur struck with the disinterestedness of the act directed the Raja to be in statted [sic] and a Jagheer was granted to Ragonath. Sibdut Raeë was with Runjeet Singh during the Nypal war and has lost the Jagheer which descended to him from his father as also a considerable sum lent to some of the Ranās.

March 16th The line of march runs up the left bank of the Sutluj to the town of Dehr. The villages on [the right?] are Dota, Buddeal Kotloo. On the left Khueree, Bul, Kundehla, Bul, Goograr, Bujivar, Benjla, Medhasor. On the opposite bank of the Sutluj Goomhaneë, Nalhnee, Butolee. On the road Kothee, Muehn, two Shops called Chundpoor, Chuklee, Koondrou, Dehbeg, Buter, Bugpur, Kungur & Salnoon. From this place three forts are seen in that portion of Kueloor which extends beyond the Sutluj, these are Surenun, Hooan, Nowagurh on the left of the road. Dihar is

(53)

situated on the right bank of the Sutluj has a Fort of Masonry consisting of several small square Towers surmounted with pitched slated roofs and belongs to the Raj of Sooket which begins on the right bank of the Sutluj.

The roads through Kueloor are tolerably good but not equal to those of Hundoor. Before I take leave of this Country and of Kueloor I ought to observe that bread made of the flour of Maize mixed with that of Chana or Gram and almost as yellow as if Turmeric was diffused through the Mass constitutes the principal part of the food of the peasantry. To me it was insipid and it is said to be flatulent. The women engraft circular or square pieces of looking glass about an inch in diameter in several parts of their Garments and one who was working in a field had almost the whole of her bosom covered with a shield formed of this material. In general the dress and persons of the people of these Districts little differ from those of the inhabitants of the plains.

The passage of the Sutluj was effected on the skins of Bullocks blown up. My party comprehending Hill Porters and persons of every description amounted to about three hundred persons, sixteen Horses & Mules and about two hundred Maunds of Merchandize and luggage. Thirty one watermen each managed a skin and ferried across the whole of the above in very little more than

[54]

an hour and a half. The Sutluj was here 150 feet in breadth and ran at about the rate of five miles an hour. I observed that two Watermen connecting their skin floats in the manner hereafter to be mentioned brought across two porters and three Maunds of Baggage in one minute and fifteen seconds and a waterman rowed back his float in forty seconds. The bullocks of this part of the Hills are smaller generally than those of the plains and probably two skins would not contain more air than one of a common sized English Ox. The skin is stripped off with care and in a particular manner. The flayer begins an incision close to the fundament and carries it down the back of the left hind leg to below the Hock where he cuts it round leaving the lower part adhering to the leg. He then strips off the skin completely from this limb disengages the right leg nearly in the same way that the leg of a Horse is drawn out

in the act of casing [?easing] and the hide is drawn forwards in the same manner over the Carcase fore legs, neck and head the skin being cut circularly below the Hock and Knees. The hair side is then rubbed with wood or Cow dung ashes well wetted and the skin folded up is covered with stones or other weights for two days when being heated the hair is rubbed off partly with the hands and partly with a wooden Knife. The flesh

(55)

side is then extremely well rubbed with common salt, and afterwards with salt mixed with powdered Pomegranate Bark and Water and the natural and artificial openings being closed a man takes the skin up and shakes it about taking the greatest care not to destroy the cuticle. Precautions are necessary to make the skin when blown up swim straight on the back with the neck and head parts stretched out horizontally and three legs upwards. The dewlap is cut across and all the puckered part forced inwards. A similar cut is made across the withers so that the skin of the hump will allow of being turned inwards and a third incision is formed across the back and upper part of the neck. Wooden Skewers are pushed through the edges of the incisions and whipped round with thongs of raw hide. The Ears are turned inwards the Nostrils Eyes and other openings when ?longed? [?large] closed in this manner or when small with a stone or pellet of some other material as holes are stopped in the bladder of a football. The loose edges of the long wound of the right leg are drawn together and a piece of wood flat skewers the whole into one bunch behind close to the fundament so that the skin appears

[56]

to have only three legs and the skewer is secured by a leather cord. The thin tar extracted from the Deodar or other Pine which is very cheap is forced into the skin and shook about till the flesh side is well charged with it and afterwards the skin is soaked in water. The other three legs being tied up the skin is fit for use. It is inflated by the waterman putting the hind tube into his mouth and tying it. A double thin cord is passed round the body. The Waterman lays his body across that of the skin with his left hand holding the cord and with his right works across the body an Oar about three feet long with a handle and blade like a Bakers peel or shovel whilst his legs and feet are employed as paddles. The passenger sits across his body with his legs folded under him as if kneeling on the skin and the Waterman secures the load on the skin as well as works the Machine with as much safety as rapidity even in a strong current. When bulky and heavy articles are to be passed two skins are brought together one waterman seizes a fore leg of the opposite skin whilst the other lays hold of the long leg which secures the skin of the right leg. A bedstead forms the most convenient raft and the passage

(57)

takes place in a space of time almost incredibly short. The price of a raw Bullocks hide is 8 Anas and the cost of the Articles used in curing and rendering it ready for use about a Rupee more. When the Rajas of this country march to a distance these floats always accompany them. If the distance be small the floats are carried distended if considerable they are emptied. The general weight was about 16 pounds and each skin carried two men and a man's load. No expedient could pass infantry across a rapid river ^x not in face of an enemy so rapidly as this, and it is admirable for aiding horses in swimming over strong streams. [2 lines crossed out] At the attack of Baghdad the besieged destroyed the bridge across the Tigris. Nadir Shah arrived then with half his Army and took the remainder down the bank of the River where he made a bridge with the leather water bags of the Army covered with planks

and passed the Troops across before the besieged were apprised of the manoeuvre. The air escaped from many bags and he lost 1500 men [from] the rear of the detachment but he took the City through this expedient.

Distance 27,160 paces Ther^m 60 -94 - 76 Barometer 28.16

x I have since learned that the Mullaks or Watermen stuff the Dechees or Skins with chaff which is soon done and they do not sink if they chance to be punctured. Hay is also used for the same purpose.

[58]

17th March from Dehr to Sooket

Villages on the right. Sirmur ke Than. Babul. On the left. Buela, Mirchee, Sehlee, Mooglana, On the road Bangla Beana, Ropree, The Mango Grove called Udhaka Bagh forms the boundary between Dehr and Sooket. Bahmanon ka Bagh. Nelende ke Peepul. Nalnee ka Bagh and a fine Baulea or Spring and Basin named Choumukee ke Narvun form points on the road. The villages on the road are Nalnee. Poong. Sulah. Sooket is our place of encampment. The road passes over a Ghathee called Kangoo kee Ghathee. Shafts and masses of lime stone thickly cover the ground and render the road difficult to loaded cattle. There is much cultivation and a stream proceeding from the Baulea mentioned passes along the surface of an ill paved narrow descending path and waters a great extent. Sooket lies before us a little to the right surrounded by a great extent of cultivated land and many villages. The largest Rivulet on this days march is Khudahut which falls into the Sutluj to the N of Dehr. As the road approaches Sooket several forts are seen on the Mountains on the left as Buerkoth, Tootee Bunkoth, Bugra belonging to the Raj of Mundee. A Frenchman formerly in the Service of Sunsar Chund Raja of Kangra and whose name as far as it can be made out by the pronunciation of a

(59)

Brother Soldier was Michael or Mikel or Michel took six of these Hill Forts in seven days and had just brought his cannon to bear on the seventh when a ball from a Matchlock struck him on the forehead just between the eyes and put an end to his life and to the siege. Had this man proceeded in his rapid progress Sunsar Chund would soon have been paramount Raja of the Mountains and would probably have resisted the designs both of the Goorkhas and of the Sikh Chief. Encamped at Sooket near a spring which issuing out of the head of a valley forms one of the Sources of the River called from the Country the Sooketee River.

Length of this days march. [blank]

Ther [blank]

Barometer [blank]

18th March. From Sooket to Dhangsee

On the arrival of the first of my party at Sooket the people of the town and neighborhood were thrown into confusion and precipitately began to fly from their dwellings towards a neighboring Jungul crying that the Furingees were coming to pillage. But on being assured that no such idea was contemplated some remained and followed my people into the Bazar where finding they enquired for Grain & other matters and paid for what they took the panic was checked and towards evening was succeeded by confidence. Crowds followed Crowds to gaze at a description

[60]

of persons of whom they had often heard but had never seen as the Frenchman just mentioned had never visited Sooket. A report had been spread the day before that two of the Sahib log

and 12000 Sepahees were coming against the Country and according to the accounts the inhabitants gave of the manner in which they were treated by the Sikhs it was as natural to dread as to anticipate similar treatment from other invaders. It would appear that the Sikhs held here strictly to the precept of their teacher which enjoins them to take by force and eat what they require. I had however ordered the strictest attention to honest dealing and had not had a single complaint on this score since I had left Kurn Preag when a reference of this nature was made. The Guard was directed to allow the inhabitants to indulge their curiosity so long as not to become inconvenient and in such case to repress it with mildness. Night set in with a thunder storm which lasted for a considerable time and in the darkness some Hyenas came near our encampment and disturbed us with their extraordinary howlings. These animals are here called Turk and said to be common. About midnight two Guns were discharged from the Fort and answered by one at a distance. I heard the ramrods of the Goorkha Guard instantly in full activity but calling to the Havildar that the reports were probably

(61)

intended to prove that the Garrison were on the alert I enjoined not to do anything more than be in readiness without positive orders from me. The remainder of the night passed in quiet. This morning I operated on three Eyes for Cataract.

On the right of our route is a large Jungul on several eminences upon the central one of which are the Houses of the Raja and his relations. These are of masonry and appear to be groups of small square towers joined in their sides and ends some projecting and others receding from a straight face. Each of these buildings was surmounted by a pitched slated roof with gable ends and each roof was insulated so that though the body of the building seemed to be entire and forming one mass each tower was furnished with a separate upper apartment. The valley of Sooket is not very extensive and except to the E where it is bounded by the Sutluj and by a portion of Kueloor the whole Raj seems shut up by the Mountains of Mundeel on which are many Forts. The Raj of Sooket is said not to exceed 23 or 24 Kos in circumference but it is productive and its lands are in better order than any I have seen of equal extent in the Mountains. The valley may be subdivided into a middle or rather high part and an external or low part. The former seems incapable of being watered but the latter in

[62]

portions is moist enough to produce rice and others are susceptible of irrigation. The left or western side is watered by the Sooketee and the right by the Kums. These Rivulets unite and fall into the Beas River above Mundeel. There are many villages in the Sooket valley and the last is Bhour. The division between Sooket and Mundeel is indicated by a shallow and narrow ditch called Mukhee. Having reached a turn of the Sooketee in the Raj of Mundeel my party was stopped by a body of men armed with Matchlocks and Bows & Arrows and Swords led by a man on horseback. I desired to know by what authority he stopped me his name and designation. He replied that he was the Commandant of the Castle of Ner on the left, his name Palsin and that he could not suffer me to advance without positive orders from the Raja of Mundeel. We encamped and despatched a person acquainted with the Country along with the Servant who was the Bearer of the Kueloor Rajas letter to the Raja of Mundeel. In the Evening the former Messenger returned with information that some Sikhs who were accidentally at Mundeel for the purpose of receiving tribute had threatened the Raja with the displeasure of Runjeet Singh if he suffered us to pass through to his country. At night a letter came from

(63)

the Sikhs stating that there was no place for us sufficiently convenient at Mundeel to stop at and no road farther on, that if we were Merchants the person who came would see our merchandize for which we must pay duty, or that if we were Sahib log with other intentions and declined to pay duty we must wait an answer from the Chief of the Sikhs. I told the messenger that he might see our merchandize and that I was willing to pay any regular duties. The messenger returned in the night. Palsin the following morning said that he was obliged to act as he did through fear of the Sikhs but that he had received an order from the Raja during the night to shew us all possible civility and to forward us to Mundeel. He accordingly furnished Cattle and Porters but we had not marched above two Kos when we were again stopped by a messenger from the Raja in terms of the greatest civility stating that he wished us to remain till more discussion had taken place. The following morning I forwarded a letter to the Sikhs who consisted of a Soubedar and two or three other persons charged with receiving money from the Mundeel Raja. Its contents expressed my willingness to pay the duties but if they persisted in stopping me I would proceed to Raja Runjeet Singh myself. This produced much confusion in

[64]

the Council and their answer the following day being unsatisfactory I resolved to go to Lahor. The Raja sent in the Evening a well informed Moosulman who expressed his concern at his not being able to follow his inclination without imposing himself to the risk of being greatly oppressed but that if we desired him to assist us he would act accordingly relying upon support. I answered generally that I was sensible of his civility, that I was an English Merchant going to Leh with merchandize not belonging to the Govt that I was unwilling he should incur any injury for attentions shown to me and that the most effectual mode of preventing this consisted in my making a personal representation to the Raja of my situation and wishes. The Raja agreed to place the Merchandize in a suitable spot and I prepared to depart leaving my young friend Mr. Trebeck in charge of it. The Council of the Sikhs had been divided, each giving a different reason for stopping me some ridiculous enough amongst others it was urged that many very extraordinary pieces of merchandize were in my baggage capable of being applied to military uses. The apprehensions of some native Merchants who trafficked between Umritsir & Mundeel and Chumba were awakened on the probability of being deprived of their commerce by new competitors.

(65)

The place at which we were encamped is called Dhangsee and no fewer than eight Forts are counted from it. Those on the summits of Mountains or on high Tables consist of Bastions and Curtains with a few loop holes but as no embrasures are discernible it is presumable that they are not provided with Cannon. The ground surrounding them is commonly clear. The form of the fortress seems to be governed by that of the Mountain and a narrow ridge appears to be a favorite situation.

The Forts of the plains are formed of clusters of square towers and from the shape of the roofs it is conceived that they are equally destitute of large Guns. A Jungul surrounds them as well as those on slopes and a high belt of reeds a few feet broad constitutes the exterior line. The Khujoor or female Date Palm, Korounda, Berberry, Nyara Thorn, Buer and other prickly Trees and Shrubs form [?] into a mass little pervious to man except where cut or worn into paths and these are but few if a judgement on this point may be taken from the uniform continued surface of the foliage when viewed from a distance. In the jungly belt of these forts I saw not that variety of prickly Bamboo used as a bound fence for some of the Towns in Hindoostan. The Hill forts are it is said unprovided with water and their principal strength consists in the difficulty of bringing Cannon to bear upon them and this could

[66]

be overcome as was proved by Mickel. Besides the Birds common to the lower Hills there was one peculiar to this District or at least I have not seen it elsewhere. It is about the size of a Thrush. The Plumage of the Head and Neck of a dirty yellow of the rest of the body ash-color. Besides its native notes which according to the accounts of the natives are melodious & varied it excels as a mocking bird and is kept in cages.

Before I leave Dhangsee I ought not to omit a custom peculiar to the Hill forts of this District called Toghree. The Garrison are forbidden to bring their wives but the Raja sends a female Slave called Toghree to every fifty men. Decency forbids me to detail the particulars recited to me by a very facetious old Man who was Armorer to the Raja of Munde. Suffice it to observe that if the woman had any female produce they were brought up for the purpose of becoming Toghree, if a boy was born he was at a proper age made Kiladar or Commandant of the Fort on the principle as my informant stated of the attachment of the elder part of the garrison being likely to be stronger to him than to a Stranger. This is in opposition to the sentiments of one of our Poets. "The Child whom many fathers share

"Has seldom known a fathers care".

Perhaps it may have been thought

(67)

Moorcroft's separate journey begins hereⁱⁱ

that a man thus born from his really insulated state is more likely to be attached to his Master than one connected with relations. The custom formed a subject of wit as handled by the Armorer.

Palsin who owed his advancement to it was called by a title that bordered[?] upon Centurion the Commander or Son of a Hundred. Operated on four Eyes for Cataract.

March 23 --From Dhangsee to Leda

Direction of the road a little South of West skirting the base of the Hills of Munde & passing near the Fort of Ner commanded by Palsee crosses the Sooketee Nuddee to its left bank and afterwards the Sonera Khud which falls into the former. At about 2 1/2 Kos from Dhangsee the road leaves the valley of Sooket and ascends into the Raj of Munde by a long flight of stone Stairs in front of a Baulee. After passing through some cultivated heights having a Fort on the right hand the road descends to cross the Duggee rivulet and ascends the western side of the Pass called Sekunder ke Ghat leaving the Fort called Nundpour ke Garh about a Mile and a half on the left. From hence there is a full view of the rich Valley of Sooket. Onwards and on the left is another Baulee of good water and on the walls are relieved sculptures in stone of Brahma on the Cup of the lotus. The villages on the road are Dobek and Buugrola. On the right

[68]

Chatur, Nehr, Bhynera Village & Fort. The villages numerous. The land admirably cultivated, a mere line separating the terraces. Many people are engaged in breaking the clods after ploughing with mattocks, the weeds and roots of former crops are collected in heaps and burnt and manure is set on the land. The terrace cultivation is carried to such a height up the mountains as I [have] never before seen practised nor have I ever seen land so clean. My curiosity being awakened by the name of Alexander which was familiar to the people of the country both by the title of "the Badshah" as well as by that of Sekunder I lost the names of several forts and only noticed in addition to those mentioned the Castles of Sidoth or Munkoth and Gaukoth both on the left of the road and belonging to Munde. I offered to

reward anyone who could point out any buildings, Pillars or Stones with figures or inscriptions upon them reported to be connected with Alexander. A Hurkuru belonging to the Raja of Mundee stated that near the village of Leda I should see on an eminence the Badshah's Camp surrounded by a ditch. I encamped at Leda and climbed the side of a height about a mile above the tents where a cut through a ridge of rock formed a portion of the ditch. On the summit was a space of about five or six Bigahs surrounded by a low wall of rough stones and below this

(69)

on three sides was a ditch in the rock with two entrances, the other side followed the edge of a cliff. Here and there were the ruins of small houses. Obviously this had been a fortified Camp but nothing indicated that it had been occupied by Alexander and some Foresters charged with the care of the woods in this District informed me that although there was a tradition of it having been a station of the Badshah's Army yet in their recollection it had been also a fort belonging to Mundee which had been taken and destroyed by the Raja of Kotoch.

The March of this day was 6 good Kos.

March 24 --From Leda to Hutlee

Direction S of West. Baulee on the left.

Arrived at the western extremity of Sekunder ke Ghat on the right hand side of which is a small circular eminence on which formerly was a tower[?] more likely to have a religious than a military past as on the opposite side of the road is a large heap of chiseled stones which I searched in the hope of finding some inscription or sculpture but discovered only the top of a Pillar with a pair of human feet and a trident upon it and rude ornaments of Hindoo fashion. This eminence commands a beautiful view of country in which are seen portions of the Rajs of Mundee, Kueloor and Kotoch divided by the Rivers Seer and Lug. The scene closed to the north by the Chumba

[70]

Mountains covered with snow. These are obviously a continuation of the great and highest range of Neetee and Busehur. The Fort of Buerkoth is below the ghat to the right or North. It is about 25 years ago since the Frenchman was killed in its siege. Higher and more to the East is the Fort of Sidkoth which as well as that of Buerkoth appertains to Mundee. From the village of Giggeeunee is seen 5 Kos to the left the Fort of Tecoonnee Secoonnee or the three frontiers of Mundee Kueloor and Kotoch, Tecoonnee signifying three and Secoonnee boundary. The villages are on the right Doomar, Kooddee, Simloth and Giggeeane. The road descends rapidly after passing through a Pine forest and along a narrow & rough path to the small village of Hutlee. A Shopkeeper whose house had been robbed the night before kindly apprised us that the neighboring country was full of thieves who ranged from Raj to Raj with impunity on account of the facilities of escape the union of the boundaries afforded. We made suitable arrangements and experienced no attack. In the evening the village poured out its sick and lame and blind who were formidable in number relatively to its apparent population. Leprosy, Diseases of the eye, Bronchocele, Enlargement of the Spleen and Asthma were most common. On enquiring

(71)

whether any of Alexander's Coins were found they brought Copper Pice which they had hoarded for a considerable time as curiosities said to have been found on the Ghat or its neighborhood. The characters seem to be Cufic

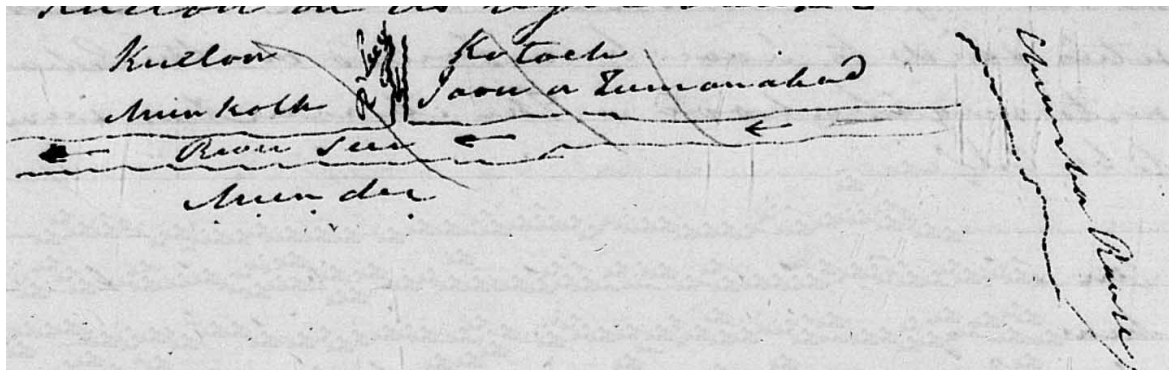
An old Brahman told me that he had heard of a Stone with an inscription near the Ghat and promised to procure more exact information against my return.

The distance of this days march was 6 Kos

March 25 From Hutlee to Mehul. Direction S of West. Road crosses the Bijouree which runs into the Seer. On the right the village of Boordwara at the eastern extremity of the highly cultivated valley of Took. On right Karnee, Juarnon. Durbanee kee Khud goes to the Bijouree. On right Mundalee Buerkoth Fort only 2 Kos to the right. Road crosses Kultree kee Khud separating Took Valley from that of Buthel; the former short runs from E to W the latter long from N to South has the Seer in the middle line and which delivers its waters into the Sutluj about 5 Kos below Belaspor at a place called Joorra ke Puthur. At present its stream is inconsiderable but its great breadth of channel indicates that it is the vehicle of much water in the rains. The left bank of the Seer forms the western boundary of Munde, the right that of Kueloor and Kotoch. The two latter

[72]

are separated by the River Lug which comes [from] the West having Kotoch on its left and Kueloor on its right bank.



This division is 2 Kos from Huttlee. The Country of Munkoth is situated in the angle made by the junction of the Lug and the Seer and this Angle is designated by the appellation of the Badshah's Camp. I found it a large space bounded on the western northern and eastern sides by a rude wall of pebbles stones broken in some parts by the peasants having removed portions of it to make divisions in their fields. No remains of the work of ingenuity, nor had a Herdsman who had long lived in this neighborhood ever discovered any remarkable building or inscription.

Did Umeer Teemoor penetrate the Serveelet[?] about this place. The District of Joon formerly Zumanabad is said to have been fertile and well inhabited but is now abandoned to Herdsmen and Thieves. Road leads up the bed of the Lug broad and pebbly. Vill of Mundkhar on left. Road NW by W. Large flocks of Sheep pasturing on the Mountains brought from Chumba until the season becomes mild there. Chab ke Kherg from the N falls into

(73)

the Lug from the right below the village Munon opposite a Baulee. Road after having pursued the Lug for about 2 1/2 hours or 5 Miles quits it very near its origin on the right and going more southerly leads to the ruined Castle of Mechast [?] on the right bank of the small River of Kunwa which falls into the Beas. From the Lug SW by W. Kotoch the Raj appertaining to Sunsar Chund joins Munkoth about two Miles above the union of the Lug with the Seer. The Country is well cultivated. This days march is 8 long Kos. Muhool or Mehul has only a few

Shops, for grain but is situated along with Hutlee on the principal line of road from Umritsir by Hooshearpoor to Munde. The people said that the roads were now neglected in order that they might be as difficult as possible to the Sikhs of whom they made heavy complaints. They spoke in terms of high respect of the British Government and the large Rupee was here current at its full value. Here two Sipahes belonging to the Raja of Munde who had been sent with us took leave and returned.

March 26th From Mehul to Somroee.

Direction of road W by S. Cross the Kunwa. The sides of the banks of this River are formed of strong sandstone lying in long beds between strata of earth and round pebbles. This arrangement was first observed on the southern side of

[74]

the Hills which separate the Lug from Muhul and the course of the water is here towards the South. Muhul or the Palace has no connection with the Badshah's Camp or progress but takes its rise from a Court for receiving rents formerly held here. The road has the village of Goomana on the left. Near it not quite a Kos from Muhul are small stone religious buildings in front of the highest of which is a pond named Debee ke Tala. Stone Pillars square sided (of about a foot) and 3 or 4 feet high with a top a little broader and having two human feet and a trident between them are common. (At Hutlee the feet and trident were included within the coil of a Snake in relief) The Valley of Raeepoor is crossed by the road; in the left Chumrala village. On the road a hut from which water is given to travellers This charity is here called Rajol from Ra, round and jolua in Pushtoo to go. On the left the vill of Kudkreana. Road crosses Galee ke Khug running through piltone [?] southerly to the Kunwa. Villages on the left Devta Khedroo, Derenta, Kungroo Khug crossed. On the right Deloth village. left Tikre. Doogha Banlee. water excellent surrounded by Mulberry Trees. Road crosses the Doegha Khug and afterwards Ameer

(75)

poor ke Khug up a flight of steps cut in the rock in right bank. Road runs through the Bazar of Ameerpoor then up Dunga ke Kwaree a Ghat covered with Firs and having the villages and valley of Anas on the right then a small hamlet on the left the first of the villages called Soomirooe on the left. About a mile onwards from a height the Forts of Koomla Gurh were visible at the distance of 25 Kos from the farthest.

Two Sipahes of Runjeet Singh's came up whilst I was examining the Forts with a Glass and reported that the Raja was still at Mooltan in opposition to the account given by the Sikhs at Munde of his being on his march to his Capital. They had left Lahor they said only 5 days ago and by marches of 25 Kos a day were proceeding on a pilgrimage to Rawal Sur. At about 5 Kos from Leda there is a Lake about two Kos in circumference on the very summit of a high Mountain. It is said to be unfathomable in some parts and to have a floating island with a large Tree upon it and is held sacred by Hindoos. The word Sur in Pushtoo signifies a Lake. These people will probably communicate uneasiness to the Raja of Munde by some exaggerated report of my having been seen looking at Koomla Gurh the possession of which has long been the object of

[76]

of the envy of neighboring Rajas but has hitherto remained in the possession of the Raja of Munde. The condition of the District of Koomla Gurh is extra ordinary and in these days may seem if related from the mouths of the Natives in the neighborhood to border on fable. The Country is said to have a surface of about 35 Kos and to yield a revenue of from two to

three Lakhs of Rupees^X. Its inhabitants are not suffered to go out of its territory nor are strangers permitted to enter it. Its forts are the Depot of the accumulated wealth of the Raja of Munde and supposed to be safe from the attack of any invader. I can distinctly [see] its western and southern frontier. Very high Mountains crossed the latter at right angle and seemed to join the great northern or Chumba range though considerably lower and not covered by Snow. On the north the view was bounded by the Chumba Chain but whether any other country intervened between Koomla and it I could not learn. The western boundary is formed by one range of Mountain running nearly straight from N to S. It rises gradually from the W to the E and its upper line is broken more or less decidedly [?] into nine distinct parts. The northernmost is the lowest and this as well as the two most to the south is clothed

^X This may [be] an enormous exaggeration. Its cultivable surface is from one to two square Kos.

(77)

with Pines. The second and third eminences counting from the north are distinct rounded Hills the third the largest. The second has a range of three Forts upon its summit. The third is studded with seven Fortresses all of a white color. The other heights have no forts but white specks denote watch houses. The southern side or boundary is lower than the western but well defined by a high line and at its eastern extremity a ridge runs off declining to the south east crowned with houses. In this line three forts seem impregnable[?]ⁱⁱⁱ but the most eastern has a face of Stone to the West cut in an extraordinary style and seems fashioned out of the face of a Mountain the upper part of which is covered with Grass and surmounted by a white Tower. The fortress is of the natural color of the rock and the shapes which look like vast embrasures are I fancy stone walls. To the east and north is the great Gate called Noorpoor distant as calculated (from hence) from the western Castles about 12 Kos. I can see clearly that the angles in the eastern side of the western Mountains are perpendicular and conclude from what I hear separating the marvellous from the probable that this is a vast valley surrounded by steep Cliffs. Sunsar Chund when in the height of his power tried his strength upon the Gate of Noorpoor and lost 800 men

[78]

by Stones thrown from the Walls by Enjuries [sic] and by others let fall from its basis. It is said to have been taken by Alexander and that it contains an inscription on a Marble Throne left by that Conqueror[#]. I shall endeavor to procure further particulars of this extraordinary spot.

The distance of our encampment from Mahul is 7 Kos.

March 27. From Somrooea to Nadoun

Last night two Sepahees arrived from Raja Sunsar Chund with directions to facilitate my march. On the eve of my departure from Dhamyser I received a letter in English and another in Persian from I O'Brian calling himself Capt. commanding at Suzanpoor and offering Guides & any other assistance in his power. The 2 persons were dressed in the British Infantry & Cavalry uniforms. I thanked him for his civility but declined assistance as not being in want of it and had no further conversation with his messengers than to ask whence they came.

Direction of road NW by W. From an eminence on which is a temple called Debee ke Chincaree whence water is dispensed to travellers the valley of Nadoun comes full into sight

at a great depth. It stretches from SE to N W from Danta Sidha Dhaeen to Belear as it is said 40 Kos and varies from 4 to 6 Kos in breadth in some parts

This was Sekunder Lodee

(79)

cultivated in others broken into ravines & covered with Tree and underwood Jungul. The southern flank is formed by the ridges of the Raj of Juswal the northern by those of Somrooeea & Moroo. It is separated from Belear by the Beas River. There are several forts on the former chain the easternmost taken from Juswal by Runjeet Singh, the most western from the same Raj by Sunsar Chand. A Doon or valley about 45 Kos in length extends from behind the Juswal ridge to the Sutluj opposite Nalu Gurh and is divided by that River from the Raj of Hundoor. The River Kunan or Kunoona which was stated to take its rise to the S of the Lug and to the N of Muhul skirts the foot of the northern Mountains leaving only a narrow stripe between its channel and their base and falls into the Beas to the S of Nadoun which is situated in the angle of their confluence. The Doon of Juswal formerly produced to its Raja nearly three Lakh of Rupees annually but is now divided amongst Sikh Chiefs. The Raja of Juswal has Rs 4000 as allowed by Runjeet Singh. The descent from the Soomrooeea or Soomlooeea heights to the valley is tortuous steep & rugged. To refresh the traveller the daughter of Raja Sunsar Chund has ordered a Baulee to be built half way in the Ghat.

Having quitted the steep declivity the road has on its left the village of Luboth

[80]

then on the right that of ludooa and onwards of Soord. The Baulee of Nudoee ke Bao is stated to be only 1½ Kos from the last village on the height where we encamped. Farther on the right is Rungas Vill Left Bulle. At 2½ Kos the road enters the bed of the Kunoona; the stream now about 30 feet broad and mid-leg deep but the channel is about 150 feet broad, high water mark here about 8 feet, bed pebbly, sides compact sandstone. The path goes along its bed for about 500 feet and emerges still upon the right bank, having gone through Rael Bazar it again seeks the River and crosses the channel 200 yards broad but shallow except in the middle and leaves it at the hamlet and garden of Futtehpoor. The latter still contains alleys of Mulberry, Lime and Apple trees but was much injured by the Goorkhas. The property belongs to Futteh Chund Koonhur the Brother of the Raja and the buildings are under repair. The conduct of the peasantry of Raja Sunsar Chund during his contest with the Goorkhas was most creditable from the strong attachment they evinced to their Chief. When conquered and unable longer to resist great numbers went to Umritsir and Lahor to work as porters rather than cultivate their lands under the Nypalees [sic]. A large tract of Country between Futtehpoor and Nadoun is little cultivated except in patches as on the left at Buniananwara.

(81)

The land is clayey dry & principally covered with the wild Korounda Bush. On the road the two messengers of Capt O'Brian again made their appearance with a letter in English stating that by the order of the Raja it was wished that I should consider the country as my own; that the Raja would meet me at Nadoun but would prefer my going to Shahjahanpoor. In the evening Ramdeeral the Darogha of the Dewanee of the Raja and his Wakeel to Runjeet Singh came with a verbal message of civility to the purport of Capt O'Brian's letter.

A letter was written expressing my sense of his civility and my desire of paying my respects to him on my return from Lahor. Leaving this subject I mentioned my enquiries regarding the meaning of the term of Sikunder ke Ghata and the explanation given, observed the estimation in which the Macedonian Hero was held in Britain that his Greek Historians

had asserted his having built several Altars on the banks of the Beas, the precise situation of which structures was not ascertained though very desirable to the learned in Europe.

That the same Historians have mentioned an Indian Raja of the name of Sandracottus whose territory was near Mooltan having joined Alexander. That as in many Countries letters were changed as for instance the Greeks and Arabs using the letter S in lieu of Ch its

[82]

was submitted as probable that Sandracottus might be Chundra Kotoch and that some records or traditions of the fact might be traced. That if the Raja Sunsar Chund would endeavor to make out whether any thing of this kind existed, or whether there were traces of Altars, or pillars or stones with inscriptions, or sculptured figures or Coins it would be most gratifying to me.

His Wakeel questioned Meer Izzut Oollah Khan as to the mode in which I was stopped and enquired whether the merchandize belonged to the Govt or to me, when answered that it belonged to English Merchants and to me, he next desired to know if the Govt knew of my intention to take merchandize into Tartary and was told that they were apprised of it.

I have heard that Runjeet Singh is as yet at Mooltan but will reach Lahor in about 15 days. This determined me to visit Joalamookee and the Wakeel stated that he had orders to attend me wherever I choose to go within the Raja's Country. The length of this days march is 8 Kos.

March 28th --From Nadoun to Joalamookee

A long flight of stone steps leads to the left bank of the Beas River just above the town. This Stream now called Bea or Beas is the Hyphases of the Ancients. Opposite the town the pebbly bed

(83)

of the river is three times as broad as that of the Hysudues^{iv} or Sutluj at Belaspoor. Its left bank is here of sand stone somewhat high & steep the right of earth and sloping but at a quarter of a mile above the town and where it may be said to enter the plains its bed is not more than a hundred yards broad. At present there is only one stream about 150 feet across which runs at about five miles an hour and is now swelling from the melting of the Snows on the mountains of Kooloo in which it takes its rise. The origin and course of the Beas must be ascertained on my return from Lahor. The river is passed in a large commodious ferry boat or on Dechees or distended skins which are here so cheap that one ready for use may be bought for a Rupee. The road proceeds in the direction of NW by W passing through the small hamlet of Koothear consisting of shops. On the right onwards is the village of Sookhwath. At 2½ short Kos is Udh kee Hutheon or literally half way shops in the District of Guala. On the right are many villages among which is Phugwala. On the left Tumeen District belonging to Brahmans. Across the Beas the Village of Gliaon. Joalamookee a considerable town formed the entirety of my journey in this direction. Situated five Kos to the NW by W of Nadoun immediately under the Mountains of Chungur in an elevated nook it is held in great

[84]

estimation as a holy place by Pilgrims. Its name is derived from Joala one of the appellations of Perbuttee the wife of Mahadeo here however more frequently called simply Debee and Mookh a mouth literally Joala deo's mouth. Its reputation for sanctity is founded upon flame which constantly issues from several apertures in different parts of the temple dedicated to this Deity. At present there are six or seven small holes or chinks at the bottom and on the sides of a cavity in the floor about 5 feet long and two broad and equally deep, whence flame

escapes. There is also one in the northwestern Angle and two in the wall of the northern face. Three other vents are situated in a kind of shallow well in a small building separated from the temple though in the same enclosure and two more in the walls of the principal temple betwixt stones on the outside. With the exception of two in the recesses such as are used for cupboards by Hindoos and those in the well the rest seem by their inartificial construction to have been discovered by accident and enlarged into apertures suited generally so to the body of flame as with one exception to fill them and keep up a constant stream. In a hole larger than the rest in the small well I [neither] saw nor felt any vapor but applying a burning wick to the surface of some water indeed dirty with sweetmeats and flowers the offerings of the votaries of Mahadeo, the flame covered the water for an instant accompanied by

(85)

a slight explosion and it was said that there would be not any more fire for many minutes. I examined three holes from which no flame issued and neither saw nor smelt any vapor except over that of the dirty water which had a slight smell of Hydrogen Gas but on presenting a burning wick flame issued from the others. From several apertures the flame was long, bright and rather fierce; it had no smoke & scarcely any smell and though the inside of the Temple was stained black with smoke this arose principally from sugar and butter and other inflammable matters which the visitors fixed upon the edges of the vents. The Brahmuns in attendance allowed me to make what trials I pleased as to the quality of the flame and appeared anxious to convince me that the flame proceeded from natural causes or in other words from the Mouth of Joala. When a larger body of flame than was common rushed from any opening some one called See Joala which was repeated by the admiring Multitude. The Temple was about twenty feet square remarkable for no other circumstance within than the flame and its pillars of a strong form with capitals similar to those of the oldest buildings I have seen in India. I should have remained longer within it had not the crowd pressed upon me much from curiosity and the air almost suffocatingly hot & close as well from the flame as from the multitude. The outer face of the building has been lately decorated with painting

[86]

of flowers and figures representing personages and symbols of Hindoo Mythology at the expense of the Raja of Hundoor. It was stated that the Emperor Shah Juhan had the curiosity to visit this temple and when his Moosulman equally with the Hindoo Courtiers expressed their astonishment at the phenomenon and their belief in the divine origin of the flame the Monarch reproved their ready credulity by asserting his belief of the mouth being that of a Mine of Sulphur rather than that of the Deity. To put this to proof the Emperor ordered the inside wall to be cleaned, the floor to be dug up and all cracks to be carefully filled. Notwithstanding these precautions on the Brahmuns applying lights to the inside of the building flame issued from some point or other. The incredulous Ruler directed that two Streams of water should be brought from the summits of two neighboring Mountains so as completely to drench and saturate the foundation and the ground of the vicinity of the Temple. The flame still escaped and it is reported by Brahmuns that the Monarch convinced of the sacred nature of the fire ordered the temple to be repaired at his expense and the two streams to be led into reservoirs for the convenience of the Priests and Pilgrims. A long flight of small stone Steps certainly conducts a stream of water from a great height on a Mountain to the West into a Reservoir on a level with the temple but the quantity which falls

(87)

into it is vastly inferior to that which runs along a trench cut in the middle of every step, but by what way the water escapes or whether by accident or design I could not learn. The Canal

in the other flight was dry. This water was pure and apparently free from all mineral impregnation whilst on the open canal but that of the Reservoir was dirty and as I perceived a smell similar to that in the small well with a few air bubbles rising to the surface I requested permission to apply a lighted taper to the surface of the Reservoir. Two or three Brahmuns went to fetch the light but did not return and on pressing to make the experiment a Brahmun solicited me not to urge it as it was unusual no such trial having been ever made or suggested before. There are many buildings on several stages or heights up the side of the mountain to the west connected with the lower temple by steps and in which Pilgrims are lodged and fed for a day from the produce of land with which the Temple is endowed for this purpose. They presented nothing remarkable and the sculptures whether of detached or on the walls of which there were many were very indifferent as to execution. Notwithstanding the sacredness of the place the floor of the enclosure

[88]

was filthy from dirty water, fragments of offering trodden under foot by Priests, Pilgrims and holy Cows which appeared to be in much better case than the attendant Brahmuns from helping themselves to the Sweet meats that were liberally presented at the Shrine. of the Deity. I was disappointed at not finding the springs of hot water I had been led to expect from the reports of Natives who pretended to have visited Joalamookhee and my curiosity was most particularly excited by accounts of cures of swelled necks and of diseases in the skin effected by its use. On enquiring the nature of a white stain on the surface of a neighboring [sic] I was told it proceeded from salt water that occasionally flowed over it and was directed to a dirty ditch the water of which was employed in the cure of the diseases mentioned. However an old Priest who was told that he should receive a gratification pointed out some square stone Basins under the road to the Temple which received the salt water from some concealed Spring. Its neighborhood was most disgustingly offensive and displayed the total absence of order & decency. The street was lined with crowds of Mendicants in the front of Confectioners shops for a quarter of a mile in expectation of money but their expectations were not so high as those expressed by similar crowds in the vicinity of Hindoo Temples in the British Provinces. In later times since Raja Sunsar Chund's finances have been

(89)

greatly reduced through the invasion of the Goorkhas the loss of Koth Kangra and the consequent loss of the revenue paid to him as paramount Raja by the Rajas of Chumba, Kooloo, Munde and others from his holding the Fort on the arrangement established by the Emperor Shah Jahan, the Kotoch Raja has shared with the Brahmuns in the amount of the offerings made by the Pilgrims to the altars of Joala. Whatever money is given expressly to Joala falls to the share of the Raja and the Brahmuns get what they can which they represent to be very inadequate to the maintenance of several hundred persons. The note I gave was of course placed at the disposal of those who seemed most to stand in need of it. In the evening the old Brahmun brought a book containing the names of visitors and desired me to insert mine as the first European who had examined the curiosities of Joalamookhee although I am led to suspect that the person who is in the Raja's service is likely to have been here notwithstanding it is not so stated. I saw persons carrying earthen pots filled with the water of the salt springs from the town accompanied by others affected with goitres here called Geelun and for whose use it was intended. It seemed admitted by everyone that great numbers of swelled necks were reduced by drinking this water although it sometimes failed when the enlargement had been of very long standing and the individuals had

[90]

not sufficient faith in its efficacy and the powers of Joala and the failure was more frequently attributed to the latter than to the former cause. But the carrying away the water was a direct admission of the important fact that the air of Joalamookhee was not essential to the cure but that it might be removed by drinking it in the very country in which it was originally produced. It became important to diffuse its use and for this purpose it was necessary to bring its power into a more portable form. I therefore procured Caldrons of Iron used by Sweetmeat makers and prepared to procure a considerable quantity of salt by evaporation. The water was brought about a mile to my tent in clean earthen pots. It had a slight smell of Hydrogen gas mixed with that of strong salt water and after standing about an hour was covered with a very thin pellicle of oil but in so minute a quantity that when carefully wiped off by clean cotton its greasiness was only ascertained by its being a little more slippery to the feel than cotton perfectly clean. A pint of water taken from an earthen pot soon after it arrived was evaporated in a tinned vessel, it remained clear during the process and yielded 3 Miskals & 1 Masha of greyish salt in small chrystals. The water which stood about 3 hours before it was boiled as soon as it began to boil became a little reddish and threw up a red scum which diffused itself afterwards through the water and imparted a reddish

(91)

color to the salt which was nearly destroyed if the salt was reduced to dryness suddenly by a strong heat in the iron caldron but was permanent if the salt was removed from the fire whilst moist. I had not time to procure water for further trial at my hut which was distant from the Spring and the Crowd was too inconveniently curious to admit of my attempting the process in any of the confectioners shops which were contiguous. From the experiment made in the tinned vessel compared with the others in the iron vessels I conceive that the red coloring matter was produced by a solution of the red color of the ill baked pots in which the water had remained longer and not to any original quality in the water itself. The treatment of a person affected with a Goitre was as follows. Early in a morning whilst fasting he chews five ~~grains~~ of black pepper corns and after swallowing them drinks as as [sic] much of the salt water as he can hold in the palms of his hands which may be equal to half a pint or somewhat more. He then runs till nearly out of breath and afterwards proceeds upon the business of the day without observing any particular regimen and indeed without altering his usual habits. In three weeks it is said the cure is completed in recent cases but a longer continuance is required for those of long standing. And I apprehend little reduction can take place in the size of the swelling after the vessels of the part have become greatly enlarged and a large deposition of new substance in a solid form and nearly of the hardness of cartilage has being [sic] going on for many years

[92]

In some instances the water is said to purge greatly but not in all and it is reported to produce a feeling of general heat and uneasiness when drank in the quantity of half a pint by persons in health. The poor people of the neighborhood employ it however to give a relish to their food instead of salt of which it saves them the expense. As there is a large quantity of fossil salt in the Hills of Mundeel the sale of which is profitable to the Mundeel Raja the Kueloor Raja Sunsar Chand thought it probable that the brine water might spring from some rock of salt in the Chunger range from whence it proceeds but was unsuccessful in the search. Borax, Soda and the salt of burnt Sponges are said to have been occasionally successful in promoting the removal of the enlargement of the Thyroid Glands but none of them apparently possess so much claim to confidence as the salt water of Joalamookhee if public report and the fact of many persons resorting to this place for it be taken as evidence of its efficacy. The Brahmuns are desirous of impressing a belief of the necessity of the patient personally

invoking the aid of Joala in his temple perhaps from a reverential belief or from a more interested reason as every such application is attended with a present in accordance with the means or the devotedness of the applicant. But they insist not upon the necessity of the water being drank at Joalamookhee.

ⁱ The editor who prepared Moorcroft's papers for publication, H.H. Wilson, transcribes this word Bhaonra (*Travels*, I, 32). Also see <http://www.indpaedia.com/ind/index.php/Bhaonra> 'Bhaonra A large black bee, supposed to be enamoured of the lotus'. (Accessed 19.05.2017.)

ⁱⁱ Wilson has put a line through the whole account of 'Tooghree', which spills over from page 66 to page 67, and which is omitted completely from the published *Travels*. This note indicates that when the account of the journey is resumed, Moorcroft has now left the main party and is travelling separately (to Lahore).

ⁱⁱⁱ It doesn't actually look like impregnable on the page, but that's how Wilson transcribes it (*Travels* I, 66) & it's the word that makes most sense.

^{iv} Wilson (*Travels* I, 69) omits this alternative name, to which we haven't been able to trace any other references. According to <http://www.leadthecompetition.in/GK/ancient-names-of-rivers.html>, accessed 22.05.2017, the ancient name of the Sutlej was Sutudri, and its Greek name Zarodros