

Fasciculus 4th  
of a Journal from the  
15th May to the 1st  
of June 2020  
(signed) William Moorcroft

2

Lahour  
May 15 --

The Raja sent a Jumadar & Hurkurus to conduct me to Shah Duraa a brick walled town on the left\* bank of the Ravee at about 2 Kos distant from the City of Lahour. The town itself contains nothing remarkable but strangers coming from the West to visit Lahour used ordinarily to stop here till they were invited to proceed if their rank made such ceremony necessary or till they had made their own arrangements.

Its principal if not only object of curiosity is the Mausoleum of Juhangeer in which the body of that Sovereign is interred.

Proceeding from the Rajas Bungla westward we forded a branch of the Ravee not more than 30 feet wide and only two feet deep with soft muddy banks and bottom.

In about half a Kos

*\*This is a mistake. Should be right bank. Transcriber.*

Lahour

reached a second branch somewhat broader and a little deeper and after half a Kos of a flat in parts fine sand in others consisting of black earth overgrown with sedges we came to the third or principal branch nearly as broad as the Beas and deeper and more rapid.

The water is clay colored and muddy and said always to be so. In the rains this River has only two channels the second and third branches being united by a sheet of inundation and it then must be about a Kos broad though not deep except in its two beds.

The Stream seems to abound with large fish as would appear from the considerable numbers which rise at flies and in pursuit of small fry on the surface. The Raja has ordered Fishermen to desist from catching fish not from any circumstances

3

connected with the spawning or being out of season but merely to gratify some caprice of the moment. And his will is most scrupulously obeyed. There is a Ferry across the principle branch on which there are the largest and best flat Boats I have seen in India with Stems and Sterns very high and broad and in the Gunwales of which are three cross Stages or Platforms from which the Boatman use long Bamboos to push on the Boat leaving all the 5 middle parts to Passengers and the Cargo.

This construction is probably very ancient and certainly convenient for broad and shallow Streams. Shooja ool Moolk was conveyed across this River by a contrivance of his Servants when he escaped from his prison in Lahor.

~~Having so managed as it is said by his own exertions to make a hole through a brick wall in a lower apartment to which he was allowed to retire from his Tent on the roof of a House. He was surrounded by a guard placed in the flat roof of a House and his Servants had access to the Apartment.~~

His Tent was pitched on the terraced roof of a House on which were placed soldiers so as to surround him completely and constantly. Offended by the conduct of a Sikh Sipahzee who had laid down to sleep with his feet stretched towards the opening of his Tent and almost within it the Monarch corrected this want of respect in the Party by a few Strokes of a whip which had not been taken from him when he first threw himself on the protection of the Sikh Chief.

4

Either really disgusted with the behavior of the Sikh Chiefs who visited him and believing the soldier to have been instructed to insult him or availing himself of the circumstance as a pretext to keep visitors at a distance he complained to Runjeet Singh of the disrespect shown to him and closed the Door of his tent frequently and for a long time. The Guards became acquainted gradually with this habit and its assigned cause and did not disturb it.

His own Servants had access to the room under his Tent the outer wall of which opened into a Court yard of a large House nearly in ruins. Through this wall they made a Hole and concealed their work by piling Tents brought by the Monarch in front of it.

Shooja ool Moolk himself it is said took up part of the terraced roof covering the hole with a carpet and replaced the broken[?] tile. He had confirmation of the plan for his ultimate escape being safe[?]. One night he either raised the Bricks, slid into the lower apartment and crept through the Hole in the outer wall or as it is conjectured put on the clothes of a Servant (a Sweeper) who had access to him at all times & reached the lower apartment through the connivance of the Upper Guard. The Sweeper early the following Morning fetched the washhand Basin from his Tent took it down into the lower apartment followed his

5

Monarch and finding his way into the Bazar got off safe. Shooja ool Moolk had to pass through a Bazar & to creep through mouth of a common Sewer to avoid the gates where he would certainly have been stopped. Horses were ready on the outside of the city wall and he reached to within a short distance of the great branch of the river unmolested. The evening before his escape some Syahs of his Party assembled on the left\* bank of the River & having killed three or four goats made a feast as a leave taking Supper for friends who were preparing to depart on a long journey and easily prevailed on the Boatman to tarry with them till their party should separate.

*\*See transcriber's fn. on p. 2 above*

In due time one of these Syyeeds pretended to recollect that one of their friends had been left behind on the sand bank in a State of intoxication and proposed that he should be brought forwards. Accordingly some of them left the Party and soon after returned with a Moosulman apparently much in liquor. He was conveyed across the River with the rest & put on horseback. The Monarch was not sought for till the forenoon was far advanced when being missed a hot search was set on foot. Parties of Horsemen were dispatched towards Lodehana for which point[?] it was expected he would make & such were the exertions and means of overtaking him by fresh Men & fresh Horses that considering

6

its distance from Lahor \_\_\_\_ notwithstanding he had the start by 8 or 10 hours it is scarcely possible that with one Horse he could have made good his escape.

But he baffled his pursuers by taking a contrary road and having gone about 60 Kos the first day he reached the Mountains of Jummo and went along the Mountains eastward to the Sutlej which he crossed in Buhesin[?] & proceeded along its left bank to Lodehana. If the Kabool Monarch or his friends knew how to fight and conduct a campaign as well as to execute an escape he would not have lost his Throne or at least would have regained it.

The Mausoleum of Shah Juhangeer has to the North a large Court surrounded with a wall having in it stables for 200 Horses.



*Figure 1 Jehangir mausoleum entry gate--all photos from 2009*

cruelties practised upon them by the Moosulmans that they should have permitted this extended Building to remain in its present state.

The Mausoleum itself is in the center of a spacious Garden surrounded by a high wall perfect on three sides but the Ravee has carried away the Southern corner of the eastern side, though it is obvious that in due time the Stream might easily have been led into another direction. But the Sikhs have no such foresight & it is somewhat extraordinary

and meritorious for them considering the

The body of the Structure is of the same kind of reddish freestone with whitish spots



Figure 2 Jehangir mausoleum

as that of which the Jamma Musjeed is built. It is surrounded by a long corridor lined with cells for Mullas[?] & if an opinion of their

7 manners may be formed from the al fresco painting of Fruits Flowers and Bottles with which their interior walls are decorated they were not insensible to the charms of good

waved[?] and of great beauty. A portion but only a small part has been torn up by the earlier Sikhs.

living. The Pavement of the Corridor is composed of various colored Marbles some

In the middle of the building is the apartment in which reposes the body under an elevated Coffin like [structure] of white Marble resting on a square base.

The sides are covered with flowers & foliage inlaid in various colored Stones and Marbles of the more precious kinds as Cornelian Serpentine Lapis Lazuli &c. and obviously executed by the same kind of Workmen as those who performed this work at Agra to which this is little if at all inferior.

The upper slab is covered with apposite Quotations from the Qoran and on the western face are inscribed the name and age of the Monarch with the date of his decease. The Pavement and sides are of white Marble the name of God frequently repeated on the former. Four long Corridors pointing the cardinal points of the Compass lead from the external Corridors to the Apartments of the

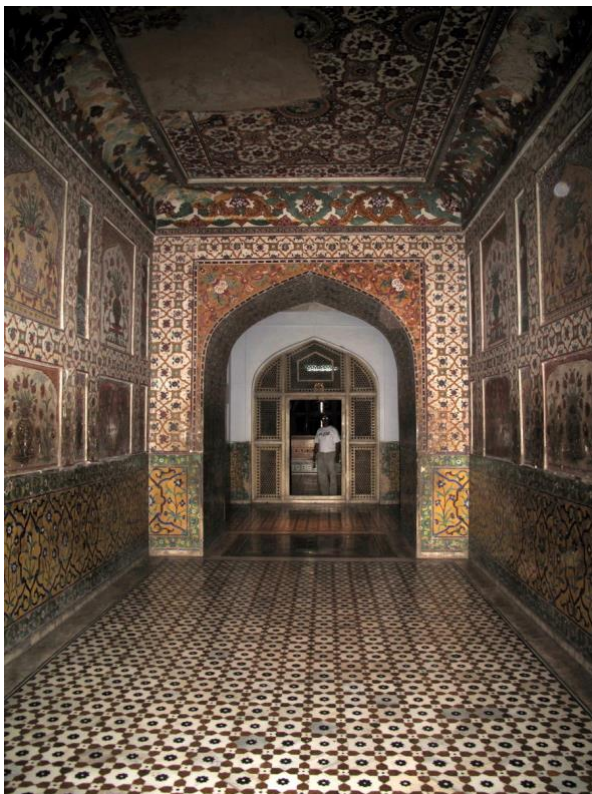


Figure 3 Apartment surrounding the tomb

Tomb and the Gates are of Filligree work of white Marble.

8

This Apartment was surmounted by a Dome itself covered above by a flat but raised roof. The Building itself being erected by Shah Jahan and the Dome was taken off by his Son Bahadur Shah [sc. Aurangzeb] when Emperor that Rain might fall on the Tomb of his Grandfather. But more probably in sincere[?] compliance with the doctrines of Islamism which forbid decorations to be employed on tombs.



Figure 4 Jehangir's tomb

Juhangeer was even less a believer than his father & his habits of intoxication much offended his more scrupulous Son who however was so much attached to the fine arts as to employ them more lavishly on the Tombs of his Grandfather [and] Father[,] of himself and Wife and was perhaps the most magnificent Monarch that ever reigned. The sides of the corridors are lined about 4 feet high with a coarse enamel China

painting but the Walls & ceiling of the four Middle Aisles from the outer

corridors are covered with the same species of work of much finer [several words

doubtful.] kind and the Pavement is composed of the finer Marbles of which some are exquisitely beautiful.

The Top of this building forms an immense square covered with Marble.



Figure 5 Raised platform with minarets

9

Over the Dome is a large raised Platform likewise composed of Marble compartments. At each Angle of the Square is a high Minaret of white Marble with small screens

of open work surrounding its base and its Summit on which is placed a light Cupola

on all of the same material. Two Minarets have been a little shook by Earthquakes but are still in good preservation. This is the largest Moosulman Mausoleum I have seen and is most imposingly grand. A particular observation of it may be found in the Juhangeer Nama to which I must refer.

15th -- In the Evening I removed to the Garden of Shahlimar to which place I was



*Figure 6 Shalimar Garden, Lahore in 2009*

followed by the Hakeem who expressed the satisfaction of the Raja in regard to my opinion and advice. He had he stated long wished for the counsel of some English Medical Practitioner but felt a difficulty in asking for it and had been accidentally gratified. I observed that I had no hesitation in stating that the Gov<sup>t</sup> would comply with his wish in this

make it through the Resident at Dehli. But this I am convinced he will not do unless

respect whenever he should think proper to

10



*Figure 7 Pavillion in the garden where Moorcroft is reputed to have resided*

very ill. And the performance of such an officer would be very full of difficulty for though consulted upon the most trifling occasion his advice would seldom be followed and he must either give up his own sentiments which no person fit to fill such a situation would do unconvinced or he would have to struggle continually against a tide of opposition. Sound judgment and accommodating

manners with firmness would acquire for him the esteem but only partially the confidence of his employer. Runjeet Singh admires and endeavors to



*Figure 8 Plaque on Shalimar Garden pavillion*

follow every thing that is English in military matters and affects to rise superior to the prejudices of his Countrymen with which however he is as strongly infected as they are and carries their ill effects farther in practice. Few Sikhs will take medicine freely but such a degree of suspicion and such

a fondness for life and of apprehension of every thing that may in the slightest degree in his opinion endanger it that he will not take any European Medicine unless its effects were first tried on others under his own Eye. He had medicines sent to him from Dehli but had kept them untried and untasted and desired my opinion on their fitness for him. Unsealing the Cork I swallowed the Dose of Elix Vitriol which had been prescribed for him in the presence of his Physician who reported the fact and the next time the Raja told me he had taken some of it.

11

But he would never have tasted it had I not convinced him of it being safe by taking it myself. He was particularly anxious to have medicines prepared by his own Physician from the Drugs of his own Country according to my prescription but though desirous to have also European Medicines it was either to indulge a mere wish of caprice or to try them on others.

On this account I was obliged to content myself with prescribing some Aloetic Pills with [illeg.]. For the purgative medicines of the Natives are extremely elaborate and generally of great bulk. And though the Jumalgota Pill prepared

by me was in high repute for the smallness of the Dose and by its prompt and efficient operation yet few would have taken it had it been known that this acid Seed formed its basis.

Had a Purgative Dose of this or of Calomel been exhibited any disease that might casually have occurred within a very considerable period would have been attributed to this cause.

And it is not to Medicines that his cautions in regard to the British are confined. The Gov<sup>r</sup> General sent him a Coach as a present which arrived a short

12

time before I did. After looking at it he ordered it to be placed at a considerable distance from a doorway of his apartment through which he could watch it. After many days of inspection finding it remained very quiet he ordered Dhean Sing to get into and press and strike every part of its inside of which the object was to ascertain whether there was any concealed contrivance by which he would be slain. Finding that it was innocent he made use of it. He conceives that he alone can with safety confer with Englishmen and dreads communication between them and his courtiers. Runjeet Singh has not wholly credited the Story sent him from Mundee that in

each of my Bales eleven Armed Men were concealed because said he how could all these if so confined be carried on the back of one man nor did he give much more credit to the account of such Porter being loaded with fifty Guns although the Raja of Mundee seriously questioned Hafiz Fazil if some possible[?] Models of Brass Ordnance could not be screwed out some how or other so as to become long ones. Yet he still thought there was some thing military concealed in my Merchandize.

16th -- March to Bunpokee

17th -- Ditto to Umritser

13

I was taken to a Merchants Estate in the Suburbs consisting of a large yard surrounded by a wall and Stables in which my people were lodged. Over the gateway were some small mud houses in which the Guard that attended me took up Quarters and I went into a small Hut made of Straw and Bamboo on the roof and surrounded by a lattice work of split Bamboos.

In the night a Hurricane came on attended with Rain & Thunder & Lightning. By the rain & wind the Bamboos were loosened and the whole structure bent over the edge of the mud Roof which was without a Parapet. The Storm had displaced

the Ladder by which [I had] ascended so that it had slipt down half way.

For about two hours it was very doubtful if my frail Lodging could weather the Storm but it remained in the roof though unfit to be tested further.



During my stay a Kashmiree Pundit of the name of Chunder Ban found out a Hurkuru of mine and said he had some matter of great consequence to communicate to me. Aware of the intriguing character of Kashmeeres and to avoid listening to some proposition unfit for me to hear whilst in Runjeet's country I referred him to

14

Meer Izzut Oollah from whom he exacted a promise of secrecy in regard to the object of his mission except to me. He said that 2½ months ago he agreed with Kashee Nath a Munshee then an attendant on Appa Sahib the Ex Raja of Nagpooor to take a letter favoring the latter to Moohummud Azeem Khan the Brother of the late Wuzeer Futteh Khan who had established himself as Wazeer in Kabool.

The motive of his mission was to procure an Army of Dooranees with which Appa Sahib purposed to invade Hindoostan.

The contents in substance ran thus--I have arrived at Lahor if you will furnish an army I will come to you

The answer was

If you will come here with plenty of Money you will find plenty of Soldiers but if you come without Money nothing can be done.

The Pundit said that on his return to Lahor he communicated the result of his mission to Kashee Nath who refused to give him the the reward agreed upon for his trouble but left with him the letter of Moohummud Azeem Khan.

He said that Appa Sahib was imprisoned by Runjeet Singh in the town and Boorj and was there when I had my first Audience. The Seal of Moohammad Azeem Khan's letter was he said unbroken and he would give it to

15

me for a fitting reward. I refused to receive a letter with an unbroken seal. Meer Izzut Oollah stated that it was reported the British Gov<sup>t</sup> had offered a Lakh of rupees for the apprehension of the Ex Raja. I replied that I knew nothing of it, had no commission to apprehend him and was unwilling to disturb the activity[?] of an unfortunate Refugee whose Affairs were in a desperate and irretrievable condition. That Runjeet would pursue his own measures & that I would have nothing to do with the business. If the Seal had been broken and the letter had been sent for sale[?] I would have given some consideration for it in order to transmit it

to Gen Ochterlony who was however I presumed fully aware of the retreat of the Raja and of the treatment he had experienced.

Meer Izzut Oollah returned with this message but the Man was gone.

Phoolan Singh the Akkalee who attacked and was discomfited by Mr Metcalfe at Umritsir sent a message importing that he was dissatisfied with Runjeet Sing's conduct. That though he was first at Peshawar and in Kashmeer and was promised a Jagheer of a lakh of rupees he had actually received nothing.

That he found the English were the only faithful observers of their words

16

and the only honorable rewarders[?] of Merit. That he was resolved to offer them himself & his followers and to repair the injustice he had formerly done them and to convince me of the sincerity of his professions by his action, he was ready to carry fire and sword wherever I would direct him and only wanted for orders which he would come and receive in person. I returned an answer to this Madman congratulating him and the British on the change of his sentiments in regard to them, submitting the propriety of his waiting patiently his Masters will who would not suffer such services doubtless to pass unrewarded & hinted the acct[?] of the Message [w]as a Jest or the effusion of passion. I declined the Honor of an Interview

on account of business that was urgent but begged to be favored with his Portrait to take which I would with his permission send a Draughtsman.

I heard no more of him.

Desa Singh sent word that he should be glad if we could meet but that he could not come to me until he had the permission of his Master for which he had written. He proposed two modes of meeting as if by accident both of which I rejected on the ground of such meeting being likely to involve serious consequences without leading to any obvious benefit. He sent for Izzut Oollah afterwards and told him that he had been formally forbidden to meet me

17

that Runjeet Singh was piqued at an Order issued by the British Gov<sup>t</sup> to Jond Singh Khoalsea[?] to destroy a Fort, he had near Dehli which on his refusing to do was done for him and he was made to pay the expenses of the moving of the Corps commissioned to execute the Measure.

That as Jond Singh was a Servant of his he Runjeet resolved on some reprisal and directed Desa Singh to foray the country of the Kueloor Raja who holds lands on the right bank of the Sutlej under Runjeet as Lord Paramount and on the left bank under the protection of the British Gov<sup>t</sup>.

Desa Sing in obedience to these Orders had reached the Sutlej when he found

himself suddenly opposed by Capt. Ross who was prepared to resist his passage across the Sutlej and to resent the insult in a prompt and effective manner.

The Sikh leader found his enterprise more difficult than he expected and awed by the imposing appearance of the British force wrote to his Master for instructions. Runjeet ashamed of the attempts and foiled in its execution directed Desa Singh [to] take the demerit of the scheme upon himself and the latter in imitation of his Monarch's example

18

divided the disgrace with Motee Ram whom he admitted as partner in the Project. In the adjustment of this business Desa Singh met Capt Ross and it would appear was impressed with a favorable opinion of the justice of this Officers conduct as a commissioner and gentleman as well as appalled by the sagacity, promptitude and vigor of his exertions as an antagonist.

There was some interchange of civilities which has shaken the confidence of Runjeet in Desa Singh notwithstanding the proof he has had of his ability and fidelity. Shortly after Desa Singh had furthered the abortive attempt Runjeet Singh spoke to him in

such a manner regarding the Fort of Koth Kangra of which he had the Charge that he requested permission to give it up as he plainly saw that his Master suspected him of an intention to betray his Trust by giving up the almost impregnable Fortress into the hand of Capt. Ross. He intended to send a Horse to this Officer as an acknowledgement of and in return for some marks of attention from that Officer but purposed doing this from Lahour in the presence of the Raja and not from Umritsir.

At this latter City Shawls are largely manufactured but they are of an inferior quality to those made in Kashmeer attributed here to the superior quality of the water of the former Country but more probably owing to the best workmen not leaving their native country and to the comforts they there enjoy and on a congenial Soil. Much oppressed by the Dooranees in the latter part of their dominion great numbers

19

of Kashmeere families emigrated to Umritsir in which they were encouraged by Merchants. Now they are returning as the great heat of the climate of Umritsir has killed many individuals and a prodigious proportion is affected with inflammation of the Eyes. The finest yarn for the web of the Shawl is manufactured in Kashmeer and was largely imported into Umritsir during the Dooranee Gov<sup>t</sup> but has been prohibited lately by the Soobadar of Kashmeer as he says in compliance with the wish of the Kashmeeree Shawl Weavers and represented that the Trade had much declined since the the yarn was exported but really from finding a great lessening of the Duties in Shawls from the exportation of the Yarn. The Yarn for the Weft is spun at Umritsir partly from the wool of Tibet and partly from that of Bokhara. The former from which some of the long Hairs are separated by the Merchants who import it is when white sold as high as from 6 to 8 Rupees a Ser of 104 Sicca Nanakshahi Rupees the latter is from two to four ditto[?] Rs. per Ser. A third of fine wool is obtained from the former.

The latter is generally of mixed colors and of mixed quality and I suspect that the Down or fine wool of the Yak is mixed with the wool

of the goat.

The web Yarn is employed double as well as the Weft which latter is normally 4 times as thick as the former. The Twist of the Thread is very loose and this much contributes I suspect to the softness of the Cloth.

The picking of the wool I brought from Bhot was very tedious and very expensive and after all the trouble bestowed in washing, cleaning and opening it the business was but imperfectly done. The wool was neither very white nor free from Hairs nor from Knots yet it [had] been washed cold, hot with & without Soap with the washing Nut and with Soda. It had been opened by the Hand and an attempt had been made

to open it by the Bow but it clung to the String and the process highly effectual in Cotton was inefficient in Wool.

20

I was of opinion that there was no inexpensive process for separating the Hair from the Wool and for whitening & accordingly I made enquiry at Umritsir in this subject.

A Kashmeeree family lodged in the Gateway of my residence & the wife took 5 Rupees weight of wool as brought from Tibet to pick and clean it in my sight. From this quantity there came

	Rs.
Of fine Wool	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Of Coarse Hair	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Loss in Dust and Coarse Wool	$\frac{1}{4}$
	5

It was picked in two Hours and the woman could earn whether in picking or spinning in a day of 8 Hours not more than 2 annas or something under four pence. The picking was performed in the same way that had been practised upon mine but less delicately.

But the cleaning was performed very differently.

Rice cleaned and picked after having been steeped two days in clean water and become somewhat soft was taken out and drained.

But before it became perfectly dry it was washed and rubbed with a round Stone in a deep wooden Trevebee[?] or Wooden Dish with a flat bottom used for kneading Dough until it was reduced to a fine powder. The picked wool was then put into it rubbed and beaten with the hand till thoroughly impregnated with the flour. It was then taken out opened with the fingers and again put into the flour and rubbed & beaten. Then it was more carefully opened with the fingers and thumb into thin plates which were laid one over another and were ready for spinning.

21

Some small knots formed principally of flour and some loose Hairs still remained but they were said to fly out in spinning. The weight of the Wool was greatly increased by the flour which adhered to it and its color was as white as if washed. The wheel for spinning was similar to the coarse common cotton wheel of the country; the thread was much drawn from the fount[?] of the Spindle upwards and a little cloud of dust always accompanied its course. A Woman could spin about the weight of a Rupee of fine Yarn in a day and her Husband could earn about 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  Annas by weaving.

Embroidery is all done in the loom by colored yarn for the weft and Silk for Web in the borders and colored yarn for both in flowers in the body of the cloth. See my letter to the Board of Trade.

The Shawl weavers are wretchedly poor and scarcely procure an adequate subsistence for themselves & families.

Many workmen offered to go with me wherever I should think proper. I was delayed at Umritsir from the 17th to the 22nd in endeavoring to procure a Kashmeeree Cook a Draughtsman in enquiries after the Shawl Manufacturing and in others of importance to my subsequent progress. I had engaged a young Man of some ability as a Draughtsman at 30 Rs. a Month at Lahor but he and his Parents were frightened at the report of my journey being likely to last three years and he flew off at the time of my departure. Although I had restricted myself to a little plain rice and a dish of curry or vegetables for dinner and a cake of Flour and Water and a little Milk and Water for breakfast yet these I could not obtain in tolerable state. A Kashmeeree Cook and not a good one would not [come] for under 20 Rs. a month. The death of Meer Qubeck[?] Ulee Khan disconcerted my plans as I depended

22

upon him for support. He was succeeded in his Atalikship of Balkh and Khoilm by his two Sons but the connections he had formed and by which he had freed his dominions from the Hazarees and other freebooters were broken up. I dispatched however two natives of Peshawr whom I hired as permanent Servants with letters to the Sons condoling with them on the death of their Father and expressing my wishes that the friendship he had shewn toward me would be continued from them. I conceived it not prudent to say more until I should reach Peshawr. A letter was also sent to Moohummed Azeem Khan at Peshawr explaining the motives and objects of my journey the offers of assistance held forth in furtherance of my views by his late Brother the Wazeer Fatteh Khan and requesting that he would inform me if he would give me full protection in my progress to and return from Bokhara. Another letter was dispatched to Gholam Muhmood of Kangra a person connected in relationship with Meer Muhmood who accompanied Meer Izzut Oollah Khan and who traded with Leh and Yarkund.

He had offered his services towards aiding me in forming connections with Leh and promised to go with me to that Capital.

On the 23rd early in the morning I reached Jundeala and proposed to leave the following day to Bhuegroowal. But on the evening of the 22nd an express arrived at sunset with a letter for me from the Raja reminding me of my promise to send some medicines and some Brandy from Mundee and requiring some Chintz. And I conceived that there was some other motive for the message. About two o'clock of the 23rd two persons arrived with a quotation from a letter from the Raja to the Fuqeer Imam oo deen the Governor of Govind Gurh to say that his eldest Son Kunak Singh had had two attacks of Fever and that he was anxious to receive medicines for his son from me. As from the account given it was obviously a Quotidian Intermittent I sent such medicines as I conceive best suited to shorten the fits and the Arsenic Drops of my former friend Dr Fowler from the use of which I had seen more benefit than from the exhibition of the Bark when

23

the Patient had had his Stomach and intestines freely emptied. Before the instructions were completed Sudda Singh a man of consequence and Ruthem Singh

who had some Affairs in the Household of the Raja brought a letter express directed to me desiring me to hasten back to Lahor on urgent business. I directed my Servants to prepare for my return for although it was not very satisfactory or perhaps even safe to prescribe or to send medicines on report to be entrusted to such a person as Kunuk Singh yet the Message was too urgent to be refused and I thought it very likely that they would be treated in the same manner with those sent from Dehli. But whatever doubts I might have as to the propriety of sending medicines I would entertain none on that of immediately obeying the summons as independently of what would be expected by the Gov<sup>t</sup> from me on such an occasion a refusal would produce inevitably the loss of the advantages I had formed by my journey to Lahour.

On testifying to the two Sikhs who it was said in the letter were sent to escort me my readiness to accompany them they stated there was no necessity for any hurry as that subsequently to the letter having been written it was agreed by the Raja that to prevent my having trouble of the journey unnecessarily it would be better for me to wait at Jundeala for two days when an Express would state positively the ultimate wishes of the Chief. I thought that nothing could be more positive than the injunctions in the letter but as these two persons took upon them the responsibility of my delay I agreed to stay on condition that a letter containing an extract of the Raja's letter and my disposition to comply with its object should be immediately sent off.

29th I remained under a small low tree on a mound of loose white sand just thrown out of a new Tank on a [illeg.] until this day in a continuance of such fierce hot winds as I never before experienced. [This sentence apparently sic.] In the afternoon a letter from the Raja desired me to leave my Tent

24

and Servants at Jundeala and to return to Lahour with Meer Izzut Oollah Khan. ~~Foreseeing the probability of being the ?? arriving purpose of remaining there three or four days when I should have my final dismissal.~~ Foreseeing the probability of a longer delay and the near approach of the rainy season announced by frequent Storms and Thunder and the gathering of clouds I disobeyed the injunction of the Chief so far as regarded the detention of my Servants at Jundeala. For I ordered them to proceed under the guidance of Meeroo Mull to Munde and desired my young friend Mr. Trebeck to march on with all the Merchandize to Koolloo and then to wait for me as at that place he would be nearly out of the range of the rains. I travelled all night and at 11 on the 30th of May reached Shahlimar Garden. In the Evening a Sudda Singh and another Officer Joala Singh

came with a body of Horse to take me to a more convenient residence. We went for more than two miles on a narrow dusty road running through ruins from which the Raja had taken Bricks enough to build the wall round the city a deep dug ditch and Redoubts and facing of the Gates and there remained apparently enough for several more of such erections.

He had put his own Palkee Bearers &c. and having entered the Dehli Gate went for about two miles to a House belonging to Kunuk Singh in which the Meer his Son & myself were lodged.

31st. The Hakeem Uzeez oo deen came and reported that the Raja was unwell and from a written paper read the details of his indisposition which clearly shewed

25

him laboring under an Intermittent [fever]. The cold sweat was accompanied by vomiting which relieved him and the hot fit was one attended with profuse sweating which also was beneficial but that impatient of clothing he usually[?] threw off what was comfortable in the cold stage over the accession of the hot one. He had been treated with Sherbets composed of Decoction of Endive[?] Roots & Seeds --(Bekh Kasnee, Kasnee, Anise Root (Bekh Saonf) Violet Flowers (Goolee Bunnifolia) Water Lily (Goolee Nanoofur) Nymphoa Lotus from which it may easily be conceived no advantage was derived. After the fourth Paroxysm the practice became a little more bold. Tamarind (Tumur Hundee) Bokhara Prunes (Aloo Bokhara) Manna (Toorunjubeen)

A second kind of Manna [illeg.] were infused in Rose water and a copious purging induced by which the heat of which he complained was diminished but not removed. Subsequently another kind of Sherbet in which there was a little Rhubarb was given occasionally. A day had past with but little indication of a Paroxysm and it was hoped that the Fever was gone. My opinion was consulted on the treatment most fitting to be pursued. I regretted the impracticability of my forming a satisfactory opinion on the view of the care given me as the Strength of the Patient the frequency & strength of Pulse, state of Tongue & of skin had not been detailed sufficiently although that of some of the evacuations had been minutely described always prefaced by an inference of the disease humor[?] to the pathology of the Greek Physicians. *The Raja states through the Hakim that behind heated himself in a serious [illeg.] with Darender Chand who had [4 words illeg]\*.*

*\* This sentence, of which the transcribers can make no sense, is scrawled up the margin, clearly as an afterthought.*

26

If I observed I could be of any use it could only be when I should from seeing, conversing with and examining the Patient have satisfied myself sufficiently of all circumstances discoverable in his disorder. The next day was appointed for me to see the Raja

1st of June. It was stated that since the Raja's illness great alms had been bestowed on the Fuqeers in and about Lahour and the Raja was anxious to know my opinion as to the effaciousness of such largesses and if I had any suggestion to offer on the subject. I submitted in reply that it was always meritorious to relieve suffering humanity from whatever cause distress might arise and that prayers of the Deity

could never be injurious. I suggested that in addition to money being given to Fuqeers persons in distressed circumstances could be sought out and relieved.

\*\*\*\*\*



5th Fasciculus of Journal  
from 1st of June to 20th

1820

[signed] William Moorcroft

28

Lahour

1st of June

The Officers of the Army that went against Munkeree, Dera Ghazee Khan & having arrived last night applied for an Audience this Morning which lasted from an early Hour till near Noon when the Raja was seized with a renewed attack of fever sent the Fuqeer Noor oo deen to explain the cause of my visits being deferred.

2nd of June.

At 6 oclock this Morning I found the Raja seated on a Chair under a Simeeana on a flagged Platform that had been just flooded with water. On one side some of his Courtiers were seated on a Carpet and on the other ten or twelve middle aged persons who he said were his Physicians and at the head of whom on a Carpet close to my Chair was the Hakeem and Wazeer Uzeez oo deen. I recognized an old Man from Kashmeer nearly blind from long continued inflammation of the Eyes and the Hakeem Ruhan Oollah who

had been the Tutor of Meer Izzut Oollah. This personage 84 years of age I had before seen at Shahlimar and found one of the most enlightened and least prejudiced Native Practitioners I had met with. The others were unknown to me. Some of them had Books in their hands and others were employed in running their fingers over a string of Coral Beads.

The Raja was thinner than when I took leave of him and the expression of his countenance some what dejected. His Pulse 90, regular and tolerably strong. Tongue covered with a thick fur brown and dry in the middle white and moist on the edges but adhering strongly all over.

His Skin though cold from the atmosphere being cooled by evaporating water had a harsh dry unhealthy feel. He represented himself as tolerably well today save that he was a little weak, was somewhat thirsty and had much unpleasant heat in the palms of his hands and the soles of his feet. He said that he slept well

29

I submitted to him the propriety of relieving himself from the cares of Govt as as [sic] the continual business in which he was involved was adverse to his recovery. He acceded to this and said he would make the necessary arrangements. He wished to know whether the Ague proceeded from Cold or Heat. I observed that he had come from the hot and dry Country of Mooltan with some weakness and

derangement in the functions of the Stomach & Intestines but free from Fever. That on his arrival at Lahor he immediately surrounded himself with a body of water which was continually evaporating. From the East there poured upon the Palace a body of most offensive vapor emitted constantly from a stinking muddy gutter that runs through the middle of the Bazar and is never cleaned except by the rain of the wet season. From the West and at a short distance also from the Palace there issued

out of a bed of black Slime mixed with rotten vegetables & green sedges just turned over with the plough an Air that [is] known to be a great cause of Fever. That I had been particularly sensible of the existence of this noxious vapor when I crossed the tract in question about three weeks ago in my way to the Mausoleum of Shah Jehangeer and I attributed his complaints to bad air acting on a system somewhat weakened.

Under the present circumstances I thought his removing to a different Air might conduce to his recovery. He asked what I thought of his going to the Garden of Shahlimar and I answered that I thought it too near and that as a Stranger I could not from my own knowledge give an opinion of preference to any place but that I had heard Adeenanuggur mentioned as a place remarkable for the coolness and salubrity of its Atmosphere. He said it was true but that it was distant on which I remarked that the inconvenience of two or three days march was not to be put

30

in competition with the protraction of his complaints into the season of which I was somewhat apprehensive. I now desired that the Hakeems would give their opinions as to the propriety or impropriety of the sentiments I had advanced.

One asked where he could find a purer air than that of Lahor. I replied that I thought it would be difficult to find one equally impregnated with bad vapor from the residence of an immense body of animals.

I stated that at his request I had forwarded medicines as if for his son according to his letter. That he had always felt relieved by vomiting but that no means had been used to increase it except drinking a little salt & water. That European Practitioners found the duration of the cold fit shortened through bringing on vomiting by suitable medicines that at the beginning of the hot fit a dose of Opium was found to quiet the system and to bring on sweating

And that by vomiting and sweating the whole fit ([illeg.]) was shortened. In the interval between the fits medicines were employed to strengthen the system and by that these [sic] means progress of the fever was arrested.

I confessed my want of sufficient acquaintance with native medicines to dare to rely upon them but that I felt confidence in the plan I had stated. And that if there was a person similarly circumstanced with himself I would in the presence of his Physicians give the medicines prescribed for Kunuk Singh and they might judge of their effect. He said persons with fever should be sent to me and that he wished me to attend him on the following day at twelve when the fever might come on.

Previously to to [sic] my departure he desired me to visit the cool apartments into which he retired towards the middle of the day and I found one out of repair but

cooled by a concealed stream of water in the wall and by a bed of sand saturated with water.

31

It was observed that such a place might be agreeable to his feelings when heated but that I suspected the fever would come on whether he went there or not unless some more active means were employed to intercept it. I left the Physicians and in the Evening the Fuqeer Noor oo deen stated that the Physicians were of opinion that he might not [be willing] to take any violent medicines (sukht) such as I recommended. I replied that as they were wholly unacquainted practically with the Medicines I alluded to or with their effects I could not see with what justice they could affix to them this title of (Sukht) violent. In one sense however I would allow that their term was just by that they were violent upon the disease but not upon the system. That those medicines were in my opinion really sukht, which by their inopportuneness allowed the disease to lay violent hold on the Constitution. That in regard to the dangerous effects to which they obviously alluded to remove any injurious impression of this violence however unusual it

it might be for persons in perfect health to take the medicines prescribed by him for a sick persons yet that I would take the Emetic Medicine before the Raja if he would promise to follow my example and also take the same dose when the hot fit should come on. I know no better proof I could give of my confidence in the innocency of the medicine and of my confidence in its effects on the complaint. I requested the Raja to take into consideration the situation in which I was placed. He had called me from a journey in which I had a charge of great value entrusted to my care and management. That in obedience to his wish I had quitted this charge and obeyed his summons, that if I could be really of use I was ready to exert the ability I possessed but if not or that it was so supposed in that there was a want of confidence I could only regret and request to be allowed to pursue my journey. That I was responsible to my Govt & to my self for my conduct and should if not called upon by that Govt necessarily inform

32

them of the measures I had adopted. I observed that although I was every where surrounded by persons who were sick and by taking my medicines and undergoing operations evinced the confidence they placed in me, yet that the persons sent by the Raja to be treated for fever actually ran away from my lodgings through some apprehension they entertained for their lives. The Fuqeers promised to detail this & other circumstances of a prolonged conversation to the Raja. During the visit of yesterday Runjeet Singh asked me if the Newab Governor General was ever sick. I said that this had happened. He then enquired if I had attended upon him to which I replied in the negative that he had persons of of [sic] far greater medical abilities than myself whose especial business it was to attend him. That there were Physicians who were constantly occupied in attendance on the sick that such persons were much better skilled in treating diseases than myself whose business it was not

to practice as a medical though I was attached to the study of medicine by education and liking, that I accidentally was near him whilst sick that I could only regret that he had not a person more competent to treat him if he desired European attendance but that such might be had. Desa Singh who entered here made some observations to another courtier accompanied with gesticulations but I did not hear what he said. June 3rd. In the Morning the Fuqeer Noor oo Deen came and reported that he had faithfully stated our conversation and arranged other matters that I had said it was my duty to give my sentiments most plainly without the smallest concealment and that I trusted he would pardon any thing that might be disagreeable in them out of respect to truth. He professed himself highly satisfied said wished to see some medicine given to a female in his Zunana affected similarly

33

with himself. The medicines prepared for Kunak Singh were proposed and the Fuqeer promised to attend their exhibition and to report the result. I pressed that persons might be sent from the Maha Raja to the Raja of Koolloo to request that he would take measures to retain for me 150 horses to take my merchandize to Leh lest they should all be taken by other Merchants and I should lose the season.

June 4 -- The Fuqeer Noor oo Deen came with Letters to the Raja of Koolloo to the purpose desired.

The Medicine had not been given to the Female. I was desired to stay this day and the next when two Elephants and two Hurkurus should be ready to convey me and my attendants to Hooshearpoor.

June 5th -- Waited all day in expectation of the Elephants but was disappointed. This day the fever was said to be lighter than in any preceding attack.

June 6th -- The Hakeem Uzeez oo deen said that the Raja was well very well and that every thing should be ready against this Evening when I trust we shall depart. It is obvious that the Raja and his Physicians were panic struck at first but gradually recovered and the apprehensions of treacherous treatment from a fancied Enemy were too strong to admit him to make test of my medicines. He still however wished me to remain until the fever should be terminated and if a relapse should take place I shall certainly be detained longer. This Evening the Fuqeer Noor oo deen said that the cattle should be in perfect readiness early the next morning.

34

The delay originates in a desire to detain me till all danger of relapses shall be over without expressing a wish so to do and by this management to avoid the appearance of obligation. For if the Raja had been desirous of my departure Elephants would have been ready in an instant, but an excuse has been followed by excuse and the cattle have been ordered at a time when a journey of a whole day under so fierce a Sun in the very hottest season of the year would almost certainly bring on fever in any European constitution.

9th -- Preparations were made for starting at 5 in the Even but the [illeg.] drivers were not to be found and did not arrive till dark when we left Lahour by the Dehli

Gate unaccompanied except by a Hurkuru. But it was stated that Sudda Singh would meet us at Buneakee and see us safe to Umritser. We had not proceeded far when the Hurkuru began to abuse the service of Runjeet Singh and to commend that of Europeans in a manner so determinedly violent as make me conclude that he must have some extraordinary motive.

When we had gone more than half way the Hurkuru turned suddenly off the main road as he said to Buneakee which lies at a distance from it. After proceeding about two Kos all track of road was lost yet the Hurkuru persisted in being right till the Moon rose when it was observed that we were returning to Lahour. With much difficulty the Hurkaru was convinced of his being wrong and having enquired at a village for the road went off in another direction. An old man pointed out a road to Umritser from which we had so much deviated as to be two Kos distant when we ought to have been at the gates of that City. The Hurkuru when ordered to go back three Kos to Beeneakee to inform Sudda Singh of our mistake asked if he should return on which it was observed that he must follow his original orders what ever they were. He said he had contempt he was not a Servant of Runjeet Singh's but had made this attempt to get service with me and having failed through his blunder he should take his leave. We reached Umritser at two oclock and went to our first lodging into which the Porter was unwilling to receive us till he heard our intention of departing again in the Evening.

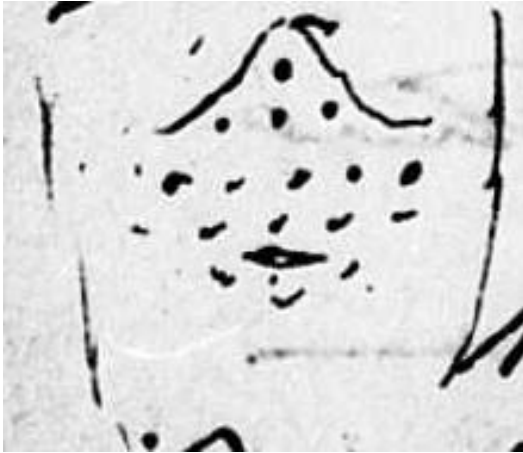
35

Having been 15 hours in a shallow Houdah on an uneasy Elephant exposed to the Sun for 5 hours I suffered more fatigue than I almost ever recollected to have done in an equal space of time in any other mode of travelling. But although excessively fatigued and especially in the back I had thrown myself on the first bedstead I found in a Outhouse[?] I could not sleep from a most oppressive heat and violent pain in the head. Whilst tossing about in a state little short of delirium and having no Servants no Servants [sic] I was surprized and refreshed by the movements of a fan which a Stranger was playing over my head. He proved to be a Kashmeree Shawl Weaver who had been benefited by medicines I had given him and testified his gratitude by a service that at that moment most essentially useful for by champooing the muscles of the back the sense of soreness[?] and fatigue diminished and I fell into a sound sleep.

Desa Sing and the Fuqeer Imam oo deen the Governors of the City and Fort of Umritser were both absent and as Sudda Singh charged to protect me had been passed by on the road it became necessary to take measures against any sudden whim with which

my situation should inspire my soi disan friend Phoolan Singh Akhalee. Unwilling to form any arrangements of my own on account of thus[?] not entailing responsibility on any of the Raja's people I desired Hafiz the Fuqeer's confidential Servant to use his judgment on this occasion. He sent to Kootub oo deen Khan who returned word that twenty Horsemen should be ready whenever I might require their services. This respectable Puethan had formerly possessed large Districts in the Jalundur

Doabb which had been wrested from him by Runjeet Singh after a long and severe struggle. In stripping to shew me the seat of pain in his back the surface of his body exhibited more scars from shot wounds than I ever before saw in any individual. He had sent two of his relatives laboring under Cholera and they both recovered. One was nearly exhausted by spasms in his Stomach and profuse evacuations both upwards and downwards. As the Patient was sinking rapidly I first burnt the Skin from the pit of the Stomach to the Navel with little balls of cotton left in Ether and set on fire in the following form.



The operation was finished in two minutes and he said that the spasms were gone. I gave him two effervescing mixtures of Soda & Tincture

36

and with a little crushed mixture of Losend. The vomiting stopped and a slight action of spasm was arrested by a repetition of the firing. Five Grains of Calomel and many small quantities of Rice water hot according to my

first practice concluded the treatment. The second man had also spasms of the Stomach but as his Pulse was strong I took away blood largely from his Arms & gave a Jumalgota Pile. He was well the following day. A Sikh was brought in a more advanced stage of the disease the spasms affecting his legs and Arms as well as his Stomach. Firing the region of the Stomach took off the Spasms. The effervescing fluid here stopped the vomiting. The spasms in the arms ceased on the upper part being burnt, but those of the legs only partially on the cautery being applied to the Thigh. By different stimulants his Pulse rose and his countenance became more pale. I left him under the care of a native Doctor and a relative of his own with orders to apprise me if he should be worse and went to superintend the preparations of medicines by a druggist who acted as Physician and was desirous to combat the Cholera under my instructions.

Two hours afterwards I found the man neglected and sinking through the violence of the spasms in his legs and thighs. The Jumolgota gave him one profuse bilious evacuation and I began to entertain a glimpse of [hope]

but the spasms killed him in the night. I regret not having opened the temporal Artery and applied the Cautery to the Scalp as in various circumstances I apprehend that the condition of the Brain[?] might [illeg.] if early to be attended to than in those more severe attacks of this complaint for in the after stage attempts at relief are too frequently ineffectual.

I made some further enquiries respecting the price and management of Shawl Wool. Washing it with Soap made the fibre harsh but beating it with Rice flour prevented it losing its softness whilst it improved its whiteness and freed it from Dirt. The Rice

should be steeped till soft and the water changed every day. When the water is drained off and the Rice a little moist it should be pounded in a wooden dish[?] The wool will be improved if it be kept for 15 days in the Rice flour in a cool place but the greater part should be beaten out and only a little left in. It should then be changed but ordinarily it is cleaned only a few hours before it is spun. Six Rupees weight of picked wool will take 8 Rupees weight of Rice flour.

9<sup>th</sup> -- at 2 in the Morn<sup>g</sup> left Umritsir and reached Bhueewal at 9. The Hurkuru sent to supply the place of Mune Mull excused his non attendance from Lahour

37

on account of his not being able to obtain[?] a Horse a circumstance just as likely as that Elephants were not ready at the command of the Raja. He had not provided any place at Bhueewal for me to remain at but the Kiludar pointed out such as answered the purpose. Having just heard that my luggage was stopped at Hoshearpoor instead of having proceeded to Koolloo as I directed Mune Mull to do. I shall proceed if possible across the Ravee tonight in order to get to Kurtarpoor tomorrow. 10<sup>th</sup> -- A stormy night prevented departure till two oclock and after having crossed the river Beas the clouds of sand raised by the wind disturbed the judgment of my Guide and caused him as he said to lose his way after having given us a unnecessary circuitous march of three Kos. I was desirous to see the Stud of Futteh Singh Alooowala at the town of Kapoortulla 9 Kos from Bhuerowal forming an Angle of 7 Kos to the N W of Talewund. The road lay over a grassy plain on which were a few cottages. I found about forty young Horses and Colts but understood the Mares from which they were bred were the property of Zumeendars. The System is an

unfruitful Nisfee plan founded on a feudal basis. The Chief first finds a Mare and the Stallion and the Stallion and the Colts at a year old are brought to him where he values them and gives a half or a third of their imagined price. The fillies are left with the breeders as their own property. I could not learn the expense of keeping a colt or Horse for a whole year because there had never been any regular accounts of the value of each article of food made out; but the wages of each Saees amounted to about 43 Rs. a year. The best Colts are kept by the Chief for his own use and the others he gives amongst his Soldiers. But not a farmer can sell a Colt even from his own Mare without first tendering it to the Chief. The Chondree brought a Nuzzer of 150 Rs and expressed himself much mortified at my refusing it. I have always felt more humiliation from taking such

38

Gifts than gratification and although it may be sometimes difficult to reject them when offered by the Chief himself it can more be so in reality when tendered by a Servant without his Master's knowledge and perhaps tied to a fraud in his accounts. Colts here are attached with Strangles and now and then one is affected with Kumree but very rarely. Here the water is not more than ten feet from the surface and grass is given freely. The soil is more sandy generally than that of Behar and I understand yields little [illeg.] except in the ruins[?] or neighborhood of villages. To

these circumstances and to the greater use of Chaff as a food I am inclined to attribute the infrequency of Kumree in this Doab.

Reached Kurtarpoor at 12 o'clock in an excessively hot day and was received with much hospitality by the Fuqeers of an Hospice or Alms house. An Apartment was swept and the walls and floor deluged with water to cool them. In the Evening the Malik of the town sent his Physician to state the case of his Mother who had some disease in the Throat I desired to see her but the Lady was attacked

with Cholera a few minutes before my Messenger reached her house. At about two o'clock in the Morn an old Fuqeer with whom I had conversed in the day asked me by what name we Englishmen designated that Being which Hindoos called Ram and Moosoolmans Ullah Illahe I said we called him God--In what shape and of what color did we represent him--I asked how it was possible to represent that power which was in every thing on every thing and extended through the universe by any shape or by any color? He departed and I heard him retelling to the Muhunt our conversation and expressing his satisfaction at finding my answer accord with sentiments in the Shastra. In the night he and his companions rose to pray and after having offered their good wishes for the Singh Sahib they invoked the protection of the Deity for the Feringee Sahib and the other travellers in that house. This cast of Fuqeers was Oodasee of the Sikh persuasion. I have not met with persons of more simple unaffected and pious manners than these Fuqeers.

39

11th -- Reached Hoshearpoor at 11 o'clock after an excessively hot march. Five persons who had been my Patients for Cataracts were in waiting. The Cataract of a Fuqeer had risen again & no good had been done. That of an old woman was in the same state. One eye of another was quite recovered and the sight good the other considerably inflamed.

Two other persons stated that they had a little obscureness of vision though their Eyes were clear. Altogether my practice here has been successful as so small number of people operated upon has now applied. A woman came with Cancer of the Tongue which I apprehend might have been cut out with a ligature but my apparatus did not arrive till too late.

12th -- Left Hooshearpoor at 3 o'clock. Koorm Rae had procured eight Mules to convey my baggage and that of my people to Shoojanpoor the residence of Raja Sunsar Chand. After resting a short time under a Bunghut / Indian Fig tree in the small Bazar of Futtera to refresh the cattle we proceeded to the town of Umb. In crossing the Head of

the valley of Juswa I saw one Male[?] Antelope and was informed that at this season the River which runs down the middle is frequented by all kinds of Deer and other Game. The town of Umb was nearly deserted by its inhabitants who had taken refuge in the neighboring forests in the hope of escaping the Cholera which had recently committed great ravage amongst them. Hopes were entertained that the juice of the roots of Onion would prove an antidote to the disease as a few persons who had taken it when ill recovered and many who had used it as a preservative had



not been attacked. The juice expressed from five [onions] was said to prove powerfully purgative and worms had been evacuated by its exhibition. Here I was met by two persons from Raja Sunsar Chand and the Commander of his Regt[?] Mr. OBrien. And also by a Nephew of Mumger Mull the Tuhseeldar or collector of Riwanee.

40

I found Munee Mull and the baggage dispatched from Jundiala at this place. He reported that Dilbagh Raee and Kerim Raee the two public functionaries at Hoshiarpoor were at Pholoor on his arrival at the former town and that no other person could give him the assistance necessary to procure Ponies[?] &c.. It was however stated by others that instead of his having gone to Pholoor he had really gone to his House and stayed there till he heard of my departure from Lahour. I thought it unnecessary to make particular enquiry having little doubt then of his having acted agreeably to orders from the Raja.

13th -- At Rajpoora I was met by Mugur Mull the Collector of this District which is assessed at 1,40000 Rs. He is a Man of nearly 70 years of age of fair complexion and remarkably athletic form. His native Country is Dunnee from which as representative of the family of Kanungo he receives a pension of 6000 Rs. a year at 1 1/2 cent upon the assessed Revenue. Formerly he was the Dewan of Runjeet Singh and increased his Revenue 14 Lakhs per Annum but lost his situation in a quarrel with a Courtier in the presence

of the Raja by using abusive language to which he is addicted. He wears a small cap and plain shirt with a dyed woollen thread round his neck. His conversation is spirited and arresting but he is fond of conveying his meaning in fables and metaphors in the relations and application of which to the subject he means to treat of he is said to be particularly happy. His present income from the Raja by no means supports him as he is extremely charitable and distributes daily a large quantity of bread baked at his own house to the poor. He spoke with great freedom of the tyranny practised in the collection of the Revenue and glanced strongly at the conduct of Runjeet Singh in not enquiring into and reforming its abuses. If he said, he saved his head it was as much as he expects and he was desirous to retire from public life to his own country. His manners are frank and civil without partaking too much of the roughness of the Sikh or the sycophancy of the Hindoo.

41

He had obviously enquired much as to the British mode of collecting Revenue in Hindoostan and plumed himself on a principle for regulating the assessment derived entirely from his own observation. According to the system of assessment formerly practised of raising an annual Sum upon the Harvest of each year by having its quantum valued before cutting great oppression was practiced on the Ry-yots or Peasantry by the Zumeendars and Taxgatherers[ and but a small portion of the sum collected went into the Treasury of the Chief. The Zumeendars used to direct the Tenants to give presents to the Valuers to induce them to set a low value on the Crops and through this management the Valuers aid the Zumeendars who shared in

the spoil were enriched, the farm cultivator oppressed and the ruler defrauded. And the various modifications adopted by Officers interested in deceiving the Chief never proved satisfactory to the farmers.

Muggur Mull discovered that the land was more or less productive in proportion as it contained more or less of sand and more or less of vegetable matter. Pure sand yielded nothing and pure vegetable earth returned more than with any admixtures. He therefore took the latter as the standard of land of the highest value and reduced the principle to practice in the following manner. He took a Ser of Earth from the land to be assessed and put it into a piece of cloth so fine as not admit the sand to pass through it. On the Earth water was poured and the whole shook about till the water passed through the cloth without being colored. If all the earth had been washed through the cloth the land was considered as of the first quality and assessed at 4 Rs/a [blank] equal to about two Bigahs or 2/- a Bigah. Whatever remained in the cloth after the process of washing was dried and weighed and the assessment

42

diminished according to the proportion of the sand to the Earth.

For 1/4 th of Sand	3/-
For 1/2 of sand	2/-
For 3/4 th of sand	1/-

The Assessment was increased or diminished at the rate of 4 anas per Chutauk. A test of this plan had been made for one harvest (Rubbee) and the Tenantry had been so well satisfied with it as voluntarily to come forwards and to request it might be continued. My objection as to soil being more or less productive according to admixtures with other matters as salts was answered in a degree by the observation that the system was founded upon the general nature of the Soil of the Punjab. The keeping of accounts was to be paid for by the Chief and the Mooqudum was to receive a fixed percentage which Meer Izzut Oollah thought too small. I was struck with the singularity of Muggur Mull wearing no Turband and found it to arise from his having lost his Turband in an extraordinary manner. Five Sikhs who had fled

Mooltan when Runjeet Singh made his first attempts at that Country had taken refuge in Lahour and pitched their Tents near the Garden of Shalimar near those of Muggur Mull. The Raja ordered one of his Courtiers to send Troops to plunder them during the night and in executing their orders they pillaged those of Muggur Mull. The next day the Courtier who was a great favorite related the circumstance at the Durbar to the Raja who laughed heartily at the occurrence but did not order restitution. At this place the Thanadhar who first interrupted my progress came along with the persons who accompanied Muggur Mull and was desired by Munnee Mull to direct Chowkidars to attend at Kalsa[?] as that place was not within the jurisdiction of Muggur Mull. He said that he had sent them already and would provide others and every thing else that was necessary.

The Nephew of Muggur

43

Mull went to Kalsa to have some enlarged Vessels out of his Eye for which he was particularly thankful. His [illeg.] offered me a fine Horse of the Dhuanee breed but I refused to deprive him of the services of a valuable animal as a rough Hill Poney would answer my purpose at present.

I had wished to have extended our march to Nadoun but the person sent by Raja Sunsar Chund requested I would stop at Koloo to afford time for an [illeg.] of the Raja to meet me at the former place. There was no adequate consideration for the loss of a day but as my people had been distressed by long marches for the 5 preceding days I agreed contentedly[?] to the proposition.

14<sup>th</sup> -- Before day break a Servant came to report to me for I had moved from my people to an exposed situation in a stony plain that in the night thieves had cut open a bag belonging to Meer Izzut Oollah Khan & stolen some money of mine from it.

In a short time I heard that they had carried off 1400 Rs which I had obtained by a Bill on Gen Octerlony at a Discount of 7 1/2 per cent besides loss in exchanging my Nanak Shahees for Mahamed Shahee Rupees the latter being current in the Hills and the former not though the currency of the Punjab. Mune Mull sent an account of the circumstances to the Thanadhar of Rajpoora who refused to read the letter and said the matter did not concern him. Some shop keepers now came forwards and stated that there had been several robberies committed in the preceding week of which the Thanadhar took no cognizance. A Weaver's House two Kos distant had been attacked by Thieves, the weaver made a stout resistance and some neighbors alarmed by the noise of the affair arrived in time to prevent the man being killed which the Thieves attempted to do. Although some booty was carried off yet the Thieves decamped with so much precipitancy as to leave a Sword, Turband & some Spars[?] which were recognized as belonging to the inhabitants

44

of a neighboring village. These articles were taken to the Thanadhar who declined taking any further notice of the transaction than to detain the property. The Thanadhar had sent no watchmen and it seemed probable that he had devised the plan of robbing me and the weaver said his Broker knew the persons who had committed this robbery but he had fled lest being questioned his evidence should bring upon him the resentment & vengeance of the Thanadhar. The Baggage was piled in a heap and my people lay on the ground round it. They relied on the promise of the Thanadhar or would have kept watch. The Nephew of Muger Mull related the day before that this Affair was decided between Purdon Singh and Rajoo Singh a Zumeendar who refused to pay the money due to the Chief for his land was seized by Muggur Mull and put into confinement until he should settle his account. The friends of this man offered 1000 Rs. to the Thanadhar if they would assist in liberating the Zumeendar and in murdering

Mugger Mull. The latter resided in a small Fort called Bussuntpoor at about two Kos distance from the Fort of Rajpoora in which lived the Thanadhar Purdan Singh. The

latter had corrupted part of the garrison of Bussuntpoor and a night was agreed upon for the execution of the plot. When it was about to take place the conspirators of the garrison insisted on receiving their part of the reward before they perpetrated the deed. The Zumeendar refused and several messages were sent backward and forwards before the business was adjusted. By the noise of opening and shutting the gate Muggur Mull was awakened and enquired the reason of the persons going in and out at so unusual an hour. It was said that some persons were suddenly affected with pain in the belly. His suspicions were excited and looking out at his window found a ladder

45

placed against it. This he threw down alarmed the whole garrison and discovered the plot but had not proof or interest enough to bring it to conviction before the Chief.

Munee Mull wrote an account of the robbery and also of the deceptions of the Thanahdar [and his] conduct with regard to us. He likewise took the evidence of the Weaver in respect to this Officer and forwarded the whole to Runjeet Singh. I also sent a short letter to the same general purport referring to Munee Mull's account for particulars.

Munee Mull and all the persons who accompany me express a conviction that Runjeet Singh will make good the loss and punish the Thanahdar and in support of this assumption Meer Izzut Oollah quotes his conduct in making restitution to the late Major Lumsdaine for the Camels which were stolen from his Agents while purchasing these animals in the Punjab.

But these he knew were the property of the Govt and the money that was stolen was my property. If he do restore it, desire of the reputation for justice may be his motive but I very much doubt his disposition so to act.

Referring to the falsehood he

told regarding the illness of Kunuk Singh who had not been ill, of my detainment of 5 days at Jundeala, of my return to Lahour, of the delay, excuses, subterfuges there in respect to my seeing him, of the deferring of my journey by bad Cattle, by the Drivers being out of the way at the hour proposed for my departure, by the Guard for the first Stage being not furnished and Suddee Singh being sent to Bunealee to await my coming instead of going along with me from Lahour where he was only two days before[,] I suspect that Runjeet Singh has laid down a plan to impede my journey and prevent its objects being attained.

And this suspicion is strengthened by the conduct of the factitious Hurkuru who accompanied us from our lodging and having led us out of the way to Umritser and Bunealee and in the direction of Lahor took his leave with a well feigned regret that he could not succeeded in his endeavors to secure a place in my service

46

through an accidental blunder. It was not intended that I should go to Buneakee but back again to Lahour after having travelled the whole night. No accommodations were provided or ordered at Umritsir nor any Guard and had not Kootub oo Deen

Khan sent me his Horsemen and my march been continued on the night of the day on which I arrived at Umritser there would have been a fair opportunity for Phoolan Singh to indulge his plundering propensity without risk and on my arrangements. And the absence of the persons at Hoshearpoor who were directed to forward my baggage before me was a portion of the same design. The frank honesty of Muggur Mull afforded protection at Amb but the Thanahdar of Rajpoora wound up the plot by effecting the robbery. It has occurred to me that my wish to go through Kashmeer in addition to my journey to Ludagh has inspired the distrustful Chief with fresh cause of alarm lest my

journey should be connected with political views.

15th Proceeded to Nadoun where I was met by an Uncle of the Raja Sunsar Chund. The Newswriter of Lahour and Monee Mull related some wonderful stories of the power of the witches of the Mountains and amongst others one of a Zumeendar who having lost sister and a favorite Son concluded that a reported witch had eaten their livers. He accordingly applied to the Malik of the village where she resided for redress and the woman after having been poisoned and soundly whipped said there were 15 others equally guilty with herself in the same village. Her head was cut off on this supposed account but when the Owner of the village found that she had mentioned the wives of all the principal farmers he contented himself with fining the whole number in three hundred Rupees and from circumstances which happened and the relation I have no doubt that it was Muneer Mull who killed the woman and imposed the fine on her presumed coadjutors. For he said he was bewitched for three years afterwards by an Ague which was only cured when he had given fifty Rupees and a Suit of Clothes to the old woman who had bewitched him.

47

These credulous people tell me that they will convince me of the existence of the Witches or Daeens both at Hooshiarpoor & at Mundeer.

16th -- From Nadoun passed over the Mountains to Shoojanpoor distant nine Kos the road in many places difficult, narrow and precipitous. A violent thunderstorm attended with a Hurricane ushered in the rains. I reached a garden called Pulet on the left bank of the Beas completely drenched, where I changed my clothes. An Englishman in the service of the Raja said that I should find refreshment at a Bunglo in the lines but I declined accepting it, however on the road I was met by -- OBrien from whom I had received several letters offering whatever assistance was in his power. He is a stout athletic man about 38. I have heard that on guard he was observed not to have his Havre Sac on and on being questioned by the Officer who was going his rounds why he did not wear it answered roughly that he had not been accustomed to carry a head basket. The Officer struck him or pushed him with his cane when a OBrien clubbed his carbine & struck him on the face and knocked him off his Horse. OBrien put spurs to his own Horse escaped his pursuers and after wandering as far as the Attock returned and entered into the service of Raja Sunsar Chund the Raja of Kotoch for whom he

has drilled a Battalion of Infantry of 1400 men. He formerly belonged to the 8th or Royal Irish Dragoons and spoke of his Regt Officers and country with much affection. Observing a little boy, his Son of 7 years old by a Native woman I asked if he had given him any education. He answered in the negative but that there was nothing he more desired and that he would spare no expense within his power to effect it but that he could not send him from Shajanpoor without the Raja's consent which he had not yet been able to obtain. He shewed me several Guns and Pistols made up at this place by his direction and which are creditably executed. He had two Guns with four short barrels which revolved with four Locks round one long barrel. The Construction was simple and he said it was safe. This piece might be useful and tend to surprize an enemy who had been accustomed to see firearms that required to be recharged after having once been fired.

In the Evening at the desire of the Raja I paid him a visit and found him with his Son and Grandson in an open building in a Garden.

48

Raja Sunsar Chand is a tall well formed man of near sixty years of age. His complexion is dark but his features are fine and his countenance has a good and commanding expression though the lower part is injured by the loss of the front Teeth. His Son called Raee Sahib has a very handsome face with a fair ruddy complexion but his teeth are thinly set and discolored with eating Betel. He is remarkably corpulent and devotes himself almost entirely to religious worship. He has two Sons one of twelve the other of 5 years of age but both less fair than himself.

Raja Sunsar Chund was formerly the most powerful Raja from the West of the Sutlej to the Attock and all the Hills from the former River to Kashmeer were his feudatories and he was extremely wealthy. He is now poor and in danger of being conquered by Runjeet Singh. His misfortunes have been principally owing to himself. Influenced by the advise of the Nuwab Gholam Moohammud of Rampoor which coincided with his own desire of accumulating money he committed the enormous mistake

of dismissing an Army which had been formed by his ancestors and who by their long residence had become incorporated with the inhabitants of the country although originally from the northern Provinces of Persia. These Men took service with the neighboring Rajas and when the Gourkhas returned to attack Sunsar Chund on finding he had disbanded his old Troops and had not replaced them they assisted their new Masters in relieving themselves from their allegiance.

His worst error consisted in placing the command of his new and hastily raised Troops to Gholam Muhmood instead of confiding that trust to his Brother Mea Futteh Chund an excellent Soldier and great favorite with his Subjects. Had he given to Gholam Muhmood the management of the Rampoor levies under Fatteh Chund the attachment of the peasantry to the latter would have turned the fate of the day in his favor. But his jealousy of his Brother should he have given him the command though from the acknowledged frank and open conduct of Futteh Chund wholly undeserved prevented his pursuing the most expedient policy

The Kotoch Peasantry gallant and [illeg.] were disgusted at the preference given to a Stranger as they had shewn themselves ever [the] last to fly in the engagement and the Rohillas were overpowered.

The Rajas joined the Gourkhas and the the Raja Sunsar Chund after having defended the Fortress of Koth Kangra for upwards of four years against their combined efforts was in the course of the 5th year compelled to cede it to Runjeet Singh in return for his assistance in expelling the invaders from his country.

Koth Kangra had been provisioned for twelve years and the Raja felt confident in its resistance against his Enemies but neglected carelessly to look into the expenditure of Grain. His Son charged with its defence whilst the Raja remained at Tira committed some errors which counteracted the plans of his father though intended to support them. Impelled by his respect for the Brahmins he fed daily a large body of them and in order to concentrate the affections of his Garrison he most imprudently allowed their wives to visit them every night. These were fed furtively from the Stores and the grain was so loosely managed that corn was sold from them by many persons to the

towns people and the consumption was not examined till the Stores were nearly exhausted when the Raja learning the state of the case threw himself into the Fort & sent his son to Shoojanpoor. By collecting Grain from every part of his Country and stationing Troops for the protection of the convoys he procured corn enough to support the Garrison but the Goorkhas having corrupted the Hurreepoor Goolen[?] Raja who was on terms of friendship with Sunsar Chund the former cut off the Convoys and the Raja & his Garrison were left without food. In this dilemma they subsisted for four Months on the leaves of vegetables such as Plantains Mulberries &c. when the Raja gave up his Fort to Runjeet Singh. By the Goorkha war he lost several lakhs of Rupees of Revenue from the tributary Rajas and the flat country at the foot of the Hills and is now so much reduced in his circumstances as according to his own statement to me not to possess more than 70,000 Rs a year clear for the maintenance of his family and friends after the payment of his Troops. Runjeet Singh sends for him every year and he expects at every visit to be

detained as a Prisoner. Latterly Runjeet Singh has made use [of] him as a Servant though he has as yet refrained from exacting Tribute from him. He put him forwards in his attack on the Kooloo Raja and the three forts taken from the latter were taken by Sunsar Chunds Artillery directed by one James an Englishman commanded by OBrien. But Runjeet manned the Forts when taken by his own Troops. The Raja is well aware of his danger and Runjeet acts like one secure of his Game whenever he thinks proper to put out his hand to seize it. As he has had other plans in hand he has probably deferred the seizure of Kotoch till all of them are completed. Perhaps the imperfect conquest of Munekera and of Dera Ghazee Khan may require the presence of the Sikh Troops for two or three years longer and thus long may Sunsar Chund and Futteh Singh Aloowala be spared. But diminished as are Sunsar Chund's Reserves his resources are yet considerable. His Country is

strong and his Peasantry attached. His Jewels are valuable and would raise him a large Sum, but his pride prevents him making the sacrifices necessary to put his country into a respectable state of defence.

He maintains a Zunana of three hundred of the most beautiful women of his country and supports or furnishes an asylum to Gholam Muhamood and to two or three Rajas dispossessed of their Territory by the Singh Chief. And whilst he indulges in the gratification of ~~useless~~ shew in the seclusion of many fine women he does not afford powder and ball sufficient to perfect his Troops in the most essential part of their exercise. His Conduct towards those of his Tenantry who are in easy circumstances is said in latter times to have become oppressive and wholly contrary to his former practice. He is also accused of want of good faith though [illeg.] a better character than most of the Hill Rajas. He is most desirous of being taken under the protection of the British and hopes that Runjeet Singh will embroil himself sooner or later with the British Govt in which case he will certainly range himself on the side of the latter. He asked my advice on some points and I submitted the propriety of increasing the resources of his Country by introducing new kinds of produce and by improving those already existing.

51

From the profusion of Mulberry Trees of various kind and the mildness of the Climate it seemed probable that Silk might be raised and I recommended his trying to introduce the Bourbon Cotton and Coffee. As OBrien had shewn himself desirous of sending his child to Calcutta I represented to the Raja that at a future time the boy if suitably educated might be of use to himself or his children and drew from him a somewhat reluctant consent to the plan. A Pundit Nephew to Hurbullub had applied for an introduction to service and as I saw him to possess some of his Uncles activity I thought him a fit person to go to Bengal to learn the management of the Silk worm and its produce. I gave him a letter to Mr. Deog[?] the commercial Resident at Moorshedabad the object of which was to request he would cause him to be put into the way of of [sic] attaining his objects and to bring back Silkworm Eggs & I sent letters to Dr. Wallich desiring his aid in procuring Bourbon Cotton & Coffee Seeds and also seeds of European vegetables. The Raja promised that he would diffuse Potatoes, carrots Turnips Cabbages Peas and Beans amongst his Ryyots & I induced him to send a gardener to Mr Tippetts

Gardener at Patna and gave him a letter to Mr. Tippetts desiring him to order his Servants to let him work under him for a year and to furnish him with Seeds of Vegetables. And a third Servant was dispatched to Calcutta to bring back Vegetable seeds for sowing at the end of the present rainy season. With these people the little OBrien was forwarded to Mr Dunne[?] at Dehli with a letter desiring him to oblige me by sending him on to Calcutta and a letter was given him to Dr. Marshman requesting him to board lodge and instruct him in plain but useful learning and to send his Bills to Mr. Trebeck who would credit and pass them to Messrs Palmer and Co for payment. I took up two thousand Rupees from OBrien and gave him my Draft on Messrs Palmer for that sum to be lodged in his name as funds for the education of



his Son. I suggested that the Raja should send one or both of his grandsons for education to Calcutta by which they would be saved from Runjeet Singh and I would recommend them to the fatherly care of my friend Ram Mohan Raee. The Raja hesitated, the Father desired it might be done but the

52

plan will not be executed and at one sweep this whole family is likely to fall within the power of the Singh Chief for want of timely exertion.

The Country is capable of being greatly improved but the Raja has not energy enough to render its resources available. His Country is surrounded by Enemies but the population is considerable [blank]

and he might by due management and encouragement soon bring all his subjects capable of bearing Arms into as much discipline as would be efficiently serviceable. Sharp Shooters Broad Swordsmen, Pike & Rocket men would constitute the best force and the Europeans he has with him might do much but he starves them both in pay. Both have a propensity to drinking OBrien by fits of a month together in which he is in constant intoxication; James drinks every day but not to intoxication and the Raja drives them to indulge in this vile[?] habit by not keeping his word in improving his Troops and their comforts. James has had but an imperfect school education but has

made great progress in practical Gunnery and possesses a degree of knowledge in this respect very superior to what might be expected from his limited school learning. He says that he has not served his Majesty or the Company in this Country but acknowledges that he has been in the Service of the former in Europe. He is in some respects an extraordinary character. He is obviously disposed to improve himself in the mechanical part of the Art of War and has mastered plane Trigonometry. He regrets the loss of his Books of which he was plundered but will not incur an obligation to procure others from Calcutta. He has refused to take Service with Runjeet Singh and was put in Irons and confined for two Months by the Munkera Chief for refusing to serve him. He as well as OBrien think that an opportunity will arise by which they can be of use to the Company and this is one of the reasons for their staying with Sunsar Chund. OBrien says that if duly apprised he could procure 40,000 Maunds of Grain and that with 500 Troops and a few pieces of cannon could take Kangra in less than a fortnight. They both apprehend that Runjeet will quarrel with the Raja & they hope that he will at the

53

same time quarrel with the English for they are aware of their incapacity to defend the Raja without he make greater sacrifices to increase his means than he seems disposed to do. The Raja is unfortunately circumstanced. He believing that one if not both these Europeans will leave him, and he takes undue measures to gain their confidence & to wean them from their habits at the same time that he thinks Runjeet is only deterred from attacking him by the belief that they would make a stout resistance. If they had means they would certainly fight hard but the scantiness of means destroys their confidence and almost paralyses their exertions. James has

cast an excellent Howitzer and turned it true within but he has left the outside rough in which he exhibited his good sense by saving expense on useless show. He has made some Shrapnel Shells and as soon as I suggested Rockets he began to set about making some on Col Congraves Plan with the structure and proportions of which he seems well acquainted as well as with the composition. On observing how

well adapted Martello Towers were to defend such Passes as led into the Raja's Country he shewed himself acquainted with their construction as also with the application of a moveable wooden screen or parapet to defend the Artillery Men. 16<sup>th</sup> -- I had heard of a road from this place to Koolloo and this day the Rae Umrood Chund the Raja's Son said that it was to be regretted I had not proceeded first to Tura as then I might have gone direct to Koolloo and have avoided the Munde Country. Raja Runjeet Singh had written to Raja Sunsar Chund to request the latter to furnish men to carry my Baggage onwards and he was desirous to avoid Munde with the Raja of which place he was not in relations of friendship. He represented this road as being at least as good as that of Munde and that it was nearer by some Kos. I was uncertain whether Mr. Trebeck had proceeded to Koolloo or not as on my representing that my being delayed at Lahour would

54

bring me into the rainy season possibly all the horses at Lahoul a border station in Tatarly might be hired by Merchants going to Leh. Runjeet Singh gave to the Fuqeer Noor oo deen a letter to the Raja of Koolloo directing him to request the Chief of Lahoul to retain Horses for my use and the Hurkuru who took it was charged by me with a letter to Mr. Trebeck desiring him to proceed to Koolloo. I again wrote to Mr. Trebeck repeating this request should he be still at Munde and forwarded my letter along with a letter of Runjeet Singh given at the eve of my first departure to the Munde Raja ordering the latter to furnish every facility in his power toward forwarding my journey.

On the 20<sup>th</sup> a letter arrived from Mr. Trebeck stating that Mohun Singh the Killadar of Kangra had been at Munde since the 4<sup>th</sup> of May had passed by his Tents & had sent two Soobadars to enquire if they could be of any use but at the same time a strong Guard was placed between his Tent and the Sutlej and Kalee the Botanic Gardener in going towards Sooketh in his excursions to gather plants was

*This 5th Fasciculus journal entry ends mid-sentence but then continues without interruption in the next (6th) Fasciculus.*

6th Fasciculus of Journal  
From 22<sup>d</sup> June to 28<sup>th</sup> July

\*\*\*\*\*

Fasciculus of a  
Journal from 22<sup>d</sup> June  
to the 28<sup>th</sup> July from Shoojan  
poor Tura[?] Raj of Kangra  
to Goomka Raj of Mundee  
1820

[signed] William Moorcroft

was prevented from continuing his pursuit by the Soldiers on the road. My friend considered himself and Servants treated as prisoners on parole.

On the 22<sup>d</sup> another letter from Mr. Trebeck announced that Mohan Singh had refused to allow him to march forward and a letter from Moohammud Hafiz Fazil detailed a conversation between Mohan Singh and himself. The former said that he had in the beginning of the Month of May been awakened in the night by a Message from Runjeet Singh ordering him to go immediately to Munde and prevent my progress to Ludagh. That the letter given to Mune Mull was of a date anterior to my recall to Lahour. That he should disregard any order from Runjeet Singh except one addressed directly to him. That he had sent for orders but that no answer had reached him. from which he concluded that his Masters

instructions were to prevent my going to Ludagh. That he knew his Masters ways. That he had treated me with civility in order to gain my confidence but that he never intended I should go to Ludagh.

That however ungrateful towards his master his conduct might appear he did not scruple to say that he was acting with duplicity.

In a very concise letter dated 22<sup>d</sup> June I forwarded this curious account of him by a confidential Servant to Runjeet and requested him to order Mohan Singh to let me go on.

On the 23<sup>d</sup> Mune Mull proceeded to Munde with a letter from Runjeet Singh to the Raja of that place with orders to facilitate our departure and with another from Desa Singh to the same effect.

The former was written at the time of my last departure from Lahour but that of Desa Singh was written previously.

30<sup>th</sup> of June-- I received a letter from Mr. Trebeck mentioning the arrival of Mune Mull and promising that I should hear from him as soon as something definitive should have been settled. He stated that one other European had crossed the Sutlej and had advanced to the neighborhood of Sooketh and that his luggage was of a description similar to ours. He supposed this Stranger to be Mr. Gerard the Surgeon of Subathoo who had stated to me his determination to begin his Tour into Tatar on the 7<sup>th</sup> of June. It appeared to me very extraordinary that he should have changed his route before[,] from a combination of dates and distances[,]

he could have been prevented by the Tatars and I concluded the Story an exaggeration notwithstanding an account of the Gentleman, attendants and baggage as related with a semblance of truth by a Hurkuru belonging to the Raja of Munde. ~~June~~ [July] 2<sup>d</sup> Raja Sunsar Chund explained the matter by observing that he had ordered some broad cloth and Iron from the Company's Stores or commercial Depot at Subathoo and that some person has crossed the Sutlej with these articles on the road to his Country.

The Raja of Munde and Mohun Singh menaced the Sooketh Raja with the consequences of their displeasure if he suffered any English Merchant to come on

the road that passes through his Country to Munde. The Rae Umrood Chund had previously written to the same Raja who was his maternal uncle to give every protection and assistance to English Merchants in his power to

58

which the Raja of Sooketh replied that his was too weak to resist the commands of the Raja of Munde and the Sikh. That he had accordingly advised the Merchant or Agent to return to Belaspoor and take the lower road to Shoojanpoor in which he would only have to pass through the Kueloon Country subject to the Belaspoor Raja and that of Kotoch subject to Sunsar Chund. The Raja and his Son had both treated me with the most marked attention inviting me to pass a part of every day with them and sending me such fruit as their Gardens afforded, but yesterday a circumstance occurred which threatened to produce some coolness on the part of the Raja. His Brother Futteh Chund a man of about 54 years age had represented to me that he had for more than a year back been troubled at times with a violent

pain in his right flank and great evacuation of blood from the Rectum. He had external piles but conceived that neither the pain nor the bleeding were connected with this complaint. He had never had any disorder of the Liver nor any malady which had confined him to his house save wounds received in campaigns with the Goorkhas and Runjeet Singh the latter of whom had been defeated by him more than once and especially at Joalamookhee. He had suffered so much by his present malady that unless relieved speedily he wished to end his sufferings by death. I was by no means satisfied of the nature of his disorder and desired him to let me see him again. Depression in his countenance induced me to ask him if he felt well to which he replied in the affirmative.

In the middle of the day of the first of July I heard that he had been taken ill in the night

59

and had been carried from his own House to that of the Raja. In the Evening it was reported that he was in great danger and a short time before dark the Raja desired me to see him. I found him tossing and tumbling about on a low bed on which he was with difficulty retained by several attendants. One side of the floor was covered with lighted lamps, by the side of his bed a half[?] naked Fuqeer with long matted hair and skin covered with ashes made gesticulations & muttered prayers or charms.

One leg was swathed with a cloth from the toes up to his Hip & bands of various colored cloth & thread were bound round his arms and ankles. Eight or nine Hindoo & Moosulman Physicians sat & knelt round his bed and in an adjoining Room was the Raja & his Courtiers & Servants.

Futteh Chund was insensible & seemed like a person in apoplexy. He had vomited many times but had not had any evacuation downwards.

The Cholera was very prevalent Muhmood having had an attack on the 30<sup>th</sup> which gave way to mercury and within two hours after the attack. Meer Izzut Oollah had

had vomiting but this might be attributed to a dose of Calomel. However people were dying every day from this complaint at Shoojanpoor and two Widows of fourteen and the other of only twelve years of age had two days before passed my Tent to be burnt & were burnt on the banks of the Beas with the Corpses of their Husbands.

The tossing resembled that which attends cholera but the eyes were less sunk, the countenance less shrunk than usual. The extremities were rather warm the Pulse in the right arm weak but in the left stronger than I had witnessed in Cholera of such duration. The Stomach was apparently distended and the Belly rather full. There had been no purging. To relieve the pain which [he] appeared to be suffering severely I proposed to bleed him and to apply the actual cautery to his Stomach by firing little bits of camphor just below

60

the breast bone which practice I had found most efficacious in arresting spasm. The Raja refused to have him bled because Aboo ul Seena had written that bleeding was improper in cases of vomiting or to have the Stomach cauterized because Cautery was contrary to the rules of Cast.

It was pronounced by the Brahmans that he was possessed by an evil spirit and the Raja ordered the Brahmans Pundits and Fuqeers to drive him away. I desired to take my leave but remained for two hours at the earnest request of the Raja and witnessed the unmeaning mummeries of the Exorcisms. After about an hour had passed one Brahmin asked another more actively employed in repeating charms & in gesticulating with his hands what what [sic] answer Debee returned to his invocations to which he frankly replied that Debee was Silent and that his charms had no power over the Spirit. As the Patient was sinking I endeavored to rouse him by applying stimulants to the nose and oil of Peppermint to the Tongue and for a time they appeared to have some effect but he speedily fell again into a state of stupor. As the Raja had obviously more confidence in the Physicians and Brahmans than in me I left the Patient with little expectation of his recovery.

On the morning of the 2<sup>d</sup> though anxious

to learn the state of Futteh Chund I thought it best to wait lest some improper construction might be attached to enquiry or visit. At 7 o'clock a message from the Raja desired my attendance on Fatteteh Chund. He was removed from the Bungla in the Raja's Garden to an Outbuilding abandoned by his Physicians, Brahmans & Fuqeers, taken off his bed and laid on the ground to die. Much of his personal property had been distributed amongst the Brahmans and the poor but his Cows had not been given away on account of an Astrologer having stated that if a cure was to be effected it could only be effected through me. His recovery after his Cows had been given way would not absolutely have put him out of Cast but would have injured his future consequences it was therefore thought better to wait the result of my endeavors. I sent word to the Raja that I must decline using any means unless the Patient were wholly given up to me nor would I do anything even then if he should allow persons after his death to attribute his decease to my medicines. He returned for answer that as his Brother was completely given over and deserted by

his Physicians, Brahmins & Fuqeers he was justified in delivering him up wholly to my care to bleed, fire or treat him in any way I should think right and that as far as lay in his power he would prevent any person fixing the imputation of his death to my treatment.

61

The Patient lay insensible and motionless stretched on his back. His eyes half closed & dull, his lips, glued together at their angles by brown Mucus, his jaws closed & firm and the power of swallowing lost for what fluid was put into the mouth was returned in foam after nearly producing suffocation. His breathing was short and attended with snoring as of Apoplexy in its latter stages with strong dilation & collapse of the Nostrils and upheaving & depression of the Ribs. A limb raised fell into its place without exertion & retained its position as it fell with flacidity of muscle. The Stomach was full & Belly uniformly rather distended & a little hard generally. His Pulse a hundred and twenty and a little stronger than might be expected and though the extremities had not as much sensible heat in them as the body yet they were warm.

He had vomited during the night some bilious fluid & his tossing had gradually changed into stupor and loss of motion. I considered the symptoms of Cholera if he really had been attacked by this complaint as having subsided and the oppression of the Brain as arising from the condition of the Stomach & Intestines.

The temporal artery & Vein of the right side were cut across but the bleeding was trifling. Blood was taken from the arm. During its flow from a small orifice the Pulse rose and the Artery was softer in its heat & more expanded in its

action. Blood was taken away largely until the Pulse began to fail and to flutter. No instrument for injection being procurable the large intestines of a Goat were tied to a small tube of Bamboo and a quantity of Oil of Turpentine and of Sesamum injected into the Rectum. It was soon returned with little force. The proportion of Oil of Turpentine was increased and after a large quantity of Sesamum Oil had been expended soapy water was substituted. As fast as the contents of the Tube were injected more fluid was poured into it & the intestine distended gradually till it could hold no more when the injection was returned. After very many injections of oil some hardened feces came away but many quarts of fluid thus injected in the unintermitted continuance of the practice for two hours brought down only a very inadequate portion of excrement & convinced me that the injections reached not the obstruction. However the return of the last was preceded by writhing of the body & groaning. A few drops of Oxymel made on the spot were put between the lips and stimulant Vapor applied to the nostrils. The power of the Intestines had obviously been called forth by the injections & by these and the bleeding and the stimulus of the Vinegar to the mouth the power of swallowing had

62

also been excited. Most carefully the dropping of fluid was continued and the swallowing so increased as to admit of a dissolved Piece of a Seed of the Irea[?] Jumalgota being taken into the Stomach. Air escaped at intervals per anum from the

intestines and large quantities of Mucus by the stimulating injections, but though the evacuations of the latter were accompanied with demonstrations of pain yet they took place without consciousness. Two Hours elapsed without evacuation from the Jumalgota which however had produced uneasiness in the stomach evinced by frequent moaning and a side movement of the head.

A second dose was administered as there was no time to be lost and Rice gruel was in readiness to be given in case of profuse evacuation. The breathing remained in the evening as before & after leaving him at a late hour I learned that he had a copious stool but found it small hard and merely from the lower part of the intestines.

3<sup>d</sup>-- The night had been passed between stupor & fits of pain in the intestines but there had been one copious & most offensive evacuation from the purgative. The breathing was more quiet, the head somewhat relieved, at intervals opening one or both eyes but looking wildly and stupor was exchanged for delirium. Small quantities of fluid were put onto the lips but shunted[?] out occasionally & little passed down into

the Stomach. He was occasionally seized with fits of pain as of griping[?] & as in the first he passed urine involuntarily soon after the first symptom of pain and the writhing remained the pain was attributed to the action of the Oil of Turpentine on the Intestines Kidneys and Bladder. For of this fluid which had been doubly distilled from the Turpentine of the Fir of this district very nearly a quart had been thrown up. An iron Caldron was sunk into the ground at the door of the building filled with hot water and he was lifted into and supported in it and kept in it till his pulse was quickened and this was repeated. He could now move his legs & the left arm but the right lay as paralyzed. His looks when he was roused were wild & indicated great distress; but he appeared relieved by the warm Bath. He made an effort to listen when loudly spoken to and in the evening returned some marks of affection by pressing the hand of one of his Sons.

The warm Bath was repeated and a Sample of Opium thrown onto the Intestines with their Starch.

63

4<sup>th</sup> He has passed a more quiet night and has had several liquid stools. Recognizes his attendants occasionally Passed his Urine with less effort and pain and has all at once recovered the use of his right arm.

But he obstinately refused to swallow and his Pulse became small & his extremities cold. He was obviously sensible and appeared as if determined to refuse sustenance and to die. It was now related that a Fuqeer had stated of him that he should be capable of every kind of manly exertion and remain in excellent health till he was 54 but in that year should be attacked with a complaint that should

put him into the greatest possible danger if he did not actually die. As he was now in his fifty fourth year it was thought probable that the prediction might be now acting upon his mind. I therefore requested the Raja would see and prevail on him to drink. After a time he recollected his Brother who after much arguments prevailed



on him to swallow a little gruel. As much irritation remained in the Intestines & urinary organs I wished to repeat the injection but he refused. This however was administered with a Scruple of Opium by force by order of the Raja at my suggestion.

5<sup>th</sup> -- He has passed a good night. His Pulse though weak is stronger than yesterday. He is still averse to drink and thinks he has lost Caste by something irregular in this matter. Assured by the Raja that this has not happened he has taken iced water in small quantities & suffered Rice to be put into his Mouth.

64

The pain in the alimentary & urinary Organs has left him and although his looks are wild yet he is in his senses. He has been with great difficulty obliged to take [illeg.] gruel.

6<sup>th</sup> Has had many stools and has regained his Senses.

A large portion of the inner Coat of the Rectum came down and he could not return it. This is an old complaint which has long distressed him. He would not suffer me for a long time to attempt to reduce it. I scarified lightly the [illeg.] Membrane and with an oiled Handkerchief returned the protrusion. He willingly took iced water and was in the evening desirous to have solid food but was restricted to that in a fluid form with crushed Rice in it.

7<sup>th</sup> -- 8<sup>th</sup> -- 9<sup>th</sup> -- 10<sup>th</sup>-- Is on the recovery but is a bad Patient.

Having had more Stools than to him was desirable he was anxious to take medicine to stop what did not amount to a Diarrhoea but would not take gruels. Irritation is kept up by two large Piles that are in a status of strangulation. He pertinaciously resists my wish to remove them notwithstanding his frequent expression of gratefulness for his recovery. The time for operation is not exactly that I should have chosen but as I expect to march almost every day I wish to relieve him by ligature of an inconvenience that may annoy him in future. The Raja & his Son have both been very thankful the latter desired me to accept a grant of land and leave some one to receive the profits on my account. The latter forced upon me a dress much more valuable than that given me by Runjeet except that it was not accompanied by much lace[?]or bead[?] Ornament

65

and the Grandson gave a Hill Pony.

The whole country seems rejoiced at the restoration of Futteh Chund who appears to be a favorite on account of his gallantry in war and his frank and open manners. He pressed me so strongly to exchange my Hat for his Turband and to become his brother by adoption that I acceded. The ceremony was performed by his placing on my head his Turband and by my putting my Hat on his; the waving round my head his hand containing some Rupees which were distributed amongst my Servants and I doing the same with an equal number of my Rupees that were given amongst his menials. He afterwards sent me some green Doob Grass which I was desired to wear.[?]

On the 5<sup>th</sup> arrived a letter from Runjeet Singh in answer to mine containing an expression of dissatisfaction at the conduct of Mohun Singh and stating that he had sent orders to him to assist in facilitating our departure. This letter was put under the charge of the Hurkaru

who had come from Lahour in 5 days, having been ordered to travel day & night. Meer Izzut Oollah Khan desired the Hurkaru to shew him the letter to Mohun Singh if open or if closed to let him see the direction. This he refused and I desired that we might not be pressed to do what he said he had received orders to refuse. One of the other Hurkarus told the Meer privately that Runjeet had ordered Mohun Singh to inspect our Baggage as narrowly as he could and determine if possible whether it contained military Stores. This is probable in itself but it is not very probable that an Hurkuru should be made acquainted with the fact. On the morning after the receipt of Runjeet Singh's letter the Hurkurus went off to Munde.

Also[?] on the same day another letter reached me from Runjeet Singh announcing the receipt of my letter informing him of my having been robbed assuring me that he had taken measures to regain the Money and that [if] through them it should not be got back he himself would make it good and desired me to place confidence in the word of the

66

Khalsa Jee a title he has given himself & used in allusion to that part of Hafez Fazil Khan's letter which in styling him Khalsa accused him of both actual and habitual duplicity and deceit.

A letter from Hafiz Fazil to Meer Izzut Oollah reported that Mohun Singh had sent him word to prepare for departing as he had received orders from Runjeet to this effect and that porters were in requisition to carry our baggage to the frontier. The information was conveyed to him two days before the letter of Runjeet through [?to] me had arrived at Munde. I had desired Mr. Trebeck to send me word as soon as he had crossed the Beas completely and on the receipt of this intelligence I would march from Shoojanpoor but the rains have been almost continual since that period and the River is now so much swollen that it is not safe for the Ferry Boat to pass.

Late a few evenings ago I heard a sound apparently not far from my tent that strongly reminded me of the booming of the Bittern and sent a person to enquire from what it proceeded he returned with an account of it being made by persons

engaged in collecting Quails. At the distance of fifty yards I found a few boys sitting on the ground one of whom blew strongly into a small earthen Pot which had a hole in its bottom and which he placed close to the ground. The others had placed themselves round a heap of dry Grass through which glimmered a faggot or piece of burning cow dung which was not in contact with the Grass. They said that after continuing the blowing for about two hours all the Quails within hearing assembled close to them and when they were assured that the Birds had got well together they suddenly set fire to the Grass the blaze of which either surprised and frightened or dazzled their sight so that they could not immediately escape and the fowlers taking

advantage of their confusion killed them with sticks. They said that the sport was sometimes very successful but that they practiced it only in the rains and it only succeeded with Quails.

15<sup>th</sup> This day by intelligence from Mr. Trebeck I learn that the baggage and people have passed the Beas and if the weather hold up a little Mr. Trebeck

67

means to march. There has been however such a continuance of rain during the whole of this month as I have never witnessed in Hindoostan but still some portion of every day has been fair and the water has run off the portions of flat land within a few hours of the heaviest showers. The River sometimes has risen three feet in the course of as many hours and fallen as suddenly. I have requested the Raja to order Porters and he promises that they shall be ready in three days but cannot procure them at this season in a shorter period. For an account of the present situation of Raja Sunsar Chund I must refer to a copy of my letter to Mr. Kyd.

The present residence of the Raja is at Shoojanpoor Tura or rather Alumpoor on the right bank in Gardens containing a large building for his Zunana and smaller ones insulated for His performance of his devotions and for his small court. In the same Garden is the residence of his Son Rae Umrood Chund. The Raja passes the early part of the morning at his devotion and from ten to twelve in conversation which for many days previous to my departure he came to spend this time at a small Bunglo the Rae gave up for my accommodation on the outside of the Garden. At twelve he retires for two or three hours then converses plays at Chess and in the Evening hears Music and frequently has Naches in which the performers generally

sing Brij Bhakha songs generally reciting the adventures of Krishna and those of the Gopees. He is fond of drawing keeps several artists who execute the minute parts with great fidelity but are almost wholly ignorant of perspective. His collection of drawings is very great but the principal portion consists of representations of the performances & prowess of Arjoon the Hindoo Hercules the adventures of Krishna so similar to those of the Grecian Apollo especially in birth & education that no doubt can reasonably be entertained of their relating to the same personage. In the latter part of their lives there is some difference in the Story but the general features shew that either the Hindoos or the Grecians have been borrowers. Though many of the drawings have great merit yet independently of want of perspective there is much defectiveness in the principle of the design, there being some time three or four representations of the same act in the same picture. Many subjects from the Mahabharat are given in details some of which for decency's sake might have been spared yet there were but few of the latter description. The collection includes many hundred drawings & the Raja has portraits of all the neighboring families. I found two side portraits of Alexander the Great one of which Rae Umrood Chand gave to me. It represents him as having

68

large features with auburn Hair flowing loose over his Shoulders. His head covered with a Helmet begirt with a string of Pearls but the rest of his Dress Asiatic. The

Raja could not tell whence it came but it descended to him. The Raja traces his origin from Mahadeo and has a Pedigree of all his Ancestors up to the presumed origin for a period of some thousand years. As the Emperor Juhangeer took these Mountains ravaged the Country and carried off the moveable property of the family on which occasion the Ranees burnt themselves. I enquired whether[?] his Archives were saved to which he observed that copies were kept by Brahmuns in some of the temples apart from the usual residence of the Raja and thus saved. I requested to have a copy and some Kashmeree Brahmuns were ordered to prepare one against my return. The Pedigree is written in verse but contains little more in general than the birth & death of the reigning Prince and his character. The female part of the family is never mentioned.

Since the Raja has lost Kangra he lives principally in Gardens at Shoojanpoor having deserted Tura. This latter is situated upon a lofty eminence on the left bank of the Beas and consists of a large pile of buildings erected at great expense by the father of the present Raja but quitted by Sunsar Chund on

68r

account of it being distant from water.

69\*

I have heard the following reason assigned as the true one though the former is generally reported. Raja Runjeet Singh one day at Lahour observed to Raja Sunsar Chand that he had heard much commendation passed on his residence at Tura which was said to surpass any other, and that he was desirous of seeing it. To this Raja Sunsar Chund replied that he should esteem himself honored by the visit but that the persons who had given him the flattering account of Tura had deceived him for that he had found a residence there so inconvenient as to have induced him to quit it and that it was now deserted and if he would send a confidential person he would be satisfied that he had been imposed upon. Sunsar Chund despatched a messenger with directions to his Son to move all his effects from Tura to Shoojanpoor and to continue his exertions night and day until this should be effect and Tura have the appearance of being deserted. This was accordingly done with such expedition that Runjeets messenger travelling his usual manner on his arrival found the mansion really deserted and it is probably that it will not be inhabited by the Raja's family until after the death of the Singh.

*\*P. 69 is an insert on a different quality of paper, obviously an afterthought; but Moorcroft has indicated its place by asterisks and in any case it's obvious what it refers to, so we've shifted it to its intended place in the text. 69r is blank. Transcribers.*

68r (cont.)

The buildings contain apartments more spacious and more convenient than are usually seen in the palaces of Hindoo Chiefs. Here the raja keeps his arms. He possesses some very valuable Swords one of which has its scabbard and hilt [set] with precious Stones and cost him twenty thousand rupees. He has also a small

Carpet Manufactory which makes Carpets for his own use. This might be rendered a profitable concern if he procured the white hair of the common Goats of Chumba and that of the Shawl Wool from Umritsir and were to make small Carpets to be exchanged against the Gold of Bhoth.

The practice of burning amongst Widows is very common in these Mountains. Two were burnt whilst I was at Shoojanpoor, the oldest woman was only fourteen. I saw them go to the Pile but did not witness the burning.

It was said by my Moosulman servants that both women were prevailed upon by the Brahmuns and their own relations and from the time of giving their consent were kept in a state of stupor with inebriating drugs. The wives of Mia Futteeh Chund were on this threshold of his House about

70

to proceed to his body and prove their determination to burn when they were informed of my attempts to restore him to life.

The Raja has sent me a dress far more than that given me by Runjeet Singh though without Jewels. It was accompanied by a Horse superbly caparisoned which I refused and informed the Raja that as I did not accept the Horse offered by Runjeet Singh this Chief would think it extraordinary if I accepted one from him. With this observation he was satisfied.

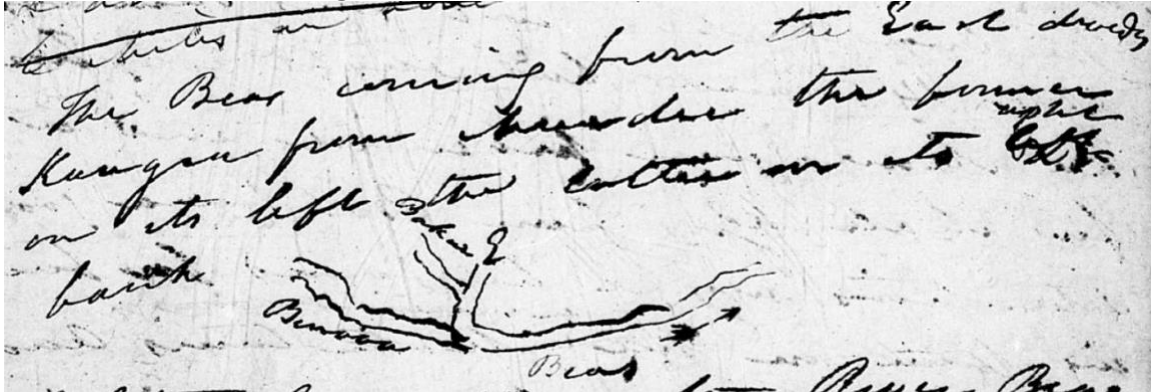
22<sup>d</sup> -- The Raja came this morning to my tent with his Grandson and took leave of me with much kindness. His Son the Rae met me on the road to the river. At 9 I quitted Shoojanpoor where I have been treated with the greatest possible hospitality and kindness. The morning was cloudy but fair yet the Masses of dense white cloud hanging on the Mountains of Mundee indicated more rain. The direction of Bujapoor 5 Kos distant is N NE. Descend to the bed of the River on its right bank from the high plain of Alampoor and proceed along it for half a Mile then ascend a Ravine called Sukkoo Ghat with sides of a Mass of Pebbles imbedded in clay as round stones. On the top of the Ghat is the village of Sukkoo consisting of straggling houses. After a quarter of a Mile on the height

again descend, the white Palace of Bujapoor in sight straight onwards. Pears in abundance about the size of Nutmegs as also wild Grapes in large bunches which will be ripe in August. Kunghwen is a small village on the road 3 Kos From the Mountains on the left is the bed of a large Nullah called Mund Kand down which run several wild and rapid streams. On the left bank of this Khud begins the Jagheer of Mia Futteeh Chund which lies between the foot of the Mountains and the River and extends for a considerable distance. On a height is the village of Palasee and the white Bungla of MeMiaFutteeh Chand pleasantly situated. The Jugheer is bounded by a Stream which proceeds from the high plain of Julsinghpoor. This plain was the former residence of the Rajas ancestors & the Rae is now building a House on a bald high bank. Bujapoor has a large Palace on a commanding height formerly secured by ~~fort~~ Kalsi but is now in ruins. Koon Gurh seems about 5 Kos distant direction E but secreted[?] almost entirely by clouds. Two Kos further in a Nullah from the right called

71

Bakur Khurd proceeding from \_\_\_\_\_ passes[?] in the frontier of Munde falls into the Beas on its right bank & this with the Binooa includes an Island called Moling covered with Sisso Timbers claimed by Kangra & Munde and gives rise to dispute.

The Beas coming from the East divides Kangra from Munde the former on its left the latter on its right bank.



A little lower down the River Beas is a Garden belonging to the Raja

and above it is a fine plain apparently about a mile square which if water can be found at the foot of the Mountains to the NE at the foot of which it is placed would form a fine Site for a Village or Residences from the beautiful view it commands of the River Beas Kamla Gurh and the Mountains. We got a complete drenching before we arrived. I took my lodging in a small Room belonging to the Raja close to his proposed Palace. On the plain of Jensinghpour enjoying a fine view of the River.

On a grassy plain of 40 or 50 Bigahs were 14 Mules bought by the Raja at Lahour when very young at different prices from 35 to 150 Rs each. The largest which cost this Sum was about 14 hands but slight. If Twenty Mares were procured and a few Male Asses from Bokhara good situations might be found for breeding them in the Mountains and in the hot weather and in the

72

Winter they might be fed with Oats which would grow freely on the Stripes of plains which skirt the River. Toorkee Mares might perhaps be had at Yarkund in exchange for British & Indian manufactures & the Mules would always find a ready Market at Lahour at 2 years old at from 50 to 150 Rs/-

Another source of Revenue might be found in the breeding of white Goats. The Parent Stock might be bought in Chumba and the hair manufactured into small carpets which would be bought with avidity by the inhabitants of Tibet and western Tourkistan.

If the tree called Bumbul[?] were cultivated as a Shrub the Goats would never want food in the hot and cold season and slips struck down on the sides of the Mountain would soon form a brouzing[?] surface.

23<sup>d</sup> -- Start at 9 the Mountains enveloped in thick white clouds and Kamla Gurh concealed so much that I have had only a slight View of a Wall and Towers to the N

E. Cross the Nullah of Bujapoor which skirts the foot of the Height in which is the Palace former[ly] defended by a square Fort between it and the River

composed of curtains and square Towers at the angles and forming a Square of no great extent. Castles on heights surrounded the Palace and the path from the River led through a strong Gateway now in ruins. The Road skirts the foot of the Mountains for a Mile the Direction of Buejinathpoor Maharaj[?] NE by E distance 10 Kos. Cross another Nullah proceeding from the Mountains on the left. Quit the right bank of the river and ascend Toomeeanee kee Ghath. On the right plain land with Ravines and cultivated heights. Road steep, stony, narrow & winding through a low Jungul of Koraunda and other Bushes next a small flat with a Temple[,] Water[,] Hospice for Travellers and Mango trees called Amultuppa. The cost three quarters of a Hour though the whole distance from Bujapoor is only a Kos and a half. Ascend from Amulpultee [different spelling than above] Direction N to Sid Chouree in an hour and 25 minutes. In ten Minutes more reach Heights from which the Jungul has been cleared and terraces formed. Few Houses in Groups and single on

73

the summits and slopes of eminences mixed with the cultivated lands contrast agreeably with the rough Forest we have just quitted. This District is called Chudhearee or Chureanee and extends several Kos in all directions. It is joined to the North by the Pergunna of Droog drained by the Binooa River from the Pergunna Kurguran.

The Binooa rises in Chumba from from [sic] Yara ke joth NE distant about 15 Kos from Buejenathpoor Maharaj takes an eastern course and falls into the Beas opposite Koimla Gurh insulating with the Bakur Khud the parts before mentioned called Malug after a run of about 12 Kos being altogether 27 Kos in length. It receives the Lonee and the Sewarsaree Nuddees. The Lonee rises in Koolloo distant 10 Kos N N E from Buejinathpoor in a hot Spring which gives its name to Tuttoanee from Tutta the Hill word for heat and empties itself into the Binooa at Deenen two Kos distant Buejinathipoor N N E.

The Sewarsaree rising in Koolloo E by N 6 Kos distant from Beijinathpoor and falls into the Binooa 2 Kos E by N of that place.

The Binooa is a Stream which varies much and suddenly in different seasons. In the cold weather it is fordable in various parts knee deep only; in the hot weather it is somewhat deeper from the melting of the Snow but in the rains its current is much increased both in rapidity and depth. It sometimes rises 5 or 6 feet in the course of half an hour and falls as rapidly. The rapidity of its rise in heavy rains is owing to the ground through which it runs sloping to it from each side. Its bed is much interrupted by large blocks of Stone which break the current and render the passage frequently difficult and sometimes dangerous. We crossed it on inflated skins when it was about 60 feet in breadth and about 8 feet in depth at what is called the Goldow Ghath.

Fronting us was a perpendicular wall of Rock divided into horizontal layers by lines down the face of which dashed two beautiful cascades about forty feet in fall and

about 6 feet in breadth. They were formed by the waters of the Rice Grounds of the Purguna of Kurgam and partly by Rain but principally by Streams from the neighboring mountains to the N and E. A Saees of Meer Izzut Oollah who thought himself a good water swimmer after having

74

crossed bathed on the edge but entering into the Stream was carried away dashed against rocks and sunk several time notwithstanding the watermen used every possible exertion to save him. Rising in the face of a Rock wholly exhausted he was seized and dragged up wholly senseless. However he afterwards recovered. The Binooa abounds with Fish. The Country to the N up to Buejinathpoor 3 ½ Kos from the River slopes upwards and consists entirely of Rice land the middle part descending in a ridge is watered by the rain that falls confined by ridges the sides by Streams led into it from the Mountains. The Soil is a reddish Clay retentive of moisture and extremely fertile giving the finest Rice in the Country in the Rains and the whitest Wheat in the cold season. The Raja keeps this country in his own hands and gives 2 thirds of the produce to the Cultivators who find labor & seed. We had much difficulty in marching from our horses [illeg.] & [illeg.] could scarcely keep their footing. Severely drenched with Rain we reached Buejinathpoor at 6 o'clock. This place has a most miserable appearance & consists of a few huts & grainsellers shops. I went into one of the former but had much difficulty in finding a place for my bed secure from the Rain.

Yesterday I received a message from the Ranees of Chumba stating the nature of her illness and requesting my advice. I furnished what seemed best suited to it and sent her a letter. She was desirous that I should go to Chumba but the road is very difficult men & baggage requiring to be drawn up the face of rocks. I acknowledged her civility.

24<sup>th</sup> -- The morning was cloudy but fair but our Baggage was too wet to admit of our proceeding had we not other difficulties to combat but we learn that the Ranees of Koolloo has been dead eight days and that all the provincial Officers are at the Capital. I caused the Son of the Wuzeer who lives at Bheer a place far distant to be informed of my arrival and requested that he would be pleased to furnish Porters, however I thought it best to inform Raja Sunsar Chund of my dilemma and by his permission to take on his Peasantry and twenty five Soldiers on to Koolloo as the Road is reported to be dangerous from Robbers. This Country which forms an Angle in which unite the Rajes of Kangra Munde and Koolloo is infested with Thieves from the Munde Country who are in league with persons on this side.

75

I have received two letters from the Raja since my departure with a portrait in profile of Runjeet Singh and some confectionary from the females of his Zunana. At Buejinathpoor an agent of the Ranees brought a large present of Rice Sugar &c. &c. & two Goats which I directed to be divided amongst my People.

25<sup>th</sup> -- It has rained all night and rains violently at present. A letter from the Ranees desires to learn if I have seen any lands at Juesinghpoor or Buejinathpoor Maharaj



that I could wish to accept. The Maharaj has directed a hundred Porters to be taken from this Pergunna with two Havildars and thirty Sepahees to accompany us to Koolloo and ordered his men to provide them with food for ten days. The Binooa rolls its current now almost black with vast rapidity and no Bagmen can venture to cross.

26<sup>th</sup> -- It has rained for the greater part of this night. What with fleas and the dripping of Rain on my bed I have had little rest. Endeavored to repass the Binooa but was dissuaded when I had placed myself on a Bag and was accompanied by two others, with reluctance I complied with the request of the Raja's Servants and in fact the River though lower than yesterday was high & strong.

I was disappointed in not going

to the West side of the River as the land seemed fine and ran in an easy descent from the North to the South in a breadth of about 2 1/2 Kos.

Indigo sells at Shoojanpoor for 132/8 per Man. A better kind from Kangra[?] fetches 200/- at the weight of 80 [illeg] Rupees per Ser. The lands bordering the foot of the Kangra Hills consist of a reddish [illeg.] colored Earth containing a considerable quantity of clay which renders them retentive of moisture. They yield a crop of excellent white Rice in the Rains and one of the finest Wheat in the cold season. Rivulets and Trenches carry water from the foot of the northern to that of the southern Chain & the land is said to be always covered with verdure. It is for the most part disposed in Terraces slightly banked has always sufficient water but can be drowned on account of the natural declivity and of the River which runs at right angles with the course of the Rivulets & into which they empty themselves.

Fine Rice is now selling at 36 pukka Sers & coarse 48/ and wheat 40 for a Rupee & this is held rather dear.

76

The scarcity is produced by an unusual drought in the cold months. Ordinarily Grain is two fifths cheaper than the price quoted. Bullocks are small & cost from 4 to 6/ a head. Labor may be had at 2/ per month. The Traders in Salt pay 4/- a year and 2 1/2 Sers of Grain Kuchha a day, the Ser comprises 32 [illeg.] Rup per Ser. Timber is to be found on the neighboring Hills. Buildings are constructed principally of Clay rammed in frame work or of unburnt brick with thatched Roofs. The Country seems to be very healthy as far as may be judged by the looks of its inhabitants and there are many old people. These lands would carry flax & hemp. Porterage from here to Lahour 2/8 a pukka Man --Dist 120 kos.

This Evening a letter has arrived from Mr. Trebeck stating his arrival at Koolloo on the 19<sup>th</sup>.

27<sup>th</sup> -- This morning a message arrived from the Son of the Wuzeer of Koolloo in answer to my letter with ten Porters and advising that on the road more would speedily be assembled and every thing be done to hasten my advance to the Capital. Above seventy Porters having been assembled also from the neighboring Peasantry we

began our march but were speedily over taken by a tremendous fall of rain.

The direction of the Road is NE by N up a steep ascent on the Mountains of Munde. For half an hour the Rain poured down so violently as is not conceivable except by those who have visited tropical climates. The torrents which rushed across the narrow path rendered our progress difficult and slow, however no accident happened and in an hour and a half's march we reached a cultivated rice ground in terraces with many straggling houses on the left forming the lands and villages of Eyja. At the summit of a ridge on the right about 250 feet above the road is the most western Fort of the Raj of Munde seen from Shoojanpoor N E. It consists on the North front of 4 Bastions connected by a Curtain on the N front and I apprehend this is the whole of it. A deep Ravine between the ridge and the main land of the Mountain is traversed by a wooden bridge. The Nullah which goes to to [sic] the W from the heights of Eyja and empties itself into the Benooa just above Buejinathpoor on the left bank though only

77

waist deep was forded with difficulty from its rapidity yet probably would not have been knee deep in two hours. On the sides of the road the arborage[?] consisted principally of Burberry bushes covered with clusters of its black fruit, now ripe and pleasantly and mixed with another pretty bush of which the leaf differed from the Burberry and its red fruit of the same size but rounder and also in clusters contained a single seed and an acid juice more acid and of a more agreeable flavor. The Hill people who accompanied me from Nahn knew it as a Native of their country where it is called Khaeown. It is well worthy to be transplanted into our Gardens and would serve as a substitute for the Red Currant though less abundant in fruit. At about 300 yards more to the East on the same line of ridge is a second third[?—sc. fort?]] and about half a mile further on a third, two of these forts only are visible from Shoojanpoor probably in reference to their apparent distance the most eastern & western. The middle one seems the strongest having a lower line of Curtain round the Bastions. The western fort is called Muscher or Sherepoor, the middle Shahpoor and the Western one Shoojanpoor. A large rice plain about a mile and a half broad and about 3 1/2 long called \_\_\_\_\_ intersected

with large Streams the first descending to the Benooa is called Bejgenta, the others of which the principal Googlee fall towards the East and forming one large trunk named Ruunee at the northeastern extremity of the Valley discharge their waters into the Beas at Poona ka turh near Munde. In front of our road to the NE is the fort of Kurnpoor on an eminence. The road curves at the foot of the Hills on which it stands and turns round it passing through a breach in a low wall and descending through a narrow Gorge with [illeg.] on the left and a Fir Grove on the right to a broad stony and dry watercourse[,] thence it proceeds more towards the North & crosses the Googlee taking a direction nearly East. The Googlee is now a broad rapid Torrent rushing between blocks of Stone. It was Formerly traversed by a bridge of Stone and Mortar work twelve feet thick but the Arches having been made too small the water has fairly carried away one half of the Structure. Its depth was only to half the Thigh but its rapidity made the fording difficult. The Road has so wound round Kurnpoor as now to give it a heading of NW and then proceeds

78

NE. This Fort is merely a cluster of Bastions united by walls and though such a construction may impose upon the inhabitants of these Mountains it is wholly incapable of affording any effectual defence against an invading enemy even not provided with artillery as he would seize the neighboring Country and easily starve the Garrison by a blockade and by cutting off their water if superior in force. The European Martel[?] took 2 [of the] 3 forts in as many days and would have taken the whole had he not unnecessarily exposed himself to the fire of Matchlocks by a shot of which he lost his life. The forts and country mentioned formerly belonged to the Raja of Bungor but his neighbors the more powerful Rajas Chamba and Munde expelled him from Kurnpoor and divided his territory between them. The Country produces much Rice and neat Cattle. The plain is surrounded by small villages called Chountra. We had intended to stop at a place called Bolakee Roopea but learning that it was somewhat out of the road and that the path to it led through deep clay I preferred proceeding to Hara Bagh a small village in which there was a House belonging to the Raja of Munde with some Hindoo Temples capable of containing 200 persons distant 8 Kos from Beijenathpoor. The Temples however were very leaky in their Roofs and we found the Raja's House occupied by women children & one Man of a family of Herdsmen. They evacuated

a lower Apartment sufficient for our baggage but I wished for a place for my bed in an open Veranda to avoid the Muskitos. An old woman was greatly offended because I entered one of the Rooms with my Shoes, however I made peace by offering to pay for any injury I might have done to their vessels if they could shew that any perforation had taken place. I squeezed my bed just under the eaves slept soundly till the morning of the 28<sup>th</sup> when we found that sixteen Porters had run away. This mishap compelled us to determine on proceeding this day no farther than Goomba 2½ Kos to replace them. By giving some medicines and a little money the Herdsmens families took leave of us in good humor having previously supplied us with Dhehee & fresh Milk.

These people subsist principally on the produce of their Cattle which consist chiefly of Buffaloes. They churn in an earthen vessel by twirling a churn Shaft with a Rope and in 20 minutes about a quarter of a pound of Butter of a pale yellow color was yielded by about three quarts of Milk. This is afterwards liquified. Every where and in every class of people I have seen there is a degree of devotion shewn to the Almighty which shames the more polished Europeans who reside in India. I did not expect to find it amongst the class of natives whose roving habits lead them frequently to excursions[?]

79

of robbery on their neighbors but whilst I was preparing my bed all the women assembled in one side of the room chanting a prayer in which the word Badshah was frequently repeated and the only Male with the Girls in another corner repeated prayers and prostrated themselves before a few small lamps burning on the edge of

the Roof. Early in the morning the herdsmen arrived with Pots full of Milk the mouths of which were stuffed with leaves to prevent the Milk being spilled. Their looks were sullen and ferocious but they remained gloomy & silent. A small band of Travellers would probably have fared ill had they taken up their abode so near their women who have the character of being liberal of their favors but in the present instance preserved a respectful modest demeanor. The reservedness may be due to the presence of Moosalmans who are I observe much disliked in these Mountains.

Although the Morning was mizzling and the Clouds threatened much rain we departed passing on our left a group of Hindoo Temples covered with human figures & other decorations of sculpture. In every large Temple I have yet seen there has been a statue at the Bull of Mahadeo standing with his face to that of the Deity to whom the Temple is dedicated whose face fronts the door and a male figure the attendant Herdsman grasps the Tail. I did not enter the temple of Buejenath as it was intimated that it was expected

I should take off my Shoes and I learned that there was nothing remarkable, however I was wrong in trusting to the representation of a Moosulman. My only objection to taking off my shoes was the very dirty state of the pathway. It is in the Hills alone that Hindoo Temples are to be found in a state of preservation and I much regret the want of a Draughtsman. I had hired one from Gooler and the Rae Umrood Chund had drawn up the agreement. The Man was satisfied with his wages and had written for his drawing materials but learning that Bokhara was far distant he procured a Bullocks hide inflated and with its assistance passed the Bea[s] by swimming in the night and meeting the Man who was sent for his apparatus took them & went off. The Raja used his endeavors to prevail on some of his Draughtsmen to accompany me but one of them said that if he only procured by his labors two Pysa a day he would remain in his native Mountains rather than go into an unknown Country for 500 Rs. a day. Were I to remain here I could obtain as many artists as I could wish at 10 or 12 Rs a month.

The Direction of the Road is East and up a steep rough Causeway through a wood of Pines covering the side of a steep Hill. This Tree being always green gives the name of Hurra Bagh Green Garden to this place.

80

The summit of the ascent about half a Mile from the village is called Gurhawa ke Chilee the path leading downwards rapidly between a small Temple on the left and an Altar with two feet upon it on the right. These altars extremely common and perhaps may be connected with the religion of Boodh as when the Grand Lama is addressed by letter his presence is indicated by the Title of "sacred feet".

From this height the small town of Goomba prettily situated half way up the face of a high range of Mountains seems only a Mile distant but by the road is about 3 Miles off.

In descending through a narrow path way cut about 18 feet through a hard pebbly bank one of my Servants from Nahn plucked a leaf from a small plant growing out of the face of the wall and apparently fond of shade and moisture. Its lower surface was covered with a cottony down which he easily stripped off and this

proved to be the Tinder which is called Kupas by the Goorkhas and used as Tinder and when tied in a little bundle held close to a piece of flint when struck by a steel catches fire easily and burns without inflaming. When this is not to be had

the Stem of an Artemesia is substituted but the first is preferred it is called by the Nahn people Kuphee. The cottony down was only found on the leaves not exposed to the Rain which it would appear washed off that to which it had access.

Three large Rivulets now carrying considerable streams are crossed in the route to Goomha. They empty themselves into the Beas. In the hot season are almost dry. The road to Goomha leads up a steep flight of steps for nearly a Mile and the road from Buejinathpore to this place is more or less paved with large Stones which rough and narrow is preferable to the runs of water or the deep clay in the wet season. A white Temple in Goomha looks at a distance like the Spire of a small village church and revives ideas of England. The town is considerable consisting of houses of two Stories built with little plan as to convenience of communication but some are very pleasantly situated. The sides of the houses are constructed of hewn Stones set in clay mortar & strengthened by fir timbers laid horizontally their fronts of Deal plank with small square holes for windows and with a narrow low and open Veranda in front with a whited wall and the Doorways are surrounded by a broad stripe

81

of yellowish paint. The roofs are covered with Fir Spars slated but the Slates are laid on loose of all shapes as they are split from the Quarry and retain their situation merely from their weight. From want of due adaptation most of the Roofs leak in the heavy Rains but a little method would make them comfortable and weather tight. I shewed some of the inhabitants the mode of hanging the Slates with pegs so as to make them overlap and from their attentiveness and enquiries one might imagine that the practice if once set afoot[?] would speedily be general.

The Temple at Goomha is covered with carvings and one of them representing a man with something like a Matchlock presented as in the act of firing I asked the Brahmun who attended as Priest of the Edifice what it meant, he answered that it was a [illeg.] preparing to shoot the Singh. As it was of the same date with the building the story was made for the occasion and though shewing a readiness of invention was more apropos than true. I remarked that such a report might be dangerous as on the road we were passed by a noisy troop of Hurkarus who said they were sent by the Singh to raise in that Country of Munde 80,000 Rupees which the Munde Raja was in arrear in the payment of his Tribute to Runjeet Singh when this happens Runjeet

deputes his own Servants to collect the arrears from the Peasantry. Some of these people were already busied in receiving the Money for which Salt belonging to the Raja was sold to Traders from Koolloo, Kangra and the neighboring Countries. And when I went to the Kuchheree or Town House to enquire for lodgings one of them told the Bystanders to give me lodging and a goat but in a tone that was rather sneering than serious. The oppression to which this method of levying revenue by

strangers not interested in the prosperity of the Country must give rise is obvious and it is extraordinary that the Raja who has great Treasures deposited in Koomha Gurh should submit to the degradation to himself and to the hardships it occasions to his subjects for the Sikhs live every where in free quarters paying for nothing and taking every thing to which they have a mind. The Raja of this Country is notorious for his timidity and this seems hereditary as his Father seemed to be so much alarmed at the discharge of a Gun that firing was prohibited at Munde on a penalty. The best contrived building in Goomha was a square wooden Pigeon house on a post in an open place in front of the Salt Office and the upper part was bound to the Post by four

82

Ropes carved in wood and well executed. The Design and execution were good. The Pigeons were abundant and I hoped to have got a couple for my dinner as we arrived at noon and in time to cook for during the last 6 days I have lived almost entirely on the remains of a dinner furnished by the Raae Umrood Chund and on Sweetmeats prepared by the females of the Zenana of the Raja; the Raae confining himself as it is said strictly to his own wives of whom he has two but only cohabits with one a daughter of the Sooket Raja. But I was disappointed by the Pigeons belonging to the Raja and as this personage has shewn himself inimical I have been particularly careful not to incur any obligation and should not have gone into his house last night had I not found that it was an Hospice open to all travellers and in fact to cattle for one side of it had fallen down and the breach was repaired by a few slates set on end by the Herdsmen. I could not avoid crossing an Angle of the Country of Munde except by taking the Chamba road which was circuitous and more difficult Travellers being drawn up Cliffs by ropes in various parts of the road for five days. The border of Munde as well as that of Kangra is infested

by Thieves and the ends of the houses at Goomha where they did not join to others were strengthened by an additional wall of stone 3 feet thicker than the upper part and 7 feet high.

At Goomha there is a Salt Mine in the Mountain on part of which the town is built and Traders from a great distance resort to it for Salt. I descended into one by a shaft about 4 feet square by which the workmen & a stream of water enter. For about twenty yards it was horizontal then dipped and there were two ladders consisting each of a Pine tree with notches cut in it for Steps which led to a second shaft and this conducted to a third where was the bed of Salt in which was a perpendicular shaft with a ladder of Bamboos. The sides were covered with hides to defend the Salt against melting by the water and tumbling on the Workmen. Hither to the passage was shewn by two Miners with lighted Slips of fir wood and one descended into the Chamber about 60 feet and splashed with his feet in the water to prove he was at the bottom. I could see little except a large cavity the roof of which was of Salt and wished to descend lower but the workmen dissuaded me

83

as they said their Fir slips would not remain lighted. I proposed to send for my Torch bearer with his Torch and a cruse of Oil but they told me that at this season it was useless as the light would soon be extinguished by the moisture of the air. As the lights continue to burn in the winter which is the principal season for working it is presumable that it is moisture alone which puts out the flame the shaft being large enough to supply a sufficient quantity of atmospheric Air to keep up combustion. The Salt is found in beds or masses in a rock of grey and green whack intersected with veins of Quartz of various color. When a bed is observed which is done by digging, the art of boring being unknown here a horizontal trench is dug from the surface portions of the stems of fir trees about 6 feet in length are planted as pillars on each side to support other shorter lengths laid across as a roof and the trench is fitted with loose stones. If one shaft or trench does not reach the salt from its dipping a well is made and ladders are constructed and another shaft is cut and so on

till the face of the bed be in view when the excavation is begun and for this purpose a simple means is put in practice. A small stream of fresh water is conducted by narrow shallow troughs formed by hollowing small straight Trees along the side of the bottom of the trench and so managed as to cover the salt to be cut about half an inch deep. Here it is suffered to remain for one day and on the second day the workmen cut Grooves into which the water runs and on the third day break up the Salt that has been moistened. On the fourth day from the water entering and the third day from the workmen beginning to dig the Salt is brought out to the Office where it is weighed and sold. The quantity varies according to the season and the number of Mines open. Five are now open and the produce is about 200 Mans every three days.

In the Winter about 500 Mans

84

are raised every three days and this is seldom exceeded probably governed by the demand. The workmen receive the value of two Rupees a month each and the occupation is hereditary. One Rupee is paid in cash from the mining for which the Salt is sold & the workman received a lump of Salt of 5 pukka Sers weight which he sells for his own account & the men employed told me that they formerly had 7 instead of 5 Sers. The Salt is the property of the Raja and the whole produce is net profit as no Cash goes out of his Pocket. The Salt is sold at 2 pukka or 6 kuchha Mans for a Rupee and the net average produce of a year is about sixteen thousand Rupees. The Salt is generally of a reddish color and very compact and weighty. It contains a little Sand. Sometimes a mass of white Salt is found and retained for the Raja's own use or for that of the workmen's friends or customers. A large lump was brought to me in return for the gratuity I gave my conductors. I had no means of ascertaining

the extent of the chamber of the Mine or the mode in which its roof was supported. When the water accumulated whilst the brine does not drip to a depth convenient for transport by ladders it is raised to the level by hand and runs off by a channel. But when the Mine is worked deep a lower shaft is cut for the conveyance of the

water and the Salt through the side of the Mountain. There is no mind or tradition here of the time at which this mass of salt was discovered but the beds are sometimes exhausted and new ones are sought for and found. The mode of softening the Salt is perhaps less expensive and more convenient than any other means as though there is waste of salt it is not felt by the Owner and the Mass chips into small lumps which pack easily in a leather Pannier which a Porter fixes on his back and covers with an Umbrella in the rains supporting the weight of his load partly by Sticks round the Shoulders & by a band across the forehead. Women are often

85

employed in this work. The Porters when hired by the year by Salt traders receive 4 Rupees annually and 2½ Sers Kachha of 32 Rs. weight per Ser per day of wheat flour.

At a place called Doing also in the Raj of Munde is a smaller Salt Mine which yields a return of about 8000 Rs. a year. From the Mountain of Doing there proceeds a salt Spring but no Salt water issues from that of Goomha besides that which has been used for softening the Salt. We had some difficulty in procuring lodgings the Natives stating that they could not live in their Houses after Moosulmans had been under their Roofs. An old woman who asked for Medicine said she would give up her Veranda to me. Observing a Goshein in the crowd that had assembled I enquired for his residence and name of his Oostad banker the latter he said was Mumandi Geer. I observed that Mumand Geer had sent one of his Disciples



7th Fasciculus of Journal  
from July 28<sup>th</sup> to Aug 16<sup>th</sup>

Fasciculus of Journal  
from July 28<sup>th</sup> from Goomha  
in the Raj of Munde to  
Aug<sup>t</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> in the Raj of  
Koolloo

[Signed] William Moorcroft

87

July 28th Goomha in continuation

Disciples for medical advice and as he must be acquainted with this I thought it extraordinary that he did not take the trouble of affording us some little assistance by enquiring for an empty House. I shewed one of which the Owner was not at home but his wife lived at a house I pointed out to him. He went off immediately and returned with permission for me to lodge in it. Another empty house with the exception of myriads of fleas was found by the Meer. I had preferred the old woman's Veranda to an inhabited upper room but found an upper Veranda clean & tolerably dry in which I stowed my bed. We had scarcely got into our lodgings when the rain began to pour in torrents and lasted till night.

I here understood that the Inhabitants of this Raj were in the habit of indulging in the use of a drink prepared from Barley called Booza or Boja. I enquired the method of making and requested to see the liquid. An old woman who had brought a Patient for advice

brought some of the Booza and the Material and her Son explained the method of making it. The drink was of the color and consistence of Oatmeal mixed thickly with water as if for Oatmeal Gruel and had a sourish and somewhat spirituous strong smell. The process of preparing it was as follows---The Grain of Barley was parched and ground. Husked Rice ground was put into an earthen vessel [with] water till soft and the Barley flour was mixed with it and afterwards put into a press with the Root of a plant that grows higher in the Mountains also reduced to powder. When the water was squeezed out the Mass was put by to dry. When wanted a piece of it was thrown into vessel containing water and after remaining three or four days, fermented when it became fit for drinking. It was a favorite beverage amongst persons of every description and age and if drunk to excess proved inebriating[,] but moderately only exhilarated. These poor people appear to have so few comforts that I would gladly increase them if in my power and therefore endeavored to explain to them the process of malting Barley and of making

88

Beer in a small way substituting the bitter and aromatic root for Hops and the Froth which rises during the fermentation of Booza for yeast. One of the Servants of Raja Sunsar Chund seemed quickly to understand the process but requested that I would send it in writing from Koolloo as he thought his master would like it. I should call it Barley Sherbet.

29<sup>th</sup> It rained the greatest part of yesterday, almost the whole night and this morning till eleven when it cleared up a little when we resolved to make a short march. Close to my lodging there broke out a ferocious dispute amongst some females and two men speedily took a part in that wordy war for it went no further than words whilst I stayed although the gesticulations of defiance seemed of the most menacing kind. A young woman was reproached by her husband with having quitted his bed in the early part of the night and gone to the house of another man. The female had not been admitted into the house or had been turned out for she stood in a corner of a veranda whilst her reputed paramour remained in the other. I

pitied the woman though I little doubted of her delinquency and I had seen her exhibit at a window [illeg.] of coquetry which indicated a disposition not to allow her charms

to bloom unseen. Her reputed lover was a handsome young [man] and though I might blame her breach of nuptial vows could not find fault with her choice [of] companions or with her husband.

We began our march a little before 12 Direction of the Road SE with a steep Mountain for a Mile with light rain but dense clouds hanging on the Mountains below threatened us with a severe fall. At about a Kos on the road I came to a wood of straight beautiful Cypresses about 80 feet high but of no great girth. The road ran through them; the path was tolerably level, the rain was trifling and the verdure on the sides of the rocks particularly fresh. The large leaves of the Arum flaunted over some flowers unknown to me & a small flower in smell like the Lily of the Valley but of a bluish color and having a smaller leaf grew in abundance near the path. The Cypresses extended for about 2 miles to the small village of Rowand on the right and to the south of the road about 1/8th of a Mile surrounded with rice terraces on which the plant was about a foot high. The road, now ran E on a horizontal gravel path for a few hundred yards agreeably contrasting with the scabrous ascent we had climbed; it soon however changed its character and becoming rough & stony wound round crags & sweeps of Mountains

89

on the left and skirted the precipitous face of Cliffs on the right but the heights of the Mountains and the depths of the valleys were hidden by thick white clouds. As we proceeded the road became more difficult till it descended to a watercourse having on the North of the road a small village on a height 300 yards off. The whole of this part is called Siluswar. Ascend a road less rough for about a Mile with Cypresses to the left and reach a ridge from which several villages are discernible in valleys to the right and left of which I cannot learn the names. The Burberry Bushes are loaded with fruit of the blue kind but its flavor though acid is not particularly fine and I have only seen the small red fruit in our first march from Buejinathpoor. The people of this Country eat largely of the Burberry as well as the birds and some small Quadruped as appears from blue relics on the road. I saw one Bush of a red variety of cluster Burberry which apparently would not ripe[n] under two months and as the others found were ripe in June I have probably not met with this variety in my former journey. Considering the rugged face of the country the population is not very scanty

Descending a little from a flat ridge we reach Phoota Khud the hamlet consisting of a few houses of Herdsmen. The inhabitants cleared some of the upper rooms but as the lower ones contained cows and were not often cleaned the smell was not a little offensive however we were glad to meet with any roof that would shelter us from the rain. I found French Beans in a Garden seized on some with avidity and recompensed the Owners to their satisfaction for the plunder. Here I saw for the first time a pair of Goldfinches. It rained violently soon after our arrival and Snow

lies on the Mountains a few Kos to the NW. The Sheep here are small but well shaped and very fat. We could not tempt the Herdsman to part with one. Our distance today is 5 Kos.

30<sup>th</sup> -- It was tolerably fair all night but began to rain at 6 this morning. Having satisfied the families of the herdsmen for the use of their apartments we prepared to proceed. These people were apparently surprised at receiving pay for the Milk[?] & Flour they furnished, a circumstance to which they were not accustomed when Sikhs came this way as they then plundered their houses

90

of every moveable desirable to them.

The direction of our road was E up a Mountain but we had not gone above a quarter of a Mile when the Rains descended in torrents accompanied with strong cold wind and the clouds drove through it like thick smoke. It became difficult to keep our footing on the slippery path and one of our party persisting in his attempt to carry his Umbrella on horseback was blown off his horse by the wind but experienced no external injury from the fall. The Rain continued for two hours and a half during which we advanced not more than five Miles generally ascending. We had hitherto crossed no Watercourse that was either considerable or permanent notwithstanding sheets of water crossed our path frequently or rather continually. When it became fair we found our selves on a height to the SE of which was a division between two Mountains about 3 Kos distant through which the Beas was said to pass, on the left was the bottom to the NE was the rapid Stream of the Ao and beyond it in the same direction about 4 Kos distant on the peak of a Mountain was

the fort of Umeergurh belonging to Koolloo which the Raja of Mundeel had some time before attempted to take but was repulsed with severe loss. The Road ran a little more to the North of East till we reached the height of Khojoutee where the town of Mundeel was easily seen situate on the left bank of the Beas bearing NE 7 Kos distant and another face of Koomla Gurh bearing SE distant direct about 15 Kos. Here a Herdsman's Widow sold Milk to almost all our party shewed more real civility than I had before experienced in the Raj of Mundeel. After skirting the line of the right bank of the Beas distant about four Kos from its nearest bank the road gradually turned to the South and passed over the Mountain of Gogeer and after two Kos in this direction we crossed a small Rivulet and came to the small village of Hourhoo or Hodhoo where we found a small house belonging to Mia Zalim Singh the brother of the Raja of Mundeel but who in consequence of a quarrel with his Brother having been compelled

91

to quit Mundeel had taken refuge with Raja Sunsar Chund who seems to afford an asylum to the unfortunate Rajas & their Relatives who are expelled [from] their homes. The distance we travelled today was 8 Kos and we took up our lodgings in the empty house of Zalim Singh which though belonging to the Brother of a Raja and joining a square enclosing a small court was not equal to a good Mud Cottage in England, the veranda not being high enough to allow of a man standing upright in it.

The Mountain of Gogeer is famed in the history of these Mountains for seat of a contest which annually takes place between the Devtas and Demons the Wizards and Witches of this Country in the month of Bhadoon. On enquiring at this place an old Man said that he himself had never seen the Combat or heard the noise of combatants at the place reported to be its scene but that the chelas or Pupils in necromancy stated it to begin on the 20th of Bhadoon that the Daeens came of Kavanou[?] Des Bengal and the Deotas from [illeg.]. And this will terminate my remark of this superstition.

About half a Kos from Hoorhu to the NE is the village of Droong near which is a Salt Mine to which it give its name. The Salt is of the same kind with that of Goomha but the produce is less considerable. The distance from Mundee is said to be only four Kos and I apprehend this is near the truth. Our march this day though lasting from before 8 till past three has not exceeded 8 Kos.

30<sup>th</sup> July. It has rained during the greatest part of the night but little has fallen on my bed. This morning the Rain falls violently and the general darkness of the Sky portends its continuance. Considering the degree of wet to which we have been exposed for many days our party remains in good health with the exception of Meer Izzut Oollah who has been for some days annoyed by Diarrhoea and my stock of medicines is exhausted.

92

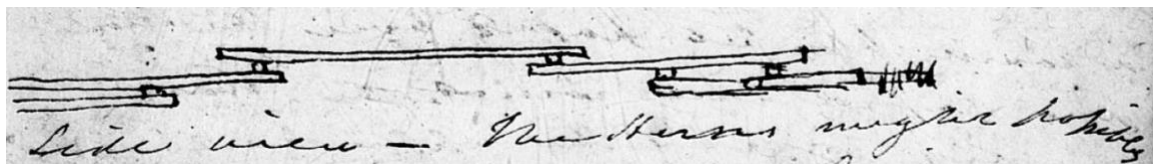
Start at 11 with light Rain. Direction of Road S ascent steep and difficult partly broken stones partly red clay extremely slippery up to an eminence called Juee Juroor ki Kopna about a Mile. Here the road divides into two paths. The Horses take the upper one along the ridges of Mountains, the foot people the lower one half way down and winding round their side. This Direction is now SE and the River Hoorhoo on our left running as [illeg.] the Beas. Reach the River Hoorhoo at  $\frac{1}{4}$  before 2. This march has been fatiguing from the slipperiness of the Stones & their irregularity affording no secure footing. Meer Izzut Oollah left his Palkee. When persons travelling this road persist in riding in their Palkees twenty persons behind pull at a Rope fastened to the back part of the vehicle to steady and secure it. The River Hoorhoo differs in breadth but where we first meet it the breadth is about 80 feet and its Stream is deep rapid and broken with Stones. Its course is here from the N and it runs SW at the rate of about 6 Miles per hour. Following its right bank for 20 minutes we came to a broad part

where the stream though rapid was not broken with blocks of Stone and our Watermen were of opinion that our Horses might swim across. Four of these people belonging to Raja Sunsar Chund had accompanied us with their Bags from Shoojanpoor. In the first attempt to guide a Horse he was carried down the Stream and landed on the opposite bank but seeing his companions on the other side plunged again into the Stream and was forced to the head of a rapid where a Waterman seized his head and enabled him to clear it. All the Horses crossed without accident. Descending the River for a quarter of a mile we came to a bridge of wood across the Stream with a Gate house on the right bank and a steep flight of

stone steps on the left bank. I omitted to measure the length of the bridge thinking it not so long as I found it in crossing. Its structure is simple consisting in a framework of trunks of trees in stages bound together with loops of timber and having a stage of planks about 6 feet in breadth

93

running[?] across them. The lower tier or stage consists of three trees planted firmly in the bank of each side projecting a few yards across the River and having strong pieces laid over their ends. Other longer Timbers are placed above these longitudinally and similarly covered and three very large trees form the uppermost tier or stage. On each side thrust forwards was a handrail now for the most part broken down and the result of time or accident is perhaps fortunate as the cross planks may project too much in each side beyond the main timbers and endanger their starting by the weight of the passenger. Not a single piece of iron enters into the construction of this bridge and such an one might be constructed across the Benooa at a light expence. This Bridge called Hoorh ka Pool was built at the joint expence of the Mundee and Koolloo Rajas.



Side view--The Horses might possibly have crossed over the bridge

notwithstanding its vibration would have alarmed them but there was much risk in it both to them and the edifice and an accident to the latter would have temporarily stopped the communication between the two countries. The Road now runs NE having on its left side the large Rivulet of Ootursal which falls into the Hoorhoo[?] and passes the village of Hoorba after which it ascends a flight of 416 stone steps in the face[?] of a hill runs through Rice Grounds & Koormand an inconsiderable Hamlet then across a ford in the Ootursal Rivulet on to the village of Ootursal on a height in a valley. Ootursal consists of a few houses the inhabitants of which appear in a state of the most abject poverty. A young Woman of about 11 or 12 had scarcely rags on to cover her waist and scarcely a single person was in better plight. Only one had a tolerably decent dress and this consisted in a coarse blanket passed over the Shoulders passed once round the waist & only covering the upper part of the Thigh. There were two houses

94

belonging to the Raja consisting each of a single square Tower of brick work solid for about 20 feet high as reported and having then two Stories. On the outside of the lower one was a wooden veranda the way into which was by a hole in the bottom and a long ladder formed the communication with the Ground. A Man in dirty habiliments but a little better drest than the others was called a [illeg.] and appeared

to possess authority. He at first seemed sullen and disobliging saying that he could only afford the accommodations of fire wood & grass. He stated that the Houses contained property belonging to the Raja. But I caused[?] a little Money to be shewn to him privately and he became more complying. He then requested some medicine for himself having the usual complaint in these Hills viz a pain in the Bowels -- having had some given him he went away and many women by stealth showed themselves at the upper Veranda amongst whom was a very fair Girl with handsome features. My feet were much blistered from my shoes having become too large by being wetted for many days & never thoroughly dried & thus slipping from side to side and I really was tired. I obtained a shed where I remained unmolested except by Bugs & Rats

but in spite of their bites & noise I slept soundly. The Meer & his party got little rest from Fleas. Distance 5 Kos.

Aug 1st-- Being informed that our March to Bajama was very steep and that there was no lodging to be had we started at 8 on the first sunshining morning we have had. I wrote an answer to the Raee from whom I received a letter last night. The direction of the road E lay along the right bank of the Ootersal for about two Miles and tolerably level but after crossing to the left bank it ascends to a single tree and then continues steep and winding till relieved by a small distance of plain from where two Branches one to the right which has been hitherto called that of Ootersal and the other to the left not much inferior in size. Both then join a little below the village and falling into the Hoorh discharge their waters into the Beas. Some small Forts in Koolloo on the left and bearing SE were come in sight. I could only procure the name of the first which is Umeerkothi. The people here are very careless in pronouncing names at least so it seems to Strangers and the 3rd or 4th repetition of the word differs widely from the first. The Ear requires to be accustomed to the pronunciation of the Mountaineers to catch it with accuracy.

95

Mr Trebeck understood the village to be called Tirswal and the Meer and myself Ootersal. The Meers hearing and pronunciation are more to be depended upon than ours yet I have known him though careful mistaken in appellations of places. When mistakes are discovered by frequent communication the first persons who mentioned the places and give them wrong names are made the subject of ridicule but the difficulties of appreciating the difference of pronunciation amongst people who are not nice in pronouncing are such as should in justice secure them from ridicule. Quitting the short plain the road again ascends to the small village of Shooroo houses of which are scattered on each side of it. The Raj of Koolloo is separated from that of Mundee by the left hand Rivulet that falls into the Ootersal. The road now winds to the NE and rounds two Mountains from the face of one which faces a stream of cold and delicious water. At 5 minutes past 1 we reached a Gap on the summit of a Hill through which the road passes and called Tilokhpoor kee Ghath. For the last half hours March the surface of the country has been most delightful to look up. Vast Slopes of grass studded with Clumps of Cypress Cedar & Fir go off from the Summits in various lines but all preserve the general direction.



And we here again meet with the large Rhododendron that has now lost its Flower the Wainscoat and the Holly Oak.

The Bottom of the Valleys glitter in the Sun with ribbands of water. The Mountains near at hand thrusting their green peaks clear and defined into the Sky sometimes are wholly visible & at others are hidden from the eye of the observer

by dense clouds or mists. The Cliffs of some Mountains in Koolloo have their edges overhung with grass and shrubs their steep yellow and bare sides striped with falls of water. In the clear part of the Atmosphere the snowy Mountains seem to to [sic] form an insuperable barrier to our progress. The surface of the Ground is literally enamelled with small Asters, Anemones and great varieties of the sterile[?] Strawberry as scarlet, crimson, white & yellow, the last large and ripe. Vast flocks of white Goats tended by women depasture the summits of the lower Hills & every patch of table land gives a site to a village surrounded by cultivated lands now in their richest livery. Below and before us extends a deep forest of Pines through which winds a narrow Pass. On the left are the Fastnesses of Koolloo and on the right is that of Tilokhpoor for [sc. though?] we cannot see it. But this lovely scene was only of short continuance a strong wind from the SW brought with it a Mass of Cloud & Vapor that soon enveloped & concealed from our sight the upper part of the Mountains and threatened us with a deluge of Rain.

96

The descent through the forest though of another nature was scarcely less pleasing in scenery than that we had just quitted. Just on entering it we were presented from a small eminence with a view of the white village of Sobha Ram the Regent Wuzeer of Koolloo on a height before us at the approximate distance of 6 Kos. This wood contained some timber trees of majestic size and of beautiful forms. At a single glimpse the eye commanded no fewer than five varieties of Pines including the majestic Cedar the existence of which has been doubted in these Mountains.

At the village of Sueree on a height from which a hollow in front is observable in which we are told lies Beas runs Hemp grows to 12 and fourteen feet. The descent to Bajoura skirts water courses which taking their rise at the foot of the eminence on which stands the village and joined by others form a considerable stream the Roopereree separating the Koolloo and Mundee Rajs and running under the Walls of the Fort of Bajoura falls into the Beas on its right bank. This days march has been most fatiguing the first half was all ascent to Tilockpoor and the latter all descent to Bejoura, the

former is calculated by the natives to amount to 3 ½ Kos and the latter to the same distance but the Kos are now gigantic. The descent has been generally rough and difficult. Rice is the grain principally cultivated at this season. Bejoura is a large Square Fort belonging to Koolloo consisting of square Towers connected by a low curtain. The Towers are surmounted by pitched roofs with very sharp ridges, rather concave in the middle of the side raised and turned up at the edges in the Chinese stile. Almost immediately beneath their eaves is a wooden veranda which surrounds the building and we are told that the lower part of the building is solid.

The construction is a mixture of hewn stones and Fir Beams the latter laid horizontally at an interval of 5 or 6 feet. The general form of one of these forts seems of high antiquity and though they may be useful to the present possessors of these Countries could not resist European Artillery. On the right bank of the Rooperee stands a Hindoo Temple the outside of which is more covered with sculpture than

97

any I have yet seen and in general the figures are deeply and well executed. A Chest or as some might call it Sarcophagus which however has never been in use in this country with swelled sides and festooned by a string of Pearls or more probably with the unblown flower bud of a variety of double Jasmine forms an ornament frequently repeated in this building. But the clustered Pilasters on the sides of the doorways surrounded by scrolls of creeping foliage under cut to a great depth form the most tasteful decorations of this edifice which like all others of this description of remote origin I have met with has been shattered by Earthquakes. Various kinds of stones have been used in its erection as is generally [the] case with almost all the edifices of Indians save of those of Shah Juhan who certainly employed European Artists. There are many figures of Deities of which most parts are in good preservation except the noses all of which were said to have been defaced by the Soldiers of the Army of the Grandfather of Sunsar Chund when he invaded and conquered Koolloo. And Mr. Trebeck informs me that the statues of the Raja of Munde have suffered in a similar manner and from the same agents.

At Bejoura or rather on the Munde Side I had got into a village of Herdsmen before I was aware that there were any habitations for human beings. They had built in a hollow the roofs were flat and covered with grass and the luxuriant herbage of the neighboring ground had mingled with it so as to form an uniform surface only interrupted by avenues. Some of the roofs were bare and served the inhabitants as threshing floors. Encamp on the right bank of the Beas. Its course from here downwards is S 24 E towards Munde. Its breadth opposite our encamping ground about 100 yards and rate about 5 miles an hour. Its depth I could not ascertain. It is fullest in the evening so that the melted Snow water takes somewhat about 16 or 18 hours to descend, but as its course may be more precipitous higher up according to my experience of the Himala Rivers no calculation as the distance of Bejoura from its sources can be estimated from

98

this fact. Here I received a very civil letter from the Regent Wuzeer. ---- Distance 28,654 paces

Augt 2<sup>d</sup>-- Start at leaving behind us the Raj of Munde and its almost imbecilic Governor. Raja Eesree Sein "The sight of God" was for what reasons I cannot learn either a ward or prisoner of Raja Sunsar Chand but I am told the latter, was installed by the Goorkhas and assisted them in their attack on Kangra. He is a corpulent short personage of about 35 years of age of very limited understanding and of great

timidity as I am informed for I have not seen him. He lent himself not only to the plans of the Goorkhas which might have bespoke his gratitude but to these of his oppressor Runjeet Singh. He has quarreled with his Brother Zalim Singh who is now a refugee at Shojanpoor and appears a man of weighty body and of slender capacity.

We skirt the right bank of the Beas over flat land in steps intervening between the River and the base of the Mountains on our left. The River is of various breadth and frequently breaks into two or more streams between which are Islands covered with very straight tall and large Alders which differ from those of Europe in heaving a longer leaf. Their bark affords a dull reddish colored dye and is used in tanning. The Serberee a stream of considerable size at this season is broken into several channels though

is crossed by fording in one of its Channels but the largest is too deep and has a bridge of deal planking secured on fir timbers thrown across it. On a high plain from which Koolloo comes well in sight I found three Ash trees one with seeds upon it, this variety had larger berries than that of Europe.

The town of Koolloo is built upon a Slip of land that projects from the base of the Mountains and its pointed angle is placed towards the confluen[ce] of the Serberee with the Beas. This Stripe is about 90 or 100 feet is formed of alluvial Pebbles and Sand with steep sides. The table is covered almost entirely by buildings and the town may be considered as composed of two parts. That situated on the lower or angular part consists almost entirely of buildings belonging to the Raja and occupied by his family and attendants and the face which fronts the Beas is in rather neater state than that of any other town I have seen. In the midst of the clustered buildings a white [blank] Dome forms the most conspicuous portion. The upper part consists of the houses of the merchants shopkeepers &c. and is separated from the lower by a short

99

and poor Bazar. In the Rajas buildings are several square towers intended doubtless as military defences. About 11 years ago the Sikh forces led by the Dewan Mokum Chund aided by all the tributary Rajas attacked Koolloo. The Munde Raja led them up the face of a steep Hill about 3 Miles in total length and crossing coming down a little below the ridge that was visible from Koolloo had almost surprised the Raja who had assembled his forces in a narrow plain in front of Koolloo on the accustomed road. Finding his flank turned he fled to the Mountains and the contribution leased[?] by the Singh was much less than expected. The Singh however now oppresses the Raja and his people dreadfully and it is reported that a few days ago the Wuzer's Hooqqa was taken from him. Sobha Ram sent word that he would wait on me the following morning as he has then engaged in settling an account with Muenee Geer a Goshein who lives at Munde and is the Money Agent of Runjeet Singh in what relates to the collection of Tribute in these Hills. The Ranee had died only a few days before and the Raja a boy under ten years of age was too much absorbed by grief to be able to visit us.

I found Mr. Trebeck in good health and spirits and the rest of my party well. The country had been visited by an Epidemical complaint amongst the neat cattle which had destroyed almost the whole of them on the right bank. For particulars I refer to my letter on this subject to Sir David Ochterlony. I have received by express from Raja Sunsar Chund a letter from Mr. Palmer containing others giving advice of the decease of a most valued friend in France and I was engaged one day in giving directions for the education of my daughter entrusted to the care of the Female whose decease was reported. Sobha Ram the Rajas Wazeer is about 40 years of age and appears a plain well meaning man. He complains to Meer Izzut Oollah greatly of the tyranny of the Singh and like all the other Hill Rajas including that of Mundee is most desirous of being placed under the protection of the British Govt. He has in fact paid rather dearly for his attachment to their councils and interests and of these matters our Govt are not perhaps sufficiently appraised. When Shooja Ool Moolk made his escape from Lahour

100

Ranjeet singh wrote to him and promised if he would secure and send him back as a prisoner that he would reward him with ten thousand rupees and his good favor but that if he favored his escape he would ruin his Country. At the same time the political agent of the British Govt recommended an opposite policy and he pursued the latter as soon as the fugitive Monarch made his appearance and favored his journey to Lodhiana. Runjeet levied upon him a fine of Eighty thousand Rupees for his alleged disobedience. The political Agent of the Govt desired the assistance of the Wuzeer against [the Goorkhas?] and he actively complied with the request. The British Govt rewarded him with a Gift of five thousand Rupees for the Service and Runjeet hearing of it fined him in fifty four thousand Rupees for his unnecessary interference.

He has gained nothing by his attachments to the British but he hopes that a time will come when he may be favored[?] and he is as civil as his circumstances will afford. Much against my will he pressed on me on the part of the Raja a Goont or Hill Pony & Gram & Goats on his own part & furnished Porters to Lahoul

with letters to the Authorities of that place which is within the Raj of Koolloo. He also wrote a letter of introduction to the Raja of Ludagh recommending us to his friendship in the warmest terms and sent a Wakeel to be its bearer. I answered this civility by a present of Broad Cloth, a knife with many blades and a Kaleidoscope. My baggage was dispatched before the Raja's Pony came and I have yet to make him some return. The Walnuts Apricots and Quinces here yield most abundant crops but the Plum has not reached the neighborhood of Koolloo. The Walnuts and Quinces were hardly ripe but the apricot crop was over. Oil is distilled from the Kernels of the latter and said to be good. The people of this neighborhood are more visited with Bronchacele than any other District I have seen. Many of them are of enormous size and produce much deformity though but little inconvenience. They become more hard and smaller in the latter stages of life. Leprosy is very common. I have operated on the Cataracts

101

of an Idiot blind deaf and nearly dumb. The strength of the Orbicularis Muscle was beyond what I have ever witnessed before. When I left him the Operation was likely to succeed. By those accustomed to him it was understood that he saw subsequently but as I went away on the 4th day after the operation I could not satisfactorily decide. We were detained here 8 days on account of completing our arrangements for Grain a& Porters.

Aug 10th-- Started at 12 crossing two wooden Bridges on the Beas similar to that over the Hoorb, one on the main stream the other on a Branch. The former consisted of two stages the latter of one and our Horses went across contrary to the expectations of the Bystanders as they were unaccustomed to such Bridges although the Goonts or Poneys pass over them without demur. The preparation of an Arab Horse of mine for leaping from the lower up to the higher stage was one of the most careful, best measured and best executed manoeuvres of the kind I have witnessed. The Mules resisted but an Oosbeck who had been a Horse Merchant after we had

failed caused them to leap by running before them quickly and animating them with his voice. The road ran along the left bank of the Beas and though we had some ascents and descents the path was more flat than any I have met with since I left the Doab. On the right above the village of Grahan was the pretty white House of Mia Kaphoor Singh the uncle of the present Raja who had an enlargement of the neck for which I prescribed a treatment. The valley is in some places of considerable fertility and there are more villages and more Rice cultivation than we expected. On this side of the River were many Cattle of black and red colors but none were seen on the opposite side for many Miles. At the village of Treesoo we saw a Temple made of Stone roofed with Planks of Timber laid in Tiers the joints covered with triangular pieces and surmounted with a ridge, the whole said to be of Cedar Wood. I was anxious to see if it was water tight

102

and approached the Door but a Man seemed to have great objections and a glimpse of a female figure through a slit in the side of the edifice instructed me of its cause My curiosity was restrained by deference to urbanity. Many of the women have pretty features and well turned limbs but they are often disfigured by swelled necks and are generally below the middle size. However I have seen a woman on the road rather exceeding the ordinary stature and of fine proportions. The villages are surrounded by orchards of Peach Apricot and Walnut Trees. The former not grafted are full of fruit and ripe the grafted ones bore their fruit in June. The Hedge Row and Forests abound with wild Pomegranates which are nearly ripe, wild Pears, wild Figs blue rather and well tasted but abounding in their skin with a sticky juice that almost glues the lips, Berberries, the little red fruits (Guheenoon) & wild Vine both blue and green. Both varieties are found in Gardens near Koolloo but

are only fit for Sherbet.

Engrafting seems to quicken the ripening of Fruits as well as to improve their flavor and if gardening were understood and practiced here the Country in the North

would possess fine fruits and succulent vegetables. But Koolloo seems not favorable to the health of Man. Eleven persons out of sixty were sick at Sultanpoor but none died. Their complaints were fever, affections of the Stomach and Bowels and inflammations of the nose and Mouth. I wished to have gone to higher ground as soon as I saw the Island on which our encampments was made and which was before occupied by the Ex Monarch of Kabool but I was overruled by representations of inconvenience bad water at the place I had picked upon and a speedy arrangement.

I am now suffering with an affection of the bowels which disturbed my rest in the Park of the small Temple or church

103

of the Deity Chendee or the town of Oura chendee about \_\_\_ Kos from Sooltanpoor. General direction of the Road N -E distance 19,253 paces or 5 Kos  
Therm M 67 N 81 Ev 71

#### Cascade

From the Rocks on the right of the road about a Mile from our encampment fell a Cascade about 6 feet broad to a depth of about 50 feet interrupted however by dashing in several places against projecting Rocks. The road crosses the Rivulet into which it descends and we traversed it enveloped by a dense cloud of Spray.

Aug<sup>t</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> -- The Meer and his Party had remained behind in consequence of Porters not having arrived to take up their loads but joined us this morning. They had stopped near a Temple the roof of which was made of Shingles of Fir plank cut smooth by the Adze about 3 inches thick four feet in breadth and about 7 or 8 in length. Three tiers of these their ends over lapping formed one side of the Roof and over their side joinings were triangular Slabs so that the whole Roof was compact and watertight. It was said that a well made Roof would last 20 years though not covered with any coating.

The road leads in the Valley through the District called the Wuzeeree of Oork managed by Chicen Ram the person who now attends us to procure Porters for us. It has many villages on both sides of the River prettily placed and which have a pretty appearance at a distance and some of the Houses are even three Stories high the lower apartments containing the Cattle, the upper the families and Grain for the best have scarcely any other Furniture than a

104

rude Bench or two and Chests made of a few planks of fir pegged together. The Valley is of great length is rich in rice cultivation but no idea could be made of the produce of surface the land being in Terraces of irregular form. On the right bank of the first water course we crossed was a Cedar which at four feet from the Ground measured 5½ yards in circumference. Hitherto and for a large proportion of this days route the road passes in the very channel of water ways made for irrigation into which innumerable small sprays are led as well as water from the banks of

Rivulets in elevated situations and a better watered country than the cultivated tract is can not perhaps any where be found.

At about two Miles is a House belonging to the Raja on the right side of the road on an eminence. It is of two stories the lower of brick, the upper of fir plank disposed as weather boarding. Immediately below it and on the left is the old Capital of Koolloo belonging to the District called Makensa and first so named but afterwards Koolloo. The present town consists only of a few houses, this capital having been abandoned for the modern Koolloo or Sooltanpoor about three hundred years ago.

At Hoshiarpoor I was told that Makensa was the oldest City in these Mountains and if Alexander had been so high perhaps some vestiges of him might remain in the shape of Statues or other Sculpture. The people to whom I addressed myself for information said that a Sovereign had been here but this was soon found to have been Shooja ool Mulk. Many Statues of Deities are said to have been removed to a town in our road onwards call Bushb or Bishisht where there are hot Springs.

On the side of a Hill opposite the small village of Dumroo I saw a Cypress with particularly long flexile and descending branches and to which the appellation of weeping might be added with much propriety. I requested the loan of an Axe from a wood cutter who was on the road but a Brahmun objected saying that there had once been another Tree of this variety which having been cut bled and died. One of my Goorkhas climbed up the Tree and cut off a branch which was shown to the Brahmun who said he had only heard of the occurrence. Just before we reached the village of Juggut Sookh we crossed the Rivulet

105

Dhoangnad which comes from the E 19 N over a planked Sanga. The Stream is precipitous and noisy dashing betwixt Stones of great size. In one place falling over a breast of Stone across its [width?] for about twenty feet it creates a cloud of Spray which rises above thirty feet and is said to spring from the nostrils of the God Dhoangnad. Encamp at the enclosure of the Duty House at Juggut Sookh or in other words in the church yard. Juggut Sookh signifies the World's repose but according to the account of the Meers Party who took up their quarters in the House of the principal Man of the Village it ill deserved the title as they could not get any repose from Crowds of Fleas and my Tent rotted by the Rain admitted the Wet to such degree as to prevent my sleeping although I sought a dry place repeatedly and covered my self with an Umbrella.

12<sup>th</sup> -- We were obliged to stop here all day as some of our loads did not come up till very late. Two of the Tuttoos belonging to our Party had been very troublesome and were castrated.

13<sup>th</sup> -- It had rained hard all night and till midday and this was imparted by the natives to our having

violated the sanctity of the place by the operation just mentioned. However one of our accusers was observed slyly to carry off the offending parts which had been left on the ground and passing across the Rivulet in which it was conjectured that he

was about to throw them without having so done and having taken his prize to his House it was presumed that he meant to expiate the offence by a feast.

The villages passed in the road on the 11<sup>th</sup> were Derankloo on the right, then Ghorda or Horse course so called from it having been the scene of horseracing in the time the city of Koolloo was the residence of the Rajas. Afterwards Chakee--on the road Sersaee--left Barsa right Bhosh--on the road Hurreepoor Denul--Right Punsaree--then Dhongaon the second at which place there is a Baulee and then follow Soojla, Kurnal and Gagra all on the road. The direction has been generally N with a little Easting and the distance 28,916 paces.

A lean Sheep was here offered us for two Rupees and I declined the purchase aware that this price would precede us every where and occasion us

106

an unnecessary expense should we be compelled to [illeg.] in Tatory.

Started at 12 the valley narrowing before us and cross the Phanee Nulla by fording. Afterwards pass the Raenee nuddee about 20 yards across on a plank Sanga. The Stream is deep and has a rapid fall. It is said to rise at Peetee in Bhoth about ten days distance and falls into the Beas a short run from here. On the right close to the road is the village of Marheo almost entirely deserted as it is said by the oppressions of the Sikhs and higher up and above it on the Mountain is the hamlet of Humta by which a road leads to Roodookh. Through rice grounds we descend to the Beas, which we cross on a planked Sanga in indifferent repair & called Jehanum. The Stream was between 16 and 17 yards across and rapid. Villages on the right bank near the Bridge. Cross the Moonalee Rivulet about 12 yards by a planked Sanga to a small table covered with Water Mills. Descend to the right bank of the Beas and find abundance of large Aspens mixed with Alders and large Cherry Trees the leaves of which are stained with broad blotches of a deep yellow color. Following the bed of the river on stony islands

we reach a Gorge where the valley is not more than a Musket shot across the left cheek formed by rocks steep and rounded, the right rising straight in masses more columnar crowded with constellated forms and surmounted by Pine forest. Down the intervals of the Masses dash several Cascades and the whole forms a grand and beautiful scene for the Pencil.

Mr. Trebeck and I left our luggage at the village of Goashala and recrossing three branches of the Beas by planked Sangas ascend to the village of Busht or Bushisht to visit the Springs of hot water. There is one Spring which pours from the side of the Mountain but passes into a bath and part through a side channel into a second both dirty though surrounded with a strong wall. A smell of Hydrogen Gas escapes from the Stream of the water and the taste is like that of Harrowgate but lighter. No medicinal properties are attributed by the neighbors to the water and it would appear only to be used by Devotees.

107

The villages passed this day are on the left Kagtra on the opposite side of the Beas-- Goodhereea--after crossing the Beas that of Seal close by the Bridge above Dusogee



and others, then Moonalee and last Goshalee where we encamped in a Jungul. Night rainy Muskitoes very troublesome. Direction of this days road has been nearly due N distance 1554 paces.

14<sup>th</sup> --

It is difficult for a traveller who remains only two or three days at one place in a strange Country to seize many of the customs of its inhabitants with accuracy and he must be very patient in his enquiries or many of the results will be erroneous. In these Mountains when the question is understood and the native in good humour rather than appear ignorant he will answer at random and should the falsehood of his information be detected he is never at a loss for an excuse which throws the mistake upon the enquirer. The safest method I have yet found to get a truth is to enquire when many people are assembled together and either observance of truth or interest or party spirit produces if not correct replies at least an approximation to accuracy. I agree most completely with a Naturalist and Statist who said that he had found the Singing and dancing Women (Nach Girls) better

informed, more communicative and more to be relied upon in regard to truth than any other description of Natives. Next to them the heads of religious classes especially, the Merchants or principals of bands of Fuqeers and if these are unacquainted with the subject of enquiry it is probable that some of their pupils passes the confirmation required and at their bidding will be abundantly communicative. But it is no easy work to get at the information desired from the peasantry for independently of the obscureness of the questions and answers from the want of adequately understanding the Dialect of the Country a spirit of cunning and suspicion generally induces them to mislead in matters which regard themselves or their domestic concerns except their health be the question and on this they are explicit enough in the hope of obtaining medicine gratis.

Clothing of the inhabitants of Koolloo. As far as Sooltanpoor the present Capital white and colored cotton cloths were used by both sexes but the Mountaineer Visitants were clothed in woollen Caps and Garments generally of the native color of the Fleece and often of one tint alone but sometimes of either dyed or native and in both instances the figure is of a checked or plaid pattern. This plaid is to be met with in some of the lighter woollens manufactured in

108

the plains of the Doab but they are by far more common amongst the heavy woollens Made by the Mountaineers and this uniformity of taste between these people and the inhabitants of the Highlands of Scotland would seem to depend upon peculiarities of locality. The Woollen Cap of both men and women in shape and texture closely resembles the Woollen Bonnet of the Mountaineers--worn by the Men fitting close to the head it is cheaper warmer and more becoming than the Turband but to the women it is really becoming. Their long black or very dark brown hair plaited into one Tress behind and greatly lengthened by being mixed with brown worsted is twisted round the top of the cap and a portion of fringe hung over the top on one side renders the head dress over a pretty face particularly agreeable. A Blanket twisted round the waist with one end coming over the

Shoulders and fastened with Skewers on the breast whilst the other end having covered the Thighs is secured at the waist constitutes the rest of the Dress of the greater part of both men and women and is more useful than becoming. But the more wealthy have their clothing shaped into Jackets and Trousers the latter of which large above but particularly tight about the Ankle.

At Juggut Sookh we were [told]

that Snow falls on the neighboring Mountains in the early part of September and abundantly in the vallies in November and falls and lies more on top until April. Both Sexes then assume a double coating of woolens and make Trowsers and Bootikins of the same material. Some of the dresses last three years but they are then for the most part literally in tatters. Here we found no Artisans each family spinning the Wool which is procured at Lahoul at 10 pukka Sers for a Rupee making it into Cloth, Caps and Bags for Grain though those of the skins of Goats and Sheep are preferred. The Caps of the men flat in the crown are surrounded by a border turned up all round of about three fingers in breadth and either all black or with a crown of red cloth and a border of black. The Women though sometimes wearing black for the most part use those of the white color of the fleece which however soon becomes dirty. Like the same sex in other countries their females are fond of ornaments and sacrifice their ease to their taste after finery by wearing many heavy rings, both in the lobe and appendage of their ears and surrounding their ancles with bead[?] belts of a metal that in color is nearer Pewter than Tin and which often galls the limb.

109

None but the very highest classes wear shoes. They seem very simple in their diet and to eat much more wheat and barley flour than Rice notwithstanding the abundance of the latter that they raise. Suttoo of Barley that is Barley first boiled then parched and ground constitutes a favorite meal when worked up with a little water into a consistence like paste to the lower people when they are on a journey. Koongnee, Murwa, Chenopadium, Poppy Seed, Gangeticus cernainthus[?] and Buck Wheat are also ground and made into bread Though almost all the Houses have Orchards yet none seem to contain esculent vegetables but I hope and trust that Sunsar Chund when he procures Potatoes Carrots Peas &c. will distribute them amongst his Peasantry according to his promise to me.

I could not learn what Spiritous (liquors) were in use here and as no Sugar cane is grown to the N of Koolloo I think it probable that no distilling has been established. I saw however many persons rubbing the flowering heads of Hemp which grew ripe to extract the Churus or Gum Resin but few are said to addicted immoderately either to the use of the preparation of Hemp either for drinking or smoking or of Opium though many use the Hooqqe and Tobacco is to be seen in most of their Garadens but is seldom luxuriant. Every one however drinks Booza when he can procure it and the introduction of an easy method of preparing

Malt Liquor would in my opinion be of the greatest value as from the evidence I can collect the health and the comforts of the Mountaineers would be much increased by

this beverage. But it certainly would be a matter of much difficulty to teach them the process of malting and brewing and they have not yet either wealth or ingenuity enough to make them to incur the expense of a regular manufactory. Perhaps the Malt and Bitter might be brought into the form of Extract and rendered cheap and potable or perhaps the Spruce Fir might give them a Substitute until they shall have an increase of means for making the former. It would be humane to commence instructing them in the former process as their food stands much in need of some corrective. Only one or two cases of Scrophula were seen during my stay at Hoshiarpoor and Lahour but several have come under my notice since I reached Sooltanpoor and the number of persons with enlarged necks much exceeds that of those whose throats retain their natural proportions. Two days ago I saw a woman whose fore arm was covered with Scrophulous sores and abscesses and the skin of the upper part of the Shoulder had been wholly destroyed by ulceration and now replaced by a puckered new Cicatrix. Enlargement of the Spleen and other viscera in the belly with dropsy are also common. The close, confined atmosphere of their deep narrow and moist vallies of Southern Koolloo continually charged with vegetable vapor is certainly

110

very unwholesome and considering the great body of water which even in the hottest seasons is poured into them by falls and springs the air can seldom be very dry. The venereal disorder seems less common than lower down which I attribute to the Gorkha Army having never reached Koolloo. No instance of concern has come before [me] since I left the plains, but I have met with several cases of Goiter with deranged intellects of idiotic cast and bearing some resemblance to the Cretins of the Vallais as described by Sir Richard Clayton. However when the most intelligent of the inhabitants were questioned as to idiocy being a common attendant upon the Goitre if taking place to a great extent in early life they would not admit the fact, and my stay was too short to collect ample evidence. It is by no means difficult to conceive that the immense swelling occupying more than one half of the circumference of the neck filled with large vessels and dragging the upper part of the windpipe forwards and downwards may have a prejudicial influence on the functions of the Brain as it has most decidedly on the organs of breathing in many though not in all cases.

Aug 14<sup>th</sup> -- After a very rainy night and morning the Sun made his appearance a little before 12 and we began our march along the right bank of the Beas direction nearly North. We seem to have left Rice cultivation

for which Buckwheat now in flower is substituted and Cedars Cypresses and various kinds of Pines occupy the sides of the River and heights. The Aspen still is observed near the Bed of the River but the immense Elms which were seen as near as Juggut Sookh are not found here nor have we met with the Ash anywhere save in the immediate neighborhood of Koolloo. In about a Kos and a half a Rivulet joins into the Beas which comes from the N 29 W down a stoney Channel in a narrow Stream with great violence. It is called Sirhehee comes from Mountains at no great distance. A planked Sangar lies between two large blocks of Stone which form a throat for the

current not more than 20 feet broad. Suddenly contracted from upwards of 30 feet the water rushes through it with vast impetuosity foam and noise. The bed of the Rivulet is in some parts above a hundred feet broad and blocks of Stone now twenty feet higher than the present level of the water are said to be often covered with it in this season when the Sanga is carried away and the Rivulet becomes impassable. So that we are to consider ourselves fortunate notwithstanding all the obstacles opposed to our progress that the swell has not been added. However looking at the rapidity of the descent it is impossible that the highly swollen state can continue more than a few days. Our Horses crossed the crazy Sanga with great care but

111

a plank broke with my Arab which however by a timely spring saved himself from falling into the River where he must almost immediately have perished and my Native Attendant Mhatoo had also a narrow escape from being precipitated into the Current by a Hill Poney.

We encamped at the village of Poolchun having only made 6089 paces. Here we found our advance of Flour and provisions sent on from Koolloo.

15<sup>th</sup> -- It has rained all night but at noon being a little fair we sent on our Baggage intending tomorrow to make a double march ourselves. At night came a letter from Ujeet Singh the young Raja of Koolloo with a friendly letter and a present of sixty Maunds of Wheat and forty of Rice. This was suitably answered with an expression of our wish that no delay may occur at Lahoul in procuring Carriage Cattle as the Snow falling season was at hand and a written letter to the same purport was sent to the Raja's Wuzeer Sobba Ram. The latter is really desirous to forward our views as much as possible but one of the Men Chuen Cheenee Ram is more intent in filling his own pockets than in promoting our progress. We have 3 people to carry a load heretofore carried by one man over roads equally difficult and he makes short marches to increase the number

of days. We proposed to pay all the porters ourselves as heretofore but this he objected to and the short period that remains for passing the Ghats allows not of any other arrangement or it would have been much cheaper to have hired Servants for the Trip.

16<sup>th</sup> --It has rained very hard all night but the clouds began to clear off at ten. We have heard from Lahoul that the Chinese Bhotheas have plundered Grain Merchants stating that they were the Spies of Runjeet Singh and information is given that the inhabitants of Lahoul have sent their messengers to Koolloo to request the Raja would not allow us to come on and that they yesterday broke down the swinging Bridge over a River we must cross. On comparing the incidents related and finding that persons from Lahoul had really gone to Lahore for some purpose it seemed improbable that the Bridge would be cut down before their return and especially at a season when Grain is conveyed from this side to the other and the improbability of the destruction of the bridge was increased by another report of the Lahoulees having assembled forces to oppose our entrance into their territory.

In about half a Mile of slight but rough ascent I reached a House called Zukkat Khanna or Custom House through which the road runs. Here duties are levied but

our Goods passed duty free by the orders of the Wuzeer Regent. All the way on the right the Beas runs here called till it reaches the Sirhehee the Beas Rukee. In part

112

of its course it passes along a narrow deep Channel of Rock apparently resulting from a rift in the Mountain and in some parts little less than eighty feet deep from top to bottom and not more than 8 or 10 yards broad. This Sort of Channel I have seen only once before in the Oondes but the clefts are not uncommon. A planked Sanga stretches across the cleft. Soon after the River of the Beas comes in view from the road the latter ascends up logs projecting from the base of Steep rocks the summits of which are in parts bare and in others covered with Pines whilst their exposed sides are stained black by water flowing down them. The ascent studded with Blocks of Stone is named Badoo Soan and affords pasturage of pretty good quality in which some Poney Mares were feeding and seven of them were in foal and in fine condition. They were well shaped. Here in front the River is broken into several Streams and the long Valley of Koolloo ends in an angle from the eastern side of which faces the Stream. Down the Cliffs in front and on the left hand rush many waterfalls of which eight meet the eye at once and none less than a hundred feet of descent yet they are rather pretty than grand. As we enter the Gorge where the Beas escapes we find it divided by Islets thickly dotted with the Khurs Oak, Sycamore [illeg.] Choondere & several varieties of Pines. A long band of Pines of about a hundred yards broad lies prostrate on the ground crushed as I was told

by a slip of Snow in the last season. Having crossed several Streams which come from the cascades & torrents on the left one which had only three Pine Stocks laid side by side and some stones a top for a bridge tottering & unsafe enough we came to an ascent called Lesdhar which leads to the Ghat called Ritanka ka Joth \* . On the right is a winding path for Cattle and on the left a Stone step causeway made about eight years ago by Killut Buggut Gooroo of Boorooa a small village between Gooshalle and Poolchar. It is a work of great utility though rudely executed and the maker well deserves the thanks of the travellers in this rugged Country.

The direction has been generally North and the distance \_\_\_\_\_

We encamped in a small plain said to be half way up the mountain the herbage of which consisted of Grass, Fragerrias crimson, scarlet, white and yellow but all barren, Dandelions, Sorrel, Perscianas and many other plants of European growth. Heretofore the Clouds have generally been above us now they drive along the valley below and afford a spectacle varying every minute sometimes concealing and sometimes shewing Mountains which had escaped our sight. The Snow lay on the Mountains not more than a Mile from us and for the first time for some weeks there is a promise of a fine night. On the summit of the Rocks of Ralhan the Falcons used for catching Game breed in considerable numbers and the neighboring Peasantry take their nestlings and sell them to those who are fond of hawking.

113

~~The night has been fair and the morning is fine.~~

[\*] This Stream called the Ralha is said to proceed from Shukun or Ser Koon a lake situate between some Mountains in the same chain but to the West of Ritanka ka Joth. This lake is formed from melted Snow and has two vents viz one from the Southern face and just mentioned and the other from the northern face into Chundra Bhaghee River.