

A
HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS
IN
INDIA
BURMA AND CEYLON

INCLUDING THE
PROVINCES OF BENGAL, BOMBAY, AND MADRAS
THE PUNJAB, NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, RAJPUTANA,
CENTRAL PROVINCES, MYSORE, ETC.
THE NATIVE STATES,
ASSAM AND CASHMERE

FOURTH EDITION
WITH SEVENTY-FOUR MAPS AND PLANS

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET
CALCUTTA: THACKER, SPINK, & CO.

1901

valley. It is now used as an arsenal for the force. Beleli is another artificial mound in the lines of that name. Quetta is surrounded by strongly-fortified lines, and commanding, as it does with its strongly-fortified outpost of *Beleli*, both the *Kojak* and *Bolan* Passes. It forms one of the most important frontier posts of our Indian Empire. It has rapidly increased and prospered since the British occupation, and now contains about 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, of whom many are Afghans. In summer the climate is considered very pleasant, the heat being tempered by cool breezes from the lofty hills which surround the valley, but in winter the cold is very severe. On the whole, the station is now regarded as one of the best in our Indian Empire. Numerous gardens and orchards abound in the suburbs, and the water-supply is good.

Quetta was occupied by British troops in the first expedition to Kabul, and Captain Bean was appointed the first Political Agent. Since 1876 a British political officer has again resided at Quetta under the official designation of the Governor-General's Agent for British Baluchistan, a district ceded to us by the Treaty of Gandamak. During the Afghan campaigns of 1878-1880, Quetta formed the base of operations for the Bombay column. It is now the headquarters of a strong brigade, and a flourishing native town has sprung up close to the cantonments.

47 m. *Kotal Darwaza* sta. Looking back on the ascent to this place there is a beautiful view of the Quetta Valley. From this commences the *Bolan Pass*. The ruling gradient of the railway is 1 in 40, but in places it is as steep as 1 in 25. The passage of this defile occupies an important place in the history of all our Afghan campaigns.

The *Bolan River*, a torrent rising at *Siri-Bolan*, flows through the whole length of the pass, and like all mountain streams, is subject to sudden floods; in one of which, in 1841, a British detachment was lost with its baggage. When the stream was not swollen, however, artillery was conveyed through without any serious difficulty. In 1839

a Bengal column, with its artillery, consisting of 8-in. mortars, 24-pounder howitzers, and 16-pounder guns, went through the *Bolan* in six days. The narrowest parts of the pass are just above *Khundilani*, and beyond *Siri-Bolan*. At the *Khundilani Gorge* the cliffs of conglomerate on either side rise to a height of 800 ft., and when the stream is in flood it completely fills the gorge. At *Siri-Bolan* the rocks are of limestone, and the passage is so narrow that only three or four men can ride abreast. The temperature in the pass during summer and autumn is very high; water is abundant and good, but firewood is scarcely procurable. The pass was infested by plundering *Baluchis* and *Brahuis*, who lived by robbing caravans, and deterred peaceably disposed tribes from settling in the valleys; but since the British occupation these depredations have been completely suppressed. Trade is prospering in the pass, and cultivation, so far as climate and soil permit, is progressing. From *Bibi Nani* a mountain road leads to *Khelat*, distant 110 m., *via Barade*, *Rudbar*, *Narmah*, *Takhi*, and *Kishan*. The bottom of the pass is reached at *Rindli*, and there are no special obstacles on the way into *Sibi*.

ROUTE 16

SAHARANPORE, BY OUDH AND ROHILCUND RAILWAY, TO HARDWAR, BAREILLY, LUCKNOW, FYZABAD, BENARES, AND MOGUL SARAI.

Saharanpore sta. is between *Delhi* and *Umballa* (see p. 194).

22 m. *Boorkee* sta. (*Turki*), D. B., a modern manufacturing town and military station, stands on a ridge overlooking the bed of the *Solani* river. Up to 1845 it was merely a mud-built village, it is now a flourishing town of 16,000

inhabitants, with broad metalled roadways meeting at right angles, and lined with excellent shops. The *Ganges Canal* passes to the E. of the town between raised embankments. It is the headquarters of the Ganges Canal workshops and iron foundry, established in 1845-1852.

The Thomason Civil Engineering College, was founded in 1847. The students are partly English youths born in the country, partly Eurasians and natives; with special classes for soldiers picked for their ability. There are a Church, Dispensary, Police Station, Botanical Gardens, Post Office, and a Mission School of the S. P. G. There is also an excellent Meteorological Observatory.

33 m. **Lhaksar** junc. sta. [A branch line from here runs N. 16 m. to **Hardwar**, giving access to **Dehra Dun** and the hill-stations of **Mussoorie**, **Landour**, and **Chakrata** (see Rte. 17).]

73 m. **Nagina** sta. (R.)

59 m. **Najibabad**. [Branch line to **Kotdwara** 15 m., whence a road 18 m. to the military hill station of **Laxdowne**, which is garrisoned by two native regiments.]

120 m. **Moradabad** sta. * D.B., lies at the S.E. of the city, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of the junction with the Meerut road. Moradabad (pop. 73,400) is on the right bank of the **Ramganga** river. Beyond the jail, to N. W. of town, are the Cantonments and civil station. It is noted for carved wood work.

St. Paul's Church is W. of the D.B.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the railway sta. is the *American Church*, built by their Methodist Mission in 1874. It is used as a school, except during hours of service. The Mission has also a vernacular school in the city. The office of the **Tahsildar** on the opposite side of the road, is a handsome white building. 1 m. from this church is the **Zil'a School**, on the banks of the **Ramganga**, which is here crossed by a bridge of boats. To the W. of the school is the **Badshahi Masjid**. The date is in the reign of **Shah Jehan**, 1628-58 A.D. The principal mosque, to the S. of the school, is a plain large building, with an inscription in the central alcove

inside in Persian. The date corresponds to 1636 A.D. N. of the school are the ruins of **Rustam Khan's** fort, the walls of which are of burnt brick, and are from 4 to 6 ft. thick; it is quite close to the **Ramganga**. A large well here is called the **Mint Well**, because it supplied water to the **Mint** in which **Rustam Khan** coined his money.

What occurred at **Moradabad** during the **Mutiny** has been told by **Kaye** in his *Sepoy War*, vol. iii. p. 252. The 29th B.N.I., posted at this station, were for some time kept steady by **Mr. Crocroft Wilson**, the Judge, but the gunners of the N. Artillery showed from the first unmistakable signs of an inclination to revolt. On the 15th of May a regiment from **Meerut**, which had mutinied, came down upon **Moradabad**, and arrived at the **Gangan Bridge**. They had with them a considerable treasure, which they had carried off from **Zafarnagar**. **Mr. Wilson** moved against them with a detachment of the 29th, under two excellent officers, **Captain Paddy** and **Lieut. Clifford**, and a body of Irreg. Horse. He surprised the 20th asleep, and eight or ten of them were seized, one shot dead by a trooper, and the treasure captured. Next day the mutineers of the 20th entered **Moradabad**, when one was shot dead by a Sikh Sepoy of the 29th, and four were made prisoners. The slain man was a relative of one of the 29th, who prevailed on a number of his comrades to go to the jail and get his body, and also to rescue the military prisoners. The guard at the jail fraternised with these men, and all the prisoners in the jail were released, but the Adjutant of the 29th and **Wilson** with a few Sepoys and a few Irregulars captured 150 of the prisoners, and lodged them again in the jail. In this manner **Wilson** continued to make use of the 29th, though in a dangerous mood, and he even disarmed two companies of Sappers who marched in from **Roorkee** and had mutinied. But when the news of the mutiny at **Bareilly** arrived it became impossible to restrain the Sepoys any longer, and **Wilson** had to make over the treasure to them, and escape with the other civilians and their wives to **Meerut**.

two-storied, flat-roofed house, flanked by two square turrets, was stormed. To keep up a line of communication with the Dilkusha was the next object, and was effected with some loss. The enemy then made a fierce attack on the Mess-house and the Highlanders in the barracks taken on the 16th, but were repulsed with great loss. On the afternoon of the 17th of November Sir Colin met Outram and Havelock, and the relief of Lucknow was finally effected. The British loss was 467 killed and wounded, of whom 10 officers were killed and 33 wounded. That evening Sir Colin ordered the sick and wounded, women and children, to be moved from the Residency to the Dilkusha. This was carried out on the 22d. The enemy continued firing into the old positions long after they had been abandoned. On the 24th of November General Havelock died.

The *Machchi Bhawan* and *Great Imambarah*¹ are N.W. of the Residency. This fort was blown up on the night of the 30th of June 1857, at the commencement of the siege of the Residency. It has now been repaired and extended, and includes the *Great Imambarah*. The *Kumi Darwazah*, or *Constantinople Gate*, the W. entrance, is said to have been built by Asaf-ud-daulah in imitation of that gate at Constantinople from which the Turkish Government derives its name of "Sublime Porte." This gate is 220 yds. to the W. of the street leading to the *Imambarah*. Entering under an arch, you will find on the rt. a large mosque, and ascend a number of steps to the *Imambarah*, which faces N., and is said to have cost a million sterling.

The central or great *Hall* is 163 ft. long, and 53 ft. broad. The ceiling of the octagonal room adjoining is handsomely decorated, but not coloured. A perfectly plain masonry slab, without any inscription, marks where Asaf-ud-daulah was interred. From the

¹ Literally the chiefs' (*Imam*) enclosure. The word is applied to a building maintained by Shi'a communities in India for the express purpose of celebrating the Muharram ceremonies in commemoration of the martyrdom of the Sons of Ali (see *Yule's Glossary of Anglo-Indian Words*, etc.)

terraced roof of the *Imambarah* is a magnificent view over the city. The *Imambarah* was built in 1784 A.D., the year of the great famine, to afford relief to the people.

A few yds. to the left is an extensive and old *Baoli*, which is very picturesque. The mosque close by has Persian verses over the door, with the date 1250 A.H. = 1834 A.D.

The original *Machchi Bhawan* was built by the Shaiks, called also the *Shahzadaha* or princes of Lucknow, about two centuries ago. All that is left of their building is the round earthen bastions on the S. of the road. The high ground across the road within the fort surmounted by a small mosque, is *Lakshman Tila*, where *Lakshman*, brother of *Ramchandra*, founded the village of *Lakshmanpur*, the first inhabited spot of the city whence it derives its name. The mosque was built by *Aurangzeb*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the *Kumi Darwazah* is the *Jumma Masjid*, or principal mosque, the most beautiful building in Lucknow. Not far off is the *Musainabad Imambarah*, built by *Muhammad 'Ali Shah*, 1837 A.D., as a burial-place for himself. It consists of two large enclosures, one of which is at right angles to the other. This *Imambarah* is small in comparison with that in the *Machchi Bhawan*, but has some beauty of execution and finish in detail. It stands in a large quadrangle, which has a marble reservoir of water in the centre, crossed by a fanciful iron bridge. The *Imambarah* is filled with mirrors and chandeliers. The throne of the king, covered with beaten silver, and his wife's *divan*, with solid silver supports, are to be seen here. There is also, not far off, a seven-storied watch-tower, also commenced by *Muhammad 'Ali Shah*, but interrupted by his death.

The *Iron Bridge*.—This bridge over the *Goomti* was brought from England by order of the king, *Ghaziudin Haidar*. At $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the E. of it, on the right bank of the *Goomti*, is the *Tarawali Kothi*, or *Observatory* (lit. *Star House*), now occupied by the *Bank of Bengal*, built by *Nasirudin Haidar*.

The instruments disappeared in the Rebellion. The rebel Maulvi Ahmadullah, of Fyzabad, made it his headquarters, and the rebel council often met there. The space in front of it, between it and the Kaiser Bagh, is where the prisoners, men and women, sent in by the Dhaushra Rajah on the 24th September 1857, were massacred on the 16th November 1857. Here, opposite the door to the Kaiser Bagh, is the Orr Monument, which marks the spot where the poor victims fell.

The Farhat Bakhsh Palace is next to the Presidency to the E. It was the royal palace from the time of S'adat 'Ali Khan II. till Wajid 'Ali built the Kaiser Bagh. The part which overlooks the river was built by General Martin, and sold by him to the Nawab. Thereat was built by S'adat 'Ali Khan. It is the building referred to in *The Private Life of an Eastern King*. The throne-room, known as the Kasari-Sultan or Lal Barahdari, was set apart for royal darbars. At the accession of a new king it was the custom for the Resident to seat him on the throne, and then present him with a Nazar or "offering." In this room the Badshah Begam, after she had forced open the gate with an elephant, endeavoured to compel the Resident, Colonel Lowe, to place Munna Jan, the illegitimate son of Nasiru-din Haidar, on the throne.

The Chair Manzil (Umbrella House) is E. of Residency. It was built by Nasiru-din. The best rooms are now used by the *United Services Club*, and for *réunions* and theatricals. During the Mutiny this building was surrounded by a high brick wall, of which the rebels availed themselves, and during the advance of Havelock it was heavily cannonaded.

The N. E. gate of the Kaiser Bagh, a stucco palace built in 1850, faces the open space in front of the Observatory. At the entrance is the tomb of S'adat 'Ali Khan II. The road through the large court leads across the Chini Bagh to the Hazrat Bagh. There on the right hand is the Chandiwali Barahdari, which used to be paved with

silver, and the Khas Makam and Badshah Manzil, formerly the special residence of the king. On the left is the Chaulakhi, built by 'Azim 'Ullah Khan, the royal barber, and sold to the king for 4 lakhs. Here resided the Queen and her chief ladies. During the Rebellion she held her court here, and in a stable close by our prisoners were kept for weeks. The E. Lakh Gate, so called from having cost a lakh, opens into the large square of the Kaiser Bagh proper, the buildings round which were occupied by ladies of the harem. Here the Great Fair was held in August, and all the people of the city were admitted. After passing through the W. Lakh Gate, the visitor will come to the Kaiser Pasand, or "Caesar's Pleasure," surmounted by a gilt semicircle and hemisphere. As the visitor passes out of the Kaiser Bagh he faces the Shir Darwazah, under which General Neill was killed, by a discharge of grape from a gun placed at the gate of the Kaiser Bagh. In the Hazratganj Road, which passes the N. face of the Kaiser Bagh, is the mausoleum of Amjad 'Ali Shah.

The Moti Mahal includes three buildings. The one properly called Moti Mahal is at the N. of the enclosure, and was built by S'adat 'Ali Khan. It is said it was named because its dome, now destroyed, resembled a pearl. The celebrated wild-beast fights took place in the Shah Manzil. But the fights between elephants and rhinoceroses were exhibited in front of the Hazuri Bagh, on the other side of the Goomti, and the king and his court watched them from the verandah of the Shah Manzil, where they were safe.

The Shah Najaf was built by Ghaziru-din Haidar, the first King of Oudh, in 1814, and is now his mausoleum. It is situated about one-fifth of a mile to the E. of the Moti Mahal, and 180 yds. to the S. of the right bank of the Goomti. It is a white mosque of scanty elevation compared with its immense low dome. Inside it is filled with *Taziyas* or paper pageants, and small pictures of the different nawabs and kings, and their favourite ladies.