

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE TO LUCKNOW IN FIVE PARTS.

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By one of the Beleaguered Garrison.

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Sold by Messrs. Murray & Co., and Messrs.
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The edifice stands on an elevated basement with an open platform in front, fitted with lavatories for the use of the worshippers. The walls are beautifully ornamented, and the arches colored in stucco.

31.—MOOSA BAGH.

Far beyond the Husainabad, in a northerly direction, is the Moosa Bagh which was laid out as a garden by Asuf-ud-daula, but the house was built by Saádat Ali Khan, who made it his favorite country residence. In his reign wild beast fights used to take place there on the opposite bank of the Gumti. The building is in the English style, and is said to have been designed and constructed by General Martin. This was the last position held, in force, by the rebels of the city, and was captured by General Outram on the 19th March 1858. The place is now in ruins.

Within the garden is the tomb of Captain T. Wale, who commanded the 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry, killed in action on 21st March 1858, when in pursuit of the flying enemy.

32. —PADSHAH BAGH.

The road over Bruce's Bridge, east of the Chutter Munzil, leads into the Padshah Bagh, which was a Royal Garden laid out by King Nasir-ud-din Haidar. In the centre of this walled enclosure is a substantial stone edifice, having an open arcaded hall, well adapted for festive gatherings (such as picnics, &c.), allowed to be held here by the kind permission of His Highness, the Maharaja of Kapurthala, to whom the property now belongs. On the left of the garden, and within the enclosure, is a large building which was sacred to the ladies of the King's harem; and it is here that Kunwar Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, C. I. E., Manager of the Kapurthala Estates in Oudh, and President and Secretary British Indian Association, resides during his visits to Lucknow. The garden now partakes more of the nature of an orchard, but it is not altogether destitute of flowers.

The annual distribution of prizes to children of the Sunday Schools are generally held here during Christmas week. On such occasions the garden presents a very animated scene. The prizes are generally distributed towards the close of the day's entertainment, which consists of out-door games by the children, for whom refreshments are abundantly provided. This garden was captured by General Outram on the 8th March 1858.

33.—MOTI MAHAL.

The Moti Mahal, or Pearl Palace, is situated on the right bank of the Gumti, a little above the Shah Najaf. It includes

three separately named and distinct buildings now the property of the Maharani of Bulrampur. The Moti Mahal, properly so-called, was built by Saádat Ali Khan (1798-1814) and forms the northern part of the enclosure, which contains the Mobaruk Munzil and Shah Munzil, or royal halls, built along the river face by Gazi-ud-din Haidar. It was the prettiest building of the kind at Lucknow.

The Shah Munzil was the scene of the celebrated wild beast fights of the smaller animals and the combats between tigers, &c., was also held within the enclosure of this building. But the encounter between the elephant and rhinoceros, which required to be viewed at a safe distance, took place across the river on the ground in front of the Hazri Bagh, the building now occupied by the Oudh Ice Company, the King and his court watching it from the upper story of the Shah Munzil.

It was in the court-yard of the Moti Mahal that Doctor Bartram and Brigadier Cooper, of the Artillery, were killed on the 26th of September, and it was here that Colonel Campbell, of H. M.'s 90th, was mortally wounded. At the gateway one of General Havelock's 24-pounders stuck but was withdrawn by the skilful exertions of Captain Olpherts. In assisting this operation a very distinguished Officer of the Madras Artillery, Captain Crump, was killed. This was the advanced position taken by Sir Colin Campbell's relieving army; and it was here that the rear guard and heavy guns and wounded men of General Havelock's force halted on the night of the 25th September 1857, (*vide* page 77).

34.—KHURSHEID MUNZIL.*

The Khursheid Munzil, literally House of the Sun, was named after Khursheid Zadi, the wife of Nawab Saádat Ali Khan, who began the construction of the edifice, which was completed by his son Gazi-ud-din Haidar. The Khursheid Munzil is built in the form of a castle. It is surrounded by a moat 12 feet broad, over which there was formerly a draw-bridge, but this has since been replaced by a masonry bridge (or bridges since there are now four entrances), by which access is gained to the building. It was not devoted to any particular purpose during the time of the Kings of Oudh, but, after the annexation, it was used as the Mess-House of the Officers of the 32nd Regiment.

This handsome and commodious double-storied building is now the property of the Lucknow Martiniere authorities to whom it was made over, on 27th November 1876, as a free-

* Struck by lightning on evening of 12th March 1891, without injury to life or property.