





December 15th Rose about seven o'clock and according to a previous appointment drove to Mr. Wilmer's house and took him with me to breakfast with Mr. Bullard and Goodwin at the house of the former after which we crossed over to Howrah where Goodwin and myself bid good-bye to our two friends and proceeded by the railroad to Ranegunge. Upon our arrival at Ranegunge found our Dik carriage in waiting for us and after taking dinner at the hotel in that place, started at seven o'clock in company with two young Ensigns Goode and Macnair, who were proceeding to their respective regiments that of the one being stationed beyond Lahore and that of the other at ^{to travel} ~~Teetipore~~ near Lucknow. Having determined during the night as well as the

day we arranged the cushions of our carriage into
a bed and laid upon them our sise and blankets
we passed by no means an uncomfortable night
December 16th Stopped at eight o'clock at a
bungalow about sixty miles from the place
from which we had started the night previous
and were there overtaken by our young friends
Goode and Macnair who had become separ-
ated from us during the night. Passed that
day through a country very barren in its ap-
pearance bounded by the Parimath hills
and covered only by a growth of low bushes.
Dined at Barhee a bungalow distant two
hundred and forty seven miles ^{from Calcutta} after which
we returned to our gharee to travel as the
night previous. Were parted from our young
friends that day but were overtaken by them
at Shergotty where we breakfasted the next
morning.

December 17th After breakfasting at Shergotty
proceeded to Barron where we entered upon
the passage of the Goane which is much
dreaded by travellers as being difficult
and tedious it occupying alone three hours.
Were drawn through the deep sands of the
Goane by six bullocks harnessed to our ghar-
ce and were obliged to cross one portion of it
too deep to be forded in a common native boat
and then again to be pulled to our dining
bungalow ^{Dinner} by bullocks upon the other side
of the river. The passage being in the night
was from the chilliness of the climate and
the want of celerity in the movements of the
natives a very disagreeable one. In the day passed
through a very fertile valley devoted prin-
cipally to the cultivation of rice which the peo-
ple were just then harvesting. The level
plain stretching for miles surrounded by moun-

tains in the distance with the banks of the streams covered with palm trees presented many very beautiful scenes. The palm tree in India is not cultivated for its fruit but for the intoxicating drink which is obtained from it and which alone renders its culture profitable.

December 18th Thursday. Breakfasted at Nonbutpore situated upon the Karmnassah a river held accursed by the Hindoos and over which a fine bridge has been built by them to prevent the feet of pious pilgrims from being contaminated by the touch of its defiling waters. The legend is that a monster drove the inferior gods from heaven upon which Vishnoo being interceded with by them underwent one of his incarnations overcame this person enemy of the gods and to punish his presumption suspended him heels upward

midway between heaven and earth directly over
the Kurmasoah the waters of which are rendered
acidulated by the saliva and other matters
which he discharges continually. Arrived at
Benares about four o'clock and drove to the hotel
which to our surprise we found instead of
being within the bounds of the city to be situa-
ted three miles the other side of it. After
Tiffin hired a buggy for the purpose of
seeing the city but through the ignorance
of the Gya or our own inability to make
ourselves understood we were driven in a
very roundabout direction and touched only
upon its outskirts. At dinner became acquaint-
ed with two gentlemen the one Mr. Costley a
magistrate of a district about fifty miles
from Benares and the other Mr. Bingham
an Indigo planter both of whom proved
very agreeable companions and accompanied

as in our visits to places of note in Benares and
the surrounding country.

Friday December 19th

Arose at seven o'clock
and in company with Mr. Costley and
Mr. Bingham drove into the ancient city
of Benares at the entrance to which we
were obliged to dismount from our vehi-
cles on account of the extreme narrowness
of its streets. Our first visit was to the
Golden temple so called from its tower being
covered with plates of gold, where the
first object which met our view was the
large bull under which Mahadeo is
represented directly beyond which is in
a covered court containing a well which
is reputed to cure all diseases and its wa-
ter daily distributed to a great number
of diseased persons who come from great

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distances to ~~be~~ ^{be}fit by its virtues. The legend connected with it is that Mahadeo in the course of a flight dropt his medicine chest here and that its waters still contain the virtues which were then given to them. In the interior of the temple the most prominent objects were images of Mahadeo under the usual emblems of the bull and an unmentionable part of man's body around the latter of which were great numbers of women who were pouring rice and Ganges water upon it and dressing it with Chamela flowers. Ascended a minaret of a large fine mosque from which we obtained a grand view of the whole city. From the mosque went to an old Oriental observatory remarkable for the immense stone mathematical instruments which it contains. In our course through the

city found its streets paved and extremely
clean and its houses ~~with~~ gateways and
windows beautifully carved according to very
pretty designs. In the afternoon drove out
in company with the same gentlemen to
the ruins of the ancient temple of Sarnath
^{which} used in older times by the Buddhists who
were ultimately driven out of most parts
of India by the Hindus. It is almost
entirely in ruins but in the midst there
still stands a large solid tower of bricks
enclosed in a covering of stone carved
with images of gods and designs of dif-
ferent natural objects and indeed though
much mutilated there still enough re-
mains to tell of its former extent and
grandeur. Having procured a guide
with a light we entered an excavation
made in the huge tower by Major Leith

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who a few years back thoroughly explored these ruins and is said to have discovered images of gold in the centre of it, which the Buddhists according to their usual plan had there deposited. The ground around is covered with large mounds of brick and carved stone with occasionally images sculptured evidently by the hand of no mean artist.

Saturday December 20th.

Went in the morning to see the Benares races which however further than that they enabled us to see a large concourse of natives of all classes including the Rajah of Benares proved of no interest whatever. After the races went to the house of Padre Einiy the Baptist Missionary to purchase if possible a map and some books containing an ac-

count of India and found him and his family most estimable people. Afterwards we drove in company with Mr. Bingham and Mr. Costey to the telegraphic office and from there to the house of Doctor Lazarus who kindly showed us Hindustani printing press and made us a present of copies of a Hindustani spelling book and a Sanscrit Grammar. About six o'clock we took a very friendly leave of our Benares friends one of whom Mr. Costey gave us a letter of introduction to his brother-in-law Mr. Omany the Judicial Commissioner at Lucknow, and started in our charrice for Allahabad stopping for dinner at half past eight at the Mirzamored bungalow. Sunday December 22nd About twelve o'clock the previous night was awake by the stop-

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page of our charree and found one of the
wheels had positively refused to move
but after attempting in vain to rectify
it myself returned to my bed and found
when I awoke in the morning that we
had proceeded some forty miles from the
place at which the accident had hap-
pened. Passed during the day through
a remarkably level country devoted to
the cultivation of wheat, mustard,
pulse and tobacco. About four o'clock
crossed the Ganges at its junction with
the Jumna consisting almost entirely
at this season of the year of a wide sandy
plain and after proceeding a mile fur-
ther arrived at the Allahabad bungal-
low. Immediately after dinner visited
the fort which is large ~~is~~ manned by apoys
and contains a large square surrounded

by trees and fine barracks besides an ancient
stone pillar which has been somewhat
modernized by ~~which~~ changing the ball
that formerly surmounted it for the Bri-
tish lion. Afterwards drove through
the city of Allahabad and found it as
a native town much superior to Calcut-
ta there being numerous temples and
mosques and some houses of fine archi-
tecture. Then visited the botanical
gardens that surround the tomb
of Sultan Khosrou where we were
shown the print of his hand in black
marble but the superstition concerning
which if there were any we were not
able to learn. Started from Allahabad
at half past seven to proceed to Cawnpore
and Lucknow.

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Monday December 22nd

Having by mistake passed the hung above at which we intended to breakfast we were forced to proceed to Guttopore where we did not arrive until eleven o'clock. Saw during the day a number of ruined tombs and buildings and villages also entirely desolated the mud walls of which only were still standing. Passed through a country of the same level monotonous character as heretofore devoted to the cultivation of tobacco, mustard, pulse &c. The cultivation ^{of tobacco} amongst the natives here is quite different from that pursued in America for they allow it to grow as thickly as they can and seem to take no further care of it than weeding it and preventing its going to seed. Their fields or patches

of cultivated land are generally raised above the level of the surrounding country and enclosed by mud walls and having a well attached from which the water is drawn by oxen pulling on an inclined plane and thrown immediately upon the field where as the land is perfectly level it spreads on all sides very quickly. In some places you see men with a basket between them held by cords lifting the water from one level to that above it. Arrived at Caunpore about nine o'clock and after taking dinner left immediately upon the branch road for Lucknow.

Thursday December 23rd

Arrived at Lucknow at nine in the morning and found

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The bungalow upon the opposite side so
that we obtained in our course to it
some insight into the great extent of
the city. Met at the bungalow much
to our surprise young Ensign Macnair
waiting to obtain a palanquin dawk
to his regiment which was stationed at
Sectapore about forty miles distant, who
gave us a most cordial meeting. In the
afternoon hired a buggy and drove ~~through~~
through parts of the city and saw some
of the gardens and palaces which were
formerly occupied and are still in the
possession of the King of Cude, who has
been lately removed from his throne
by the East India Company to give
place to their government, and which
on account of their extent and beau-
ty proved well worthy of our visit.

Called on the judicial Commissioner
Mr. Conary, to whom we had a letter
of introduction from his brother in law
Mr. Costley at Benares, who seemed
inclined to show us every attention
and being very busy himself said he
would send us the next morning
a guide who was well acquainted
with the city and who would point
out all objects of attraction. In the
evening drove out again and visited
other of the palaces and gardens of the
king. The buildings were built in
the usual Mahammedan style with
towers, minarets above and pillars and
arches of the saracenic character
in the halls below. The gardens were
well laid out and filled with statues,
some of which was so life-like and

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placed in such natural positions as to completely deceive us. The principal peculiarity of the buildings is the manner in which the colours light blue and yellow are used:

Wednesday December 24th

" Rose about six o'clock and in spite of all our exertions to hasten breakfast the elephant which Mr. Comany had promised arrived before we had commenced. After breakfast we mounted with our servant and had our first experience in elephant riding. Found it by no means as disagreeable as we had expected and as it enabled us to see much more into the interior of the dwellings than we had ever been able to do before we had cause to rejoice at our good

fortune. Visited as far as we were allowed
several palaces and harems or zen-
nas of the king which were all
fine buildings but nothing very pe-
culiar except the use of the variety
of colours so general at Lucknow.
Passed through streets which were too
narrow for any vehicle to enter and
saw the different bazaars which here
are more splendid than any elsewhere
and have at various distances high
arches of beautiful designs and
enclosed courtyards of the same charac-
ter. The splendor of the scene in the
larger bazaars crowded by the greatest
number of people in every variety
of costume with elephants camels and
horses with their highly ornamented
trappings was truly dazzling. *March*

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now is almost purely a Mohammedan city
and is crowded with fine mosques
while there are very few Hindoo tem-
ples. Returned to the bungalow at
dark and at nine o'clock left to re-
turn to Canmpore.

Thursday December 25th

Arrived in Canmpore at half past seven and took breakfast
at the "Old Canmpore Hotel" where we were
detained until one by an accident which
had happened to one of our horse wheels.
Went to two European merchants to buy
a pair of blankets but found that the one
had closed his store on account of its be-
ing Christmas day and that the other
did not have them so that under the
guidance of a man who called himself a Brahmin
~~our horses~~ we were obliged to go into the
native bazaar which we found very extensive

and with wide streets. Whilst we were at the hotel there came there a wandering native musician who gave some English songs and several Hindustani ones upon a country guitar accompanied by his voice and played very sweetly upon a single string. I started from Cumnore at one o'clock but had scarcely proceeded eight miles when the gharee wheel gave out and obliged us to send back to Cumnore for another gharee which detained us two hours by the road side. Dined at Porah bungalow at nine o'clock.

Friday December 26th. Passed early in the morning a large military bullock train two miles in length transporting the baggage of a corps which was changing its station. In this country the camp follows very frequently outnumber the army itself.

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Breakfasted at the Chitramow bungalow which we left about eleven o'clock. Arrived at Bougeon where the Agra road branches off from the Grand Trunk at three o'clock and dined at Shehodabad at eight.

Passing during the day many ekas containing women and guarded. Found the country as we approached Agra seemingly much more prosperous than that through which we had passed before.

Saturday December 27th.

Arrived at Agra about five o'clock when we went to the North Western Railway Hotel kept by a Mr. Page where we were soon installed in a very comfortable and snug suite of apartments somewhat separate from the hotel itself. Immediately after breakfast drove in a buggy to the

First to the tomb of Nurmahal the wife of Shah
Jehan where we found all our expectations
in regard to its splendor and beauty, though
raised very high by the descriptions of others,
fully realized. The entrance to the garden
of great size in which the *Taj* lies is by a grand
gateway of red sandstone lofty and inlaid
with designs in white marble the garden
itself being bounded by a wall of the same
material, the *Taj* itself being exactly op-
posite to the grand gateway a line of
fountains leading from the one to the
other, with two pavilions upon the other
two sides corresponding in the same man-
ner. Having at the opposite extremity
of the garden where the *Taj* overlooks the
river *Gumna* we ascended a flight of
steps to a quadrangle of white marble
upon which it rests and entered the tomb

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which is of white marble beautifully inlaid
in every part with precious stones in the
form of flowers and other designs.

The Taj is an octagonal building with
a large interior chamber of the same
form surrounded by smaller ones upon
all the walls of which are designs in
precious stones and beautifully carved
marble. The interior chamber contains
an octagonal screen with lattice work
in marble of the most delicate character.
Upon this and the tombs of Nourmahal
and Shah Jehan which are within all
the beauties which art can confer are
lavished with an entire disregard of
expenditure. The whole building cost
a sum exceeding eighteen millions of
dollars. At each corner of the quadran-
gle is a minaret of great height and

exquisitely carved and upon another
quadrangle below at a little distance
on each of two sides there is a mosque
of red sandstone with domes and
arches of the same character as those
of the Paz though of course not as beau-
tiful and ~~of red sandstone~~. From the
Paz through which we passed for a
long time after descending to the vault
below where are two tombs, though sim-
pler in their ornaments, corresponding
to those in the chamber above, we drove
to the fort a extensive fortification
with walls of red sandstone where
we saw the Mivtee Musjid or Pearl
Mosque a beautiful building of simple
white marble with minarets and domes
after the usual Mohammedan style a
large open quadrangle in front with

a fountain in its midst and in the rear
the hall of the mosque containing
a continual succession of arches which
with the rear wall present the ap-
pearance of pearl. We then returned
to the hotel and in the evening drove
out to see the European residents in
their evening rides and to hear the
military bands play.

December 28th Sunday. *A*

After breakfast
drove to Secundra ~~at~~ distance of six miles
to see the tomb of the Emperor Ibar. The
gateway of red sandstone and its minarets
are very much in ruins but still retain
traces of great beauty. The tomb itself is
of several stories one rising upon the other
with a pavilion of marble lattice work
above all containing a tomb which con-

sits of a block of white marble with the
ninety nine attributes of God as deemed
in the Koran tastily sculptured upon
upon its top and four sides. Near Agra is
the image in stone of a horse a noble crea-
ture of its kind which was said to have
been raised by Akbar to a favourite horse.
The country between Agra and Secun-
dra is scattered over at short distances
with the ruins of mosques and Mahom-
medan tombs many of which are now
inhabited.

December 29th Monday.

Visited the tomb
of Ibtisam od Dowlah lying upon the
opposite side of the Jamna. The tomb
is small but of a pretty design and
before its mutilation by relic seekers
and others must have been a perfect

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gem. We ascended one of its minarets and
continued for some time there admiring
the view of the Bay and the fort with
the Gumna running at their very
base. Atmad od Doulah is not the
name of any particular individual
but that of a confidential officer
of the Emperor's household one of
whom a man of wealth and talents
raised this tomb to receive the remains
of himself and family who all here
lie buried. From this tomb we drove
to Rumbagh a garden as the word bagh
denotes owned by the government and
rented by them to the highest bidder
who of course regarding gain more
than ^{consequence} beauty have ^{really} materially impaired its beau-
ty. It is devoted principally to plain-
tain and guava trees but contains some

ever many noble trees and fine arrange-
ments for irrigation. It contains two
long alcove buildings of ancient date
somewhat modernized and rented to
temporary residents for any length of
time desired. In the evening a native
Rajah somewhat changed by a partial
adoption of European manners and
customs arrived of the name of ^{Gutth Rajah} Thosant
who proved a pleasant companion.

Tuesday December 30th

11 Drove in a dog cart
with ulays to Gutthpore Secree twenty
four miles from Agra over a very bad
road. Passed a young girl a mere child
riding upon a horse led by a Ghee, cry-
ing bitterly for her mother who upon en-
quiry we found to be a young wife who
had been staying for a month or two

with her parents and was now being led
^{may be against her will}
back again to her husband. In India in-
deed the affection felt by children and pa-
rents towards each other is very marked
and touching. While that between husband
and wife as is to be expected where child-
ren are married at a very early ^{age} and
without ^{regard to} any one's inclinations but
those of their respective parents, is gener-
ally extremely slight. Futtchpore Secree
is a ruined city, where the Emperor Ak-
bar at one period of his reign resided.
The Emperor disappointed in his hopes
of an heir, all his children dying at
a very early age, hearing that a Saint
whose prayers were of great efficacy
resided at this place went accompa-
nied by his wives and an immense
train of attendants upon a pilgrimage

here to beseech the intercession of this
saint and his promise of a son who
should have a long prosperous life being
likely to be fulfilled Jadhav Bae one
of his wives bringing forth a son
soon after ^{the} resolved resolved to remove
to ^{the} Futtehpore Decree with his whole
court and built magnificent palaces
for himself and attendants. The saint
however disturbed by the pomp and splen-
dor which attended the Emperor told
Nabur that if he did not retire from
that place he would do it himself
upon which the Emperor in a submis-
sive manner decided to remove himself
and have Saint Saleem as he was called
to his devotions in peace and quiet.
Upon the Saint's death there was erected
over him a small but beautiful tomb

to which even now those without children
and at the same time earnestly desiring
them and others make pilgrimages tying
silk ⁱⁿ cord in the fret work of the windows
or upon the canopies covering the tomb
to mark the performance of what
they consider a most meritorious act.
There is an old guide here who being
a descendant of the saint and having
resided all his life amongst the ruins
is able to point out many remarkable
places amongst the ruins of Akbar's
palace and now draws your attention
to the throne room, the apartments of
Roony Begum ~~Sadha~~ ^{Baba} Bebe Potam
boul and then to the kind of chess board
of stone where a game still in vogue here
was formerly played by him with sixteen
women to his magnificent stables or

to a minar erected over the remains of a
favourite elephant all of them of
red sandstone and in quite good preser-
vation and in the apartments of the
Begums and some other places beautiful
carved flowers and fruit and other ob-
jects. The gateway and quadrangle to
the tomb of Saint Saleem are upon
a very grand scale. In the afternoon
after takingiffin at the ~~Shah~~ Babo-
gah ~~as we~~ called him returned
to ~~Agre~~ where we arrived about seven,
lined with Babah or Baboo as we
called him and spent a very pleasant
evening.

December 31st/₁₁ Wednesday.

Remained at
home all the morning with the Baboo
examining stones, models &c. and listen-

ing to the music of a native musician upon
the harp accompanied by his voice which
was excellent and gave us quite a
good idea of Hindustanee songs. In
the afternoon drove out three in company
to see the native town and its bazaars
which we found filled with people
pursuing almost every avocation with
wide streets and good houses of plaster
in the usual style of such buildings.
January 1st 1857 Thursday.

Drove with
the Baboo at his desire to see the tomb
of Ibtimad od Dowlah and the Nanbagh
and in the afternoon went to a flower
show at the Fair crowded with the
European resident Eurasians and
the natives in their various costumes.
and took Piffin in one of the water build-

ings.

Friday January 2nd

According to a prior arrangement the Baboo, Goodwin and myself started with relays of horses upon the day cart for Muttia thirty six miles distant and Bin drabun forty two and a more unpleasant drive and one attended with less profit we never had before in India. We drove for fourteen hours over a bad mucka road through a drizzling rain and for no purpose except to see quite a fine bazaar and mosque somewhat in ruins at Muttia and nothing at Bin drabun except a Hindoo temple not extraordinary in any respect and a few monkeys jumping from house top to house top they being together with peafowl held

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sacred by the Hindoo inhabitants. Arrived at the hotel about ten and found young McInturn from New York with whom we had made an arrangement to accompany us to Bombay awaiting us there. After dinner Mr. Gibson a young Englishman who was also desirous of accompanying us dropped in and in him we found a most pleasant gentleman and had ^{no} difficulty in coming to an agreement upon the subject.

Saturday January 3rd.

Visited in the morning the bank and drew four hundred rupees. In the afternoon had another visit from McInturn who dined with us and at ten o'clock we started with the Baboo for Delhi in our Dak carriages and train.

elled all night.

Sunday January 4th. Arrived at Gomenah bungalow about half past eight and had a good breakfast. After travelling all day keeping in company with the Baboo's two gharries the whole way we dined at Dubee where we met a rather curious character in the person of a drunken army surgeon who upon attempting to enter our apartment the Baboo ordered out and made return to his own room. His mistakes and manner of acting were in the highest degree amusing.

Monday January 5th.

Arrived in Delhi very early in the morning and took rooms at the Duk bungalow. After breakfast a moonshee of Mr. Marshall's the agent of N. Weston & Co. called on the Baboo and carried

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all of us to Mr. Marshall himself who very
kindly offered us the use of a bungalow
of his at that time. ^{vacant} To this bungalow
we drove and found it to be large house
containing many rooms and in the middle
of a garden and all the necessary out
houses. During the ride the Moonshee
seeing that its distance from the city was
an objection in our eyes proposed that
we should go to see another situated
in the Charandputhoke. This latter house
upon examination we found to be worth
ing more than such a den as is usually
inhabited by the bazaar women who live
above the shops in the principal streets.
After this we paid a visit to the bank to
draw money and then returned again
to the Dak bungalow having made
an arrangement for our removal upon

the following day. Sent for a phaeton but it
reached us so late that we had only time
to drive about the town see a little of
the exterior of the fort and the very
gay scene which ^{an immense concourse of} persons of different na-
tions and costumes present in the bazaars
and great thoroughfares of the city. Delhi
is a city of great size surrounded by a
wall which though neither very high or
strong has an imposing appearance. It is
purely a native town the residences of
the English engaged in the civil and
military service being without the
city in lines chosen for that purpose.
Its buildings are generally of not more
than two stories and of stone or brick
covered with plaster moulded frequently
by according to very pretty designs with
their walls sometimes painted with

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images of gods and goddesses or their em-
blems. It was the seat of the govern-
ment of the Emperor of Hindoostan
who still resides in a large and
handsome fort within the city built
of red sandstone and with two fine
gateways but who is now merely
a shadow in his own palace his body-
guard men being under the command
of an English officer. but however
receives a pension of fourteen lacs
of rupees yearly from the Company.
The city itself has many gates which
are called Cashmere, Lahore, Calcutta,
Ameer &c. respectively according to the
places in which direction they lie.

Tuesday January 6th

Upon this day after
much delay removed to the bungalow which

Mr. Marshall had offered us and after ar-
ranging our baggage there started in the
morning for the fort where as Goodwin
the previous morning had written a
note to the officer of the guard stating
our wish to see the interior of the fort
and as much of the palace as was pub-
lic to visitors we found two men with silver
sticks such as in former times went before
persons of rank to display its curious beau-
ties before our eyes. We first entered the
emperor's stables which are far from what
it would be expected an emperor would
require from whence we went to a throne
room from which he was formerly in
the habit of appearing before the peo-
ple which is laid in its pillars and
walls with precious stones made to
represent clouds to red birds flowers &c.

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We were shown the darbar an open roofed hall with many pillars all inlaid with precious stones. As we were about to look out upon the garden flowing at the base of this side of the fort our guides checked us saying that the gardens and parts of the palace which we could have seen from there were sacred to the old emperor and his zenana. From this we visited the Motee Musjid resembling the mosque of the same name at Agra except that its domes were gilded and that it is much smaller in size than the latter. We walked through the extensive gardens and little pleasure houses of the palace where in the former times the emperor and his ladies were fond of recreating amid the continual falling of water and the blaze of lights

all that luxury and ease, which only eastern nations so much enjoy.

Wednesday January 2th

Drove to see the
Mintab Miniar a fine column of sand-
stone beautifully carved two hundred
and forty feet in height. It is supposed
to have been intended as one of the minia-
rets of a mosque the ruins of which are
still visible. In front of a gateway of the
mosque stands a pillar of stone resem-
bling iron which was said to have been
planted upon the head of the snake that
the Hindus believe to support the world.
One of the Rajas wishing to examine the
truth of the tradition in spite of the prophe-
cies of ruin to his family if this pillar
was destroyed, had it taken up and it
is said found part of the brains and

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some of the blood of the snake adhering
to its lower end. In our course passed
through the ruins of the ancient city of
Delhi which extend almost to the gates
of the present city, ruined mosques tombs
and dwellings being interspersed
over the whole space. Returning stopped
at the tomb of Gafder Jung the brother
of the founder of the family of the Kings
of Oude who are the remnant of the
district immediately around. The tomb
is the Taj upon a small and much less
beautiful scale.

Thursday January 8th

Drove through the
city to Meeze Shah's lot a bronze column
of great antiquity round in its appear-
ance broken at the top and covered
with inscriptions which are a puzzle

to those that are learned in such matters. It stands upon the top of what seems to have been an old fort surrounded by other buildings of the same description.

Friday January 9th.

We were delayed until very late by the failure in the arrival of our phanton but at last obtained a passage from Mr. Marshall and drove to Herose Shah's lot where we were met by two buggies which took us over an extremely bad road to Humaioun's tomb. The tomb contains the remains of the Emperor Humaioun the father of Akbar and many of his descendants including the unfortunate Sara Shek. It is of red sandstone inlaid in many parts with white marble with the minars and dome usual in Mo-

homme dan tombs but it has been much
injured by time and the ignoble use
to which it has been put. The compa-
ny in its parsimonious manner in
such matters rents it out to those
who use it for drying chilis.

Saturday January 10th.

Took leave of the
Bahoo and started about ten o'clock for
Agra. In passing over the bridge over the
Jumna which is one of boats was struck
with the beautiful appearance of the
city with its red sandstone walls the
river winding around their base.
Dined at Fomepah and travelled
during the whole of that night.

Sunday January 11th.

Arrived about eight
o'clock in Agra and having first taken

fasted went to see McInturn at his hotel & after staying some hours with him we were gratified by the arrival of Gibson and succeeded in settling our arrangements in regard to purchasing articles necessary for our journey to Bombay by palkee comprising table and kitchen furniture and a few eatables. In the evening drove out to make arrangements for a manich at Ramba ch in which I succeeded.

Monday January 12th.

Wrapped in the morning at the bank ~~the~~ pecuniary matters necessary for our journey. In the evening we drove with a young gentleman by the name of Robinson to the Gas. At night had a native manich which differed from the one we had

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seen in Calcutta in as much as the dancers were of a higher character and sang in addition to the more common and less prized accomplishment of dancing. Was very much interested in one of the dancers a little girl of eleven. The party was at Rambagh and continued until four in the morning.

Tuesday January 13th.

Slept until twelve after which we were detained the whole afternoon in the house by the rain. During the night it rained heavily.

Wednesday January 14th.

Accompanied by ~~at~~ turn we visited in the morning the ~~gala~~ within the fort where we saw

the gales of Lomnauth which are of
the costly sandal wood, carried ~~into the~~
Afghan ~~states~~ many centuries back and
were brought ^{from} thence by Lord Ellenborough
at the cost of several lacs of rupees.

Were shown through the marble halls, mosques
and zenana of the palace many of them
with splendid fountains in their centre
and their walls and pillars beautiful
inlaid with precious stones ^{and sometimes with mirrors}. Were conducted
into the vaults below and shown where
the ladies of the harem who had fallen
under the displeasure of the monarch
were strangled by being hung from a
large carved beam still in existence and then
thrown into a deep well leading to the fountains.
In the darbar saw a large block of black
marble the throne of Akbar which as the
legend goes when one of the Akbaratto

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chiefs sat upon it broke and bled in three places. The appearance of the stone is most remarkable the wounds and the blood stains being as natural as can be imagined. Again visited the tomb of Ahmed od Dowlah. For the evening were busy in making arrangements for our journey.

Thursday January 15th

Started upon our pal-
angain journey with Hinton and pick-
ed Gibson up upon the road. Arrived about
three at Futtehpoore Seere and accompa-
nied by our very amusing old guide visit-
ed again the tomb of Saint Sabem and
the ruins of Akbar's palace. Dined in
the apartments formerly occupied by
Akbar's sister and started for Bhurtpore
at ten o'clock.

Friday January 16th

During the night the pole of Goodwin's palkee broke and he was obliged to take the servants Spooly who walked on to Bhurtpore. Crossed a large extent of country under water. Arrived at Bhurtpore very early and slept in our palkees until six when we entered the bungalow erected and sustained by the Raja for the use of European travellers. Visited before breakfast Mr. Nixon the assistant of Major Morrison the political agent to obtain orders to carry us to Deeg but found Major Morrison absent and Mr. Nixon himself without the power to gratify us in our request. In our course through the bazaars and fort found the city far from being clean and marked by no architectural beauty. Saw the quails and partridges kept

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to fight before the Rajah an amusement of
which the people of the country are quite
fond. In the evening in company with
Wilson Godwin and Minton visited
the fort which is of mud surrounded
by a wide moat & very large containing a
considerable city in itself. It formerly
withstood the British for a long time
being defended by Buxfit and his son
Buddow Singh two of the most formida-
ble enemies of the English in India
the former being the Maharajah of the
Benjool. Started from Bhurstpore about
twelve o'clock.

Saturday January 17th.

Woke up at seven o'clock
and found myself travelling upon a road
about twenty four miles from Bhurstpore.
After eating a few biscuits and a cold

When we walked ahead and soon came
upon a herd of nine deer at which we
attempted to get a shot but were foiled
through their timidity and our own
want of skill. Afterwards passed through
a village where we saw a great many
pea-fowl which are here as in many
other parts of India held sacred. Again
entered my palkee and slept for some
time and upon awaking found my
palkee quite alone my bearers cutting
across the country where there was scarce-
ly a trace of a road. Caught up with
Menturn and in company with him
and Gibson walked through the village
of Bosavou a place of considerable size
peeping into the native bazaars and
joking occasionally with its inhabitants.
In the evening returned to the village

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where we entered a native distillery and went busily about seeking anything that would interest. Were stopped by a native crying for justice against another who he said had beaten him because he had driven a water buffalo from his field. After hearing the parties were obliged to decompose as our knowledge did not enable us to settle such a complicated and contradictory case as it proved to be. Started again about twelve o'clock. The natives suppose that all European travellers are ~~are~~ either in the army or civil service and cannot understand why anyone should travel merely for pleasure.

Sunday January 18th ¹⁸/₇₆ Was awake by Mein
turn and Gibson about seven o'clock, and

alighting from my palkee proceeded to walk
ahead. Found ourselves in the country of the
Rajah of Mysore amongst hills and moun-
tains in a rugged district almost entirely
devoid of cultivation. Soon crossed a river
which as usual in the winter season was
almost dry and after proceeding a short
distance being thirsty approached a well
where two girls were drawing water and
requested that they should give us some.
They at first refused saying they were
honest women not whores but at last
one of them pushed a chetty to us out of
which we drank but found that they
left without the chetty the fact of our
having drunk from it defiling it in
such a manner as to render it useless
to any person of respectable caste amongst
the Hindoos. Even our Kechars would con-

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sider their lotas defiled by our drinking
from them. ^{whose's} dishonour seems
to arise in this country, ^{being the fact} that she ~~does~~ ^{mixes}
mixes communication with any ^{thing}
no matter of what caste much more
than from the dead considered in a mo-
ral point of view. Touch any ^{part of the} ~~lips~~ ^{lips} with your
lips and it is unfit for the use of a Hindoo of
a respectable caste until it has undergone
a prescribed form of purification. In this
case mentioned we did not know of the
consequence of our use of the vessel and
afterwards gave the woman through a
bearer several times its cost. Passing
through a village we again crossed a
stream and soon arrived at the Naun-
pore bungalow. In the evening walked
through Naunpore which is a consider-
able ^{village} surrounded by a high mud wall

Visited two Hindoo temples and found
Kobchendo under his two customary
emblems. Saw a Fakir, regarded with
much veneration by the simple villagers,
who was perfectly naked, and had taken
a vow never to speak. The women though
they would expose almost the whole of
their limbs stomach and breasts yet with
a ^{holding off} modesty unaccountable to us would stu-
diously conceal their faces. Started about
eleven o'clock for Baranah twenty eight
miles distant.

Monday January 19th.

Woke the rest
of the party at half past seven and had
a chota nas prepared immediately
during the preparation of which we shot
four pigeons. Saw during the course
of the day two herds of deer but did

could obtain a shot. In this district deer, wild geese, peafowl, pigeons and other game abound though all as they are rarely even pursued by the natives very tame. Upon our arrival at Benares towards evening went out shooting with skinturn and amongst other things a peacock was bagged. Started for Gypore a stage of thirty miles at twelve o'clock.

Tuesday January 20th.

Stopped at a well outside of a village to take breakfast and then proceeded towards Gypore through a very desert country and a pass in the mountains amongst which upon an elevated plain lies the city of Gypore the capital of one of the three largest of the Rajpootana states still governed by its own Rajah retained

however by an agent of "the Company" resi-
dent at its court. As we approached the
suburbs of the city we entered a large Ben-
two ^{temple} with its courtyard raised quadrangles
and hanging verandah where its guardi-
ans resisted our entrance with shoes up-
on our feet and we were obliged to leave
them outside. The most prominent gods
were Mahadev under the usual symbols
and a black female idol clothed in drap-
ery probably Parvatee. Found the approach-
es very fine consisting in many places of
high buildings and arched gateways carved
and painted. The inhabitants were fine
looking and the women much better
and more modestly dressed than those we
had seen in the company's territories. Their
dress consisted of several skirts, a short shift
coming below the breasts and a kind of

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skirt called a saree red, blue or yellow
over the head and around their bodies.

The city is surrounded by an extensive
wall which in its turn is overlooked
by numerous forts and castles crown-
ing the summits of the mountains.

While the rest of the party proceeded
to the bungalow and Gibson and myself
stopped to examine the bazaars and cara-
vanseraï outside of the city, after which
I had my first essay at camel-riding.

In the evening we were about to write to the
Residency surgeon, the resident being ab-
sent, for two of the Raseah's elephants
when the officer of the guard stationed
at the Residency accidentally called
at the bungalow and offered to obtain
them for us. Being very tired having
walked many miles during the day, we

to bed about eleven o'clock.

Wednesday January 21st.

Rose about half past seven and the elephants we had request^d should be sent had arrived we started at twelve for the city. Our first view was of the bazaars principally situated upon two wide streets crossing each other at right angles. Our first visit was to a temple which as our guide was a Mussulman and the doors were closed upon the Hindoos we had an excellent opportunity to examine. The ceiling and pillars were beautifully painted with gold and different colours, with a high altar surmounted by the usual images of Mahadeo and the elephant-trunked Ganesha opposite to an open court with a fountain in the centre. Next visited one of the Rajah's palaces very different from

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any we had before seen consisting of open courts with fountains, one above another each surrounded by pillared halls & bounded on one side by a wall which when opening upon the wide street in front contained small windows of painted glass from which the inhabitants of the zenana were able to look out upon the world beyond. From two small verandahs upon the top obtained an extensive view of the city planned and built regularly by Gye Singh, and its surrounding mountains and thought it in beauty much superior to Lucknow. From this palace proceeded to one then in course of erection upon a design of the Pandits combining all the different styles of architecture ancient and modern in a most remark-

able manner. Then passed into the catchery, where sitting up on the floors in marble halls were the officers of the court and revenue with their clerks, some of whom joined us and accompanied us to the next palace we visited and its gardens. We found here the ^{same} ~~small~~ inclined planes which characterized the other palaces in Mysore, used instead of staircases. As we walked a short distance through the bazars our appearance seemed to excite much interest and the crowd which collected around us was frequently dispersed by our suwar and other attendants. The Raffoots are very independent in their carriage and very rarely salute you as indeed is very much the case with all the Hindoos. The form of Hindoo salutation is ram-ram which is I believe a mode

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of calling the blessings of God upon
your head. In the course through the
city saw a match given in the open air
to commemorate the marriage of a
little bridegroom nine years old who
sat in the midst in the post of honour.
After meeting another fakir in a com-
plete state of nudity returned to the
bungalow for the night.

Thursday January 22nd.

Started upon
our elephants about twelve for Hemmer
crossing to the opposite side of the city,
stopping upon our way at the funter
which contains dials and other instru-
ments in stone of immense size, we passed
thence for three miles through a low sandy
district enclosed by immense hedges of
cactus and pretty gardens with picturesque

little garden houses in their midst. As we approached the palace which we had intended to visit saw in the midst of a lake another palace in ruins with the water flowing around its base. Ascending a hill a glorious view suddenly fell before our eyes of consisting of a green valley with a lake in its midst wholly bounded by mountains upon the tops of which were castle like fortifications and upon one of the sides a fine palace whose towers glistened in the sun. After passing through a village containing many temples about which and the trees at its approaches a great number of sacred monkeys and pea-fowl sported ascended the mountain to the palace where we were met by the officers in charge of the building who conducted us through

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it. After entering the grand gateway the first object of note was the darbar an open hall with pillars and arches, of the appearance of pearl with a hanging verandah overlooking the valley. Here afterwards shown through the apartments for the ordinary use of the Rajah and his zenana consisting of halls with their ceilings and pillars and walls covered with mirrors inserted according to beautiful designs which no doubt upon being lighted up would present an extremely bright appearance. Wished to enter a part of the palace which seemed closed but were so earnestly resisted by the guides and our other attendants that we were obliged to desist. Were then shown a court below where a goat is offered monthly to the goddess Carli. *See former*

times a man was sacrificed every day and when the practice was discontinued the goddess appeared to bye Linga the then Rajah and demanded why perzinage was allowed to be dry and he hesitating to deprive human beings of life in that manner a goat was substituted instead. Upon our return stopped in the bazaar to buy some Hindustanee shoes and some of the peypore coins. Returned to the bungalow about seven and started upon our journey again at twelve. The previous day I forgot to mention we went to the "Hindoo College" where we saw a native printing press and learnt that the students were instructed in geography, mathematics, and their own and the Sanskrit and Parsee languages.

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Friday January 23rd

Immediately upon our arrival at Bugroo nineteen miles from Jeypoor Minturn and myself shouldered our guns and shot a couple of peafowl and a number of other birds. Took a walk in the fine garden and park of Loor Parigh the Thakoor of the district. In the evening entered the town which we found to be of considerable size and to contain a large fort. Remarked here and elsewhere whenever near a town or village the confusion of sounds of bells conches and tum-tums shall meet your ear at the time of evening worship which is about six o'clock.

Saturday January 24th

Waking up at

seven found myself before the Doodio bungalow. Very soon Goodwin, McInturn and myself walked to the village which contained a large fort the residence of a Thakoor and some Hindoo temples besides a Jain or Buddhist one. After breakfast wrote in my journal until four o'clock and then went out again and shot a few birds. Started at one o'clock for Keisengurh.

Sunday January 25th.

Woke up at eight at some distance from Keisengurh. Stopped and fathered coffee for our usual "chota kasi". Passed through the town which we found walled and containing houses and bazaars of a superior description and several large temples to a garden with a neat open pavilion belonging to the

Rajah where we established ourselves. We had scarcely arrived before the Rajah's Pundit came with a polite enquiry from his master of who we were and an offer of any assistance in his power. Having expressed a wish to see the fort in which the Rajah resides he proposed sending us a couple of elephants which accordingly arrived at four o'clock. The fort was high and as regards the depth of wall strong but not upon a plan displaying much engineering ability. It commanded a fine view of the city and the surrounding country and a lake reaching almost its base very pretty and containing an island upon which stood a palace. This palace was in the midst of the fort, and of it we were only allowed to see the *deewan aum*. In our course through the fort and the city

were attended by a large crowd of men and boys who seemed to be retainers of the Rajah; and indeed his whole court seemed to be upon a low and ill regulated scale. The Rajah whose name was Piertie Sing is a young man and had married two wives one of whom is now dead and as yet is not blessed with children.

After passing through the city we returned to the fort to see the gardens upon the banks of the lake and the island palace which is more of a pavilion than a residence and is visited weekly by the Rajah as a pleasure excursion. On our return to our pavilion had business and it raining we decided to remain overnight instead of going on to Ameer.

Monday Jan 26th

Received a present of

wood from the Rajah carried upon some coolies's heads guarded by some of his officers which probably however cost him nothing as the system of impressment without payment prevails in these states. Breakfasted about one and then left for Ameer. We walked ahead of our palanquins for a considerable distance through for some distance a very rugged and hilly district which afterwards changed to one more level and worthy of cultivation. Arrived at Ameer at eight and found the city gates closed and no Dāk bungalow. Meeting however by chance the magistrate of the district who relieved us from our dilemma by proposing that we should occupy an empty bungalow belonging to a rich native banker saying that he would explain the affair to him and

bear the responsibility of our act.

Tuesday January 27th

Rose at eight and took a bath. Soon after we received a message from the owner of the house saying that we must vacate which however was countermanded by an offer of the use of the house as long as we pleased when he heard that the magistrate had condescended to select his bungalow for our use. After a two o'clock breakfast took a stroll into the city of Amier which we found of moderate size containing wide streets and fine bazaars both filled with women and others selling every description of articles in use including the "chung" cakes which are used most extensively throughout India for fuel. We entered a large building of several stories and galleries

and a flat roof, of stone covered with plaster much ornamented which we found was a "caravanserai". While standing at the doorway of the "serai" saw a bridal procession pass in the usual order the music consisting of tum-tums and pipes first, the bridegroom in an eka next, followed by his family and friends in similar conveyances and on foot. It seemed to be a feast day though we were told it was not for several parties of women singing as is usual upon occasion of their visit to and feast at some temple, passed us during the course of a very few minutes. The order that take a part in these processions are the middle classes for the lower are not able to bear the expense and the women of the higher are studiously concealed from common view. We sent

for a *Shallee* or *oxeka* in which *Moistern*
and myself concealed ourselves sitting
cross legged in the native style while *Good-*
win mounted a camel and proceeded
to visit the tomb of a noted Mussulman
saint, which however we only took an out-
side view as to see its interior it was required
that we should walk through water to our
stocking feet. From the tomb we went
to an ancient palace of the *Rafahs* of
Ameer built in the most primitive
Hindoo style very massive and rudely
carved. It resembled the Hindoo temple
we had seen at the *Koutub Minar* at
Delhi and a building we had seen within
the palace at *Bohra*. Returned in our
Shallee to the bungalow and after a late
dinner started for *Kussarabada* a distance
of ~~forteen~~ fourteen miles.

Wednesday January 28th

Arrived at Mussurabad about eight and found a party who travelled in a gharri drawn by bullocks with a couple of riding horses and several baggage camels were occupying the bungalow, but vacated one of the rooms upon our arrival. Before breakfast went to the store of Nestonfer a Parsee and two others one owned by another Parsee and the other belonging to a native where we purchased several articles necessary for our journey. At four o'clock went over to the packet court where the officers of the station were amusing themselves after which Minturn and myself leaving the rest of the party walked into the Cantonment bazaars. Upon our return we all went to hear the music of the native regimental band whose skill we much

admired. ~~with interest.~~

Thursday January 29th

Our stage was to Benai a bungalow situated in a remarkably fertile valley bounded by wild precipitous hills on the top of one of which in full view was a fine old castle almost inaccessible strong both by nature and art. In the afternoon took a stroll around the village afterwards ascending over immense rocks where we had to hold on with our hands, to the rock castle which was in an almost perfect state of preservation with walls of great height and thickness, only one small entrance and almost very difficult of approach. It was the property of a thehoo who at this time resided below within the town. Upon our return we passed through the

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down and entering a temple were unable to see the idol, the guardians representing that the god was asleep. Had occasion to notice a mode of salutation customary amongst the women. One approaching another would throw her arms around her bend her head over one shoulder and then throwing her arms around her again would bend over the other shoulder in the same manner. Gibson upon seeing that I remarked this peculiarity described the mode of salutation customary in the Peninsula.

When two friends approaching will shake hands bend each a knee towards that of the other bend incline their shoulders together.

In the evening a shikaree or hunter arrived who said that having heard of the advent of our highnesses' illustrious splendor he had come to wait upon us and beg us to