Regiments engaged.	Officers killed.	Officers wounded.	Men killed and wounded.
Brought forward .	18	26	981
15th N. I. . . .	—	3	—
25th N. I. . . .	1	1	273
30th N. I. . . .	2	9	300
31st N. I. . . .	—	1	—
36th N. I. . . .	1	5	103
46th N. I. . . .	—	—	56
56th N. I. . . .	2	5	—
69th N. I. . . .	—	3	—
70th N. I. . . .	—	—	—
45th N. I. . . .	—	3	—
Total . . .	25	56	1713

In riding over the battle-field to the *Obelisk or monument*, which is about ¾ m. N. of the village of Chilián, the traveller will find the heat of the sun excessive, for there is not a tree to shield him from it. The ground is full of holes, made by a black lizard about 2 ft. long, which is called *goh*. They are seen sitting in numbers outside their holes, into which they dive with great rapidity, and as they disappear their tails look exactly like snakes. The Gujars and some other tribes eat them. The monument has 5 steps up, each 1 ft. high, to the 2 plinths on which the shaft is based. The shaft itself is 38 ft. long, and the total height of the monument from the top step is 60 ft. 3 in. It stands on a slight eminence. On the N. side is the following inscription in English :—

Around
This tomb was fought the sanguinary
Battle of Chiliánwálá,
13th January, 1849,
Between the British forces under
Lord Gough,
And the Sikhs under
Rájah Shir Singh.
On both sides did innumerable warriors
Pass from this life,
Dying in mortal combat.
Honoured be the graves of these heroic
Soldiers !

In Memory of those who fell in the ranks
Of the Anglo-Indian Army,
This Monument
Has been raised by their surviving comrades
At whose side they perished,
Comrades who glory in their glory,
And lament their fall.

On the S. side is the same inscription in Urdú ; on the E. side in Gurmukhí ; and on the W. side in Persian. The entrance to the obelisk is on the N. side, and to the S., in the same enclosure, is a long oblong slab, raised 1 ft. from the ground, with 2 short oblong slabs alongside of it. Here the men killed in the battle were buried, with the exception of the soldiers of the 24th Foot, who lie in three separate enclosures 1 m. to the left. Between the obelisk and the 1st long slab is the tomb of Major Ekins, with the following inscription :—

Major CHARLES EKINS,
Deputy Adjutant General,
Killed in battle at
Chiliánwálá,
13th January, 1849.

This Monument to the Memory of
A lamented friend and gallant soldier
Is erected by
Lieut.-Col. Patrick Grant, C.B.,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Lord Gough was much attached to Major Ekins, and when the burial service was read over him, he stood at the head of the grave with the tears rolling down his brave face. At the E. end of the long oblong is the tomb of Colonel Pennycuick, who commanded H.M.'s 24th. At the W. end of the more N. of the 2 smaller slabs is the grave of Lieut. Aurelian Money, of the 25th Bengal N. I., who was killed in the battle. At the E. end of the same slab is the tomb of Ensign Alphonse de Morel, 30th B. N. I., who fell in the battle while spiking a gun.

The visitor will now ride a m. S. of the cemetery, and then turn to the W. and ride another m., and will come to 3 enclosed cemeteries, one after another, on the left side of the road. In each there is a large oblong slab raised a foot or two from the ground, without any inscription. Here the men of the 24th were buried. The road is a good hard one, and, just where the cemeteries are, there are the remains of a *dhák* jungle. The *dhák* is the Indian name for the *Butea frondosa* tree. It may be mentioned that the jungle has been very much cut down since the battle, which of course diminishes the appearance of

the Sikh position at the time the battle was fought.

Riding on, the traveller will pass through the town of *Mong*. This place is built on a mound of ruins 600 ft. long by 400 ft. broad and 50 ft. high. It contains 975 houses built of large old bricks, and 5,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly Jáṭs. The tradition is that the town was the principal Mint city of Rájá Moga, who founded the place, and probably gave it the name of Moga-Gráma or Moga village, which would be shortened to Mogáon and Mong. His brother, Ráma, founded Rámpúr the modern Rasúl, which is 6 m. to the N.E. of Mong, and exactly opposite Diláwar, which Cunningham identifies with *Bukephala*, but according to others it is the same as Jalálpúr.

Alexander's camp was at Jalálpúr, and it extended for 6 m. along the river Jhílam, from Sháh Kabír down to Saiyidpúr. The headquarters of Porus were 4 m. to the W.S.W. of Mong. Alexander "took advantage of a dark and stormy night, with part of his infantry and a select body of cavalry, to gain a little island in the river at some distance from the Indians; when there he and his troops were attacked by the most violent wind and rain, accompanied with dreadful thunder and lightning." In spite of the storm they pushed on, and wading through the water breast high, reached the opposite bank of the river in safety. When they were landed Alexander marched swiftly forward with 5,000 horse, leaving the infantry to follow leisurely and in order. Meantime Porus detached his son, with 3,000 horse and 120 chariots, to oppose Alexander. The two forces met at 2 m. N.E. of Mong. Here the chariots proved useless on the wet and slippery clay, and were nearly all captured. The conflict, however, was sharp, and Alexander's favourite steed, Bukephalus, was mortally wounded by the young prince, who was killed with 400 of his men.

When Porus heard of his son's death he marched against Alexander, and drew up his troops in a place where the ground was not slippery, but firm and sandy. The centre of his line was as nearly as possible on the site of the present town of Mong. Porus was defeated, and Kraterus and the troops who were with him on the W. side of the river, no sooner perceived the victory inclining to the Macedonians, than they passed over and made a dreadful slaughter of the Indians. Cunningham, therefore, considers Mong to be the site of Nikæa, the city which Alexander built on the scene of his battle with Porus.

In corroboration of this opinion it may be mentioned that the author has in his possession a statuette seemingly of Apollo with a nimbus which was dug up from 20 ft. below the ground at Mong. On the other hand it seems impossible that the Jhílam could have been forded during the rains, for in March even the water is at least 5 ft. deep, and runs with great force, to say nothing of the alligators, which are very numerous, and would certainly have caused some loss to the Macedonian troops.

The traveller will now drop down the Jhílam, about 40 m. to Pind Dádan Khán. He will see great flocks of cranes and numerous alligators at which he may practise with his rifle. He will pass Jalálpúr, which is 4 m. S. of Mong on the opposite side of the river, about 1 m. from the river's bank; and 4 m. N. of it, just opposite Mong, is a spur of the Salt Range, which comes slanting down to the river. In the intervening space is a ravine, down which Alexander probably marched when he was about to ford the river, to do which he passed first into an island which is nearly in the middle of the Jhílam.

The traveller will now pass on the right the hill fort of *Khashak*; it stands on a high hill, and is very inaccessible. It is said that the garrison surrendered to Ranjit for want of water, and they had scarce done so when rain fell. It is 8 m. across the hill from Khewra

Digitized by Google

where the salt mines are. At about 1 m. below it is Chok Nizám, where a wire tramway crosses the Jhílam. There is a bangla on the left bank, but it is deserted, and the tramway has been long stopped. To the S. of this is the bridge of boats, which is the landing place for Pind Dádan Khán.

Pind Dádan Khán.—The church here, called St. John in the Wilderness, is 1½ m. from the river, and is N. of the town, which contains a pop. (1868) of 15,740 persons. It was founded in 1623 by Dádan Khán, whose descendants still reside in the town; it is the centre of the trade of the district, and its merchants have agents at Multán, Amritsar, Sakhar, Peshawar, and the countries beyond the border. The river-boats built here are in great request throughout the whole course of the Jhílam. There is a T. B. The Cemetery is close by, and in it are buried 2 superintendent-patrols of the Salt Mines. It is a curious fact that the bell of the church is not hung in the belfry, but in a wooden summer-house. The Dep. Commissioner's house is a little to the N. of the church, and his office is to the W. In order to visit the mines the traveller will drive 4½ m. to the village of Khewra, and then ascend a steep hill, about 500 ft. high. At the top of the hill is the house of one of the employés connected with the mines.

The Salt Mines.—To reach these the traveller will walk about ½ a m. down hill to the W., and will then get upon a trolly and proceed along the tramway, which is 2,000 ft. long, and runs from S.W. to N.E., and in about 10 minutes reach a *Chauki* or station, which is cut into a chamber below. This is at 1,100 ft. from the mouth of the tunnel, and good salt begins to be found at 900 to 1,000 ft. from the mouth. The salt is worked by blasting, and as much as 60,000 cubic ft. of salt have been brought down by a single blast. The highest place of the mine measures 143 ft. from top to bottom, and work is still carried on there.

At 1,750 ft. from the mouth of the tunnel the traveller will ascend a sloping bank 30 ft. high, and then 115 steps cut in the salt, each about 6 ft. 8 in. wide, which will bring him to the old Sujewal mine, stopped since 1871. Here there are numerous stalactites, very pretty to look at, but which on being touched crumble. In some places there are fissures, in which there are hexagonal salt crystals, specimens of which the visitor will be tempted to carry with him, but on being removed from the mine they very soon waste, and shortly disappear.

The Sikh excavators used to work out large vaults without any support, which of course fell in. Thus the Baggi mine, which had been made by the Sikhs, fell in, in 1872. When the English took possession, they worked with supports 20 ft. sq., but since 1871, under Dr. Warth, a scientific system has been introduced, by which chambers 45 ft. broad, but of unlimited length, are worked, bonded only by the salt. The depth will be bonded, when water is reached.

Before leaving the mines, the visitor should have them lighted up, when a beautiful spectacle will be seen, as the light is reflected from innumerable facets. Of course a present should be given to the miners, of from 5 to 10 rs. A journey in the trolly of about a m. will bring the traveller to Warth Ganj, so called from the superintendent. Here is the junction with the wire tramway. The wire runs about 10½ m. across the Jhílam to Chok Nizám. It is ⅝ of an inch thick. The span of the standards commences at 200 ft., and increases by 2 ft. for every standard. The original sections were 4 in number. The 1st was 3 m. long, the next 3¾, the next had an engine in the middle pulling 2 m. on one side, and 1½ on the other side.

The lumps of salt weigh 140lbs., and a Kashmíri will carry such a lump 7 m. a day, resting occasionally. He carries the lump on his neck with a pad under it. The drinking water at Khewra is brought from the head of the gorge, and is slightly brackish. Dr. Warth has a collection of minerals, among which are mica, pebbles from

Digitized by Google

conglomerate, and marl below the gypsum, river shingle from the shore of the Indus opposite Kálábágh, fossils from the nummulite limestone near Pind Sulṭán, white gypsum from which they make plaster of Paris, quartz crystals from Marí opposite Kálábágh, &c.

The visitor may now walk to the South Hill Station; the distance is 1½ m., but there is a descent of 500 ft., and an ascent of 600 ft. A fine bridge over a gorge is crossed, and then the hill is ascended by a not very steep zigzag. There is a temple to Hanumán, and in going to it is seen the grave of Mr. Smythe, Dep. Collector of Salt Revenue, who died July 28th, 1852. It is a handsome tomb, 10 ft. high. The temple is 12 ft. sq., and 15 ft. high, and stands on the very verge of a precipice. Mr. Brown, who lives at this spot, has 2 mountain sheep brought from the neighbouring hills. They stand as high as a spotted deer, and have formidable horns, 25 in. long. They have been pitted against rams in butting matches, and defeated them. This animal goes in small herds of not more than 6, and is called Hadiyar. The wild goat is called Márkhúr.

In going to Kaṭáksh the traveller will perhaps like to try a *ḍulí*, in which he will be comfortably carried. He will walk to Khewra, and get into the *ḍulí* at the foot of the mountain across the gorge. The ascent of the opposite mountain is steep, and the *ḍulí* should be turned, so that the traveller may be carried head first. The hill is about 3,000 ft. high. It takes 46 minutes to ascend, by a road cut in zigzags. On the right is the village of Tobar, to which the miners go in the hot weather. The road leads along the W. side of the hills, to a tower 30 ft. high, and some trees. They used to burn lime here. After the 9th milestone from Pind Dádan Khán, the road begins to descend, and instead of barren hills, there are crops on both sides. At Choga Saidan Sháh, there is a carved stone in a mud house on the left of the road, which was brought from a village a m. and ½ off, and is said to be as old as the time of the Páṇḍus. From this Kaṭáksh is 2 m. to the W.

Kaṭáksh.—This word signifies in Sanskrit "a side look," from *Kaṭ*, "to cover," and *Aksha*, "the eye," or it may mean "weeping eye," as Cunningham translates it, Arch. Rep., vol. ii., p. 188, as the root *Kaṭ* signifies also "to rain." The road to this place is extremely pretty, and passes by the side of a clear stream, full of watercresses, which were sown by order of a Dep. Com. some 15 years ago, and now cluster thickly all along the water. The low hills on either side are covered with flowering shrubs.

On the left of the road, and a ¼ of a m. before reaching the Kaṭáksh temples, are 2 caves, in which are Shivaite emblems. Kaṭáksh is on the N. side of the Salt Range, 16 m. from Pind Dádan, at a height of more than 2,000 ft. above the sea, and is next to Jwálamukhí, the most frequented place of pilgrimage in the Panjáb. The Hindú legend is that Shiva wept so, on the death of his wife Satí, that his tears formed the sacred pool of Puṣhkara near Ajmír and Kaṭáksh, in the Sindh Ságar Doáb.

The pool at Kaṭáksh is formed by the enlargement of a natural basin in the bed of the Ganiya Nálah. Just above it stretches a strong masonry wall, 2½ ft. thick, and 19 ft. high, which once so closely dammed up the stream, as to make a large lake; but the water now escapes through the interstices and broken masses of the embankment. The pool is about 150 ft. long. Cunningham states that it is 200 ft. long, with an extreme breadth of 150 ft. at the upper end, and 90 ft. at the lower end, where it is closed by a low stone causeway 6 ft. broad, with 3 narrow openings for the passage of the water. The pool is full of little fish, which come greedily to feed on crumbs. The water is said to be unfathomable, but the real depth, where deepest, is only 18 ft.

Two old trees of the *Dalbergia Sissoo* species overhang the pool; one is 9 ft., and the other 7 ft. in circumference. There is an arch at the N.E. corner, and through it rushes a stream which

drains the whole valley. The pool runs N. and S. A few yards from it to the S. is the house of Rájá Rám, who lives here with Bihárí Lál and Shankar Dás, who are Kánphattí Jogís, and close by is an enormous *Dalbergia Sissoo*, 20 ft. 4 in. round at 6 ft. from the ground. Ascend now by a path which goes S.W., and pass on the right the house of Gyán Singh, and on the left that of Hari Singh, then traverse a passage cut 10 ft. deep in the rock, said to be the work of the Páṇḍus.

On the left is an immensely thick wall of perforated sandstone, which looks like the wall of a fortress, but is said by the head-man of the village to have been an embankment, to prevent floods on the outside from destroying the tank and the buildings round it. There is a similar embankment a m. off near Dharmajal. Turn now S., having on the right the mansion of Jawáhir Singh of the Jamun family, and come to that of Ṭhákurdás, built of perforated sandstone. Beyond this and S. of the pool is the temple of the Páṇḍavas, with 6 smaller ones beside it. These stand on a natural platform, which is 40 ft. higher than the ground near the pool. There is nothing very remarkable in the principal temple, except that it can be ascended by a staircase within the wall. The mortar of this wall is hardened like iron. Snakes are sometimes found here. Thirty-eight steps lead to the 1st story, 17 of which are outside, 11 to the 2nd, and 11 to the 3rd, in all 60. The temple is 45 ft. high to the upper platform, where there is the stone figure of a lion. The dome and pinnacle are about 14 ft. high. The upper platform is 6 ft. sq., and the dome is 30 ft. in circumference.

On either side of the principal temple are very old and ruined smaller temples, of which the arch is 9 ft. broad and 8 ft. high. Cunningham says that he found the remains of no less than 12 temples. "Their general style is similar to that of the Kashmír temples, of which the chief characteristics are dentils, trefoil arches, arches, fluted pillars, and pointed roofs, all of which are found in the temples of Kaṭáksh and of other places in the Salt Range. Unfortunately these temples are so much ruined that it is impossible to make out their details with any accuracy; but enough is left to show that they belong to the later style of Kashmírian architecture which prevailed under the Kárkota and Varma dynasties, from A.D. 625 to 939; and as the Salt Range belonged to the kingdom of Kashmír during the greater part of this time, I believe that these temples must be assigned to the period of Kashmirian domination. The temples of Mallot and Kaṭáksh have been described by General Abbott." (Beng. As. Journ., 1849, p. 131). (See also Cun., vol. ii., p. 189).

General Cunningham's description of these temples, which are called Sát-Ghara, "the 7 houses," is as follows: "The central fane of the Sát-Ghara group is 26½ ft. sq., with a portico to the E. of 20 ft. front, and 7 ft. projection, which is pierced by a trefoil arch as shown in General Abbott's sketch. On each side, 11½ ft. distant and flush with the back wall, there is a small temple, 15 ft. sq., with a portico 7 ft. sq., of which the entrance is a cinque-foil arch. On the N. side, 27 ft. distant, and nearly flush with the front wall, there is another small temple 11½ ft. sq., with a portico of 6 ft. The corresponding temple on the S. side is gone. At 17½ ft. to the front there are ruins of two other buildings which are said to have been temples, but so little remains that I was unable to verify the Brahmanical belief. In front of these ruins is the gateway, 17 ft. sq., with a passage 5½ ft. wide, leading straight up to the central fane. The whole of these temples have been so often restored and plastered that they have suffered more from the repairs of man than from the ravages of time. The body of the central fane is now altogether hidden by a thick coat of plaster, the unfortunate gift of Gulább Singh."

On a hill to the W., called Kotera, there are some remains of an old forti-

fication and of a brick building called Sádhu-Khán-Makán, or "Sadhu's house." The bricks measure 14½ by 9½ by 2½ inches. There appears to have been an upper fort 1200 ft. long by 300 ft., and a lower fort 800 ft. by 450 ft. General Cunningham inclines to the belief that Kaṭáksh may be identified with Siṅhapúr, visited by Hwen Thsang in the 8th century A.D.

ROUTE 27.

KAṬÁKSH TO MALLOT, MANIKYÁLA, AND RÁWAL PINDÍ.

The road to Mallot passes first through a village at about 2 m. distant, where is a house built by Misr Rúp Lál of Dilwál, treasurer of Ranjit, 70 years ago, at a cost of 20,000 rs. The large village of Dilwál is 2½ m. beyond this. It is distinguished by three very lofty mansions. An ascent to the top of one of these houses will be rewarded by a good view. The hills round are devoid of vegetation, but the soil in the valleys is rich and pays 14 ánás a *bigha*. Up to this point the road is good, but then becomes bad, and grows worse and worse, ending in a lofty hill and tracts covered with stones. The traveller may either ride a pony or be carried in a *dulí*.

After about an hour from Dilwál, he will come to the *Shivi Gangá*, a very remarkable spot on the left of the road. Large trees overhang a clear stream, which in the rains becomes a torrent that sweeps all before it. This stream passes through a wild gorge. Where the trees are thickest there is a world-old temple built of perforated sandstone and with mortar, which from age has become as hard as a rock. This temple is 24 ft. sq., and about 40 ft. high to the top of the finial. There are gloomy caverns in the hill to the S. of the temple, and from thence a steep pitch of 100 ft. leads down to the stream. Over the door of the temple are marks of hands. The chamber contains the emblem of Shiva, and outside to the S. is another *Lingam*, and 2 of white stone under a tree. Outside is a small temple to Devi, to which ascend by 11 steps. It is S. of the main temple. The chamber is 8 ft. 2 in. sq., and facing the entrance is an image, 1 ft. 2 in. high, of Black Devi, with various small figures round it and a sitting figure above it, but on the right is a unique figure, like that of a Franciscan monk, with bare feet and monk-like robes. The head has unfortunately been lost, and has been replaced with one of clay. Some have supposed that it is a figure of Our Lord. It is altogether unlike any Indian figure. This and the main temple are amongst the most ancient-looking in India. The oleander and maidenhair fern grow abundantly round these temples.

Beyond this, at ¼ of a m., is a large Muslim tomb, which the people say is the tomb of a King. There are some smaller tombs about it. Ascend now a mountain 1,000 ft. high, and cross a vast stony tract to Mallot, which is about 12 m. S.E. of Kaṭáksh.

Mallot.—The word is spelt *Malot* by Cunningham and in the Imp. Gaz., but the latter states that "it was the capital of Rájá Mall, mythical ancestor of the Janjuah tribe, and a contemporary or descendant of the Mahábhárata heroes." To reach this place one must ascend a rugged rocky mountain about 900 ft. high, and then pass over an intolerably stony tract, and after passing a thick clump of trees, ascend a precipitous scarp of 50 ft. which brings one to the plateau on which the fort of Mallot stood, and the modern village now stands. It is necessary to have a tent pitched here, as there is

no T. B. The first thing to be seen is the gateway of the Fort, which was built by Mahá Singh, 100 years ago, when he subdued the Zamíndárs of the place, who had been till then independent. This gateway, which stands nearly at the E. corner of the N. line of defence, has a ruined round tower to the E. of it, and 3 more to the W. Its N. and S. sides are 57½ ft. long, and its E. and W. sides 31 ft. It is built of white sandstone, and is 29 ft. 10 high, measured inside. The N. face has a scarp of 50 ft. below it. At 2,000 ft. to the S. of this gateway are the *Buddhist Temple* and *Entrance Hall*. The W. side of the temple, which is built of red sandstone, is 20 ft. 8 in. long. It has an ornamental window, which is 4 ft. 4 in., inside measurement, and 2 ft. 6 in. deep and walled up. There is a pilaster on either side of the window, the semi-circumference of which measures 1 ft. 9. The portal of the temple is to the E., and the sill is 5 ft. 4 from the ground. The height of the temple to the top of the cupola is 59 ft. 6 in. The chamber of the temple is 18 ft. sq. The space between the temple and the Entrance Hall is 56 ft. 7 in. The Hall is 13 ft. 7 in. wide, and has 2 small rooms, with ornamented niches for statues. Above are sculptured lions and the legs of kneeling figures. Outside the W. entrance are pilasters, with kneeling figures on the capitals. The stone of which the building is constructed is red for the outside and white for the inside.

All round the buildings are boulders and stones the size of a man's head, sometimes in heaps several ft. high. To the E. of the buildings and at about 15 yds. from them is a prodigious precipice, one of the highest in the Salt Range, from whence the Jhílam river may be seen winding its way 2,000 ft. below. To the N.E. is a lower hill, on the top of which is a patrol station that was built to prevent salt smuggling.

Cunningham (Arch. Rep., vol. v., p. 85) identifies Mallot with the Sengho-Pu-lo, or Singhapúra, the capital of the Salt Range described by Hwen Thsang, who he thinks came to it by Kálákahár, by which route Bábar made all his invasions of India. He says, also, "that the fort is of oblong shape, 2,000 ft. from E. to W. and 1,500 from N. to S., with a citadel on a higher level to the S., 1,200 ft. long by 500 broad." At present there are only a few houses near the gate on the N., but the internal area is full of ruined houses, and the spur to the N. is, also, covered with remains of buildings to a distance of 2,000 ft. beyond the fort. In its most flourishing days, therefore, the town and fort of Mallot must have had a circuit of not less than 12,000 ft., or upwards of 2½ m., which agrees exactly with the 2½ m. circuit of Singhapúra as estimated by Hwen Thsang.

The Fort, also, fully justifies his description of being difficult of access, as it has precipitous cliffs of from 100 to 300 ft. high on 3 sides, and is protected by a cliff of from 40 to 50 ft. high, with high stone walls and towers, on its only approachable side to the N. General Cunningham describes these buildings as follows: "The temple is a square of 18 ft. inside, with a vestibule, or entrance porch, on the E. towards the gateway. On each side of the porch there is a round fluted pilaster or half pillar supporting the trefoiled arch. All these trefoiled arches have a T-shaped keystone two courses in depth, similar to those in the temples of Kashmír. The four corners of the building outside are ornamented with plain massive square pilasters, beyond which each face projects for 2½ ft., and is flanked by two semi-circular fluted pilasters supporting a lofty trefoil arch.

"On each capital there is a kneeling figure under a half trefoil canopy, and from each lower foil of the arch there springs a smaller fluted pilaster for the support of the cornice. In the recess between the large pilasters there is a highly ornamented niche with a trefoil arch flanked by small fluted pilasters. The roof of the niche first narrows by regular steps, and then widens into a bold projecting balcony, which supports 3 miniature temples,

the middle one reaching up to the top of the great trefoiled recess. The plinth of the portico and the lower wall outside are ornamented all round with a broad band of deep mouldings, many 2 ft. in height, beneath which is the basement of the temple, still 4 ft. in height above the ruins.

"The general effect of this façade is strikingly bold and picturesque. The height of the trefoiled arch and the massiveness of the square pilasters at the corners give an air of dignity to the building, which is much enhanced by its richly fluted semicircular pillars. The effect is rather marred by the introduction of the two small pilasters for the support of the cornice, as their bases rest on the evidently unsubstantial foundations of the half foils of the great arch.

"The exterior pyramidal roof of the temple has long ago disappeared, but the ceiling or interior roof is still intact. That of the entrance porch or vestibule is divided into 3 squares, which are gradually lessened by overlapping stones. In the temple itself the square is first reduced to an octagon by seven layers of overlapping stones in the corners; it then takes the form of a circle, and is gradually reduced by fresh overlapping layers until the opening is small enough to be covered by a single slab. This slab has been removed, but all the overlapping layers are still in good order.

"The form of the dome appeared to me to be hemispherical. I was unable to measure the height, but according to my eye sketch of the façade the height of the cornice above the basement is exactly equal to the breadth of the temple, that is, just 30 ft. In the interior there are 27 courses of stone to the first overlapping layer of the pendentives, which contain 7 more courses. At 10 inches to each course the height of the interior to the spring of the dome is therefore 28 ft. 4 in., to which must be added 1 ft. 9 in. for the height of the floor of the temple above the exterior basement, thus making the spring of the dome 30 ft. 1 in. above the basement. I believe, therefore, that the true height of the walls of the temple is just 30 ft. . . . The gateway is situated at 51 ft. due E. of the temple. It is a massive building, 25 ft. by 24 ft., and is divided into two rooms, each 15 ft. 4 in. by 8 ft. 3 in. On each side of these rooms to the N. and S. there are highly decorated niches for the reception of statues similar to those in the portico of the temple. These niches are covered by trefoil arches, which spring from flat pilasters. Each capital supports a statue of a lion under a half trefoil canopy, and on the lower foils of the great arch stand two small pilasters for the support of the cornice, like those which have been already described on the outside of the temple. The roof is entirely gone; but judging from the square shape of the building I conclude that it must have been pyramidal outside, with flat panelled ceiling of overlapping stones inside. But the base is the most peculiar feature of the Mallot pilaster. It is everywhere of the same height as the plinth mouldings, but differs entirely from them in every one of its details. In the accompanying plate I have given a sketch of one of these bases with its curious opening in the middle, where I thought that I could detect the continuation of the flutes of the shaft. But the mouldings of the exterior have been so much worn away with the weather that it is not easy to ascertain their outlines correctly. The mouldings thus cut away are portions of a semi-circle, and as the complete semicircle would have projected beyond the mouldings of the basement, it struck me that this device of removing the central portion was adopted to save the making of a projection in the basement to carry it. The effect is, perhaps, more singular than pleasing."

Kálá Kahár.—The distance to this place from Mallot is said to be 12 m., but from its extreme stoniness and difficulty it is equal to 18 m. It often rains here at the end of March, with heavy storms of thunder and lightning, so that the traveller must be prepared for such weather. There is a village called Cho where a halt may be made. It will take about 4 hours from Mallot to reach the high road, the path being

Digitized by Google

over mountains strewn with stone and all but impassable; the next 2 m. to the salt lake of Kálá Kahár are over a good road. There is one pond to the right of the road where there are very often duck. The Kálá Kahár lake is covered with hundreds of ducks, but it is very difficult to get a shot, as when any one approaches they immediately go off to the middle of the water. The T. B. swarms with mosquitoes. It has a garden which the Emperor Bábar ordered to be made.

In this garden is a *stone* 16 *ft. high*, on which Bábar sat. He admired the lake, and ordered the garden to be made. There is a small platform on the top of the stone, measuring 7 ft. 10 in. from E. to W. and 3 ft. 10 in. from N. to S. and 8½ in. high, cut out of the solid rock. The ascent is by 12 steps of unequal height, one being 13 in. and another 4 in. The lake runs N. and S., and there is a small village at the N.W. corner. This place would be very agreeable to halt at but for the mosquitoes, which in the warm weather are quite unbearable. Beautiful peacocks abound. The village at the N.W. corner of the lake has 400 houses, of which one-tenth belong to Hindús, the rest to Muslims. From this village there is a causeway which runs ¼ a m. along the N. shore of the lake. In passing by it large flocks of duck, cranes, and flamingoes will be seen. After passing the causeway the road begins to ascend, and crosses hills which gradually become more rugged and intersected with deep ravines. The hills are chiefly of brown and red sandstone.

A journey of 3 hours will bring the traveller to the town of *Bhon*, which has 4,800 inhabitants. Here a halt may be made in a low mud-house on the N.W. of the town and just outside it, which is the college. There are 130 students.

The road from Bhon is comparatively level, and 2 hours will bring the traveller to the fine T. B. at Chakrawál. At these 2 last stations the flies and fleas are very troublesome. The journey from Chakrawál to Manikyála is about 36 m., and must be made in a carriage. The stages are as follows:—

Names of Stages.	Dist.	Remarks.
	MS.	
Duriál . .	11	Between Dhok and Chak
Dhok . .	7	Daulat is the large village of Játlí.
Chak Daulat	5	
Bánt . . .	8½	About a mile before Bánt
Lohání .	2½	is Mándra, where the
Manikyála .	2	Trunk Road is reached, a mile after passing which the stupa of Manikyála comes in sight.
Total .	36	

Manikyála. — Descriptions of this place will be found in Cunningham's "Arch. Rep." vol. ii. p. 152, and Fergusson's "Hist. of Arch." p. 79. In the latter are views of the Tope. This place was first noticed by Mountstuart Elphinstone, who published a correct view of it, with a narrative of his mission to Kábul in 1815. It was afterwards thoroughly explored by Gen. Ventura in 1830, and an account of his investigations was published by James Prinsep, in the 3rd vol. of his Journal. In 1834 the stupa was explored by Gen. Court, and 30 years after by Gen. Cunningham. This last authority finds it difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion regarding the date of the great stupa. There are coins taken from it of Kanerke and Hoerke, which date from the beginning of the Christian era, but with them was found a coin of Yaso Varmma, who reigned not earlier than 720 A.D., and many silver Sassano-Arabian coins of the same period. Cunningham thinks that the stupa may have been originally built by Hoerke, who deposited coins of his own reign and of his predecessor Kanerke, and that the stupa having become ruinous was rebuilt in its present massive form by Yaso-Varmma, who re-deposited the relic caskets with the addition of a gold coin of himself and of several contemporary coins of Arab governors. This opinion is supported by the fact that Hwen Thsang does not mention the Stupa (Cunningham, p. 160). However, 2 Aryan

Digitized by Google

inscriptions were found in the Stupa, which might give the date could they be satisfactorily read.

According to measurements made by the P. W. D. it appears that the dome of the stupa is an exact hemisphere, 127 ft. in diameter. The outer circle measures 500 ft. in circumference, and is ascended by 4 flights of steps, one in each face, leading to a procession path 16 ft. in width, ornamented both above and below by a range of dwarf pilasters, representing the detached rail of the older Indian monuments.

Mr. Fergusson says: "It is, indeed, one of the most marked characteristics of these Gandhara topes, that none of them possess, or ever seem to have possessed, any trace of an independent rail; but all have an ornamental belt of pilasters, joined generally by arches simulating the original rail. This can hardly be an early architectural form, and leads to the suspicion that, in spite of their deposits, their outward casing may be very much more modern than the coins they contain."

In the great stupa, which may be called Gen. Ventura's, that officer found three separate deposits of relics at equal distances of 25 ft. from the surface and from each other. The first was at the base of a solid cubical mass of masonry, and contained some Sassanian coins, one of Yaso-Varmma, and one of 'Abd'ullah bin Háshim, struck at Merv, 685 A.D.; the second, at a depth of 50 ft., contained no coins. The principal deposit was at 75 ft., and consisted of a copper vessel, in which was a brass relic casket containing a vessel of gold filled with a brown liquid. On the lid was an inscription, which has not yet been fully deciphered, but around it were one gold and 6 copper coins of the Kanishka type.

At 2 m. to the N. of Ventura's tope is *Court's tope.* Here the earth is of a bright red colour, and therefore Cunningham identifies this stupa with that mentioned by Hwen Thsang as "the stupa of the body-offering;" while at 1000 ft. to the S. of it is Hwen Thsang's "stupa of the blood-offering," which that pilgrim ignorantly attributed to its being stained with the blood of Buddha, who, according to a ridiculous legend, is said to have offered his body to appease the hunger of 7 tiger cubs. The stupa of the body-offering was opened by Gen. Court, who found in a stone niche, covered by a large inscribed slab, three cylindrical caskets of copper, silver, and gold, one inside the other, and each containing coins of the same metal; 4 gold coins of Kanerke were found in the gold box; in the silver box were 7 silver Roman denarii of the last years of the Republic, the latest being M. Antonius Triumvir, and therefore not earlier than 43 B.C. The 8 copper coins in the copper box were all Indo-Scythian, belonging to Kanishka and his immediate predecessors, Hema-Kadphises and Kozola-Kadphises.

The inscription has been deciphered and translated by Mr. Dowson, who made out the date to be the 18th year of Kanishka, and that it was the record of the monastery of the Huta-Murta, or "body oblation," including, of course, the stupa in which the inscription was found.

Cunningham ran trenches across the mound, which now represents the monastery, and brought to light the outer walls and cells of the monks, forming a square of 160 ft. In the middle were three small rooms 11 ft. sq., which were probably shrines of statues, and were certainly destroyed by fire, as many charred fragments of the pine roofing beams and quicklime, to which the wrought limestone jambs of the doors had been reduced, were found. There is a ruined stupa at rather more than a m. to the E. of Ventura's, and one at 3,000 ft. to the N. of the same, and another at 4,500 ft. to the N.N.E. of it, all of which have been opened and explored and their foundations dug up, but without discovering anything important enough to be placed on record.

At 3,200 ft. S. of Court's stupa is a mound in which Court found an iron box with a glass prism, and 2,000 ft. to the W. of it is another

mound where Court found a box with a bit of ivory; a m. to the E. of Ventura's tope is a mound in which Court obtained fragments of bronze images, and close to it another, which he supposes to have been a monastery; and at 1700 ft. to the N.W. of Ventura's tope is another mound, in which he found an urn of baked clay. One or two mounds, however, escaped Court's observation, but were examined by Cunningham.

At one of these, rather more than a m. due S. of Court's tope, is the mound of *Sonála Pind*, which stands on the highest and most conspicuous of all the sandstone ridges, and is thickly covered with the tombs of Muslims. This mound is 118 ft. long, 100 ft. broad, and 13 ft. high. At the S. end Cunningham found a building 40 ft. sq., and a red earthenware pot upside down, in which was a copper coin of the Satrap Jihonia. There was, also, a casket, in which was a crystal box with a long pointed stopper, and in the box was the relic, a very small piece of bone wrapped in gold leaf, along with a silver coin, a copper ring, and 4 small jewels, a pearl, a turquoise, a garnet, and a quartz. These with the gold-leaf wrapper make up the 7 precious things which usually accompanied the relic deposits of the old Buddhists, and are still placed in the *chortens* of the Buddhists of Thibet. This mound is called Sonála, because the 4 umbrellas of its pinnacle still showed many pieces of gold-leaf adhering to the less exposed parts.

A little to the S.E., at about 1,200 ft., is a sandstone ridge, called *Pari-kideri*. It is covered with Muslim tombs, where Cunningham found the walls of a monastery 117¾ ft. long from N. to S., and 97¾ ft. broad. In the centre of the interior quadrangle he found the basement of a temple 30 ft. sq., with walls 3¼ ft. thick. His further explorations were stopped by a Fakír's tomb, at which lamps are nightly burning, which he could not venture to disturb, but he says, "when the tomb shall have disappeared, I believe that the explorer of the Pari-ki-deri mound will find the remains of one of the most important monuments of Manikyála." To the N.E. of this, at a short distance, is the mound called Kota-ki-deri, which is about 12 ft. high, which Cunningham excavated without finding anything.

At 2,500 ft. to the N.W. of Sonála Pind are the remains of sq. buildings, which were discovered accidentally by digging in the open fields, which had been ploughed over for centuries without discovering anything. But a Bráhman seeing some minute traces of gold-leaf among the soil, obtained permission to dig on the spot, and found a large room, upwards of 15 ft. sq., with a passage 4½ ft. wide to the S. of it. In this room he found gold-leaf, and other things which are not recorded. There can be little doubt that the building was destroyed by fire. In another of these buildings were found 2 small bronze heads, one of them a grotesque-looking face, but the other a solid head of Buddha. Here Cunningham caused an exploration to be made, and found a bronze statue of Buddha in the attitude of teaching, 16¼ in. high. Here he excavated 5 complete rooms, the largest 15¾ ft. by 11 ft.; the second, 16¼ ft. by 9¼ ft.; and the other 3 more than 8 ft. sq. While excavating, the workmen found a large copper coin of Hema-Kadphises, and a middle-sized copper coin of Basodeo.

Manikyála is said to have its name from one Rájá Mán, or Mánik, who is said to have built the great stupa, but this legend, and also that about the city of Mánikpúr inhabited by seven demons, who were destroyed by Rasálu, son of the Rájá of Siálkot, scarcely deserve mention. The distance of the stupa of Manikyála from Lohání is 2 m. The road leads for a few hundred yds. along the Grand Trunk Road, and then turns N. over rough ground. There is a small village called Kalyál, with about 50 inhabitants, 3,500 ft. to the S. by W. of the larger village of Manikyála, which has about 1,000 inhabitants.

The circular gallery which runs

round the great stupa is 6 ft. 2 in. from the ground, and 10 ft. broad. The row of pilasters that go round the hemisphere are 4 ft. high. The gallery itself is 503 ft. 4 in. in circumference. The building is made of round rough stones, a foot in diameter, and the mortar is of an inferior kind. The whole was faced with smooth stones, all of a dirty grey, almost black colour. From the inner line of the gallery to the rim of the landing-place at top is 9 ft. 4 in. The opening or tunnel made by Ventura is on the E. side, facing the present path to Manikyála. The stones were not disturbed, but the tunnel was dug under them, and perhaps some under the surface of the soil were removed, but none above it. There is simply a crevice 5 in. broad, between the soil and the stones.

In 1876, there was an old man named Iláhí Bakhsh, still at Manikyála, who worked for Ventura, and says he got 6 rs. for going into the tunnel and being drawn up the well by a chain. The people clamber up to the top of the stupa, starting from the E. side and circling N. and N.W. The ascent is not at all difficult for an active man.

Names of Stations.	Dist.	Remarks.
	ms.	
Mandra.		
Riwát . .	9	Riwát is properly written Ribát, signifying a saráí. Refreshment rooms, and cabs in waiting for hire.
Sohan . .	6	
Ráwal Pindí	7	
Total .	22	

There is on the l. hand, 1 m. beyond Riwát, a large building at 150 yds. from the road. The entrance is by an archway on the E. by N. side, which is 322 ft. long inside measurement, and 28 ft. high to the top of the battlements, many of which have fallen. The N. and S. walls are 320 ft. long; the quadruple thus enclosed is full of old tombs, mostly ruinous, and devoid of any inscription. Facing the archway, in the W. wall, is what has been a mosque, with 3 arches full of rubbish, and the abode of pigeons. About 40 ft. E. of it, in the S.E. corner of the quadrangle, is a domed building 40 ft. high, the roof swarming with bats, and the ground very filthy. In this are great heaps of earth where people have been buried.

Some stunted old trees grow in the quadrangle, and in the S.W. corner is what was probably a mosque for women; it is 26 ft. by 22 ft., without a roof, and the interior choked with rubbish. At 4 m. from Riwát, and 2 m. to the r. of the road, is a handsome masonry well, built in Ranjit's time, and there was a Dharmsála near it which has fallen down. At Sohan is a bridge over the river of that name, 1,100 ft. long; there are 15 arches, and the road over it is quite level, it is made of burnt bricks. In the rains the river rises 22 ft., and it is so rapid that only with 3 ft. of water it is dangerous to cross.

The station of Ráwal Pindí has an attractive look. To the N. and N.E. are dark mountains. The station itself is well clothed with trees, and there are many handsome houses; and to the S.W. is the important Fort, with low hills and a line of jagged rocks to the S.W. Before reaching the station there is a tank surrounded by trees, with wild duck upon it.

Ráwal Pindí.—This is a municipal city, and head-quarters of a district which has an area of 6,218 sq. m., and a pop. in 1868 of 711,256 persons. The city itself has a pop. (1868) of 19,228, the majority of whom are Muslims. General Cunningham, Arch. Reports, vol. ii. p. 152, says that "in the excavations near the Jail several interesting discoveries were made, of which the most noteworthy are an oil-lamp of classical shape with an Aryan inscription, said to be now in the British Museum, and a cup of mottled sienna-coloured steatite, 2½ inches in height, and 3 inches in diameter, covered with a flat lid. Every year after rain coins are found on the site of the present cantonment, about the ice-pits, the 'Idgáh, the Sádr Bázár, and the Old Parade. The ground is still thickly covered with broken pottery,

among which fragments of metal ornaments are occasionally discovered. During the last 3 years several didrachms of Hippostratus and Azas have been picked up on the Old Parade-ground, and a didrachm of Apollodotus has been found in the same place."

Tradition says that there was a large city here 1¼ m. long, called Gájipúr. A small village, named Gajne, still exists 3 m. to the N. of Ráwal Pindí. Now this Gájipúr was the capital of the Bháṭhís before the Christian era. The present town of Ráwal Pindí is quite modern, and was so called by Jhanda Khán, a Ghakkar chief, who restored the town of Fatḥpúr Báorí, which had fallen to decay during an invasion of the Mughuls in the 14th century. The T. B. is close to the Post Office. The Church is about 200 yds. from the T. B., and here is Bishop Milman's tomb. The Fort is a little less than 1⅜ m. from the T. B., to the S.S.E., and ⅛ m. from the Grand Trunk Road. To the E. and N. of the S. traverse are barracks which will hold 1,000 men. The verandahs are 10 ft. broad.

The *Fort* is capable of standing a regular siege with heavy guns against a hostile European army of 50,000 men, and would be quite impregnable to Natives. The magazine is peculiarly well-built, and no light will ever be brought into it. It is also protected by lightning conductors, and the electric fluid would be led through a drain into a well 60 ft. deep. The smaller magazine is 100 yds. to the N., and at the N.W. corner of the Fort, outside the traverse, is a well of unfailing water, 150 ft. deep. At the N. end are bomb-proof houses for the guns of the siege-train, each house being 40 ft. long, so that it will admit a gun and waggon. There are here some traction-engines, which, however, have not proved a success.

The Fort has irregular sides, the W. side being 18 chains long; the N., 24 chains; the S., 26 chains; and the E., 19 chains. The barracks are built for defence, the walls being 4 ft. thick, and the windows protected by iron bars as thick as a man's wrist.

St. James's Church is 115 ft. long, with an entrance-porch 20 ft. long. It is 100 ft. broad at the transepts. In this church is a tablet to G. Hutchinson, Colonel of H.M.'s 80th Regt., and Brigadier of the Sind Ságar district, who died on the 3rd of May, 1859, in consequence of exposure to the climate during the Mutiny. There is also one to M.-General H. M. Cully, who, after a career of 59 years in India, died on the 21st December, 1856, when Brigadier of Ráwal Pindí. Another tablet is to H. H. Chapman, Lt. and Adjt. of the Royal Bengal Fusiliers, who fell in action at the Ambela Pass on the 15th of November, 1853, while endeavouring to help a wounded brother officer.

The cantonments lie to the S. of the city, from which they are separated by the little river Leh; they cover a space 3 m. long and 2 m. broad, and the garrison usually consists of 2 European regiments and 1 regiment N.I., a regiment of Indian cavalry, and 2 batteries of artillery. There are 3 Cemeteries to the N.W. of the Fort, and between it and the T. B. They lie close together; the 1st is behind a long hill, and is not well kept; it is to the r. of the road, and some yds. off. The other two are divided only by a wall. On entering the 2nd, or Protestant Cemetery, at 83 ft. from the gate, in a line with the centre of the enclosure, is Bishop Milman's tomb, who caught his death by over-fatigue and a chill in visiting the battle-field of Chiliánwálá, and exertion in his episcopal duties the next day. Not far from it is the tomb of Major A. R. Fuller, R.A., Director of Public Instruction in the Panjáb, who was drowned in crossing a river near Ráwal Pindí. There is also the tomb of S'adí Gooch, son of Aḥmad Bakhsh. The city has nothing very remarkable. The Public Garden here is a park of 40 acres, with a low forest, where no one is allowed to cut wood or shoot. Hares may be seen sitting by the road-side, and will not stir.

Digitized by Google

ROUTE 28.

RÁWAL PINDÍ TO THE MARÍ HILLS.

This journey must be made in a post-cart. The stages are :—

Names of Stages.	Dist.	Remarks.
	ms.	
Ojrí . .	6½	A mile beyond Ojrí pass old cemetery of Ghakkars on the r. At 13½ m. pass the T. B. of Barahán on the far side of the village of that name. At Malikpúr turn to the r. and skirt the base of the mountains. At 29 m., at a place called Chatr,
Malikpúr . .	5½	
Dithiya . .	5	
Talikah . .	5	
Trit . .	4½	
Charupání . .	1½	
Company Bágh	2	
Marí Brewery .	2½	
Total. .	33	

stop to see the garden.

Ladies would prefer to ascend in a dúlí, the cost of which, including return, is 15 rs.; in this way the journey occupies 12 hrs. The Government hill cart costs about 10 rs. for each person, and with express 16 rs.

At the garden at Chatr, opposite which is a Sarái with two rooms for travellers, in April the traveller will be able to procure some loquats, a delicious yellow fruit the size of a walnut, of a subacid flavour, with a stone like that of a tamarind. The leaf is from 8 in. to 12 in. long. The orange trees are in full bloom in April, and are 15 ft. high. At Talikah it is usual to put on three horses, and the miserable creatures are made to gallop up very steep ascents. The road is often impeded with strings of carts, and spite of the driver's horn, is cleared with difficulty.

Marí.—This is the great northern Sanatorium of the Panjáb, and the summer resort of the Government. The site was selected in 1850, and in 1853 barracks for troops were erected. The journey from Ráwal Pindí is made in 5 hours. The houses are built on the summit and sides of an irregular ridge, and command magnificent views over forest-clad hills into deep valleys, studded with villages and cultivated fields, with the snow-covered peaks of Kashmír in the background. The climate is well adapted for Englishmen, the lowest recorded temperature being 21°; the highest, 96°.

There are five hotels, three kept by Europeans. The stationary pop. is 2,346, but in the height of the season it rises to 14,000. The station is 7,507 ft. above the sea-level. The loftiest peaks behind the Sanatorium attain a height of 8,000 ft. Notwithstanding the elevation, tigers are found at the station, and one was killed in 1875, by Mr. Irvine of the 39th, after it had killed 2 men; panthers also are numerous, as are snakes, and the python grows to the length of 14 ft. One of the first things to be visited is the *Brewery*, which was established in 1860 by Colonel Johnstone, C.B., Sir R. Montgomery, and others. The Marí Company took over a business which had been established by Captain Bevan at Kasaulí, and brought the manager, Mr. Dyer, to Marí, but in 1867 Mr. H. Whymper, brother of the celebrated Alpine climber, became manager, and he succeeded so well that 5, 12, and even 15 per cent. was paid on the capital, and the 100 rs. shares are at 46 premium.

This Brewery has the advantage that pumps are not required, the water descends from a height of over 80 ft., and exerts a pressure of 30 lbs. on the sq. inch, so that in turning a cock the boiler is supplied without pumping. Owing to the same cause the fire hose will send water over the entire building without pumping. There are 4 boilers, of 16, 10, 6, and 5 horse-power. No two buildings with wooden roofs are together, but one with corrugated iron roof is interposed. The fuel is wood, which throws out more sparks, and requires more stoking, but coal is not procurable within a reasonable distance. The buildings are all of sandstone.

The 1st operation is malting, which is properly maltster's, not brewer's work, but here all the malting is done in the brewery. The barley is first

Digitized by Google

screened, and then falls down into cisterns about 30 ft. long, where it is washed. There are 3 such cisterns, in which 1,300 bushels can be washed at a time. The grain then germinates, and after drying on kilns is crushed between rollers, and is then mashed, that is, mixed with warm water, when it passes through a cylinder which husks it, and the false bottom of the cylinder prevents the husk passing. The cylinder is Maitland's patent, The starch-like fluid then passes into coppers, of which there are 3, where it is boiled from 2½ to 4 hours. These are called wort coppers, but wort is a sweet solution of malt before hop is put in. A packet of hops weighs 1½ cwt. Kent and Bavarian hops were formerly used; the former is smaller than the Bavarian. You must crush the hop before it gives out an aroma. The Company have obtained a concession from the Mahárájá of Kashmír, which allows them to grow hops in any part of that province. There was a difficulty, however, about the terms on which the hops were to be delivered, which the author was fortunate to get settled.

To prevent accidents a whistle was always sounded before working the engines. After boiling, the fluid passes into hop-backs, large cisterns, of which there are 2, and here the hop is cleared out. The cooling operation comes next. There are 5 refrigerating machines, 2 horizontal made by Morton and Wilson, 2 vertical made by Lawrence, and 1 horizontal by Pontifex. Lawrence's are by far the best, and could do all the work. The cold water passes inside pipes and cools the wort as it trickles down.

Fermentation comes next. The beer flows into large vats, of which there are 6 of 10 ft. diameter, and 2 of 6, all 10 ft. high. Yeast is here mixed with the beer, and carbonic acid gas is evolved and alcohol produced at the same time. This gas is heavy and sinks with the beer, when that is let out, and unless removed by water or other means is dangerous. More than one death has occurred through the carelessness of the men, in going into the vats before the gas is removed. The vats ought to be thoroughly washed after each emptying. The beer is then cleansed in large casks, that is, the yeast separates itself from the beer, and the last operation of all is to put hops in the cask, which preserves the beer and makes it brisk. The hops are raw. There are 6 germinating rooms, each 120 ft. long. and drying rooms, in which latter the heat is 136°.

A m. from the Brewery is the *Lawrence Asylum*, to which the visitor may be carried in a jhámpan by Kashmírí porters, and may then go on to the Pind View and along a lofty precipice commanding a magnificent view of the Pir Panjál, which with other mountains, is covered with snow up to May. The visitor will then arrive at the Roman Catholic chapel, which is a house belonging to Government. The R. Catholics obtained a site, on which they intended to build a chapel for themselves, but this site was carried away by an extensive landslip, which also swept away the Bakery; a rock weighing about 100 tons fell on the Mall. The English Protestant Church was consecrated by Bishop Cotton on March 2nd, 1860, by the name of Trinity Church. It holds 396 persons, and was finished in 1867. It has handsome brass fittings, made at Marí. The Tables of Commandments and Belief are in metal, and cost £40 in England. The brass lectern cost £45, the brass lamps £50, and the rails £50. There are only 2 inscriptions, one to Col. Davies, under whose supervision the Marí Church was completed, and who died in Asám as Superintending Engineer there, in 1869. The other is to Gen. Barstowe, of the Beng. army.

On the other side of the road from the church is Jahángír's shop, the principal general shop in the Station. The balcony round it overhangs a precipice of some 100 ft., and some years ago the bázár below it was all in flames. The visitor may now proceed to Government House, which is to the N. on very high ground; to the left is the handsome house of Mr. Long, the chemist, said to be the best built house in Marí. To the N.E. there

Digitized by Google

is a fine view over the Kashmír road to Topa, and to the W. is a beautiful piece of forest, with splendid tall trees, oaks and pines. Here are also 2 pools, on which they skate in winter, and fine springs of clear water. The *Club* is centrally situated, and has sets of rooms, for each of which 5 rs. a-day is paid.

A few yards below this is the *Racquet Court*, and lower still is the upper cemetery, now closed. It is a rough piece of ground. Here is the tomb of the son of Col. Hugh Troup, who died from falling over a precipice in 1855. The lower cemetery is far more extensive, and is prettier and better kept. It is to the S.W., and consists of a succession of terraces. The descent to the 1st terrace is by 17 stone steps; here is buried the Rev. Isaac Cattles, who died July 20th, 1867, "of cholera, contracted during his devoted ministrations among those who were sick and dying of this disease." The descent to the 2nd terrace is by 10 stone steps, and to the 3rd by 12. Many officers of Highland regts. and others are buried here, as is Mr. McEwan, maltster to the Marí Brewery Co., who died in July, 1867. The 4th terrace is reached by descending 12 steps, and the 5th by the same number. Here is a tomb to 14 men of the 6th Royal Regt. who died at Marí during the cholera epidemic of 1872.

The rides and walks are very beautiful.

ROUTE 29.

MARÍ TO SHRÍNAGAR IN KASHMÍR.

The stages on this route are as follows:—

Names of Stages.	Dist.	Remarks.
	MS.	
Marí	—	Height above sea level 7,457 ft.
Deval	12	
Kohála	9	
Chatr-Kelas	9	
Rárú	12	
Tandalí	13	
Garhí	13	
Hattí	10	
Chakotí	15	
Urí	16	
Naushahra	14	
Báramúla	9	
Patan	14	
Shrínagar	17	Height above sea level 5,235 ft.
Total	163	

The road to Deval descends the whole way through a forest of oaks and pines, and is from 10 to 12 ft. broad. The traveller will turn to the right of the Post Office and pass the Secretariat and Telegraph Office, down to the Cricket Ground, 3 m., then pass the Garyál ridge on the right, and then Chumiárí, where British troops encamp in the hot weather. The road then passes along the right side of the Kaner valley, the scenery all the way being very beautiful.

The banglá at Deval has 4 sets of apartments, and commands a fine view. Supplies and carriage are abundant. To Kohála, the road still descends till near the 6th m., when it turns to the right and enters the valley of the Jhílam, which is now seen on the right, and continues to be seen as far as Báramúla. About 1½ m. before reaching the T. B. at Kohála, the Kaner is crossed by a suspension bridge. The T. B. is on a plateau 150 ft. above the road. It is exactly like that at Deval. It is very hot from its low position in a deep valley. The journey to Chatr, like that of the preceding stage, is hot,

Digitized by Google

as the road is exposed to the sun. The Jhílam is crossed in this stage by a fine suspension bridge, which was finished in 1871, and on which a toll is charged.

After passing this bridge the road enters the territories of the Mahárájá of Kashmír. *Chatr* is a small village. The T. B. is 150 ft. above the river, and has 4 rooms below, with an open verandah, and 2 above with a similar verandah in front. There is a Khánsámán here, who can cook. The march to Rárú is also a hot one. Just below the T. B. at Chatr the road descends and passes the Agar river, which is unbridged, and is sometimes so swollen by rain that it cannot be crossed for hours; 2 other smaller streams are crossed, and the road continues up the valley of the Jhílam, only a few feet above the river the whole way. There are other streams, but they are well bridged.

Rárú is a very small village. The T. B. is about 150 ft. above the Jhílam, and is like that of Chatr, only without an upper story. Opposite this is a gorge, along which the Nain Sukh, "Eye's Delight," rushes with a loud noise to meet the Jhílam. For 3 m. the road from Rárú to Tandalí runs along the Jhílam, then rises to the village of Amou on the top of a spur from the hills. At the end of a spur the road turns to the right and descends 2 m. to the Jhílam. At 5 m. from Rárú the Kishnganga river joins the Jhílam on its right bank. On the left bank is the town of Muzaffarábád. Towards the end of the march a pretty waterfall is seen. The T. B. at Tandalí is on the river's edge, and surrounded by mountains clothed with forests. It is a pretty spot. A Núwáb resides in the village, who is courteous to strangers. Garhí is a very small village. The T. B. is only a few feet above the river.

The march to Hattí is exposed to the morning sun. The road continues along the river for 2 m., then there is a short ascent and descent. A rough path then leads up to a gap in the spur which crosses the road. This path descends into a little plain full of reeds and lotus flowers, which may once have been a lake. The road then turns to the right to a very steep and narrow valley, crossing by a bridge a stream, from which is a rough ascent. From this it winds into another valley, where there are some rough ascents and descents. After the junction of the Kishnganga, the Jhílam is called Vedushta, and becomes narrower and rougher. The roar and foam of its waters increase as far as the Báramúla Pass, and from thence the stream becomes broad and smooth.

The T. B. at Garhí is on the opposite side of a wide mountain torrent, the bed of which is bridged by long poles covered with planks, fastened at each end with wooden pegs. In the adjoining stream are pools, in which fish may be taken. On leaving the T. B. at Garhí, there is a steep and rough ascent for ¼ of a m., with a corresponding rough descent to a bridged torrent, with a still rougher ascent on the other side. Then the road passes through a forest of pine and oak, on the grassy mountain side, with some easy ascents. At 6 m. from Hattí there is a fine *chanár* or "plane tree," with a clear stream, where a halt may be made for breakfast. Just beyond there is a rough descent, and another to a small unbridged stream, whence is a long ascent to the top of a spur called Koh Dandar. Thence there is a very steep descent down the grassy side of the mountain. The path is 1000 ft. above the river, and so steep is the slope that a stone set rolling will descend into the water. In 1876 an officer's horse was killed at this spot, having rolled down the whole way into the river.

The T. B. at Chakotí is on the mountain's side, with a small cool stream below it. The next march is the longest and the most fatiguing of the whole route. A short way from Chakotí there is a long easy descent to a bridged mountain stream, which falls in cascades down a rocky wooded gorge; then there is a steeper and rougher ascent to level ground, where on the left is a ruined mosque of deodár wood, beautifully carved. After a level m. there is another descent to

Digitized by Google

a bridged stream, beyond which there is a very long and occasionally very steep ascent, with a fairly easy descent to the village of Harusar, just below which is a wide stream, which, however, is bridged. At ½ a m. further on is another stream, which also is bridged, and as it is a cool and shady place, a halt is usually made for breakfast. The fort of Urí is seen at 2 m. off.

Urí is a very small town on the side of the hill to the right. The Jhílam flows to the N. through a deep rocky gorge, boiling and foaming with a deafening noise. Near the old stone fort and a little way up the stream, there is a curious rope bridge. The T. B. is halfway between the town and the fort. Instead of going to Naushahra, the old halting place, the usual plan is to go to Rámpúr. The scenery here is grander than any yet seen. A rough descent leads to the Sháh Kákutah, a bridged stream. After a long bend the road descends once more into the Jhílam valley, on the opposite side of which is seen a Saráí built by the Mughuls, and now ruined. The bed of the Jhílam here contracts, and the river rushes along it with a thundering sound. Halfway on the right, in the dense forest, is an ancient ruin covered with ivy, called Páṇḍugarh. It has an arched entrance, from which a massive flight of steps leads to a central building. The T. B. at Rámpúr is beautifully situated in an open space in the forest. It has 6 sets of rooms, with an open verandah along the whole front.

The road from Rámpúr to Báramúla crosses the bridged stream of the Harpat Kai, and a m. further on is a fine *old stone temple*, which is much resorted to by Hindú pilgrims, and at which an annual *mela*, or "fair," is held. The ascent of the Báramúla Pass is steep, but only occupies a ¼ of an hour. From the top of the Pass there is a fine view over the vale of Kashmír.

In **Báramúla** the traveller is fairly in Kashmír. It is a town of 800 houses, and according to the census of 1873, has 4,474 inhabitants on the right bank of the Jhílam. The houses are of deodár wood, and several stories high, with pent roofs covered with birch bark, and overlaid with earth, which is usually covered with grass and flowers. It is said to have been founded by Hushki, an Indo-Scythian king, and to have been formerly called Hushkipúr. The Jhílam is here spanned by a wooden bridge of eight piers. At its right end is a Saráí built by the Mughuls, now in ruins. At two m. from Báramúla is the temple of Pandrithán. This word is said to be a corruption of Puram Adi Sthán. This place was once the capital of Kashmír, and contained a famous shrine, in which Ashoka placed a tooth of Buddha. The temple stands, as it has always stood, in the centre of its tank, but the overflow drains having been choked, it can now only be approached by swimming, or in a boat. It seems to have had a third story to its roof, but that has fallen. The lower part of the building exhibits all the characteristic features of the style in as much perfection as in any other known example.

From Báramúla the sanatorium of **Gulmarg** may be visited. The distance by the riding road is 16 m., and by the footpath 14. The journey occupies six hours, and carriage must be paid for at the rate of a stage and a half. Gulmarg, "Rose meadow," is 3,000 ft. above Shrínagar, and is much resorted to in July and August. The house accommodation consists only of log huts, but there are many beautiful spots for pitching tents. It is simply a mountain down, intersected by a stream and covered with flowers of all colours. The climate is cool, bracing, and salubrious, but no supplies are procurable at the spot except milk and butter.

From Báramúla the traveller may, if he prefers it, proceed by boat to Shrínagar, up the Jhílam. The voyage occupies 20 hours. The *dungah*, or "boat," is towed by the crew, which generally consists of four persons, of whom two remain in the boat, one to steer, and the other to cook. The fare is 2 rs., or ½ a rupee to each of the crew. There is a lighter

Digitized by Google

boat called a *Shikárí* in daily use by the English visitors. It is generally manned by six men, and is fitted with cushions. The crew are paid 3 rs. a month, and 8 ánás for the boat. When boats are taken out of Shrínagar, the crew have ½ an áná per diem, per man. The traveller will do well to engage two boats, one for his servants and baggage, the other for himself.

At six hours from Báramúla, the town of *Sopúr* is reached. It is built on both sides of the river, with a connecting bridge, and has 3,973 inhabitants. Here there is excellent fishing for the *mahser*, which is a very handsome fish, growing to the weight of 20 or 30 lbs., and giving good sport. Just above Sopúr is the Walár Lake, the largest piece of water in Kashmír. It extends 10 m. by 6, and the Jhílam flows through it. Sudden squalls are frequent. and in one of them Guláb Singh, with a fleet of 300 boats, was nearly drowned, and the boats were all wrecked. The boatmen, therefore, in general prefer to go by a canal, which enters the S. side, and after winding through miles of marshy ground swarming with mosquitoes re-enters the Jhílam.

Should the traveller prefer to go by land, he will have an easy journey along a level road, and pass through lovely scenery. The city of Patan by the census of 1873 has 50,084 inhabitants.

Shrínagar, which is also said to be called Súryanagar, "The city of the sun," is the capital of Kashmír, and contains, according to the census of 1873, 132,681 inhabitants. Of these 92,766 are Muslims, 39,737 are Hindús, and 178 belong to other castes. Troyer, in his "Rájá Tarangini," vol. ii., p. 340, says "J'ai déjà fait remarquer que la ville de Crinagar bâtie par le roi Açoka ne l'a pas été sur le terrain où se trouve la capitale moderne de ce nom. La fondation de celle-ci est généralement attribuée à Pravaraséna, qui vécut dans le 11e siècle de notre ère." But Ince says it was built in the beginning of the sixth century A.D. It extends along both sides of the Jhílam about 2 m. and though it stands about 5,676 ft. above the sea, it is surrounded by swamps, which make it unhealthy. The Jhílam is here about the width of the Thames at Kingston, with a similar current; it is much more important as a thoroughfare than any of the streets, indeed there are but one or two streets on which there is traffic. The two parts of the city divided by the river are joined by seven bridges, the Amíri Kadal, the Hubba Kadal, the Fath Kadal, the Zaina Kadal, the Ali Kadal, the Naya Kadal, and Safa Kadal.

The river is 88 yds. broad, and 18 ft. deep; it was formerly embanked with rectangular blocks of limestone, but some of the embankment has been washed away. There are some fine flights of steps descending to the river; there are also several canals, of which the Sant-i-kul, the Kut-i-kul, and the Nali Mar are the chief. The *banglás* for visitors are all on the r. bank of the river, and are built in orchards above the city in 2 ranges; the lower range, commencing 400 yds. above the Amíri Kadal Bridge, is for bachelors, and contains 4 houses standing in 3 orchards, called Tara Singh Bágh or Garden, Gurmuk Singh Garden, and Hari Singh Garden. The upper range, commencing ¼ m. above the lower, is for married people; it is built in the Munshí Bágh, and consists of 16 detached houses, and three raised terraces, in each of which are 6 sets of quarters of 3 rooms each; these are all rent free, but the Maháráját reserves the right of retaining any for special visitors.

The Post Office is in the lower range. The Native Agent, Bábú Amarnáth, is appointed by the Maháráját to attend to European visitors; his office is at the river end of the Poplar Avenue, and is called the Bábú ká Daftar. The rules for visitors, published under the sanction of the Panjáb Government, require most careful attention, and are as follows:—

1. Visitors wishing to visit the Fort and Palace are required to give notice of their intention on the previous day

Digitized by Google

to the Bábú deputed to attend on European visitors.

2. Visitors about to proceed into the interior, and wishing to be supplied with carriage, are requested to communicate with the Bábú at least 30 hours before the time fixed for their departure. Failing this notice the Bábú cannot be responsible for the supply of carriage in proper time.

3. Cows and bullocks are under no circumstances to be slain in the territories of H.H. the Mahárájá.

4. Visitors are not permitted to take up their abode in the town, in the Diláwar Khán Bágh, or in the gardens on the Dal Lake, viz., the Nishát and Shálimár gardens, and the Chashmá Sháhí. The Nasím Bágh is available for camping. The fixed camping places in Shrínagar are as follows:—the Rám, Munshí, Hari Singh, and Chinár Bághs.

5. Servants of visitors found in the city after dark, and any servant found without a light after the evening gun has fired, will be liable to be apprehended by the police.

6. Servants of visitors found resorting for purposes of nature to places other than the fixed latrines will be liable to punishment.

7. Grass-cutters are prohibited from cutting grass in or in the neighbourhood of the gardens occupied by European visitors.

8. All boats are to be moored on the left bank of the river, and no boatmen are allowed to remain at night on the right bank.

9. When the Dal Gate is closed no attempt should be made to remove the barrier or to lift the boats over the *band* to or from the lake.

10. Visitors are not permitted to shoot in the tract of country extending along the lake from the Takht-i-Sulaimán to the Shálimár gardens, which is a preserve of H.H. the Mahárájá; shooting on the tracts marginally noted, which are private property, is also prohibited.

Marginal note.—Dopatta, Kukaiwála, Machhipúra, Danna, Shikrá, Uri, Bhamgar.

11. Visitors are prohibited from shooting the heron in Kashmír.

12. Fishing is prohibited at the places marginally noted, as also between the 1st and 3rd bridges in Shrínagar.

Marginal note. — Marttand, Verneg, Anantnág, Devi, Khairbhawáni.

13. Houses have been built by H.H. the Mahárájá for the accommodation of visitors. Those in the Munshí Bágh being set aside for the use of married people, and those in the Hari Singh Bágh for bachelors. With the exception of the houses reserved by H.H. for the private guests, and those reserved for the Civil Surgeon, dispensary, and library, all the houses are available for visitors, and are allotted by the Bábú.

14. Married visitors are allowed to leave the houses occupied by them for a term of 7 days without being required permanently to vacate the same. After the expiration of that period the Bábú is empowered to make over the premises to another visitor requiring house accommodation; any property left by the former occupant being liable to removal at the owner's risk. Bachelors are allowed to leave their houses for a period of 3 days subject to the same conditions.

15. Visitors are required to conform strictly to all local laws and usages.

16. In all matters where they may require redress, and especially on the occurrence of robberies, visitors are informed that they should refer as soon as practicable to the officer on special duty.

17. Visitors are particularly requested to be careful that their servants do not import into, or export from, the Valley articles for sale on which duty is leviable. The baggage of visitors in not examined by the Mahárájá's Customs officials, and in return for this courtesy it is expected that any evasion of the Customs Regulations will be discountenanced.

As many journeys will be made in boats, it is necessary to state that a

Digitized by Google

Dungah will be paid at 15 rs. a month, including the crew.

The river view of the city is very picturesque. Each house is built independently, and varies in height, form, and material, but nearly all the houses agree in having low sloping roofs, with projecting eaves and many windows in front, protected by wooden lattices of ingenious patterns. Each house is based on a solid stone wall, sometimes of rough masonry, sometimes of cut stone brought from the old Hindú temples. This wall is raised above the level of the highest floods. Above it is a wood and brick building of 2, 3, or 4 stories, in many cases projecting some feet over the river. This upper structure is sometimes of brick pillars, on which all above rests, filled in with looser brickwork. Sometimes the frame is of wood, and these kinds of buildings are said to resist earthquakes, which often occur in Kashmír, better than more solid masonry.

"The view of these buildings," says Mr. Drew (p. 184), "unevenly regular, but for that very reason giving in the sunlight varied lights, and depths of shadow; of the line of them broken with several stone Ghâṭs thronged with people, that lead from the river up to the lanes of the city; of the mountain ridges showing above, in form varying as one follows the turns of the river; of the stream flowing steadily below, with boats of all kinds coming and going on it, is one of remarkable interest and beauty. From a tower or hill commanding a bird's-eye view, the site is still more curious, because of the great expanse of earth-covered roofs, which at certain seasons are covered with a growth of long grass that makes the city look as green as the country."

Public buildings in the city are not of very great importance. The *Fort* contains the *Palace*, and is of stone, and 400 yds. long by 200 wide. It is called the Shír Garh, and lies N.W. and S.E. The walls are 22 ft. high, and are strengthened by bastions. On the S. and W. sides there is a ditch, 30 ft. wide. On the N. side, the Kutikúl Canal, and on the E. side the Jhílam. On one of the bastions overlooking the river are the apartments which used to be inhabited by the Minister, Kirpá Rám. Below is the treasury, and next is the audience chamber, called the Rang Mahall, a wooden room painted. Below it is the Gol Garh, or "round house," the finest modern building in the city, in which the Máhárájá gives his receptions. Close to this is the Mahárâj ká Mandir or "King's Temple," which is covered with gilt copper plates.

The principal entrance to the Palace is from the river bank, whence a broad flight of wooden stairs leads to the terrace, on which the fort is. After seeing the fort, the next visit may be to the *Shekh Bágh*, which is below the bachelors' range of houses. In this garden is the old Residency, now used as a church. The *Cemetery* is at the S. corner of the garden, and on the l. as you enter. It is enclosed by a railing of wood, and was consecrated in May, 1865, by the Bishop of Calcutta. Here is buried Lieut. Thorpe, of the 89th Regt., who wrote a pamphlet against the Kashmír Government, and died suddenly after ascending the Takht i Sulaimán. The Kashmír Government asked for a commission of inquiry, but the body having been already examined by Dr. Cayley, who reported that death was owing to rupture of the heart, the commission was annulled. Opposite to the Shekh Bágh is the Bárahdarí, which the Mahárájá sometimes assigns to distinguished guests. The visitor may then go on to the *Poplar Avenue*, which begins near the Amírí Kadal Bridge, behind the Shekh Bágh, and ends at the Suntíkúl or "apple-tree" canal. This avenue was planted by the Sikhs, and is 1½m. long and 56 ft. wide.

The *Amírí Kadal* Bridge may then be visited. A description of it will apply to the 6 other bridges. The piers are composed of large cedar trees from 15 to 20 ft. long and 3 ft.

Digitized by Google

in diameter, placed one over the other. Large lime trees grow from this foundation and shade the bridge. The cross beams, on which passengers tread, are so loosely joined that the river can be seen through them. On these, huts and booths have been built. According to Baron Hügel, p. 117, these bridges were built by the Muslims.

The *Sháh Hamadán Mosque* is just below the Fatḥ Kadal. It is nearly a sq., and within the roof is supported by slender pillars. Outside and about half-way up the wall are balconies ornamented with wood carving, and the roof is supported by dwarf pillars. The roof of the temple projects over the outer walls, and has hanging bells at the 4 corners. The summit rises in pyramidal form, and terminates in a gilt ball. The Persian inscription inside is in praise of Sháh Hamadán the Faḳír, to whom the mosque is dedicated. The mosque is built of cedar, as are most of the mosques in Kashmír. From the top is a magnificent view over the city.

The *Bágh i Dilâwar Khán* is 5 minutes' walk from the Ghát, adjoining the Sháh Hamadán, and can be reached by water. It is 128 yds. long and 70 wide, and at it in 1835, Hügel, Vigne, and Henderson stayed. The buildings at that time were 2 little low sq. houses, in front of one of which Baron Hügel pitched his tent. He speaks of the walls as composed of beautiful openwork lattice carving, "through which the air entered at every crevice, and windows were pierced on all the 4 sides." Baron Hügel was there in November, and said he could not sleep for the piercing cold.

Nearly opposite the Sháh Hamadán is the new or stone mosque, which is now used only as a granary. It was built by Núr Jahán of polished limestone, and was once a very fine building; inside it measures 60 yds. long and 80 wide, which space is divided into passages by 2 rows of massive arches.

The visitor will now ascend the *Hari Parbat* or *Koh i Mahrán*, an isolated hill 250 ft. high, which is 2½ m. from the bachelors' quarters, on the N. outskirts of the city. The road is through the Poplar Avenue, and over the bridge at the upper end, which crosses the Suntkúl Canal, then turns to the left through the village of Drogjan at the Dal-ká-Darwázah, or "gate of the city lake." Thence proceed along the causeway lined with poplars, which separates the lake from the canal, then cross the high bridge over the Már Canal, which flows from the lake through the N. half of the city. After 30 yds. turn to the right into an open space, and then go N. to the principal gateway in the wall round the hill, which is called the Ḳáṭí Darwázah. Over this is a Persian inscription, which states that the stone wall, as well as the fort, were built by Akbar, in 1590 A.D., at a cost of a million. The wall is 3 m. long, 28 ft. high, and 13 ft. thick. At every 50 yds. there are bastions, 34 ft. high. The Ḳáṭí Darwázah is on the S.E., and on the opposite quarter is the Sangín, while the Bachí Gate is on the W.

The Fort was built by Akbar to overawe the capital after a revolt.

By the road which begins on the N. side of the hill, the visitor may ride up to the fort; that which commences on the S. face can only be passed on foot. In this fort Zamán Sháh was for a time imprisoned. From the top of the hill the city is seen spreading out on the S. On the S.E. is the Takht i Sulaimán, and on the E. the City Lake. On the S. side of the hill is the Shrine of *Akhund Málá Sháh*, a spiritual guide of Jahángír, in which notice some finely wrought black marble, while the gates are made of a single stone and polished like a mirror. On the W. is the Shrine of *Sháh Hamza*, styled Makhdúm Ṣáḥib. On the N. side is a mass of rock, which the Hindús have covered with red pigment, and make it a place of worship for Viṣhṇu.

The next day may be spent in a visit to the *Takht i Sulaimán*, which is behind the married quarters. It

rises to 1,083 ft. above Shrínagar, and 6,263 above the sea. There are 2 roads to the top, but that to the E. is fit only for good walkers, being very rough. The visitor will, therefore, proceed by the W. road, which was made by Guláb Singh, and is composed of wide stone steps, which extend nearly all the way. The steepest parts are the first hundred yds., and the last 20. The steps are in 3 flights, At the end of the 1st is a level piece 50 yds. long, and at the end of the 2nd another level piece 70 yds. long. Ladies have ridden up to the last 20 yds., but it is safer for them to ascend backwards in jhámpans.

On the summit is a *Buddhist Temple.* The Hindús call it Shankar Acháŕya. It is built of masses of rock, according to Baron Hügel, but according to a more accurate authority, it is raised on an octagonal base of solid masonry. the top of which is reached by 30 steps, the first 12 of which lead to an archway 6½ ft. high and 1 ft. 10 in. wide. Beyond this archway is another flight of 18 polished limestone steps, each 8 ft. long, 1 ft. wide, and 1 ft. high. On either side of the steps is a balustrade, 6½ ft. high, of the same material. Outside the temple is a stone pavement 9 ft. wide, round which is a stone parapet 4½ ft. high, now much ruined.

The interior of the temple is circular, and 14 ft. in diameter, and 11 ft. high. The walls are covered with gypsum, and 4 octagonal limestone pillars support the roof. In the centre of the chamber is a stone platform, 5⅔ ft. sq. and 1 ft. high. On this is a black Lingam. On one of the 2 pillars on the left are Persian inscriptions, which state that the idol was made by Rájá Hashtí in the 54th year of the Samwat, or 1937 years ago. Near the temple are ruins of other buildings. The view from the top commands nearly the whole valley, with the windings of the Jhílam, which are said to have suggested the shawl patterns. The temple is said to have been built by Jaloka, son of Ashoka, in 220 B.C.

The *City Lake*, or *Dal*, is on the N.E. side of the city, and is 5 m. long and 2½ broad, with an average depth of 10 ft. This is the lake of which we read in "Lalla Rookh" (see p. 295):—

Who has not heard of the Vale of Kashmír,
With its roses the brightest the earth ever gave,
Its temples, and grottoes, and fountains as clear
As the love-lighted eyes that hang over their wave?
Oh, to see it at sunset—when warm o'er the Lake,
Its splendour at parting a summer eve throws,
Like a bride, full of blushes, when ling'ring to take
A last look of her mirror, at night ere she goes!—
When the shrines through the foliage are gleaming half shown.
And each hallows the hour by some rites of its own.
Here the music of prayer from a minaret swells,
Here the Magian his urn, full of perfume is swinging,
And here at the altar a zone of sweet bells
Round the waist of some fair Indian dancer is ringing.

The water of the lake is beautifully clear, and comes partly from springs and partly from a mountain stream which enters the N. side. The following places which are around the lake should be visited :—

1. *Naiwidyar.*
2. *Chanár Bágh.*
3. *Drogjun.*
4. *Hazratbal.*
5. *Nasím Bágh.*
6. *Isle of Chanárs.*
7. *Shálamár Bágh.*
8. *Nishát Bágh.*
9. *Chashmah Sháhí.*

Naiwidyar.—At this place there is a stone bridge with 3 elegant arches; a marble slab on the middle arch has a Persian inscription respecting the construction of the bridge. 200 yds. above is the ruined mosque of Ḥasan Abád, built by the Shi'ahs in the time of Akbar, of bricks and mortar faced with limestone, which Mián Singh the Sikh governor carried off to construct the steps at the Basant Bágh. A m. beyond the Naiwidyar will be seen some of the *floating gardens*, which cover a large part of the lake in this direction. The way these gardens are formed will be found

in Moorcroft, vol. ii., p. 137. "The roots of aquatic plants growing in shallow places are divided, about 2 ft. under the water, so that they completely lose all connection with the bottom of the lake, but retain their former situation in respect to each other. When thus detached from the soil they are pressed into somewhat closer contact, and formed into beds of about 2 yds. in breadth, and of an indefinite length. The heads of the sedges, reeds and other plants are now cut off and laid upon its surface, and covered with a thin coat of mud, which at first intercepted in its descent, gradually sinks into the mass of matted roots. The bed floats, but is kept in its place by a stake of willow driven through it at each end, which admits of its rising and falling in accommodation to the rise or fall of the water."

The *Chanár Bágh* is on the left bank of the "apple-tree canal," which joins the lake to the Jhílam. There is a beautiful grove of plane trees here. It is reached in about 20 minutes, from the Ghát at the Shír Garh.

Drogjun is reached in 36 minutes from the same place. It is a small village, with nothing remarkable except flood gates, which close of themselves when the water of the river rises to a certain height. The gate here called the Dal ká Darwázah is much resorted to for bathing and fishing. The water is from 15 to 40 ft. deep, and abounds with fish resembling trout.

Hazratbal is a large village on the W. side of the lake. It may be reached in half an hour from Naiwidyar. Along the whole front is a handsome flight of stone steps. There is a shrine here, in which a hair said to have been in Muḥammad's beard is exhibited in a silver box. There are 4 annual festivals, and thousands resort to this place to see the Mú i Mubárak or "blessed hair." The chief festival is in August. Formerly the feast of roses was one of the most distinguished of these festivals, and it was at this feast that the love quarrel occurred between Jahángír and Núr Maḥall, when she called in the aid of Namúna, the enchantress mentioned by Moore.

The *Nasím Bágh* or "garden of zephyrs" is a few hundred yards beyond Hazratbal, and is an hour and a quarter by boat from Drogjun. It was made by one of the Mughul Emperors, probably Akbar. It has a great revetment wall of masonry, terraces, and stairs. The splendid avenues of *chanár* trees, 30 or 40 ft. above the lake, throw a delightful shade over the grassy walks. The edifice built by the Emperor, which made one chief attraction of the place, is now in ruins, and half hidden. But among the foliage of the plane trees an exquisite view of the lake will be had. The glassy surface of the lake reflects the circling wall of mountains, which have especially in the morning sun their details softened, and their colours harmonized by a delicate haze. Innumerable ducks live on this lake, feeding on the roots of the *Trapa bispinosa*.

Isle of Chanárs is also called the Rúpá Lanka or "silver island." It is opposite the Nasím Bágh in the middle of the N. part of the lake. It was a favourite resort of Núr Jahán, and is mentioned by Bernier and the poet Moore. The building is 46 yds. sq., and 3 ft. above the water. There was a platform with a plane tree at each corner, whence its name. These have disappeared, as has the temple with marble pillars, and a garden surrounding it, which Vigne saw there in 1835. There was also a black marble tablet, which, too, has gone; it bore the following inscription:—

Three travellers,
Baron Carl Von Hügel, from Jamun,
John Henderson, from Ladak,
Godfrey Thomas Vigne, from Iskardo,
Who met in Shrínagar, on the
18th November, 1835,
Have caused the names of those
European travellers who had previously
Visited the Vale of Kashmír
To be hereunder engraved.
Bernier, 1663,
Forster, 1786.
Moorcroft, Trebeck, and Guthrie, 1823.
Jacquemont, 1831.
Wolff, 1832.

Of these, three only lived to return to their native country.

Digitized by Google

Shálamár Bágh is at the N.E. corner of the lake, and connected with it by a canal 1 m. long, and 12 yds. wide. The garden is 500 yds. long and 207 yds. wide at the lower end, but 260 yds. at the upper end. It is enclosed by a brick and stone wall 10 ft. high, and is arranged in 4 terraces. There is a line of basins of water along the middle of the garden connected by a canal 1½ ft. deep, and from 9 to 14 yds. wide. The canal and the reservoirs are lined with polished black limestone. The water comes from a mountain stream, which traverses the garden in alternate cascades and level runs.

The etymology of the word Shálamár has been much disputed. Drew is no doubt right in deriving it from *Shála*, "abode," and *már*, "love," "Abode of love." The Shálamár Bágh was made by the Emperor Jahángír. The chief beauty of the garden is the uppermost pavilion, which is supported on handsome columns of black and grey marble, and is surrounded by a tank in which are many fountains, and is shaded by plane trees. The tank is 52 yds. sq. and 3½ ft. deep, and is lined with stone.

The pavilion stands on a platform 3 ft. high, and 65 ft. sq. It is 20 ft. high, with a flat roof, which is supported on either side by 6 finely carved pillars, polygonal and fluted. On 2 sides is an open corridor 65 ft. long, and 18 ft. wide. In the centre is a passage 26 ft. long and 21 ft. wide, on either side of which is an apartment 21 ft. long by 13 ft. wide. There are smaller pavilions in the 3 lower terraces. The Shálamár is a favourite place for entertainments, and when at night the fountains are playing, and the whole garden is illuminated, the effect is magical.

The *Nishát Bágh* also was made by Jahángír, and is situated in the middle of the E. side of the lake, and to reach it the visitor will pass under one of the bridges on the Satu, which is an artificial causeway, 4 m. long from the Naiwidyar bridge to the village of Ishíbarí, close to the N. side of the Nishát Bágh. This garden is 595 yds. long and 360 yds. wide, and is laid out in 10 terraces. As in the Shálamár Bágh there is a line of reservoirs along the centre of the whole garden connected by a canal 13 ft. wide, and 8 in. deep. All this waterway is lined with polished limestone, and adorned with many fountains. The stream is the same as that which waters the Shálamár, and the cascades are formed by inclined slabs of limestone beautifully scalloped to give a rippling appearance to the water. A pavilion built over the stream completes the line at each end. The beauty of the scene is enhanced by magnificent plane trees on either side.

The *Chashmah Sháhí* or Royal fountain is a famous spring from the hillside, 1 m. from the S.E. margin of the lake. The garden in which the fountain is, is 113 yds. long, and 42 ft. wide. There are 3 terraces arranged like the Shálamár and Nishát gardens.

After examining the places of interest at Shrínagar itself the traveller will next proceed to visit the buildings of the greatest architectural interest in Kashmír, but before making his tour, he will do well to read the remarks which Mr. Fergusson has made on the peculiar style of Kashmír architecture. His observations are based on a stone model of a temple, which was drawn by General Cunningham, and which is an exact copy of the larger buildings. "The temple in this instance is surmounted by 4 roofs (in the built examples, so far as they are known, there are only 2 or 3) which are obviously copied from the usual wooden roofs common to most buildings in Kashmír, where the upper pyramid covers the central part of the building, and the lower a verandah, separated from the centre either by walls or merely by a range of pillars. In the wooden examples the interval between the 2 roofs seems to have been left open for light and air; in the stone buildings it is closed with ornaments. Besides this, however, all these roofs are relieved by dormer windows, of a pattern very similar to those found in mediæval

buildings in Europe; and the same steep sloping lines are used, also, to cover doorways and porches, these being virtually a section of the main roof itself, and evidently a copy of the same wooden construction.

"The pillars which support the porticoes, and the one on which the model stands, are by far the most striking peculiarity of this style; their shafts being almost identical with those of the Grecian Doric, and unlike anything of the class found in other parts of India. Generally they are from 3 to 4 diameters in height, diminishing slightly towards the capital, and adorned with 16 flutes, rather shallower than those of the Grecian order. Both the bases and capitals are, it is true, far more complicated than would have been tolerated in Greece, but at Pœstum and in Rome we find with the Doric order a complexity of mouldings by no means unlike that found here.

"Nowhere in Kashmír do we find any trace of the bracket capital of the Hindús, nor of the changes from square to octagon, or to the polygon of 16 sides, and so on. Now that we are becoming familiar with the classical influence that prevailed in Gandhára down to the 7th or 8th century, we have no difficulty in understanding whence these quasi-Grecian forms were derived, nor why they should be found so prevalent in this valley. It adds, however, very considerably to our interest in the subject to find that the civilization of the W. left so strong an impress on the arts of this part of India, that its influence can be detected in all the Kashmírí buildings down to the time when the local style perished under Muḥammadan influence in the beginning of the 14th century.

"Although, therefore, there can be no mistake about the principal forms of the architecture of Kashmír being derived from the classical styles of the W., and as little doubt as to the countries through which it was introduced into the valley, it must not be overlooked that the classical influence is fainter and more remote from its source in Kashmír than in Gandhára." (Hist. of Arch., pp. 283–4.)

By far the finest and typical example of the Kashmírí style is the *temple of Márttaṇḍ*, 5 m. E. of Islámábád, the ancient capital of the valley. Islámábád was anciently called Anatnág, and obtained its Muslim name in the 15th century A.D. The houses at this place are mostly in ruins; the beautiful carved work ornamenting the terraces, doors, and windows is almost destroyed by owls and jackals. To see the temple of Márttaṇḍ the traveller must proceed to Islámábád, which journey can be made either as follows or in a boat, which is the easiest way. The land journey is:—

Names of Stages.	Dist.	Remarks.
	ms.	Height above sea level.
Shrínagar .	—	5,325 ft.
Avantipúr .	17	5,350 ft.
Islámábád .	16	5,600 ft.
Total . .	33	

Close to Islámábád is *Mattán*, which is shaded by a most magnificent avenue of plane trees. Here is a large square building, the 4th side of which is open to the valley. There is a large reservoir in the centre, about 80 paces broad. A spring of fine water gushes into it from the rock underneath the building. Here, as at Islámábád, the fish are in immense numbers, and are regarded by the people as sacred. The spring reminded Baron Hügel of that of the Orontes in Syria, more especially of that of the valley of Balbek, though in respect of quantity of water, both these are much surpassed by the spring at Mattán.

Márttaṇḍ Temple.—This building stands well on an elevated plateau. No tree or house interferes with its solitary grandeur, and its ruins, thrown down probably by an earthquake, lie scattered as they fell. The temple is only 60 ft. long by 38 ft. broad. The width, however, is increased by 2 wings to 60 ft. According to Cunningham it was also 60 ft. high, so that in its dimensions, although on a

smaller scale, it resembles the temple at Jerusalem, which was 150 ft. long, broad, and high. In plan at least, it reproduces the Jewish temples, more nearly than any other known building.

According to Cunningham the roof was of stone, but Mr. Fergusson is of opinion that the walls could never have supported a stone roof, and that it must, therefore, have been of wood. The inclosure in which the temple stands is now ruined, but it measures 220 ft. by 142 ft. In each face is a central cell 30 ft. high, and higher than the colonnade on which it stands. It is probable that the interior of the quadrangle was originally filled with water, up to within a foot of the bases of the columns, and access to the temple was gained by a pathway of slabs supported on solid blocks, which lead from the steps of the gateway to those of the temple. The temple at Báramúla still stands in the midst of water. There is no inscription to give the date of construction, but it is certain that the inclosure was built by Salitáditya, who reigned 725 to 761 A.D., but Cunningham ascribes the building to Ránáditya, who reigned 578 to 594 A.D. It is a curious fact that Ránáditya married a daughter of the Chola King, and assisted him to build an aqueduct on the Káveri; now the only temple according to Fergusson that resembles this one, is the smaller temple at Kánchí in the Chola country.

The stone of which the temple is built is so friable that the sculptures now are hardly recognizable, but it would seem that all the principal figures have snake hoods, which would lead one to suppose that the temple was Nága. By the natives the temple is called Pándu Kuru, a name which simply refers the date to the time of the Pándavas and Kauravas. Baron Hügel says, "the more one examines the mighty mass of Koran Pandau, the deeper is the impression it makes on the mind." In another place he says, "the dark masses with their gigantic outlines are softened down by the slender pillars in many places, and the large round apertures over the doors must have admitted sufficient light to dispel much of the obscurity." As the temple is really very small, to speak of its gigantic outlines is gross exaggeration.

Avantipúr.—On returning from Márttand the traveller may stop at Avantipúr. Avanti is the name of the modern Ujjain, and Drew is in error in accenting the *a*. The temples at this place were erected during the reign of Avanti-Varmma, between 875 and 904 A.D. The two principal temples stand in courtyards, which measure externally 200 ft. by 160. The style closely resembles that of the temple at Márttand, only there is greater richness of detail.

Mr. Fergusson has given a woodcut of a pillar here, which closely resembles the pillars of the tomb at Mycenæ. Avantipúr was also once a capital of Kashmír. It is 15 hours' journey by water to the S. of Shrínagar.

Bhaniyar is on the road between U'rí and Naushahra, the 9th and 10th stations on the route up from Marí. This of course can be visited by the traveller who comes from Marí, but as there are other routes to Shrínagar it is mentioned here. The temple measures 145 ft. by 120, and except from natural decay of the stone is very perfect. The trefoiled arch with its tall pediment, the detached column and its architrave are as distinctly shown here as in any other existing example, and present all those quasi-classical features which we now know were inherited from the neighbouring province of Gandhára. The central temple is only 26 ft. sq., and its roof is now covered with wooden shingles.

Payech.—There is also a temple at Payech, which, though one of the smallest is among the most elegant and most modern examples of the Kashmír style. Its dimensions are only 8 ft. sq. for the superstructure, and 21 ft. high, including the basement, but with even these dimensions it acquires dignity from being erected with only 6 stones, 4 for the wall and 2 for the roof. It stands by itself on a hill without any court or surround-

Digitized by Google

ings. Payech is a small village 10 m. from Pámpúr, which is 7 m. S. of Shrínagar.

Summer Retreats.—A principal one of these, Gulmarg, has already been mentioned. It is 30 m. by land from Shrínagar. Another is *Tsirár*, 17 m. S. of Shrínagar, on one of the higher Karewas.* All round it are narrow Karewa ridges divided by deep valleys, whose ridges are covered with a low growth of *Pinus excelsa*. In the town is the shrine of Sháh Núru 'd dín, which is much resorted to by the Kashmíris in autumn. From the middle of July till the middle of September the traveller may go to one of these places or to *Naubug*, where the climate is delicious. The valley is 8 m. long and 1½ broad, and is one of the first grazing grounds in the country. There is a very small village, but no T. B., and provisions and porters are scarce, but there are lovely spots for encamping. The hills near abound with bears and other wild beasts, so that it is a favourite place for sportsmen. It may be said that in shooting bears in the hills, great care should be taken to keep above the animal, as the rush of a bear down hill will hardly be stopped even by a bullet, and a single blow from the animal is death.

* A Karewa is a plateau of alluvial material; the soil for the most part is loam, or a loamy clay. There are 2 kinds, one which makes a table-land so flat as to the eye to seem perfectly so, the other which slopes up to the mountains.

ROUTE 30.

RÁWAL PINDÍ TO MÁRGALA, WÁH, ḤASAN ABDAL AND AṬAK (ATTOCK).

The traveller will leave Ráwal Pindí by the Panjáb N. Railway and proceed to Jání ká Sang, from which place he will drive to Márgala. The stations are as follows :—

Distance.	Names of Stations.	Time	
		P.M.	A.M.
Miles from Ráwal Pindí.	Ráwal Pindí .	7.18	4.55
11	Tarnaul Junct.	8. 3	5.40
15	Jání ká Sang .	8.31	12. 7

Márgala.—This place is 3 m. from Jání ká Sang, and at it is the monument to General John Nicholson, which well deserves a visit. On the right of the road is a circular basin of clear water 23 ft. 4 in. in diameter and 5½ ft. deep. The water comes from the Hills to the N. and rises in the basin in a fountain over 5 ft. high. Not far from this is a circular trough for watering animals, where 15 can drink at once. The place is overshadowed by fine trees. A pretty police station, built of blue granite, with 3 rooms, stands close to the road. Round the fountain is a garden, which is kept in order by an old man, who receives 5 rs. a month.

On the S. of the road, and 121 yds. from it, begins a causeway 22 ft. broad, paved with rough blue stone, with a fence of the same 18 in. high. The causeway begins and ends with two pillars, 7 ft. 4 in. high, and is 660 ft. long. After passing along the causeway, mount a rock, rough and slippery, but not steep, for 480 ft., at the end of which is the monument, an obelisk, built on a hill 100 ft. high, and excessively steep on all sides except that leading up from the causeway. The obelisk is placed on 3 platforms, the lowest of which is 36 ft. 6 in. sq. and 4 ft. high, the 2nd is 31 ft. sq. and 4 in. high, and the 3rd is of the same

height and 25½ ft. sq. On the 3rd platform is a pedestal, which is 20 ft. by 15. From that platform a passage 6 ft. 6 in. long leads into a chamber inside the pedestal. This chamber is 7 ft. sq. In the left-hand corner opposite the entrance is the following inscription :—

This Column
Is erected by friends, British and Native,
To the Memory of
Brig.-Gen. JOHN NICHOLSON, C.B.,
Who, after taking a hero's part
In four great wars
For the defence of British India :

Kábul	1840
1st Sikh War	1845
2nd Sikh War	1848
Sipáhí Mutiny	1857

And being as renowned
For his Civil rule in the Panjáb
As for his share in its conquest,
Fell mortally wounded, on the 14th September,
In leading to victory
The main column of assault at the
Great Siege of Dihlí,
And died 22nd September, 1857,
Aged 34.
Mourned by the two races with an equal grief.

There is a flight of iron steps inside the pedestal and obelisk, and the height inside is 94 ft., and the triangular top of the obelisk measures about 8 ft., and this with the base of 15 ft. and the 3 platforms of 4 ft. each make the total height 129 ft., but a contractor who saw it built says it is 133 ft. high. There are 99 steps on the iron staircase, and there are 3 landing places, but it is quite dark after the 1st. From the obelisk hill there is a fine view over the country to the W.

Having returned from Márgala to Jání ká Sang the traveller will go by rail to Aṭak. The stations are as follows :—

Names of Stations.	Distance.
Saráí Kála	6 miles.
Hasan Abdal	10 ,,
Burhán	7 ,,
Lawrencepúr	6 ,,
Campbellpúr	7 ,,
Háji Sháh	7 ,,
Aṭak	5 ,,
Total	48 miles.

At 6 m. from Saráí Kála is the beautiful village of *Wáh*. Wáh is an exclamation of astonishment, and it is said that the Emperor Bábar, when he first saw this beautiful place, used this exclamation, hence its name. The village is on the bank of a stream of clear water. This stream is bridged over. The traveller should alight on the Pindí side of the bridge, on which side is the house of Ḥaiát Khán, to whom the Government gave Wáh in reward for his services. He was Nicholson's A.D.C., and when the hero was wounded carried him off the field. There are 4 other villages besides Wáh, which were given to Ḥaiát, viz., Gaṭiya, Ḍallu, Baharah, and Ḳandíyaripúr. It is ¼ m. from the road to the entrance into Ḥaiát's garden, where there is a pool full of mahsír fish, many of them more than a foot long, and a tolerable banglá, from which to Ḥaiát's own residence is ¼ m. more through a very pretty garden, shaded with fine trees, and with streams of clear water, which occasionally fall in cascades. The village of Wáh, which is at the S.W. end of this garden, has about 300 houses. Ḥaiát's house overlooks the village and the garden. Along the front is written the Muslim creed in Arabic. Ḥaiát's brother by a different mother lives in Gujaránwálá, and his only uterine brother is Ghulám Muḥammad. On a hill to the left is a place sacred to a saint who is called Zindah Pír by his votaries.

Ḥasan Abdal.—An account of this place will be found in Cunningham's Arch. Reports, vol. ii. p. 135. That authority identifies it with the place 11⅝ m. to the N.W. of Taxila, where Hwen Thsang visited the tank of the serpent king Elá Patra. A m. to the E. of the town is the famous spring of Bábá Walí, or as the Sikhs calls him Panja Ṣáḥib. The shrine of this saint is on the peak of a lofty and precipitous hill, at the N.W. foot of which numerous springs of limpid water gush out of the ground and form a rill which falls into the Wáh rivulet, ½ m. to the W. of Ḥasan Abdal. At the shrine of Bábá Walí is a small square reservoir of clear water, full of fish. Moorcroft and Elphinstone take Bábá Walí and Ḥasan Abdal to be the same person, but Cunningham was

informed that Bábá Walí was a saint from Kandahár, whose shrine is on the top of the hill, but Ḥasan Abdal or "The Mad," was a Gujar, whose tomb is at the foot of the hill, and who built the Saráí which still goes by his name. At the E. entrance into the town on the right hand, about ½ m. from the T. B., is the tomb of one of Akbar's wives, which the ignorant people say is that of Núr Jahán.

The streets through which one passes to it are paved with rough angular stones. The road is then crossed by a clear rapid brook, which is passed on stepping stones, and then a few yds. beyond is a Sikh temple near a beautiful pool of water, canopied with mulberry and pippal trees of large size. It is 38 ft. sq., including three lines of steps, and 3 ft. deep. It is full of mahsír, some of them as big as a 20 lb. salmon.

Walk now 250 yds. along the stream, past some ruined edifices of the time of Jahángír, and past another pool where the fish are smaller, to the so-called *Tomb of Núr Jahán.* It is in a garden surrounded by a wall, which has 4 slim towers, one at each corner. The enclosure is 200 ft. sq., and is well filled with trees, amongst which is a Cypress more than 50 ft. high. Towards the centre, in line with the door, is a rectangular block of masonry, plain and without inscription. It measures 15 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft. 11 in.; it has a base 6 in. high and 16 ft. long by 15 ft. 5 in. broad. The block is 7 ft. 9 in. high. To the right of it as you enter is a plain tomb without any inscription, which is said by the guide to be that of an officer in Nicholson's Corps, named Campbell. There is wild sheep shooting in the hills, and snipe, pigeons, and ducks about the streams. The ancient name of Ḥasan Abdal was Haro, which is still the name of the large stream 3 m. to the W.

The two cantonments of Lawrencepúr and Campbellpúr were perhaps adopted as sanitaria, and Lawrencepúr is now utterly deserted and the houses are falling down. At Campbellpúr there is a battery of artillery.

Aṭak (*Attock*).—This name in Hindí and Maráṭhí signifies "stop," and "hence," "limit." Pratáp Singh, the deposed Rájá of Sátárá, when he was asked how far his kingdom extended, used to reply, "Aṭak paryant," "as far as Aṭak," that being the limit of Hindú empire, of which he considered himself the rightful heir. This name, however, was given by Akbar, but the old name as preserved by Rashídu 'd dín was Ettankúr (see Cunningham, vol. ii., p. 7), and the authority cited thinks that word comes from the Takhs or Takkars, a race of the N. Panjáb.

Opposite Aṭak, on the W. bank of the Indus, was the great fort of Khairábád, which is well known to all the people on both banks of the river as the fortress of Rájá Hodi, or Udi. On the rock at Khairábád there were, a few years ago, several circular marks which are said to have been made by the horse of king Rasálu, who killed Udi. The Chinese pilgrim Sung-yun refers to these marks, which he accounts for by an absurd legend regarding Buddha. Be these things as they may, it is certain that Aṭak has seen the passage of every conqueror who has invaded India from the time of Alexander the Great downwards; but independent of historical interest, the place is inviting to the traveller as being one of the most picturesque in India.

Aṭak is a municipal town and fortress, and head-quarters of a subdistrict of the same name. The pop. in 1868 was 1454, and is now said to be 2,000. The fort is situated on a commanding height, overhanging the Indus, and a little to the S. of the point where it receives the Kábul river. The Emperor Akbar built this fort in 1583 A.D., and also established a ferry. Ranjit Singh occupied the place in 1813, and it remained in the hands of the Sikhs till the British conquest of 1849. It is now held by a considerable European detachment, including a battery of artillery. At ¼ of a m. before reaching Aṭak, there is a Customs Post.

The T. B. is to the E. of the Church, which again is to the E.

Digitized by Google

of the fort, and between them is a ravine 200 ft. deep. The road to the T. B. is very narrow, and so steep that the horses are taken out at the Customs Office, and 20 men are yoked to the carriage, if the traveller comes in one, and with many groans drag it to the T. B., which is perched on the hill overlooking the road from Pindí to the Bridge of Boats. The road runs nearly parallel to the Indus, that is from E. to W., and turns at right angles to the Bridge of Boats, leaving on the left a deep ravine, on the N. side of which stands the T. B., and to the E. of it another banglá, which is sometimes the residence of the commandant of the fort. On the S. side of the ravine overlooking the united river, at the height of 300 ft., is an old Sarái, converted into a mess-room. There were ladies' apartments here for the Emperor's court.

A ravine to the S. divides the Sarái from the higher hill, on which is the fort, and at its E. extremity, at a distance of about 50 yds., is the *English church*, the top of which is about 1,200 ft. above the sea. After this brief description of the place, we must return to the general view, which is certainly one of the finest in India. The Indus, before it meets the Kábul river, is a clear, bright, and sparkling stream. The Kábul river is much larger, and meets the Indus at right angles, with a dark, deep, and turbid volume of water, below high hills, which at 1 m. or so from the stream grow into mountains from 2,000 ft. to 3,000 ft. high. To the N. the mountains are of a deep blue tint, and further in the same direction peer the snow-capped peaks of the Hindú Kúsh.

The Afghán Hills that line the joint river near Aṭak, have round towers and ruined forts dotted about them, but the Aṭak fort opposite to them resembles some old baronial castle. It crowns a rock 800 ft. high, and descends a considerable distance along its sides. Opposite to it is the Bridge of Boats, which consists of 24 large barges moored side by side, and planked over. The Indus here measures 970 ft. across in April, but during the rains it rises considerably, though the water does not extend much over the banks, as they are very steep. The Kábul river at the same season measures 689 ft. across, and runs like a sluice, the current being much more rapid than that of the Indus. The bridge of boats at Naushahra consists of 16 barges. At about ¼ of a m. to the N. of it is a round tower on the Afghán side of the river, which marks where the *tunnel* comes out. Parallel to it, at the height of 100 ft. above the river, is the corresponding shaft. This shaft is reached by a passage hewn in the rock, which is at most 6 ft. high and 6 ft. broad. At present it is blocked with heaps of big stones. From the beginning of this passage to the shaft is 60 ft. The shaft is 8 ft. in diameter, and is railed round. The passage to the shaft is dry, but at 20 ft. down, the shaft is full of water.

The Fort is very interesting. Outside it to the W., and 50 yds. down, is the tomb of a Díwán of the saint 'Abdu 'l Ḳádir Gílání. It stands on a small inclosure on the edge of a cliff. There is a stone here, which is a little broken, but has an Arabic inscription in the Tughra character. The inscription gives the name as Shekh 'Abdu 'r Raḥmán with the date 1132 A.H. = 1713 A.D. At the Powder Magazine facing N. is a white marble slab, with an inscription which says:

> The spiritual guide of the kings of the world is Akbar.
> May God Most High exalt his dignity!

with the date 991 A.H. = 1583 A.D.

The N.E. gate of the fort is the Marí Gate, and the Dihlí Gate is on the opposite side. In the interior of the fort are barracks for 2 companies of infantry and a battery of artillery. Before reaching the Dihlí Gate a cannon battery is passed, armed with 24-pounders and 8-inch and 10-inch mortars. On a line with the Dihlí Gate there used to be many houses, which the British have cleared away, and at the N.E. corner is the tomb of the Díwán already mentioned. Be-

Digitized by Google

tween these is a path ¼ of a m. long, which leads to the Clive battery, armed with three 24-pounders, and 50 ft. above the river. It commands the Bridge of Boats. A guard of 100 Sikh soldiers are in charge of this most important battery, above which is another battery of 18-pounders, 80 ft. above the river.

From the Clive battery descend to the water bastion, by a staircase which is at one place quite dark. Just at the left corner of the bastion is a tree, under which the last Sikh governor was stabbed by the Paṭhán besiegers. Here the river is rapid and turbid. Walking a little to the S., the traveller will obtain a fine view of the old Láhor Gate of the town. Its walls are perforated with shot, and there are 9 holes made with cannon-balls, and there is a well-known mosque of small dimensions close by at the water's edge. A number of large dogs are chained up at the inner side of this gateway. Over the inner part of it are 2 Masonic signs coloured blue, and above them in the centre is a chariot, much defaced.

Close to the Mess is a place where the commandant was attacked by a serpent, which pursued him, and almost overtook him in a narrow path, with a precipice of 20 ft. on one side, and a perpendicular rock on the other, and he had to drop down from that height to escape. He was not hurt, and obtained a lantern and club and killed the snake. The fact is, the fort and its vicinity swarm with snakes and scorpions. The same night the sentry was attacked by a serpent, which he killed with his bayonet. These reptiles render Aṭak, which would otherwise be a pleasant station, disagreeable and dangerous. There is also another disadvantage at it in the terrific thunderstorms which break over it and do much damage. As a proof of this, a tablet may be referred to in the Cemetery, which is inscribed to the memory of Assis.-Surgeon Kirke, M.D., who died in garrison suddenly, 21st of Jan., 1852. This gentleman had obtained his leave to England, and the carriage was at the door to take him away. He went to shut the window, and was struck dead by lightning.

St. Peter's Church at Aṭak is a large building for the size of the station. It is 1188 ft. above sea level. The Aṭak Peak behind is 2097 ft. The N.E. bastion of the fort is 1210 ft.. and the water bastion 891 ft. St. Peter's is 79 ft. 6 in. long, and 48 ft. broad. It is quite plain, and there are no tablets. On either side of the aisle there are 2 pillars and 2 pilasters. It was consecrated in December, 1863. The cemetery is in the ravine a little E. of the T. B. Here will be found the inscription to Dr. Kirke and others to officers of the Rifle Brigade and 77th Regt. The cemetery is full of long grass, in which no doubt snakes are to be found.

ROUTE 31.

KÁLU SARÁÍ TO SHÁH KÍ DERÍ (TAXILA) AND ABBOTTÁBÁD.

Kálu Sarái is only 6 m. from Jání ká Sang by railway. There is an engineer's banglá, which may be used when the engineer is not there as a T. B. Should it be occupied, the traveller will go to the Sarái, the courtyard of which is generally very filthy, though the banglá itself is clean and free from insects. The traveller will do well to start very early, as it will take some time to visit Taxila. He will drive a m. to the N.E. and then get down at a dirty lane which leads to the town of Sháh ki Derí.

Digitized by Google

Sháh ki Derí.—The houses here cluster round an eminence from 50 to 100 ft. high. The people are Játs, who were Hindús and are now Muslims. It will be possible and very desirable to borrow a pony here. The visitor will walk through the town, on the E. outskirts of which is a cemetery.

At ½ a m. E. of the town the traveller will turn off to the left, and after going 100 yds. will ascend a mound close to a small hamlet called Ganj Bahádur, and about 100 ft. in circumference. This mound has been dug into all over. Here, then, begins the site which Cunningham, vol. ii. p. 111, affirms to be that of Taxila. He bases his opinion on the fact that Hwen Thsang states that Taxila was 3 days' journey from the Indus, and he says, "that he was able to trace no less than 55 stupas, 2 as large as the great Manikyálá Tope, 28 monasteries, and 9 temples."

Taxila.—About 50 years after Alexander the Great's visit, Taxila rebelled against the King of Magadha, who sent first his elder son, and then his younger, the great Ashoka, to reduce the place. Taxila submitted, and Ashoka resided there as Viceroy of the Panjáb, as did his son Kunála. In 42 A.D. to 45, Taxila was visited by Apollonius of Tyana, who says that the city was not unlike the ancient Ninus or Nineveh, that there was a Temple of the Sun, in which were statues of Alexander and Porus. There was also a garden a stadium in length, with a tank in the midst, filled by cool and refreshing streams.

In 400 A.D. Taxila was visited by Fa-Hian, who calls it Chu-sha-shi-lo, or "the severed head," and adds that Buddha bestowed his head in alms at this place. The next traveller who visited Taxila was Hwen Thsang, who came to it first in 630 A.D., and again in 643 A.D., on his return to China. The city was 1⅔ of a m. in circuit. The province was a dependency of Kashmír, and was famous for its fertility. 2 m. to the N. was a stupa built by King Ashoka, on the spot where Buddha made a gift of his head. This was one of the four great stupas famous all over N.W. India.

The ruins are divided by Cunningham into 6 portions, the names of which, beginning at the S., are as follows :—

1st, Bír or Pher.
2nd, Hatiál.
3rd, Sir-Kap-ká-koṭ.
4th, Kacha-koṭ.
5th, Babar Khána.
6th, Sir-Sukh-ká-koṭ.

The Tamrá river runs from the W. to a little to the N. of Kacha-koṭ, then it comes down nearly due S. to Bír, and then turns to the E. It is necessary to warn the traveller that he must require a great deal of antiquarian ardour, and must bring with him some amount of lore to realize the buildings which Cunningham describes, and which will be presented to his eyes only as long lines of rubbish.

It is rather unfortunate that the Chinese pilgrim Sung-yun speaks of the place where Buddha gave his body to feed a tiger as "a high mountain with scarped precipices and towering peaks that pierce the clouds," as there is nothing of the sort at Sháh kí Derí. Cunningham reads "head" for "body," and regards the hill of Sar-Garh as the place where the offering was made. The lower half of this hill has been covered with buildings, and is still called Hatiál or Haddiál, which means "the place of bones." A copper-plate has been found which speaks of Liako Kujuluka as the Satrap of Chhara and Chukhsa, to the N.E. of the city of Taxila. This plate was found in the middle of Sir-Sukh, which is to the N.E. of Sir-Kap.

At the village of *Mohra Maliár*, ¾ of a m. to the N.E. of Sháh kí Derí, and 500 yds. to the W. of Sir-Kap, Cunningham found several portions of Ionic capitals, being the only remains of the Ionic order yet found in India. They belong to a Buddhist temple, with Ionic pillars, the entrance to which is on the E. side towards the

Digitized by Google

city, through a portico, supported by 4 massive sandstone pillars, and leading into a hall 39½ ft. long by 15¾ ft. broad. On each side of this hall is a room 20½ ft. by 15¾ ft.

On the W. a wide doorway leads into the sanctum of the temple, which was 79 ft. by 23½ ft., and surrounded by a continuous pedestal for statues, 4 ft. 8½ in. broad and 2 ft. high. Here were found some gold leaf and fragments of plaster statues. The lower diameter of each pillar was 2 ft. 4½ in., which at the usual proportion of 9 diameters would give a total height of rather more than 21 ft. The bases of these columns correspond exactly with the pure Attic base, which was very commonly used with the Ionic order, as in the Erectheium at Athens; but the capitals differ from the usual Greek forms, in the extreme height of the abacus. The volutes also differ, but they present the same side views of a baluster, which is common to all the Greek forms of the Ionic order.

Cunningham found 12 large copper coins of Azas under the foundation of the statue platform all sticking together, which would show that the temple is as old as the time of Azas, or 80 B.C. At 2000 ft. to the N. of Mohra Maliár, on the S. bank of the Tamár, are the remains of another Buddhist temple close to a mound 200 ft. sq. at base and 16 ft. high. The temple was 75 ft. sq., surrounded by a wall 122 ft. sq. At the N. end of Sir-Kap are the ruins of another temple. This has a curious circular pit 32 ft. in diameter, and 18 ft. deep. This pit communicates on its E. side with a room 43 ft. 4 in. by 32 ft., in which were found numerous pieces of burnt clay statues of colossal size.

Between Kacha-Koṭ and Sir-Sukh are the remains of a stupa, surrounded by an open cloister 8 ft. wide, and itself 40 ft. in diameter, forming a sq. of 90 ft., behind which are cells 9½ ft. broad, 14½ ft. long. It stands in lands called Babar Khána, or "house of the tiger," so that it is thought that this is the famous monument which Ashoka erected on the spot where Buddha offered his head to a starving tiger. Cunningham says, "these ruins, covering an area of 6 sq. m., are more extensive, more interesting, and in much better preservation than those of any ancient place in the Panjáb.

"The great city of *Sir-Kap* with its citadel of Hatiál and its detached work of Bír and Kacha Koṭ, has a circuit of 4¾ m., and the fort of Sir-Sukh with its outwork is of the same size, each being nearly as large as Sháh Jahán's city of Dihlí, but the number and size of the stupas, monasteries, and other religious buildings is even more wonderful than the great extent of the city. Here both coins and antiquities are found in far greater number than in any other place between the Indus and Jhilam."

The detail of the buildings is shortly as follows: ½ a m. to the E. of Sháhpúr is No. 1, a village; to the S.E. extremity of the ruins is the Chir Thup, or "split tope," which equals the tope of Manikyalá in size. The platform on which it stands is 60 ft. above the level of the fields. No. 2 is a small stupa in the court of No. 1. Nos. 3 and 4 are the ruins of small stupas, with attached monasteries on the high ground to the N. of the great stupa. Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, are the remains of small stupas to the S.E. of the great stupa, and Nos. 9 to 16 are the ruins of 8 small stupas to the W. of No. 1, clustered round the village of Sháhpur. In No. 13 was found an inscribed stone vase, and in No. 14 a copper-plate inscription.

On the vase was written in the Aryan-Pálí characters, "This Stupa was erected in Taxila by the Brothers Sinhila and Sinha-Rakshita, in honour of all the Buddhás." Nos. 17, 18 and 19 lie S. of the Tamrá brook, between Sháhpúr and the Bír mound; the 1st is a large square mound 35 ft. high, called Kotera-ká-Pindi. All have been explored by the villagers. Nos. 20, 21, 22, are the ruins of small stupas on the Bir mound; No. 23 is a small ruined stupa to the E. of Sirkap.

No. 24 is a broken monolith called

Chura, or "Bolt," by the villagers; it lies in 5 pieces in a ravine to the N.W. of the Hatiál citadel. The pillar is of a soft grey coarse sandstone, and is much weather-worn. One of the pieces bears traces of an inscription in Aryan-Pálí characters. The whole length of the 5 pieces is 17 ft. 10 in. Cunningham found the top of the capital 3 ft. 2 in. sq. and 9 in. thick; he found also part of the base. No. 25 is a small ruined stupa on the N.W. of Hatiál; Nos. 26 and 27 are ruined towers on the same ridge. No. 28 is the remains of a large temple near the N. end of Sirkap, 43 ft. long by 32 ft. broad. Cunningham found here numerous pieces of broken colossal figures in burnt clay, the lid of a black steatite box 3 in. in diameter, a square bar of lead 13½ in. long and ½ in. thick, and other unimportant articles.

At the E. end of the temple, at the distance of 6 ft. and connected by a doorway 14 ft. wide, is a circular well 32 ft. in diameter and 18 ft. deep, which has been excavated without finding anything.

No. 29 is the remains of another stone column. No. 30 is a mound 100 ft. sq., on the l. bank of the Tamrá near Maliár-ká-Mora; it is the remains of a temple or other large building, 110 ft. long from N. to S. and 78 ft. broad, with a colonnade all round. On the E. side a large sandstone column was found, which is interesting as the first specimen of pure Greek architecture that has yet been discovered in the Panjáb. It is the perfect Attic base of a column 2 ft. 4¼ in. in diameter.

Nos. 31 to 36 belong to the Ganga group of monuments in Babar Khána; of these 32 is a small ruined stupa, in which was found a circular stone box 1 ft. in diameter and 3 in. deep, beautifully turned and polished, with a sandstone lid, inside which was a hollow crystal figure of a goose, containing a thin gold plate 2¾ in. long and 1 in. broad, inscribed with Aryan-Pálí characters.

Cunningham thinks that the words Sirae and Dhato in this inscription refer to the head of Buddha which was offered in this place, and that the stupa was erected over a piece of the head-bone. No. 33 is a small ruined stupa; No. 34 is a small monastery; No. 35 is a circular room, or a well, 10 ft. in diameter, inside which a villager named Núr found a gold plate weighing 38 rs., and worth more than 600 rs., which was lying loose among the rubbish. No. 36 is a small ruined stupa in which Núr found a small stone box, 2 stone geese, and some copper coins and beads. No. 37, called Jhandiála-ki-Derí, is the loftiest mass of ruin now existing near Shah Derí; it is a mound 45 ft. high and 200 ft. sq. at base. Cunningham ordered it to be excavated, and the workmen found a large copper coin of Azas and a very large quantity of ashes, which shewed the building had been destroyed by fire.

No. 38 is a large square mound of ruins, 29 ft. high, close to the W. side of 37; the outer dimensions are 196½ ft. by 108½ ft. No. 39 is a small ruined stupa, in which Núr found nothing. No. 40 is a large ruined stupa, in which Núr found a large polished yellow slab, which he sold to a goldsmith of Ráwal Pindí for 1 r., who re-sold it for 5 rs. for the tombstone of a British soldier. This stupa Cunningham believes to be the famous monument which Ashoka erected on the spot where Buddha offered his head. No. 41 is a small ruined stupa 1,500 ft. to the W. of No. 40, in this Núr found a copper-plate inscription; it has been translated by Professor Dowson in the Bengal Asiatic Soc. Journal for 1863, p. 421. It says:—"In the year 78 of the great King Roga, on the 5th day of Panemos Liako Kusuluko, Satrap of Chhahara, deposited a relic of the holy Shakya Muní in the sepatiko in the country called Chhema, N.E. of the city of Taxila." No. 42 is a ruined mound ¼ m. to the N.W. of Jhandiála-ki-Derí; it is 350 ft. sq. at base and 31½ ft. high. It was excavated by Cunningham without any particular result. Nos. 43 and 44 are ruined stupas.

The Tamrá has banks from 10 ft.

Digitized by Google

to 20 ft. high and some deep pools of water, but it must be crossed repeatedly. The following are the stages to Abbottábád. The traveller may go either from Kalú-kí-Sarái or from Ḥasan Abdal :—

Names of Stages.	Dist.	Remarks.
	ms.	
Dídar . .	12	A small village.
Haripúr . .	8	A large town with a T. B.
Sulṭánpúr .	12	A rest house and sarái.
Abbottábád.	10	A T. B.

Abbottábád is a municipal town and cantonment, and the head-quarters of the Hazára district. It is called after Major James Abbott, the first Deputy Commissioner, who was there from 1847 to 1853. It is picturesquely situated at the S. corner of the Orash Plain, 4,020 ft. above the sea. The pop. in 1868 was 4,483; there are lines for a Gúrkhá battalion and a N. I. regiment of the Panjáb force, and a European battery of mounted artillery. It is the head-quarters of the Frontier force Staff. There are a large Bázár, Court-house, and Treasury, Jail, Post-Office, Telegraph Station, and small Church.

The Church, St. Luke's, was consecrated on October 18th, 1865. It contains accommodation for 150 persons. The Cemetery was consecrated on the same day. It contains the tomb of J. E. Oliphant, Lieut. and Adj. 5th Gúrkhá regiment, who died on Nov. 24th, 1864, off Aden, on his passage home, from a wound received in action in the Ambela Pass, on Nov. 6th, 1863; also that of Major R. Adams, Dep. Com. in the Panjáb, assassinated at Pesháwar on the 22nd of Jan. 1865; also that of Major R. James, C.B., Com. of the Pesháwar Div., who died at Abbottábád, Oct. 10th, 1864. "A man of great ability, calm and self-reliant in danger, and distinguished for his knowledge of the frontier tribes;" also that of Capt. J. P. Davidson, whose tomb at Hoti Mardán will be found mentioned in the account of that Station.

The route from Abbottábád to Shrínagar in Kashmír is as follows :—

Names of Stages.	Dist.	Remarks.
	ms.	
Abbottábád		Height above sea level.
Mansera . .	13½	4,200 ft.
Garhí . .	19	
Muẓaffarábád .	9	
Hatián . .	17	
Kanda . .	11	
Kathai . .	12	
Shádra . .	12	
Gingal . .	14	
Báramúla . .	18	
Patan . .	14	
Shrínagar . .	17	5,325 ft.
Total. .	156½	

ROUTE 32.

AṬAK (ATTOCK) TO NAUSHAHRA, PESHÁWAR, AND THE MOUTH OF THE KHAIBAR (KHYBER).

The traveller will proceed to Pesháwar by the Panjáb N. Railway. The Stations are as follows :—

Dist. from Aṭak.	Names of Stations.	Time.	
ms.		A.M.	P.M.
	Aṭak	11.55	3.32
		P.M.	
8	Khairábád . . .	1. 0	5.30
11	Akora	1.31	6. 1
20	Naushahra . . .	2. 8	6.38
33	Pabi	3. 2	7.32
44	Pesháwar . . .	3.50	8.20

Remarks.—There are refreshment rooms at Aṭak and Pesháwar.

Digitized by Google

Before the railway was finished, it was the custom to have carriages drawn across the bridge of boats at Aṭak by oxen. About half way across there is a masonry tower on a sand-bank. At about ¾ of a m. to the W. of the bridge, there is a small banglá on the right with a garden. The principal garden, however, is on the left. Here strawberries ripen by April 1st. They are red but not very sweet. At the same season there are fine artichokes, peas, lettuces, and onions. The water comes down from a neighbouring hill, and there is plenty of it. The poplars here grow well, and some are over 60 ft. high.

At *Khairábád* in the months of June, July, and August passengers must leave the train and cross the river in the ferry. The fort is over the 5th peak seen from the village. Pass on the right Jahángír, a village 3 m. from Akora, where there is a ferry on the main road to the Yúsufzai country, and here are the ruins of an old Sikh fort; the residence of the old Sikh rulers of the Yúsufzai country, up to the time of the British annexation.

Naushahra is the head-quarters of a sub-district of the same name in Pesháwar District, on the right bank of the Kábul river, which has an area of 450 sq. m. It is 26 m. E. of Pesháwar, 19 m. W. of Aṭak, and 15 m. S. of Hoti Mardán. The cantonment is in a small sandy plain, open on the N. towards the Kábul river, but surrounded by hills on the other quarters. There are barracks for a British regiment, one of N. Cav. and one of N. I. The ḍák banglá is near the Post Office. It is a low building, and stands low. About 2 m. distant on the Grand Trunk Road is a ruined fort built by the Sikhs. Opposite the cantonment on the N. side of the river is the large village of Naushahra Kalán, with a pop. (1868) of 6,000 persons. The people of the District are chiefly Khataks. There is nothing to be seen at Naushahra, which would indeed be a doleful place but for the presence of British troops. The Cemetery is about ¼ of a m. to the W. The placard at the entrance says that the charge for a tomb 4 ft. long is 18 rs., 8 ft. long, 38 rs. Several officers are buried here of H.M.'s 19th Regt. and one of the 5th Beng. Cav., who was killed by a fall from his horse. There is also a tablet to Capt. C. J. Smith, Capt. R. B. Aldridge, and Ensign Murray of the 71st Highland Lt. Inf., who were killed in action in the Ambela Pass, on the 6th, 18th, and 19th of Nov. 1863. There is another cemetery about a m. W. of Naushahra. It is closed and locked, and full of rank grass.

Pabi, 13 m. beyond Naushahra, is the station for Cherát, a hill cantonment, and the sanatorium for Pesháwar. It is on the W. of the Khatak range, which divides the districts of Pesháwar and Kohát, and is 4500 ft. above sea level. It was first tried in 1861, and since then troops have been annually moved up with great benefit to their health. The temperature seldom exceeds 80°, even in the hottest seasons.

Pesháwar is a municipal city and the head-quarters of a district of the same name. The district has an area of 153 sq. m., with a pop. (1868) of 74,781. Pesháwar city has a pop. of 58,555, of whom 49,095 are Muslims. It stands on a small plain, on the left bank of the Bára stream, 13½ m. S.E. of the junction of the Swát and Kábul rivers, and 10½ m. E. of Jamrúd Fort, at the entrance of the Khaibar Pass. The cantonment is W. of the city, and contains a pop. of 22,709, of whom 3362 are Christians. There are lines for 1 regt. of Brit. Inf., 4 of N. I., a battery of Artillery, 1 regt. of N. Cav., and 2 companies of Sappers.

In Cunningham's Arch. Rep., vol. ii. p. 87, is an account of the ancient history of Pesháwar. It is first mentioned by Fa-Hian in A.D. 400, under the name of *Fo-lew-sha*. It is next noticed by Sung-yun in 520 A.D. He does not name the city, but describes the great stupa of King Kanishka. Hwen Thsang visited it in 630 A.D. when it had become a dependency of Kapisa or Kábul. He calls it Pu-lu-sha-pu-lo or Parashâwara, and says it was 6⅔ of a m. in extent. M'asudí in

the 10th and Abú'l Raḥán in the 11th century, and Bábar in the 16th, speak of it as Parshâwar. Akbar first gave it the name of Peshâwar or "the frontier town."

Hwen Thsang mentions the antiquities of the place in great detail. The most sacred was a ruined stupa, near the N.W. corner of the city, which had contained the alms-bowl of Buddha. This bowl was removed to Persia, and according to Sir H. Rawlinson, is now near Kandahár. Another object he mentions is a *pippal tree* at 1½ m. S.E. of the city, 100 ft. high, which had shaded Shakya Buddha, when he predicted the coming of the great king Kanishka. This tree is spoken of by the Emperor Bábar, who describes it as the stupendous tree of Begrám, which he immediately rode out to see. It must then have been 1500 years old.

The vast *stupa of Kanishka*, which stood close to the holy tree, was, says Fa Hian, about 400 ft. high, and adorned with all manner of precious things. Sung-yun declares that among the stupas of W. countries this is the 1st. In 630 A.D. Hwen Thsang describes it as upwards of 400 ft. high, and ¼ of a m. in circumference. No remains of this stupa now exist.

To the W. of this stupa was a monastery built by Kanishka, which became very celebrated. It was still existing in the time of Akbar, under the name of Gor-Katari, temple of Gorakhnáth. There was a lake near it with 3 pippal trees. At 16¾ m. to the N.E. was Pushkalavati, or Hashtnagar, 8 contiguous cities on the E. bank of the lower Swát river. The Páli form of this word, Pukkalaoti, was the origin of the Greek Peukelaotis.

The first appearance of Peshâwar is not prepossessing. It is surrounded by watch towers, which are now in ruins or have been converted into police posts. The cemeteries are very numerous, and quite surround the city. The Grand Trunk Road approaches Peshâwar from the E., and runs straight for 6 m., when after passing the city to the N., it meets the circular road, which goes quite round the cantonment. Just where it comes parallel with the city is the Missionary burial ground, and where it passes the city to the W. is the Bála Hiṣár or "citadel," and ½ a m. to the W. of the citadel is the Jail, a little to the W. of which are the Sikh cantonments, now deserted. Then comes the Cavalry Parade Ground, and due S. of it the Cavalry lines, followed to the W. by the N. I. lines in 2 divisions, with the Artillery lines in the centre. To the W. of these are the European Infantry lines, then again lines for a N. I. regt., between the 2 divisions of the European lines, then the Sapper lines, and then lines for N. I. and N. C. The Race-course is to the W. of these. The road to Bára, a continuation of the Mall, runs to the S.W. through these lines. That to Fort Michni runs from the circular road at the N.W. corner of the Artillery lines, and that to Kohát passes due S. from the W. extremity of the city.

Jamrúd.—One of the first places of absorbing interest is Jamrúd, from which the Khaibar Pass may be seen. The road to this place runs due W. from the Inf. lines, and passes an English cemetery, and ¼ of a m. beyond this is the cantonment boundary stone, and a few hundred yds. before reaching it is the place where the bandmaster of one of the regts. was found asleep by the Afgháns and carried off. Contrary to their usual custom, the Afgháns did him no harm, and gave him back without ransom. At 3½ m. W. of the cantonment is a small mud fort called Burji Hari Singh, on the left of the road. Here is a police station, and here the good road ends.

About 100 yds. from Hari Singh's Burj is a tree from which a certain statesman is said to have plucked a leaf and returned, as after this the road is very unsafe. After 2 m. more, a mud tower is reached, about 50 ft. high, called *Burj i Arbáb.* This is the boundary of our territory for administrative purposes. We do not collect revenue beyond this point, but allow Fatḥ Muḥammad Khán, of Tákahal Bála, to take it.

Digitized by Google

On Burj i Arbáb, men are always on the look out, who give the signal if Afgháns are seen by sounding their kettle-drums, which would soon bring a force to the spot. The land up to the very foot of the hills is claimed as British territory, but we cannot venture into the debateable ground between Burj i Arbáb and the Khaibar, without an armed force. In April the ground here is chequered with crimson and yellow tints, from wild flowers. Of these the Prophet's flower, as it is called, is a bright yellow with 5 dark spots, which are said to be the marks of the 5 fingers of his holiness. This flower has an exquisite scent.

The Fort of Jamrúd was built or thoroughly repaired by Hari Singh, and gallantly held by him against the Afgháns till April, 1837, when he was killed in battle against troops sent by Dost Muḥammad. The fort has three encircling walls of stone, and stands on ground about 100 ft. high. On the N. side of the second wall is the Samádh of Hari Singh. A woman comes every week from Pesháwar to put flowers on the floor where his ashes are laid. The Samádh is 8 ft. sq. inside and 14 ft. high. The roof is almost gone, and it is altogether in a ruinous state. In the E. part of the 2nd inclosure is a well of great depth. We have filled up this well with earth, and the only water now in it is rain water. There used to be a garrison of 2,000 Sikhs in this fort, but there are now only a few Afrídís, who live in the uppermost inclosure. The fort could be held by 500 men, and would add much to the security of Pesháwar. A m. and ½ to the W. of Jamrúd is the Khaibar Pass, with two entrances, one to the N. and one to the S. The hills are perfectly devoid of vegetation, and as forbidding in appearance as they are dangerous in reality. It was in the N. entrance that we suffered so dreadfully in 1841. The village of Jamrúd is opposite to the S. entrance, and there is another village a little to the S., and a 3rd on the top of a hill to the S.W., called Kadam; there is another at the very entrance to the S. opening into the Pass, called Gadr.

Near Hari Singh's Burj are the remains of 3 Buddhist buildings, huge, unsightly piles.

Bára.—The next visit may be to Bára, from which place delicious water has now been brought to Pesháwar. There is a mud fort at 6 m. S.W. of the cantonment, close to the Pass from which the water comes. At 500 yds. from the cantonment boundary is a mound, where the Mughuls are said to have buried treasure. The Sappers cut into it, but found nothing.

The conduit which brings the water is made of blocks of concrete. It is 1½ ft. broad, and 3 ft. high. At intervals of ½ a m. there are small towers for ventilation. There is considerable cultivation on the road. In Bára Fort there is a banglá for the engineer officer, and there is also a well in the fort, and a small police force. At 300 yds. to the W. of the fort is a reservoir 500 ft. in diameter. The bottom is concrete, and the depth of water is 13 ft. There are 5 divisions, 2 large and 3 small. The water filters through 3 divisions into the 2 larger, and the impurities are carried off by a drain. The water is carried through the conduit to the cantonment and the city, and the distribution-pipes and works cost £150,000. The rest of the works did not cost more than £30,000.

At Pusht i Khár, halfway between Pesháwar and Bára, is an aqueduct bridge, with 12 arches of 3 ft. span, 5 of 6 ft., 5 of 12 ft., 18 of 20 ft., 3 of 14 ft., 9 of 6 ft., and 5 of 3 ft.—57 in all. There are other forts at the mouths of the Passes, such at Michní, Shabkadar or Shankargarh, and Abazai, but as several officers have been killed in visiting them, as for instance Lieut. Boulnois, R.E., at Michní, and an escort is necessary, which gives trouble, the traveller will probably think these expeditions sufficient.

Churches and Cemeteries.—The traveller will now perhaps like to visit the churches and cemeteries in Pesháwar,

Digitized by Google

and the first visit should be to *St. John's Church*, which stands in the centre of the cantonment. It is a very fine church, and contains 800 sittings. It was consecrated on the 18th of February, 1860, by Bishop Cotton. It had been commenced in 1849, but the walls were thrown down by an earthquake. On the day of consecration there was a violent storm, which swept into the church, and on the 12th of Dec. 1875, another earthquake threw down one of the turrets of the tower, and so damaged the other 3 that it was necessary to take them down. The Muslims averred that these accidents were owing to the church having been built over the tomb of one of their saints.

Outside the church, on the right of the entrance, is a memorial cross, 20 ft. high, with the names of those who perished in the cholera outbreak of 1869, when 106 men of the 36th Regt., with 11 women and children, 73 men of the 104th Regt., 35 Artillerymen, and 10 other Europeans, fell victims. In the 36th Regt., on the 30th of Sept., when cholera was at its worst, 27 men died between Saturday morning and Sunday afternoon. The church is 127 ft. long, 72 ft. wide, and 60 ft. high to the ridge of the roof, 90 ft. high to the top of the tower, and 106 ft. to the top of the pinnacles. Amongst the tombs is one to the memory of Major H. Macdonald, of the Beng. Staff Corps, Commandant of Fort Michní, who was cruelly murdered by Afrídís on Friday, March 21st, 1873, while walking unarmed at a short distance from the fort.

The T. B. is near the Church to the E., and in the same direction is the Roman Catholic Chapel, and beyond it and further to the E. is the *Post Office*.

Close to it is a *memorial obelisk*, 30 ft. high, inscribed as follows :—

Here lies the body of
FREDERICK MACKESON,
Lieut.-Colonel in the Bengal Army, C.B.,
And Commissioner of Peshâwar,
Who was born September 2nd, 1807,
And died September 14th, 1853,
Of a wound inflicted by a religious fanatic.

He was the beau ideal of a soldier,
Cool to conceive,
Brave to dare, and strong to do.
The Indian Army was proud of
His noble presence in its ranks,
Not without cause ;
On the dark page of the Afghán war
The name of Mackeson shines brightly out.
The frontier was his fort,
And the future was his field.
The defiles of the Khaibar,
And the peaks of the Black Mountains,
Alike witness his exploits ;
Death still found him in the front.
Unconquered enemies felt safer when he fell.

His own Government thus mourned the fall.

"The reputation of Colonel Mackeson is known and honoured by all; his value as a Political Officer of the State is known to none better than the Governor-General himself, who in a difficult and eventful time had cause to mark his great ability, and the admirable prudence, discretion and temper, which added tenfold value to the high soldierly qualities of his public character. The loss of Colonel Mackeson's life would have dimmed a victory ; to lose him thus by the hand of a foul assassin is a misfortune of the heaviest gloom for the Government which counted him amongst its bravest and its best."—*General Orders of the Marquis Dalhousie, Governor-General of India, 3rd October*, 1853.

This Monument was erected by his Friends.

There are two *Cemeteries* about one m. to the W. of the cantonment; both are very neatly kept, the paths being paved with pebbles, and you are requested not to walk on the grass, which, indeed, in the forenoon at least, is saturated with dew. Here is a tomb with an inscription which has been much discussed in English journals. It is to the memory of the Rev. Isidore Löwenthal, missionary of the American Presbyterian Mission, who translated the New Testament into Pushtu, and was shot by his chaukídár, April 27th, 1864. Some writer in an English journal has stated that to this was added "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." This is not correct, but the entry in the church register is as follows :—

1864, April 27th—Isidore Löwenthal, Missionary of the American Presbyterian Mission.
1864. Murdered, April 27th. Shot by his own chaukídár. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

This entry is signed with the initials of the Chaplain, David Bellamy, and it seems strange that the incongruity

of the quotation from the Bible never struck him. The inscription on the tomb is written also in Persian, and the stone-cutter who inscribed it added Khandah nabáshad, "Don't langh."

In the S. cemetery there is a very handsome white marble tomb surrounded with flowering shrubs, to Captain A. C. Anderson, 5th Bengal Cavalry; also one to Lieut. T. M. Hand, of the 51st N. I., "who was shot by an assassin near the Khaibar Pass, on the 27th of January, 1847, and died the same day." There are several other cemeteries, but old and disused. That under the charge of the missionaries is at the N.E. corner of the city outside, beyond the Kohát Gate. There are many heaps of earth in it, but there is no tomb and no inscription.

While at this spot the traveller may look at the N.E. bastion of the city wall, which is called Avitabela's execution bastion. There he used to have his summary sentences carried out, and it is said the place is full of skeletons. It is well built of burnt brick, whereas the wall is of mud, and is always tumbling down. There is another cemetery, about 100 yds. E. of the Mackeson Memorial, in which are several tall pillars, which are built for tombs, also one to Captain F. Grantham, H.M.'s 98th Regt., who died at Pesháwar, on the 19th of March, 1841. This officer was riding with a young lady near the mouth of one of the Passes, and it appears they both dismounted, when they were attacked. The young lady was permitted to pass unmolested, but the officer was cut to pieces.

At the Mission House is a good library, and a good collection of Buddhist remains from the Yúsufzai country. The Afgháns often come to the Mission House to discuss matters with the Missionaries, and a Wáhabí asked for a copy of their religious books; they have made several converts.

ROUTE 33.

PESHÁWAR TO HOTÍ MARDÁN, JAMÁL-GARHÍ, AND TAKHT I BÁHÍ.

The traveller will now return to Naushahra, and crossing the bridge of boats over the Kábul river, where the stream is really terrific, will drive in a post-cart to Hotí Mardán. This river emerges from the hills at Michní, and is joined at Nasatta by the Swát river, which enters the plains at Abazai, and by the Bára river, which does so at Shekha. Colonel Mackeson was the only person who ever swam the Swát river when in flood, but Lieut. Peyton, of the 87th Regt., rescued an Indian from drowning when in midstream. "An act of manly daring which deserves record." The water of the Bára was considered by the Sikhs so excellent that it was brought daily to Pesháwar in sealed vessels. Rice grown on its banks was also highly valued, and the whole crop was brought to Pesháwar, where the best was reserved for seed, the next best was sent to Ranjit, and the rest was given to the zamíndárs. The Emperor Bábar hunted the rhinoceros on the banks of the Siyah-áb, perhaps the Bára, perhaps a branch of the Kábul river.

The traveller will take one or two *ekkas* for his baggage and servant; the road lies through a well cultivated country, very sparsely inhabited. At 9½ m. he will reach the large village of Rishákha; here there will be a change of horses. Rishákha is the name of a woman. It is 6 m. further to Hotí Mardán.*

* *Hotí Mardán*, so called from the 2 villages of Mardán and Hotí, which are on the banks of the Chalpání immediately below the cantonment. The chief of Hotí was a playfellow of the famous Akhúnd of Swát, whose true name was 'Abdu-l ghafár. His family consisted of 1st a daughter, married to Fath Latíf Ján, who resides at Alada in the Ránízai; 2nd, 'Abdu'l Hanan, or Miya Galu, now 28 years of age; and 3rd, 'Abdu'l Manán, now 22 years old.

Digitized by Google

The famous Guide Corps have their head-quarters at this place; passing through the shady grounds of their Mess-house, here is the grave of Colonel Spottiswoode, who commanded the 55th Bengal N. I. There is also that of Lieut. H. H. Chapman, who was killed in action in the Ambela Pass, on the 18th November, 1863. Also that of Major G. W. Harding, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Commandant of the 2nd Sikh Infantry, who was killed in action at the Ambela Pass, on the 6th Nov., 1863; also that of Captain J. P. Davidson, 2nd in command of the 1st Panjáb Infantry, "Who nobly fell in the defence of his post in the Craig Picket at the Ambela Pass on the 13th Nov., 1863, whose courage and gallant bearing called forth the admiration of the enemy;" also that of Lieut. A. B. Gillies, R.A., who was killed in a night attack at the Ambela Pass. There is also a tablet to 7 officers, 2 sergeants, and 37 men of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, the 92nd Sutherland Highlanders, and the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, who were all killed in the Ambela Pass. Another tablet records the names of 18 N. C. officers and men of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, who fell in the Ambela Pass or died of wounds received there. The Cemetery is under the W. bastion of the Fort, which has 4 bastions for officers' quarters, and one bastion to the S.W. used as a magazine. South of the Fort is a hornwork, in which are the lines for 3 squadrons of cavalry; one squadron is camped outside to the E. The Parade-ground is W. of the hornwork, and the Office of the Civil Authority is S.W. of it.

Jamálgaṛhí.—The traveller is now in the Yúsufzai country. This comprises the independent districts of Swát and Buhner to the N. of the Hazárno and Mahában range of mountains and the level plains to the S. between the Swát river and the Indus. Its boundaries are Chitrál and Yásin to the N., Bajáwar and the Swát river to the W., the Indus to the E. and the Kábul river to the S. The S. half of Yúsufzai, which is now under British rule, is the only portion of the country that is accessible to Europeans. The village of Jamálgaṛhí is to the S. of the Pajá range, which separates Lunkhor from Súdam, just at the point where the Gadar river breaks through the hills. It is 8 m. due N. from Mardán, and about the same distance from Takht i Báhi and Sháhbázgaṛhí.

The traveller will leave Hoti Mardán very early in the morning. After ½ a m. he will come to a very awkward crossing, over the *Chalpání* or "deceitful waters" river. If he is on horseback there will be little difficulty, but both banks are too steep for wheeled carriages. In April there is but little water in the bed of the river, but in the rains the stream rises 20 ft. The road from the river to Jamálgaṛhí is quite straight. In passing along it there is a capital view to the right, that is to the E. of the Ambela Pass. On the left of the Pass is a rock, which rises like a pillar, and this is the Eagle's Nest Picket. On the opposite side, rather higher up in the mountain, is a similar rock, which is the still more famous Craig Rock Picket, where the British suffered such losses. It will be perhaps as well that the traveller should carry a revolver with him, as no one can predict what an Afghán in these parts will do. The Chief here is Khushhál Khán, brother of Afzal, Chief of the Khataks. He can speak a little Persian.

The Buddhist ruins occupy the top of the hill overlooking the village from the N., and about 500 ft. above the plain. They consist of a small stupa, which is a little to the N.W. of a great stupa. They were first discovered by Gen. Cunningham in 1848. The stupa itself was opened by Col. Lumsden in 1852. The large stupa is 22 ft. in diameter, standing on a circular base, and surrounded by a polygonal inclosure of small chapels. The basement of the stupa is the only portion now standing. It is divided into 20 sides, separated by pilasters, with a seated figure of Buddha in each compartment. The

whole is in coarse stucco, which bears traces of having once been coloured red. The circular space between the stupas and chapels is paved throughout with large slabs of dark blue slate. The chapels vary in size from 8½ ft. to 11 ft. sq. The side walls of the chapels once ended in pilasters with Corinthian capitals. These capitals are all of the Indo-Corinthian style, with boldly designed volutes, and 2 tiers of acanthus leaves deeply and delicately chiselled; some of them have small figures of Buddha among the leaves, and many of them preserve the traces of gilding. There can be little doubt that the chapels were once covered with overlapping stones.

On the S. side a flight of 16 steps leads to an oblong court below, surrounded by chapels, which Cunningham calls the Vihár Court. A series of sculptures was found on the risers of steps, which have since been broken by the Muslims. The middle of this court is nearly filled with chapels, and 8 stupas, the largest of which is only 6 ft. in diameter, and the smallest 4 ft. "The sculptures in this court," says Lieut. Crompton, "were very good and interesting, including many statues of kings, with jewels on the neck and upper arm, and sandals on feet." One had a short inscription of 7 letters on the nimbus on the back of the head. This court is 72 ft. long and 33 ft. broad, and contains 27 chapels in the sides and 9 in the middle. Near the E. end of the S. side, a flight of 10 steps leads down to a small court, in which many beautiful sculptures were found, most of them gilt, and one in particular, a large pilaster capital, well carved and profusely ornamented. To the S. is another oblong inclosure, consisting of a block of buildings 75 ft. long and 38 ft. broad outside, with 3 cells at the S. end and 2 niches in the N. wall, which is 6 ft. thick.

On the S. side facing down the hill is a row of vaulted chambers, which was probably the granary. At a short distance to the N. of the great stupa is a quadrangle 24 ft. by 21 ft. inside. In each side were 4 chapels, except on the W., where the entrance door occupied the place of a chapel. To the W. is a single room 19 ft. by 12½ ft. Directly N. of the small stupa court is an isolated building 17½ ft. by 12½ ft., with unusually thick walls, which Cunningham thinks must have been a temple, with a large figure of Buddha at the S. end between the 2 windows.

To the W. is a block of 3 rooms, of which the middle one is 13 ft. by 9 ft., and the other two 9 ft. sq. The only other large building on the top of the hill is a sq. block to the E. of the great stupa, 35 ft. long and 27 ft. broad, with 2 rooms on the E. and 2 on the W., each 8 ft. sq. Due E. of the great stupa is a still larger pile of ruins, 54 ft. by 47 ft., which has not been excavated. These buildings were supplied by water by an artificial reservoir on the W. of the great stupa. (See Cunningham, vol. v. p. 46.) Dr. Bellew says that this reservoir contains water throughout the year.

The ascent to these ruins is by a zig-zag path 2 ft. broad, on the brink of a precipice for the first 280 ft.; after this the path turns, and there is a broad ridge bristling with stones.

Since Cunningham's visit the work of destruction has been going on rapidly, and all the images that remain are mutilated and defaced. The height of the hill enables one to look over the valley, with the large village of Lúndkhor or Lúnd Khwár to the N. with another large village on the right and the road to Swát on the left. To the E. is the Káramár ridge, on which is Ashoka's inscription. N. is the peak of Ilm, then the Morah mountain and pass, and then the mountain of Lárun, or "the scorpion," and the Mallaband pass and hills of Shálkoṭ. The scenery is very picturesque. Next to the Ambela Pass is the Garu mountain, which has a singularly fine waving line at top. The mountains of Swát and Bajáwar are fine.

With regard to the ruins, the tracing of gilding spoken of by Cunningham is now entirely gone.

To reach Takht i Bâhî, which is 8 m. to the N. by W. of Mardán, the

traveller will drive straight to the N. for 5½ m., when he will see on the left of the road a village on a hill, which is called Shahr i Bahlol. Some authorities think that this is a mere corruption of some older word. Parallel to this point the traveller will turn off to the right across country to the foot of the hills; then, if he is a bad climber, he will get into a *dandi* or litter, with his feet to the plain, and be carried up the hill. The road is very steep, and shockingly bad. The crest of the hill is about 490 ft. above Mardán. After crossing this crest, the path to the ruins descends for a short distance. The place belongs to the Khataks, some of whom are from Lúndkhor, "dry ravine," which is seen from the top of Takht i Báhí Hill, as it is from Jamálgarhí.

Takht i Báhí.—In Pushto books this place is called Takhtu 'l Jabal, "mountain throne;" Báhí is "tank," and there is a tank at the foot of the hill, but it cannot be seen from the top, and is hardly important enough to have given a name to the place. Dr. Bellew says in his Report, p. 125, "the ruins occupy the W. end of a ridge which projects from the Pajah range. This ridge is a bare ledge of grey mica and quartz schist, about 300 ft. above the plain, and cover about a m. of surface along the central crest between terminal eminences on the E. and W. On these are the boundary buildings of the city, the rest are on the intervening crest, and the ridges sloping down from it to the plain on the N. The hollows between these ridges are the natural drains of the hill.

"The buildings on the eminences flanking the city on the E. and W. appear to have been positions of observation and defence; for, from their elevation they completely overlook the city and command an extensive view of the country around. They are compact sq. blocks, with rooms opening inwards on a central court. The walls are now only 4 or 5 ft. above the surface, but they are very substantial, everywhere 4 ft. in thickness. Close to these buildings are 2 or more deep cellars of masonry, entered by a small opening in the roof, which is a very flat dome. They appear to have served as grain stores. In these buildings we could discover no remains of idols or sculptures.

"On the crest of the hill, and between the 2 flanking heights just alluded to, is a succession of detached quadrangles, the massive walls of which are still from 6 to 8 ft. high, and about 40 ft. long each way. Along the inner side of each wall is a series of small compartments, each opening by a doorway into the courtyard in the centre.

"Close to each of these quadrangles, and only a few paces distant, is a well defined circular mass of masonry, raised about 2 ft. above the surface, and about 14 ft. in diameter. The debris around is rich in fragments of idols, and carved slabs of slate, and beyond these are the indistinct remains of a wall inclosing the circular platform in a square. These circular platforms are probably the ruined and excavated foundations of former topes, whilst the adjoining quadrangles were the monasteries of the monks, devoted to their care and services.

"From their position these quadrangles (there are 5 or 6 of them along the crest of the hill) command an extensive view of the country around.

"Their ruins in part are still discernible from the plain on the S. of the hill, and in their perfect state they must have been prominent objects of attraction from a considerable distance around.

"The S. slope of the hill on which stand these ruins is steep and abrupt right down to the plain. In its upper part are some small detached huts of well-made stone walls, and below these is traceable, at intervals, the line of a causeway zigzagged to the plain. In some parts it is interrupted by a few steps, and in others has been built up the sides of precipices. In its upper part, for a short distance, the causeway is tolerably entire, and forms a road 4 ft. wide, and with an easy ascent."

The 1st ruin is that of a *Stupa*, which is 55 ft. 8¾ in. long, and 45 ft. 6½ in. broad. This measurement appears

to have applied to the court in which the stupa stood. The basement of the stupa is in the centre of the court, and measures 21 ft. 7¾ in. by 20 ft. 5 in. It appears to have been in 3 stages, diminishing to 15½ ft.; the lower stage is 3 ft., with 10 pilasters on the side; the middle stage is only 9 in. high; and the upper stage is 3 ft. 4 in. high, with 6 pilasters on its side. To the N., in front of the entrance to the court, is a flight of 9 steps leading to the top of the basement. Around the basement are cells, 5 large and 5 small, on each side, except on the N. side, where there seem to have been none. The side walls of the chapels were 1 ft. 7½ in. thick, leaving an opening of 4 ft. 10 in., and a depth of 5 ft. 6 in. for the interior room. The end of each side wall towards the court was faced with a pilaster, crowned by a rich Corinthian capital of acanthus leaves, Each chapel was covered with a high dome of overlapping stones, springing from a circle of broad projecting stones, at the level of the pilaster capital. Each dome was 2½ ft. thick at the spring. The smaller chapels were covered with semi-domes, the opening to the front having a flat or Egyptian-shaped head. All the larger chapels seem to have contained figures of Buddha, which have all been removed, or smashed.

From the stupa court, a flight of steps leads down to an oblong court, surrounded on 3 sides by lofty chapels, each of which formerly held a colossal statue of Buddha. Fragments of these huge figures were found outside the court. The court is 116 ft. long from E. to W., and 50 ft. broad, and occupies a hollow between the stupa and the monastery. In the E. portion of the court there is a raised platform, 38 ft. long and 20 ft. broad, which is ascended from the W. by a few steps. There are, also, 4 platforms from 4 to 5 ft. sq., arranged in pairs facing the larger one. Cunningham thinks that these platforms were the basements of stupas of various sizes, such as are now seen round all the great stupas in Barmah. There are a great number of *Viháre* or "chapels," in the middle as well as along the sides of the court, to which Cunningham, therefore, has given the name of the Vihár Court. Beyond this court is the *monastery*, which is the largest block of building here. The quadrangle is 62 ft. sq. inside, with 15 cells, each 10 ft. deep, arranged on 3 sides. On the E. side there is a door leading into a court 20 ft. sq.

This court has two doors to the N., one leading to a cell 10 ft. by 12, and the other to the outside of the building. To the S. there is a single door leading into a court 32 ft. by 30, and to the E. there is another door leading to the outside. Outside the monastery, on the W., there is a long narrow passage 3 ft. broad, which separates it from a pile of buildings to the W. Of these the most N. is a large courtyard 50 ft. sq. inside, with only one entrance. It is surrounded by walls 30 ft. high. Cunningham thinks that this was the place for general meetings of the fraternity. S. of this is a long open space between two walls, which contains a double row of subterranean vaults, divided by a narrow passage. This passage continues to the S. for 50 ft., when it joins another vaulted passage, which descends to the W. The 10 vaulted rooms were probably the granaries of the establishment. They were first entered by Dr. Bellew, who describes them as "low, dark, arched cells, 8 ft. sq. and 5 ft. high."

The great number of private dwellings still standing on the hill show that the place must once have been of some consequence. All of them have the staircase outside, and in many the walls are built up from the steep side of the ravine as high as 30 ft., so as to afford a flat surface for the rooms. All the buildings are of limestone or sandstone, which is fissured across the surface, and has, therefore, been faced with stucco, which still remains in some places.

The traveller will now ascend the crest and turn to the N.W. for ¼ of a m. or so, when he will come to a peak, which rises to about 700 ft. above Mardán. There is another peak more

to the W., which is the real Takht i Báhi, and 50 ft. higher than the E. peak. It has a white pyramidal mark on it and some remains of a building.

ROUTE 34.

HOTÍ MARDÁN TO SHÁHBÁZGARHI, RÁNÍGAT AND LAKÍ TIGÍ.

Sháhbázgaṛhí is 6 m. to the E.N.E. of Hoti. It is a large village, and the site of a very old and extensive city, which was once the capital of the country. The road is tolerably good, and the distance may be easily done in ¾ of an hour in a dog-cart. A stream called the Makam passes close to the W. of Sháhbázgaṛhí. To the N. of the village and close to it is the Pukaí Mound, 100 ft. sq. at top and 60 ft. high, and composed of large stones and bricks, 13 inches sq. and 3¼ inches thick. It was excavated by the Sappers in 1871 without any result. Nearly due E. of the village, at the distance of 4,000 ft. is a mound called *Khere Yundai*. It is 400 ft. from N. to S., and 250 ft. broad. At the S.E. corner are the remains of a monastery, which was 58 ft. sq. outside, with walls 5 ft. 4 in. thick, standing on a terrace 71 ft. sq. To the N.E. of Khere Yundai, and half a m. from it, is a mound called *Butsahri*, about the size of the Pukai Mound. Due S. of it is the shrine of one Akhún Bábá. Between this mound and the village of Sháhbázgaṛhí runs the Káramár Hill. In this ridge, at 8 m. E.N.E. of Sháhbázgaṛhí, is the Káramár Peak, which rises to a height of 3,400 ft. above the sea, and is a very picturesque object, having a tremendous precipice on the N. side. This is probably the hill referred to by Hwen Thsang, who speaks of a high mountain, at the foot of which was a temple to Maheshwara Deva, and on which was a statue in blue stone of the Goddess Bhíma, his wife.

Hindúan Gundai.—At the extreme S.W. of the Káramár ridge there is an isolated eminence called Hindúan Gundai or Mound of the Hindus, because the Hindu inhabitants of Sháhbázgaṛhí used to bury in it all their children who died young. It was excavated by the Sappers in 1871 without result. This mound has been identified by Dr. Bellew with the site of the tomb of Sháhbáz Ḳalandar, who died about 1490 A.D., thirty years before the Emperor Bábar's conquest of the Yúsufzai country. Bábar says that "Sháhbáz was an impious unbeliever who had perverted the faith of numbers of the Yúsufzais and Dilazáks." He adds, "It struck me as improper that so charming and delightful a spot should be occupied by the tomb of an unbeliever. I, therefore, gave orders that it should be pulled down and levelled with the ground." At 500 ft. to the E. by N. of the Hindúan Gundai, and at the S.W. extremity of the Káramár ridge, is a mass of trap rock, 24 ft. long, 10 ft. high, and with a general thickness of about 10 ft. This rock lies about 80 ft. up the slope of the hill, with its W. face looking down towards the village of Sháhbázgaṛhí. On this rock is the *famous inscription of Ashoka*, of which the portion of the W. face of the rock contains the names of 5 Greek kings, Antiochus and three others, and ending with Alexander, who is called Alikasandro. The greater part of the inscription is on the E. face of the rock. The letters are fast wearing out, and unless one approaches the rock very closely one would not know that there was any inscription at all. This inscription was first discovered by General Court, who described it as

being almost defaced by time. Masson inspected it in October, 1838, and made a copy, which enabled Norris to identify it as a transcript of Ashoka's edicts engraved in Aryan characters, but General Cunningham has made a much more careful copy of it, for which see Vol. 5 of his "Arch. Reports."

Sudána.—The General identifies Sháhbázgarhí with Sudána, the city of Wessantárá, who was called Sudána, "The illustrious giver," about whom there are many foolish Buddhist legends, such as that he presented his son and daughter to a Bráhman as alms, and the Bráhman flogged the children so unmercifully that their blood reddened all the earth in the vicinity. The ground remains to this day quite red, and Cunningham found that the trees and plants were generally of a reddish-brown colour.

The only other thing worth visiting is a cave in the Káramár ridge, rather more than a m. to the N.E. of Sháhbázgarhí. This is the two-chambered cave of Sudána and his family.

The road from Sháhbázgarhí to the foot of the Ránigat Hill is not good, and just outside the town there is a pond in the road, with a mere foot-path on either side, so that a dog-cart passes with difficulty, in fact, it becomes requisite to walk about ½ a m. along a not very pure stream. At 5½ m. one comes to the village of Adínah, which is a village of about 200 houses. From Adínah to Kálu Khán is 2 m., and from this place to Nawá Kila'ah is 2 more m. The whole ride is very picturesque, although the road is bad, and the fine peak of Káramár is visible all the way. A traveller who has sufficient time might have a tent pitched at Adínah, and ascend to the tomb of Yúsuf, on the Káramár mountain, whence there would be a magnificent view, return to Adínah, sleep there, and make another halt at Nawá Kila'ah, where there are plenty of partridges and quail.

Laki Tigi.—From Nawá Kila'ah a ride of less than 2 m. will take the traveller to *Laki Tigi*, "standing stones." These stones are of black slate, 41 in number, and 4 ft. high, and are set in a circle. The Afgháns have a legend that they cannot be counted. No one knows when or why they were placed where they are. From Nawá Kila'ah to Shekh Jám, a small village, is 1 m., and from thence Nawagrám is 6½ m. due E. This hamlet lies behind a low ridge of hills, and is 11½ m. beyond the British frontier, and in the country of the independent Afgháns. The inhabitants are of the Khudo Khail clan.

Ránigat.—Gen. Cunningham, in Arch. Rep., vol. ii. p. 107, has identified Ránigat with Aornos. This is the rock mentioned by Arrian, as attacked by Alexander the Great, and taken by him after a siege of 4 days. Arrian says that Hercules had previously attacked the rock in vain. He adds, "The circuit of this rock is said to be 200 furlongs; its height where it is lowest, 11; it is only accessible by one dangerous path, cut out by hand. It has a fine spring of pure water on the very summit, which sends a plentiful stream down the sides of the hill; as also a wood, with as much arable and fertile land as to supply a thousand men with provisions."

The hill on which Ránigat is, is the last point of one of the long spurs of the Mahában range. Its base is rather more than 2 m. in length from N. to S. by about ½ a m. in width, but the top of the hill is not more than 1,200 ft. long and 800 ft. broad. The sides of the hill are covered with massive blocks of stone, which make it exceedingly rugged and inaccessible. There is only one road cut in the rock leading to the top, although there are two, if not more, difficult pathways. It will certainly take a good climber an hour to ascend the very steep path, which leads among huge granite boulders to the top.

After reaching the more level ground at the summit, a walk of ¼ of a m. will bring the traveller to a cave, vaulted with granite. According to

the aneroid this would appear to be 1,250 ft. above Mardán. The cave is as well vaulted with granite blocks, 3 ft. to 4 ft. long, as if made by Europeans. Above are the ruins of a structure, from which idols are dug out, and among them was a Hercules. The hero is depicted standing under a tree and leaning on his club, and the block on which he is sculptured forms the head of a lion. From this point there is a magnificent view in clear weather over the plains to the W. To the E. are the higher ranges of the Khudo Khail Mountains, ending in the Mahában. This cave is said to be of great extent, but no one has penetrated to the end.

To the N., at the distance of nearly ½ a m., is the rock called Ránigat or "Queen's stone," which towers above the surrounding boulders, and is about 40 ft. high. According to the general belief one of the ancient queens of the country used to sit on this rock, from whence she could see over the whole plain, even as far as Hashtnagar, and whenever any quantity of dust was observed she knew that several merchants were travelling together, and at once despatched a body of soldiers to plunder them.

The principal building "may be described as consisting of a *Castle*, 500 ft. long by 400 ft. broad, surrounded on all sides, except the E., where it springs up from the low spur of Mahában, by a rocky ridge, which on the N. sides rises to an equal height. On all sides the castle rock is scarped, and on two sides it is separated from the surrounding ridge by deep ravines; that to the N. being 100 ft. deep, and that to the W. from 50 ft. to 150 ft. At the N.W. angle of the castle two dykes have been thrown across the ravine, which would appear to have been intended to arrest the flow of the water, and thus to form a great reservoir in the W. hollow. In the N. ravine, between the castle and the great isolated block called Ránigat, there are 3 sq. wells, and to the N.E. lower down, I thought that I could trace another dyke, which was most probably only the remains of part of the outer line of defences. The entire circuit of this outer line is about 4,500 ft., or somewhat less than a m." ("Arch. Rep.," vol. ii. p. 108).

The same authority adds, "this central castle or citadel, with its open courtyard surrounded by costly buildings, I take to have been the palace of the king, with the usual temples for private worship. At the N. end I traced a wide flight of steps leading down to a 2nd plateau, which I presume to have been the outer court of the palace or citadel. The upper courtyard is 270 ft. long and 100 ft. broad, and the lower courtyard, including the steps, is just half the size, or 130 ft. by 100 ft. These open areas were covered with broken statues of all sizes, and in all positions. Many of them were figures of Buddha, the Teacher, either seated or standing; some were of Buddha, the Ascetic, sitting under the holy Pippal tree; and a few represented Máyá, the mother of Buddha, standing under the Sál tree.

"But there were fragments of other figures, which apparently were not connected with religion, such as a life-sized male figure in chain armour, a naked body of a man with the Macedonian *chlamys*, or short cloak, thrown over the shoulders and fastened in front in the usual manner, and a human breast partly covered with the *chlamys* and adorned with a necklace of which the clasps are formed by 2 human-headed, winged, and four-footed animals, something like centaurs. All these figures are carved in a soft dark blue clay slate, which is easily worked with a knife. It is exceedingly brittle, and was, therefore, easily broken by the idol-hating Muslims. But as the surface was capable of receiving a good polish, many of the fragments are still in very fine preservation. The best piece is a head of Buddha, with the hair massed on the top of the head."

As in the spring violent thunderstorms with heavy rain are not uncommon on Ránigat, it will be well to go prepared. The top of the hill is covered

with myrtle trees and other beautiful shrubs, and it is impossible to conceive a more delightful place for a sanitarium or for an outpost for British troops, which from the nature of the ground would be almost impregnable.

ROUTE 35.

ATAK TO SAKHAR AND ROHRÍ BY BOAT DOWN THE INDUS.

The Indus is a most violent and dangerous river, and subject to vast floods and prodigious rises. In 1841 there was a stoppage at some distance above Aṭak, which resulted in a sudden burst of water by which 5,000 to 6,000 lives were lost. On the 10th of August, 1858, the river suddenly rose 90 ft. The traveller, therefore, who would descend the Indus, should select a good boat and an experienced crew. He should secure a 300-*man* boat, larger boats are unmanageable. The executive engineer at Aṭak supplies boats on application, or they may be hired at Naushahra, either by private arrangement or through the civil officer. Notice should be given some time beforehand, as it is always necessary to erect a straw roof or awning of reeds to protect the passenger from the sun. These awnings cost about 20 to 40 rs. The cost of a boat of the size indicated from Aṭak to Derah Ghází Khán will be from 150 to 200 rs. The cost to Makhad, the point where the river begins to be navigable for large vessels, and which was formerly the terminus of the Indus Steam Flotilla, is considerable, as the boats cannot be towed back except with great difficulty.

Below Makhad the rates are very much lower. The best plan, therefore, is to hire the Aṭak boat as far as Makhad only, and make another arrangement there, which can always be done through the Khán of Makhad, or if the traveller prefers he can make the change at Kálábágh, to which place a boat of the size mentioned would cost from 75 to 100 rs. This procedure is not generally followed, and the consequence is that the voyage is generally much more expensive than it would otherwise be. It is always necessary, not only to have an experienced crew, who know the river as far as Makhad, but also to insist on the full number of boatmen till the *Sikandar Batu* is passed. The time taken in going from Aṭak to Kálábágh varies with the season. In July the distance can be done in one day. The river is then in high flood, and in some places the current runs at the rate of 10 m. an hour. In the beginning of the summer, before the river has fairly risen, and in September and October, when it is going down, the voyage takes from a day and a half to two days. In the winter it takes three whole days.

On the first day by starting very early the traveller can reach *Khushhálgaṛh*, where the road and line of telegraph from Kohát to Ráwal Pindí cross the river. At the Kohát or W. side, there is a T. B. provided with crockery, and there is a *khánsámán*, who will cook for the traveller. Refreshments, therefore, can be procured, but the traveller should sleep in his boat, in order that he may insist on the boatmen starting in the early morning. The next day will take the traveller to Makhad, which is a municipal town of 4,200 inhabitants. The vessels of the S. P. and D. Railway ply between this port and Kotrí. One vessel is stationed for the personal convenience of the Lt.-Governor of the Panjáb.

Makhad.—There is a Saráí at Makhad, to which is attached a small banglá for the convenience of

Digitized by Google

European travellers, but there is no khánsámán, so unless the traveller has his own cook with him he will be unable to get a meal. It is a quaint old town, with a covered-in bázár, into which the sun never penetrates. The steamers used to bring beer for the Commissariat thus far, but not being able to stem the current higher up it was necessary to resort to land carriage. For this purpose a good cart-road was made from Makhad to Aṭak, with a handsome 'stone'sarái at each halting place. Since, however, the steamers have ceased to run, this road has not been much used. On the 3rd day the traveller will arrive at Kálábágh.

Kálábágh.—This is a municipal town, picturesquely situated at the foot of the Salt Range, on the right or W. bank of the Indus, at the point where the river debouches from the hills, 105 m. below Aṭak . The pop. of the town (1868) was 6,419, of whom 5,300 are Muslims. The houses nestle against the side of a precipitous hill of solid rock-salt, and are piled one upon another in successive tiers, the roof of each tier forming the street, which passes in front of the row immediately above. Overhead a cliff, also of pure rock-salt, towers above the town. An Awán family, who reside in Kálábágh, have a certain supremacy over the whole of their fellow tribesmen, the representative of the family being known as Sardár or Khán. It is well worth while to stop at Kálábágh and see the salt mines and the alum manufacture. There is an officer of the Customs department stationed at Mári, 3 m. up stream from Kálábágh on the opposite bank, who can give all necessary information as to the working of the mines, &c. If the traveller intends to stop to see the mines, he should tell his boatmen to land him at Mári. He can then drop down the stream to the T. B. at Kálábágh, in front of which and on the very brink of the river is a large *Ficus indica*, the only one of any size in that part of the Panjáb. The salt is quarried at Mári, opposite the town, where it stands out in huge cliffs, practically inexhaustible. The quantity turned out in 1871–72 was 2,717 tons, and the revenue derived from it amounted to £23,284.

Alum, also, occurs in the neighbouring hills, and forms a considerable item of local trade. There is also a manufacture of iron instruments from metal imported from the Kánigoram Hills. The breadth of the Indus here is about 350 yds. The road, a gallery cut in the side of the cliff, 100 ft. above the water, is so narrow as not to to allow a laden camel to pass.

There is a T. B. at Kálábágh, supplied with crockery, and the man in charge can prepare an ordinary meal.

Between Aṭak and Makhad there are several rapids, more or less dangerous. The first is just below Aṭak, where a large rock divides the river in two. This is truly dangerous when the river is in high flood. The 2nd is at a place called Jilthaí, above Niláb, where the river turns at right angles. This is dangerous at all seasons. The 3rd is the famous *Ghorá Trap*, so called because a horse is said to have jumped across. This, however, is a mere fiction, as the river is 30 yds. wide. Three dangers have to be avoided here : 1st, there is the rapid called Jitai, which looks worse than it really is ; then there is the narrow passage of the *Ghorá Trap ;* and further on the river takes a sudden turn, and great care must be taken to prevent the boat being carried on to the rocks. The 4th rapid is called *Shírí*, and is situated near the police station of Shádípúr. It is by far the most dangerous rapid of all, and before entering it, the boatmen all unite in prayer. The 5th is the Sikandar Bátu or Alexander stone, which is a large rock in the middle of the river, and is not dangerous in the day-time, as there is plenty of room on either side to pass. All the above dangers are before reaching Khushhálgarh.

There is only one rapid of consequence below it. It is called *Dhúpar*, and is caused by the river turning at a right angle, and is only dangerous when the water is very low. Accidents seldom happen to boats of the size of

300 *mans*, when properly manned. But boats are often laden to the water's edge, and have only a few landsmen for a crew, and such boats are frequently carried on to the rocks and get broken up.

There is one other place where danger is to be apprehended in certain seasons, viz., where the Sohan river joins the Indus some distance above Kálábágh. After heavy rain, if the Sohan is in flood, it is dangerous to attempt to pass it. The traveller had better wait till it goes down, which it generally does in a few hours. In 1875 a boat filled with native passengers was wrecked owing to neglect of this precaution, and 18 persons were drowned. The scenery between Aṭak and Kálábágh is in some places grand. Near the *Ghorá trap* the river runs between high mountains covered with brushwood, and if the traveller have time to stop, good shooting is always to be obtained. As a general rule it is never advisable to travel on any part of the Indus at night. Above Kálábágh it is impossible, but even below it is dangerous.

Before proceeding beyond Kálábágh, the traveller should engage a *Súan* or pilot. The river widens so much and so often splits into so many channels that the ordinary boatmen are very apt to lose their way, which occasions great delay. The voyage from Kálábágh to Dera Isma'íl Khán takes more or less time according to the state of the river and the direction of the wind. In summer, when the current is swiftest, a strong breeze often blows from the S., which is sufficient to keep a boat stationary, and were sails to be set it would carry the boat up stream against the current. Two days is a fair time to calculate on in the summer for the voyage from Kálábágh to Dera Isma'íl Khán, and the same from Dera Isma'íl Khán to Dera Ghází Khán, though under favourable circumstances the latter distance, 200 m., may be done in one day. In the winter the voyage below Kálábágh is very tedious, as the current becomes sluggish, but there is good partridge-shooting on each bank, and the time may be beguiled by practising with a rifle at the long-nosed alligators, which may be seen basking in numbers on the sandbanks. The traveller should take in everything he wants at Kálábágh, as he cannot count on getting supplies until he reaches Dera Isma'íl Khán. The bend of the river continually changes, and during the summer there is no certainty of being able to land at or near any village. In 1876 the main branch of the river ran under Miánwali, where an Asst. Commissariat Officer is stationed. In 1865 it was running close to 'Ísá Khail, on the opposite bank, 15 m. off.

In the same way supplies must be laid in at Derá Isma'íl Khán for the whole journey, as the traveller is never certain of being able to reach a village. He may see the roofs of many houses, but he will not be able to get near them in a large boat drawing much water, and, were he to succeed, he would probably find the village empty, as the villagers generally move during the time of the floods. The scenery in some places is very fine, islands covered with high grass or tamarisk are frequently met with. In some places there are forests of *Shísham*, the *Dalbergia Sissoo*, and in others the shore is dotted with the graceful date palm. In the distance are the Sulaimán mountains, and nearer is the Khisor range, which comes down to the water's edge, and in it is the sanatorium of Shekh Budín, which is at an elevation of 4516 ft. above sea level. It is distant to the N. of Dera Isma'íl Khán 57 m., and from Bannu town 64 m. S. The only vegetation consists of a few stunted wild olives and acacias, and the heat is frequently excessive; in fact, in summer the heat is too great for the traveller to leave his boat to visit objects of interest.

In the cold season, the 2 castles called *Káfirkoṭ* may be visited. That known as Til Káfirkoṭ or Rájá-sir-koṭ is situated a few miles to the S. of the point where the Kúram river joins the Indus, upon a spur of the Khisor hills, and consists of immense blocks of stone, smoothly chiselled, with re-

mains of Hindú or Buddhist temples. The carvings represent idols and other designs, and retain their freshness to a considerable degree. The towers bear every mark of extreme antiquity, and rise on the very summit of the mountain chain; they are connected with the Indus by a dilapidated wall, which extends down to the edge of the water. Wood, who surveyed the spot, expresses his astonishment at the toil and skill shown in the construction of such stupendous edifices, singularly contrasting with the mud hovels, which with the exception of the castles, are the only buildings to be found throughout this region. The date and circumstances under which these castles were built, are totally unknown. The castle on the l. bank of the Indus resembles the other, but is smaller and less perfectly preserved.

Dera Isma'íl Khán is situated 50 m. N. of Derá Fatḥ Khán, 56 m. S.E. of Ják, close to the r. bank of the Indus. Its vicinity to the Gwalere Pass and all the winter pasture grounds of the Powindah merchants, has made it the centre of trade between the Panjáb and Kábul. When Mr. Elphinstone visited the town in 1808, it was situated in a large wood of date trees, within 100 yds. of the Indus. In 1837 Sir A. Barnes found it on a new site about 3 m. from the river, the old town having been washed into the Indus about 12 years before.

It is a considerable city, built of mud, and surrounded with a mud wall, with unusually wide streets for a native town, and many trees interspersed among the houses. But except during the commercial season, it always has a desolate look, for it is purposely too large for its own population, to admit of the influx of caravans from Kábul. It is a municipal town, and the administrative head-quarters of a sub-district of the same name, which has an area of 1827 sq. m. and a pop. in 1868 of 101,922 persons. The town itself has a pop. of 24,906. It was founded in the end of the 15th century by the Balúch Malik Sohráb, who called the town after one of his sons. There is a cantonment to the S.E. of the city, which has an area of 4¾ sq. m. There are lines for a regiment of N. Cavalry, 2 regiments of N. I., and a battery of Artillery. The small fort of Akálgarh, ½ m. from the N.W. angle of the city, is garrisoned by Europeans. The T. B. is in the cantonment; the English Church Mission has an important station here, and supports a considerable school.

Akálgarh was built by Prince Nau Nihál Singh; it is a square regularly built fort of burnt bricks, and has a *fausse braye*, but no ditch. On the E. side of the city is a large walled garden containing 2 summer villas, one built by Núwáb Shír Muḥammad Khán, and the other by Nau Nihál Singh. Derá Isma'íl Khán is a very healthy spot, and well suited for a cantonment. The country round is dependent on rain for cultivation, and is abundantly fruitful or utterly barren, according to the rainfall. The strip along the Indus is of course an exception.

Derá Fatḥ Khán is the central one of the Deraját, but is the smallest of the three. It is, however, a good-sized town. The original town is said to have been much larger, and stood far to the E. It was swept away by the Indus, and a second, built more inland, shared the same fate. The present more modern town is inferior in size and wealth to either of its predecessors. The Sikhs called the surrounding district Giráng, after a fort of that name a few m. to the N. of Derá Fatḥ Khán. It was a strong fort for that part of the world, and Ranjit attached so much importance to it, that he never consigned it to the charge of the Názim of the province, but kept it quite independent of his authority. Derá Ghází Khán has already been noticed in the route to Multán.

Mithankoṭ.—The only other place of importance between the Deraját and Sakhar is Mithankoṭ, a municipal town in the Derá Ghází district, and 85 m. S. of the town of that name. It was formerly the seat of an Assist. Commissioner, but the station was abandoned in 1863, when the old

Digitized by Google

town was destroyed by the Indus. The new town stands 5 m. from the river, and being so far from it, has lost the commercial importance of its predecessor. There is a handsome shrine sacred to 'Aḳil Muḥammad.

ROUTE 36.

BHÁWALPÚR TO ROHRÍ, AROR, AND SAKHAR.

The traveller will proceed by the Indus State Railway to Rohrí Bandar. The stations on this line are as follows:—

Dist. from Bhâwalpúr.	Names of Stations.	Time.	
MS.		A.M.	A.M.
	Bhâwalpúr . .	12 6	2.10
8	Samasata . . .	12.36	2.50
21	Mubárakpúr . .	1.14	3.38
30	Aḥmadpúr . . .	1.48	4.17
44	Chani-di-got . .	2.30	5. 8
56	Chaudrí. . . .	3.10	5.53
70	Firoza . . .	3.53	6.45
83	Khánpúr . . .	4.31	7.30
96	Katsamba . . .	5.24	8. 2
109	Rahím Yarkhan . .	6. 5	10. 0
123	Sádikábád . . .	6.52	11. 3
134	Walhar	7.25	11.51
			P.M.
145	Reti	7.58	12.37
156	Khairpúr . . .	8.48	1.42
165	Mírpúr . . .	9.19	2.23
173	Sarhad	9.46	3. 2
180	Ghotki . . .	10. 9	3.35
189	Mahesar . . .	10.37	4.15
195	Pano Akil . . .	11. 4	4.51
204	Sángi	11.28	5.26
		P.M.	
214	Rohrí Main . .	12. 5	6.10
216	Rohrí Bandar . .	12.15	6.20

REMARKS.—There are refreshment rooms at Samasata, Khánpúr, Reti, and Rohrí Bandar. The train waits 10 min. at these places.

Rohrí is a municipal town, the capital of a sub-district of the same name, which has an area of 4,258 sq. m., and a pop. (1872) of 217,515 persons. The town of Rohrí itself has a pop. of 8,580. It is on the left, or E. bank of the Indus, on a rocky eminence of limestone, interspersed with flints. It is said to have been founded by Saiyid Ruknu 'd dín Sháh in 1297 A.D., which was more than 300 years after the Indus deserted its former bed at Alor and came to Rohrí. The rocky site of Rohrí ends on the W. side in a precipice 40 ft. high, rising from the river bank. In the latter part of the rains the water ascends 16 ft. above its lowest level.

On the N. side of the town is a mouth of the *E. Nára Canal*, 156 ft. wide, which has powerful sluice-gates to regulate the supply of water from the Indus. This canal, 2 m. before reaching Rohrí is crossed by a bridge 190 ft. long, with 8 spans. From Rohrí the canal runs due S. through Khairpúr, and enters the Thar Parkar district. The Government has sanctioned an outlay of £1,063,827 for the improvement of this canal, and a portion of this sum has already been expended. Seen from a distance, Rohrí has a striking appearance, the houses being 4 and 5 stories high, with flat roofs surrounded by balustrades.

The Jám'i Masjid at Rohrí is a fine building of red brick, with 3 domes, and coated with glazed porcelain tiles. It was built by Fatḥ Khán, an officer of the Emperor Akbar, about the year 1572 A.D. A Persian inscription in the mosque gives the date of its construction, and the name of the founder. One of the sights of the place is the *Múi Mubárak*, or "hair of the Prophet," in this case a hair and a half. They are set in a gold tube adorned with rubies.* It appears they were brought from Constantinople by one Abdu 'l Báḳí, whose descendants

* In the Imp. Gaz. it is said that the War Mubárák, a building 25 ft. sq., on the N. of the town, was erected about 1545 by Mír Muḥammad for the reception of this hair, *War* is, perhaps, a misprint for *Múi*.

Digitized by Google

have still the keeping of them. The *'Ídgáh* was erected in 1593 A.D., by Mír Muḥammad M'aṣúm. Near Rohrí are 3 forests covering 58,000 acres, or about 90 sq. m., which were planted in 1820 by the Talpúr Amírs, and are now under the control of the Sindh Forest Department. Here tigers, panthers, lynxes, and wild hog are numerous.

Aror.—While at Rohrí, a visit may be paid to the very ancient town of Aror, which is only 5 m. distant to the E. This was the capital of the Hindú Rájás of Sindh and was taken from them by the Muslims, under Muḥammad Ḳásim, about 711 A.D. At that time the Indus washed the city of Aror, but was diverted from it by an earthquake about 962 A.D., at which time the river entered its present channel.

The road from Rohrí passes over a bridge about 600 ft. long, which is said to be 2½ centuries old. It was probably built while a small body of water from the Indus still continued to flow in its ancient channel. After crossing the bridge, you arrive at a village with about 100 inhabitants, and from this an extensive ridge of ruins runs in a N.E. direction. There is here a picturesque ruin, which bears the name of 'Álamgír's Mosque, and 2 shrines, 1 to Shakarganj Sháh and the other to Ḳuṭbu 'd dín Sháh. To the former tomb people of the neighbouring villages still make pilgrimages. It has no dome nor building over it, but is a plain, white, neat sarcophagus, with a border of carved flowers.

Opposite to Rohrí, in the Indus, is the island of *Khwájah Khizr*. Here is a mosque of great apparent antiquity. It has the following inscription :—

"When this Court was raised, be it known
That the waters of Khizr surrounded it.
Khizr wrote this in pleasing verse,
Its date is found from the Court of God."
341 A.H.

The shrine of Khizr, who was also called Zindah Pír, or "the living saint," is venerated by Hindús and Muslims alike.

A little to the S. of the isle of Khizr is the larger island of *Bakkar*. It is a limestone rock of oval shape, 800 yds. long, 300 wide, and about 25 ft. high: The channel separating it from the Sakhar shore is not more than 100 yds. wide, and when the river is at its lowest, it is about 15 ft. deep in the middle. The E. channel, which divides the island from Rohrí, is during the same state of the river 400 yds. wide, with a depth of 30 ft. in the middle. The Government telegraph line from Rohrí to Sakhar crosses by this island. Almost the whole of it is occupied by a fortress, the walls of which are double, 30 ft. high, with numerous bastions. They are built partly of burnt, and partly of unburnt brick, are loopholed, and have 2 gateways, 1 facing Rohrí on the E., the other Sakhar, on the W. The Fort is a picturesque object from the river, and appears strong, though in reality it is not. The Amírs attached much importance to this fort. But on our advance to Kábul, in 1838, it was placed at the disposal of our Government, and was used for some time, first as an arsenal and then as a prison for Balúchí robbers; until 1876, it continued to be used as a jail, subsidiary to that of Shikárpúr.

So early as 1327 A.D., Bakkar seems to have been a place of note, for the Emperor Muḥammad Tughlak sent persons of importance to command there. Under the Samma Princes the fort changed hands several times, being sometimes under their rule and sometimes under that of Dihlí. During the reign of Sháh Beg Argún the fortifications were re-built, the fort of Aror being destroyed to supply the requisite material. In 1574 it was delivered up to Keshu Khán, an official of the Emperor Akbar. In 1736 it fell into the hands of the Kalhoras, and subsequently into those of the Afgháns, who retained it till it was taken by Mir Rustam of Khairpúr. The stream of the Indus runs here with great rapidity, but on Oct. 10th, 1839, 6 wild hogs plunged into it; 3 were shot in mid-stream, but 3 swam across, and were soon lost in the

jungle on the other side. Tigers have been known to cross in the same way.

Sakhar.—A railway steam ferry plies between Rohrí and Sakhar, and refreshments are provided on board. Sakhar is the head-quarters of the Sakhar and Shikárpúr sub-district, which has an area of 279 sq. m., and a pop. (in 1872) of 60,223 persons. The town has a pop. of 13,318, and is well drained and clean. It is intended to throw a bridge of steel across the Indus from Rohrí, with a span of 840 ft. It will cross at Ḥájí Mutú to the island of Bakkar, and it will be conducted on the centilever principle. A large bracket will be built from each shore, with a girder 200 ft. long in the middle, resting on the end of each. The design is by A. M. Rendel, C.E., and is concurred in by Mr. Molesworth Connolly, Engineer for the Government of India. The locomotive shops of the Indus State Railway are at Sakhar. A range of low limestone hills, without a blade of vegetation, slopes down to the Indus, and on this range New Sakhar is built, as distinguished from the old town of the same name about a m. off. There is a T. B. here, and the usual Public Offices.

When the Political Officers first arrived here, they took up their abode in a small domed building, in which was an inscription which said that it was built by Muḥammad M'aṣúm, the son of Saiyid Ṣafar, for the common benefit of all Muslims. "Whoever makes a tomb in this edifice, the curse of God, and of the Prophet, and of Angels, and of the Faithful be upon him," with the date 1008 A.H. = 1599 A.D. Muḥammad M'aṣúm is buried in the cantonment at Sakhar at the foot of a tower 90 ft. high which he erected, and which overlooks the country for many m. In 1845, owing to a fatal epidemic of fever among the garrison, New Sakhar was abandoned as a station for European troops. There is not much to be seen, except the tomb of Muḥammad M'aṣúm, and that of Sháh Khairu 'd dín, which was built about 1758 A.D. The town was ceded to the Khairpúr Amirs, between 1809 and 1824. In 1833, Sháh Shujá'a defeated the Tálpúrs here with great loss. In 1842 it came under British rule.

ROUTE 37.

SAKHAR TO SHIKÁRPÚR AND THE MOUTH OF THE BOLÁN PASS AND QUETTA.

To reach the mouth of the Bolán Pass the traveller must proceed by the Kandahár State Railway, as far as Sibi. The stations are as follows :—

Dist. from Sakhar.	Names of Stations.		Time.	
MS.			A.M.	P.M.
	Sakhar Bandar		4.25	7.35
2	Sakhar Main		4.35	7.45
10	Bágarjí		5. 6	8.24
17	Ruk Junction	arr.	5.26	8.47
		dep.	5.41	11. 0
28	Shikárpúr	arr.	6.15	11.36
		dep.	6.21	11.46
			A.M.	
54	Jacobábád		7.40	1.20
150	Sibi		—	1.45

REMARKS.—The traveller had better leave by the second train, as the first does not go to Sibi; if he takes the first he will have to wait 4 or 5 hrs. at Jacobábád and pick up the mail train. There are refreshment rooms at Ruk, Jacobábád and Sibi.

Shikárpúr is a municipal town and head-quarters of a district of the same name, which has an area of 8,813 sq. m., and a pop. (1872) of 776,227. It has 4 sub-divisions: Rohrí, Shikárpúr and Sakhar, Larkhána, and Mehár. The pop. of Shikárpúr town numbers 38,107, of whom 14,908 are Muslims,

Digitized by Google

and 23,167 Hindús. Shikárpúr is 11 m. N.W. of Ruk, and through it passes the great trade road to Bilúchistán, Kandahár, and Central Asia, for which Shikárpúr is the depôt. This route has been used for many centuries. The town is situated in a tract of low-lying country, annually flooded by canals from the Indus, and only 190 ft. above sea level.

The Chhoti Begári, a branch of the Sindh Canal, flows to the S. of the town, and another branch, the Raiswah, passes on the N. The soil in the vicinity is very rich, and produces heavy crops of grain and fruit, especially dates, mangos, oranges, and mulberries, all of which are excellent.

Up to 1855 Shikárpúr was not a clean town, but in that year the Municipal Act was brought into force, and since then great sanitary improvements have been effected. The old bázár has been lengthened, and the prolongation of it, called the *Stewart Ganj Market*, after a popular district officer, is well built and commodious. To the E. of the town are 3 large tanks, called Sarwar Khán's tank, Gillespie and Hazárí tanks. There is, therefore, abundance of water for irrigation and other purposes, but the climate is very hot and dry, and the rainfall for 12 years averaged only 5·15 inches.

The trade of Shirkárpúr has long been famous, but the transit traffic seems to be of the most importance. In the Government Jail *postins*, or sheepskin coats, baskets, reed chairs covered with leather, carpets, tents, shoes, &c., are made by the prisoners. Some excellent pile carpets were shown some years ago at the Karáchí Exhibition.

There is a legend which ascribes the foundation of Shikárpúr to the Dáúd Putras, and it is to be found in a memoir written by Sir F. Goldsmid in 1854. The history of the place up to 1824 is, however, uncertain, but in that year it came into the peaceable possession of the Amírs of Sindh. 'Abdu'l Mansúr Khán, who was then the Afghán governor, surrendered it to the Amírs. The revenue was divided into 7 shares, of which 4 were allotted to the Amírs of Ḥaidarábád, and 3 to those of Khairpúr. In 1843 it came into the possession of the British.

Jacobábád.—This was the chief military frontier station before Quetta was occupied. It is a municipal town, and capital of the frontier district, which contains an area of 475 sq. m., and a pop. (1872) of 35,435. The station itself, including the military camp, has 10,954 inhabitants, of whom 5,355 belong to the town.

The town was planned and laid out on the site of the village of Khángarh by General John Jacob, a distinguished commander of the Sindh horse, said by Outram to be, after Lord Napier of Magdala, the best soldier in India. He built at the place a Residency of considerable size, which has a Library and Workshops attached. The military lines for Sindh horse and infantry, extend for 2 m., and contain a number of houses for the officers and an English school, which they support. The Civil Court, which is under the Shikárpúr jurisdiction, was established in 1870, the Sessions Judge of Shikárpúr visiting it twice a year. When General Jacob first arrived in Upper Sindh, the whole country about Khángarh was in a state of anarchy, bodies of mounted robbers, Bugtís, Dumkís, Burdís or Marís, swept the plains and robbed and murdered those they encountered. Khángarh itself offered a stout resistance to the 5th Bombay N. I., but General Jacob's rule put an end to all these troubles, and to him more than to any other officer the peace of Upper Sindh was due.

Sibi and the Bolán Pass.—This place is 122 m. from Shikárpúr, and is in the valley of the river Nari, in the territory of the Khán of Khilat. It is just at the entrance of the Bolán Pass, and 12 m. N. of Mitri. The Kandahár State Railway runs only 16 m. beyond Sibi. There is a T. B.

Digitized by Google

with servants at Sibi, and the traveller may very well halt here if he intends to examine the famous *Bolán Pass*. This Pass commences 5 m. N.W. of Dádar, and rises in a succession of narrow valleys between high ranges, with a N.W. course, until it culminates in the plain called Dasht-i-Bídaulat, the "Destitute Plain." The total length of the Pass is 60 m., and the summit is 8,500 ft. above sea-level, the average ascent being 90 ft. in the mile. From the foot of the Pass the halting places are: Khundilání, 7 m.; Kirta, 14 m.; Bíbí-Nání, 9 m.; Ab-i-gum, "Lost water," 14 m.; Sir-i-Bolán, 6 m.; Dasht-i-Bídaulat, 10 m.; total, 60 m.

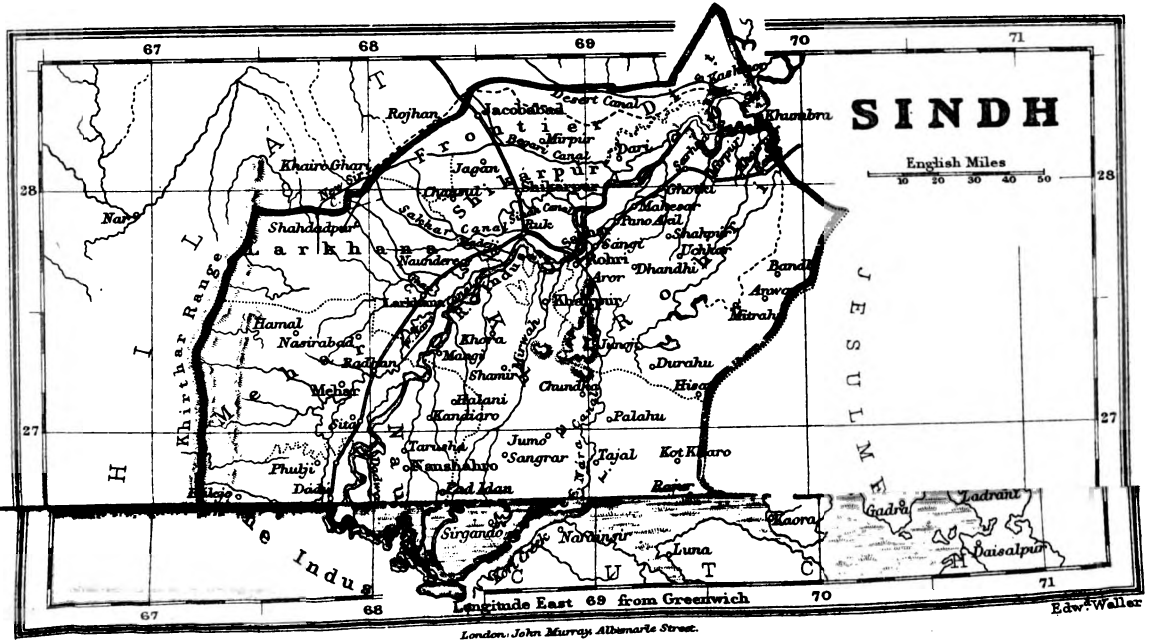
The Bolán River, a torrent rising at Sir-i-Bolán, flows through the whole length of the Pass, and is frequently crossed in the 1st march from the foot. It is like all mountain streams, subject to sudden floods. In 1841 a British detachment was lost with its baggage in such a flood. When the stream is not swollen, however, artillery can be conveyed through without any serious difficulty, and consequently the Pass is of great importance from a military point of view. In 1839 a Bengal column, with its artillery, consisting of 8-in. mortars, 24-pounder howitzers, and 18-pounder guns, went through the Bolán in 6 days. The narrowest parts of the Pass are just above Khundilání, and beyond Sir-i-Bolán, and at both these places the Pass might be held by a very small force against immensely superior numbers. At *Khundilání* 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 Sir-i-Bolán the rocks are of limestone, and the passage is so narrow that only 3 or 4 men can ride abreast. The temperature in the Pass during May is very high; water is abundant and good, but firewood is scarcely procurable. There is no cultivation, the Pass being infested by plundering Balúchis, who live by robbing caravans, and deter peaceably disposed tribes from settling in the valleys. From Bíbí Nání a mountain road leads to *Khil'at* or *Kelat*, distant 110 m., *viâ* Barade, Rúdbár, Narmah, Takhi, and Kishan. From the top of the Pass to Quetta is 25 m. by a good road.

Quetta or Kwatta, so-called by the Afgháns, is designated by the Brahúís, the people of the country, Shál. It is situated at the N. end of a valley of the same name, and is very conveniently placed as regards Khil'at, from which it is distant 103 m. N. The town is surrounded by a mud wall, and has two gates, one to the E. and another to the S., which latter is called the Shikárpúrí Gate. In the centre of the town, on an artificial mound, stands the *Mírí* or Fort, which was the residence of the Governor, and from which there is a very extensive view of the neighbouring valley. Quetta has probably about 4,000 inhabitants, of whom many are Afgháns. 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. Bellew mentions that on the 30th January, 1872, the thermometer stood at 18°, and that four or five inches of snow had fallen during the night. On the whole the climate is not very well adapted for English constitutions. 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 Kábul, and Captain Bean was appointed the Political Agent. Since 1876 a British Political officer, Major Sandeman, has resided at Quetta under the official designation of the Governor-General's Agent for Balúchistán. During the Afghán Campaigns of 1878–1880, Quetta formed the base of operations for the Bombay column. In 1879 a railway to Quetta was commenced with the intention of continuing it to Kandahár. It starts from Ruk, 11 m. to the S. of Shikárpúr, where is the junction of the Indus Valley State Railway, and ½ m. from which is a viaduct on iron girders, 581 ft. long

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google



Digitized by Google

and consisting of 13 spans of 40 ft. each; and the line is now open as far as Rindli, 149 m. from Ruk.

ROUTE 38.

SHIKÁRPÚR TO KARÁCHÍ.

Dist. from Shikárpúr.	Names of Stations.	Time.	
MS.		A.M.	P.M.
	Shikárpúr	1.40	8. 0
11	Ruk Junction	2.15	8.32
33	Madeji	3.40	9.55
42	Naundero	4. 6	10.28
48	Mahota	4.25	10.50
54	Larkhána	4.43	11.11
		A.M.	
96	Radhan	6.45	1.45
107	Sítá Road	7.20	2.28
120	Phulji	7.58	3.15
128	Dádú	8.32	3.54
141	Bhán	9. 9	4.40
154	Bhubak	9.30	5. 4
161	Sehwán	9.54	5.35
169	Bugatora	10.17	6. 2
172	Lakí	10.17	6. 2
181	Amri	11.33	7.35
		P.M.	
194	Sann	12.13	8.25
205	Mánjhand	12.46	9. 5
213	Gopang	1. 8	9.34
222	Budápúr	1.39	10.13
235	Petáro	2.13	11. 2
248	Kotrí arr.	2.50	11.45
	Kotrí dep.	3.30	P.M. 11.45
253	Bholárí	3.56	12.17
265	Meting	4.32	12.59
277	Jhimpir	5. 8	1.45
297	Jangsháhí	6.14	3. 1
318	Dabheji	7. 7	4. 9
338	Landhi	8. 0	5.16
350	Karáchí Cantonment	8.45	6.10
352	Karáchí City	8.55	6.20

There are refreshment rooms at Ruk Junction, Larkhána, Radhan, Sehwán, Lakí, Kotrí, Jangsháhí, Karáchí, Cantonment and City. The train waits an hour at Kotrí, half-an-hour at Larkhána, and 10 minutes at the other places mentioned. The tariff for meals on all stations of the S. P. and D. Railway, and for the P. N. Railway is as follows:

	rs.	á.
Dinner	4	0
Hot Breakfast including tea or coffee	1	8
Cold Breakfast including tea	1	0
Hot Tiffin	1	8
Cold do.	1	0
Supper	1	8

Larkhána, or according to the Imp. Gaz., Lárkána, is a municipal town the capital of a sub-district of the same name, which has an area of 2,241 sq. m., and a pop. (in 1872) of 234,575. Larkhána town has a pop. of 10,643. The country surrounding the town is fertile and populous, and perhaps the finest tract in the whole of Sindh. The spacious walks, well laid out gardens, and luxuriant foliage have gained for it the title of the Eden of Sindh. It is one of the most important grain marts in that country, and is famous for a species of rice called *sugdási*.

There is a large local traffic in metals, cloth, and leather. The principal manufactures are cloth of mixed silk and cotton, coarse cotton cloth, metal vessels and leather goods. The fort served in the time of the Tálpurs as an arsenal, and under British rule it has been turned into a hospital and jail.

The principal Government Canals in the vicinity are the W. Nárá, 30 m. long, and 100 ft. wide at its mouth; the Ghár, 22 m. long, and 80 ft. wide; the Naurang, a continuation of the Ghár, 21 m. long, and 90 ft. wide; the Birei-ji-Kúr, 27 m. long, and 48 ft. wide, and the Eden Wáh, 23 m. long. There is no edifice in Larkhána worth notice, except the tomb of *Sháh Bahárah*.

Sehwán.—This is the chief town of a sub-district of the same name of the Karáchí district. It is elevated above the sea 117 ft. The river

Digitized by Google

Aral, which is crossed by a bridge with iron girders, formerly flowed close to the town, but has now quite deserted it. The pop. is 4,296, of whom 2,394 are Muslims, for the most part engaged in fishing, and 1,956 Hindús, who are traders. There are many professional mendicants, supported by the offerings of pilgrims at the shrine of *Lál Sháhbáz*. The tomb of this saint is inclosed in a quadrangular building, which has a dome and lantern, and is adorned with beautiful encaustic tiles, with Arabic inscriptions. Mírza Jání, of the Tarkán dynasty, built a still larger tomb to this saint, which was completed in 1639 A.D. by Núwáb Díndár Khán. The gate and balustrade are said to have been of hammered silver, the gift of Mír Karam 'Alí Tálpúr, who also crowned the domes with silver spires. The chief object, however, of antiquarian interest in Sehwán is the *fort* ascribed to Alexander the Great. This is an artificial mound, said once to have been 250 ft. high, but now only 60 ft., measuring round the summit 1,500 ft. by 800 ft., and surrounded by a broken wall. The remains of several towers are visible, but the fortifications are ruined. It is in the N.W. part of the town. There is a T. B. and a deputy collector's banglá in the old fort.

Sehwán is 11 m. from Laki. The Indus Valley State Railway runs through the Laki Pass, at an elevation of 200 ft., the Indus lying below. This range of hills contains several hot springs, and shows many signs of volcanic action; almost every kind of sea shell, including the oyster, is found. Lead, antimony and copper are also found, though not in great quantities. Sehwán is the centre of the Government system of canals, 37 in number, of which the W. Nárá is the largest. The Indus here was very deep, and during the last 5 years it has changed its course, and is now nearly 3 m. distant from the town of Sehwán. Half the houses in this town were thrown down by a tremendous fall of rain in the end of July, 1839.

The Manchhar Lake.—Not very far from Sehwán to the N. is the *Manchhar Lake*, which is formed by the expansion of the W. Nárá canal and the Aral river. In the cold weather the traveller might halt for a couple of days to see the lake, where there is abundance of waterfowl shooting, and an extraordinary number of fine fish. Among these are the *pala*, one of the finest fish found in India; the *dambhro*, a reddish fish, which attains an enormous size, and ranks according to native taste, next the *pala* in excellence; the *moráko*; the *gandan*, a long sharp and bony fish of a silver colour, in length from 3 to 5 ft.; the *shakúr* or *murrel*; the *jerkho*, the largest fish in Sindh; *goj* and *lor*, "eels"; *kaggo* or "cat-fish," which makes a curious noise; *gangat* or "prawns"; the *popri*, the *dohi*, the *theli*, the *danúr*, and the *singári*.

The fish are generally caught with spears and nets. The boat, which is flat-bottomed, is propelled by one man, while another, armed with 3 or 4 light cane spears, 8 ft. long, and barbed at the tip, stands at the prow watching the water; as soon as he sees a fish flash through the weeds with which the lake is covered, he hurls a handful of spears in that direction, and is sure to strike one or two fish, which, as the spear becomes entangled in the weeds, cannot go far, and are followed and lifted into the boat.

The taking of fish by nets is thus described: "A net is arranged in the shape of a double circle about 10 yds. across. It is supported by poles, and is fastened to the bottom by divers. It only reaches the surface of the water, and is there met by a 2nd net, about 4 ft. deep, which hangs from the tops of the poles. This net is turned up when it reaches the water, so as to form a small bag running round the base of it.

"When the net has been fixed, boats, in number from 10 to 20, range themselves in a circle round it within a radius of ¼ of a m. or more. At each of the 4 points of the compass is a boat, in which sits a man with a very large circular brass dish placed before him,

Digitized by Google

bottom upwards. The signal is given, and the boats go round and round in a circle, the men with the plates drumming on them with sticks and making a great noise. Round and round they go, slowly but gradually narrowing the circle round the net.

"The fish, frightened by the din, and not daring to escape through the boats, press heavier and nearer to the net, until they go up the opening and find themselves unable to get out. Then when the boats approach, huge *dambhros* are seen flinging themselves into the air to a height of from 3 to 4 ft., hoping to jump over the lower net, but only to strike against the upper one and fall into the bag below, a self-made prey. In the meantime, men with spears hurl them at the huge *gandams*, which are unable to leap, and lifting them high in the air over the net, deposit them in the boats. Divers then go inside the net, and examine it carefully under water, securing such fish as may be endeavouring to force a passage through it. These men in their habits seem almost amphibious. After remaining under water an incredibly long time, one of them will rise to the surface with 2 or 3 fish, and before it seems possible he can have taken sufficient breath, down he goes again. After all the fish have been taken, the nets are removed, and the party goes home. In this way many hundredweight of fish are killed at a time." (Gaz. of Sindh, p. 710.)

There is good shooting to be had in the Sehwán district; panthers, hyenas, wild hog, wolves, foxes, jackals, the hog-deer, and the *chinkárah*, or "ravine antelope," are common, but the tiger is unknown. Among birds the *zbárah*, or "bustard," is not rare, but can only be approached by a sportsman on the back of a camel, on account of its extreme wariness; grouse, plover, partridge, grey quail, wild geese, snipe, and many varieties of duck are plentiful, especially in the Manchhar Lake. There are also coots, cranes, flamingoes, pelicans, herons, bitterns, storks, tarns, and cormorants.

For a description of the other places on this Route, the traveller is referred to the Handbook of Bombay.

ROUTE 39.

FROM PÁLAMPÚR IN KÁNGRA BY KULU TO LEH.

Leh, the capital of Ladákh, is situated in one of the highest inhabited countries in the world, and is itself 11,500 ft. above sea level. Around it are mountains which rise to the height of 20,000 ft., covered with perpetual snow. It is, therefore, intensely cold, and the journey to it is miserably cold and comfortless, still, as it is the entrepôt for the trade between Chinese Tátary and the Panjáb, and is the principal mart for the shawl-wool imported from the latter country, and is in other respects a remarkable place, many hardy travellers would be willing to submit to the inconvenience of the journey in order to visit it.

The stages from Pálampúr are as follows:—

No.	Stages.	Dist. in Miles.	Height above sea-level.
			Ft.
1	Pálampúr	—	4,000
2	Baijnáth	10	
3	Dalu	12	
4	Jatingri	14	
5	Budwáni	15	
6	Karam	10	
7	Sultánpúr	10	
8	Nagar	14	
9	Jagat Sukh	8	
10	Pulchun	10	
	Carried forward	103	

Digitized by Google

No.	Stages.	Dist. in Miles.	Height above sea-level.
			Ft.
	Brought forward . .	103	
11	Rahla	12	
12	Kok Sar	16	10,261
13	Sisu	11	
14	Gandla	10	
15	Kardong (Kailang) .	12	
16	Kulang	13	
17	Darcha	10	
18	Patsio	9	
19	Zingzingbar	9	
20	Kanunor Kailang . .	17	
21	Sarchu	11	
22	Sumdo	18	
23	Sumkiel	15	
24	Rukchin	18	15,000
25	Debring	12	
26	Gyá	16	13,500
27	Máchalong . . .	23	
28	Chushot.	12	10,500
29	Leh	10	11,500
	Total miles . .	357	

Between Budwáni and Karam, the *Bulu Pass*, 10,000 ft. high, is crossed. Between Rahla and Koksa the *Rotang Pass* is crossed. Between Zingzingbar and Kanunor Kailang the *Bára Lácha Pass* is crossed, 16,200 ft. high. Between Sumdo and Sumkiel the *Láchalong Pass*, 16,600 ft. high, is crossed. Between Rukchin and Debring, the *Toglung Pass*, 17,500 ft. high, is crossed. Between Koksa and Rahla the Chináb river is crossed by a bridge, and so is the Indus river between Chushot and Leh.

This route is closed for 7 months in the year by snow.

Leh is a town with a pop. of about 4,000, in N. lat. 34° 10′, E. long. 77° 40′. It stands 3 m. from the N. bank of the Indus, in a small plain between the river and a chain of mountains. A wall with conical and sq. towers surrounds the town, and runs up to the crest of the range. The fort is about 1 m. S.W. of the town. The streets are built without any arrangement, and the houses are contiguous. Many of them are 3 stories high, with wooden balconies. The most conspicuous building is the *Palace* of the late Rájá, which stands on the hill, high above the town; he was deposed by Gulább Singh, the Mahárájá of Kashmír.

The Palace.—This edifice is built up to the height of 10 stories, from the shoulder of the spur of the ridge. The walls are massive and incline slightly inwards. In Sir D. Forsyth's Yarkand there is a view of it, from which the traveller will see that it has no pretensions to architectural beauty. Higher up on the ridge are the towers of an old fortification and also the ruins of a monastery.

The road from Kashmír leads through a small gateway into a long, wide, and straight bázár, where the houses are regularly built and uniformly whitewashed, and this has been erected since the Kashmír family took the country, and is now the most frequented part. At the further end of the bázár is the old part of the town, where the houses are only separated by narrow winding passages. Further up the hill there are a few houses of a better class, which were built by the Kahlongs, or ministers of the former Rájás, and now belong to their representatives. Beyond the town are several plantations of willow and poplar, which are called gardens though there are no flowers. These are useful for the shade they give in summer time, when it is much needed, and also for building timber, which is extremely scarce in Ladákh.

On the E. of the town the mountains are close and there is no cultivation, but to the W. the whole valley, which is about ¾ of a m. broad, is cultivated, and is made to descend in terraces. Here there are a number of small hamlets scattered about.

The Ladákhis have Chinese features, with high cheek bones and small retreating chins; their eyes are brown, and the upper eyelids are overhung by a fold of skin; the nose is depressed, the mouth is large and inexpressive, the lips project, but are not thick, the hair is black, and is collected into a pigtail behind, which reaches to the small of the back. The men are about 5 ft. 2 in. in height and the women 4 ft. 9¼ in. Both are broad and strong.

Digitized by Google

They are an ugly race. They are cheerful, willing and good-tempered, and not quarrelsome, except after drinking *chang*, the national drink, a sort of beer.

The most remarkable custom in Ladákh is polyandry, which is much more universal than polygamy in India, inasmuch as it is adopted for its inexpensiveness, while as a matter of course polygamists can be only persons who are well to do. When a girl marries an elder brother, she at the same time marries all his brothers. The children recognize all as fathers, speaking of them as their elder and younger fathers. The most important point with regard to this custom is that in the Mahábhárata, which dates about 1200 B.C., we have an account of the winning of Draupadí, daughter of Drupada, king of the Pánchálas, by Arjuna, the 3rd of the Pándu princes. She was won by Arjuna, but married his 2 elder and his 2 younger brothers also. There are other reasons for believing that the Áryans came from the mountains in the neighbourhood of Ladákh, and this fact about polyandry being found among them, so many centuries back, seems strongly to confirm it.

The results of polyandry are comparative sterility in the women, but it does not seem to affect their strength or health. Drew says that the women porters will carry a load of 60 lbs. weight for 23 m. without the least apparent fatigue.

Mr. Drew was appointed Governor of Ladákh in 1871, by the Mahárájá of Kashmír, and he has given a most valuable account of the people and country. He says that besides the regular husbands which a woman has, being brothers, she is at liberty to choose another husband from a totally different family. All this produces a great effect in limiting the population.

The scenery is in general rugged and bare, and the villages that occur at the mouths of side ravines are lovely. "A space covered with crops of a brilliant green, overshadowed by luxuriant fruit trees, in the midst of the barest rocks, gives relief to the eyes, mind, and body of the traveller. Apple trees, apricot, mulberry, and the vine, are cultivated in company with the cereals, and flourish well."

There is not much to interest the sportsman in Ladákh. The wild animals are the *Kaing* or "wild ass," the sheep, goat, marmot, and hare. Of birds there are the snow pheasant, red-legged partridge, eagles, and waterfowl. There are also some bears, who are said to dig out the marmots from their burrows and devour them. The routes from Leh to Yarkand are as follows. The first is the summer route.

No.	Stages.	Miles from last Stage.	Height above sea-level.
			Ft.
1	Leh	—	11,500
2	Camp	12	15,000
3	Khardong	15	13,500
4	Khartsar	12	10,430
5	Tigar	13	10,030
6	Pánimik	14	
7	Chouglong	13	11,500
8	Tutiyalak	13	13,000
9	Sar-i-Hauz-i-Khoja	12	15,500
10	Brangsa Saser	9	15,400
11	Bulak-i-Murghai	22	15,100
12	Burtse	12	16,000
13	Kizil Angúr	11	16,700
14	Daulat Beguldi	18	17,200
15	Brangsa	23	16,500
16	Waháb-jilgah	19	16,000
17	Maliksháh	15	15,300
18	Chibrá	12	16,480
19	Suket	18	13,000
20	Sháhdúla	12	11,500
21	Yárkand	240	4,000
	Total miles	515	

The following is the winter route, and is taken from the Panjáb Trade Report of 1862:—

No. Stages.
1. Leh.
2. Sabu.
3. Digar.
4. Agyám.
5. Pakra.
6. Chimchák.
7. Lámakyent or Sháyok.
8. Chungjangal.
9. Dungyalák.
10. Mandarlik.
11. Kutaklik.
12. Sultán Chushkurn.

Digitized by Google

No.	Stages.
13.	Duhn-i-Múrghí.
14.	Bulak-i-Múrghí.
15.	Burtse.
16.	Kizil Angur.
17.	Daulat Beguldí.
18.	Brangsa.
19.	Waháb-jilgah.
20.	Malikshah.
21.	Kafalong.
22.	Jindbalghún.
23.	Bukharuldí.
24.	Jirgiz-jangal.
25.	Yárkand.

ROUTE 40.

SHRÍNAGAR TO SKÁRDU BY DEOSAI.

No.	Stages.	Miles from last Stage.	Height above sea-level.
			Ft.
1	Shrínsgar	—	5,235
2	Sambal	17	5,200
3	Bandípúr	18	5,200
4	Trágbal	9	9,160
5	Zotkusu	9	
6	Kunzalwán	6	
7	Gurez	11	7,800
8	Bangla	11	8,725
9	Mápanún	9	10,130
10	Burzil	9	10,740
11	Sikhbach	15	13,160
12	Lálpání	13	12,500
13	Usar Mar	12	13,970
14	Karpítú	16	7,636
15	Skárdu	3	7,440
	Total miles	158	

Between Burzil and Sikhbach the Passes *Stakpila* and *Sursingar*, 12,900 and 13,060 ft., are crossed. Between Usar Mar and Karpítú the *Burji Pass*, 15,700 ft., is crossed.

Before leaving the dominions of the Mahárájá of Kashmír the traveller may like to visit Skárdu, or Iskardoh, which is the capital of Baltístán, a curious place in itself, and reached by passing through interesting scenery. Baltístán is composed of enormous mountain chains, in which peaks of 18,000 and 20,000 ft. are common, but to the N.E. there are peaks of 25,000 ft., 26,000 ft., and one of 28,265 ft., being the second highest mountain in the world, exceeded only by Mt. Everest. Not far from it is the largest glacier out of the Arctic regions. It is called the *Báltoro*, and is 35 m. long. The scenery along the Indus Valley to Skárdu is wild in the extreme, until it reaches the wonderful gorge by which the river bursts through the W. ranges of the Himálayas. This gorge is near Skárdu, and is 14,000 ft. in sheer depth, being of its kind the most wonderful piece of scenery in the world.

Skárdu or Iskardoh has a remarkable fort or castle, with a collection of straggling huts below it, which do not deserve the name of a town. *The Fort* stands in an elevated plain 7,700 ft. above sea level, at the bottom of a valley surrounded by lofty mountains. The fort itself occupies a rock of gneiss at the confluence of the Indus with its great tributary, the Sínghar. The cliff rises to a sheer height of 800 ft. above the river, and has a perpendicular scarp on every side except the W., where it slopes gradually down to the plain. Vigne compares it to Gibraltar, and believes it could be rendered equally impregnable.

The *Castle* of the late Princes of Baltístán crowns a small natural platform, 300 ft. above the river, and shows by its construction that defence rather than comfort was the chief object of its being built. The Baltís are Thibetans who have adopted the religion of Islám, and with it have dropped the custom of polyandry, and a few are polygamists. They are of the same stock as the Ladákhís. They have parts of the Turanian physiognomy; the cheek bones are high, and the eyes drawn out at the corners.

Digitized by Google

They have disused the pigtail, and sometimes shave the head. In stature they are taller and less thickset than the Ladákhís; they are not equal to them, however, in carrying loads, but are particularly good at carrying burdens over difficult ground, where it might be thought a man could not pass. The Mahárájá of Kashmír has enlisted some hundreds in his army, and has formed a regiment of Baltís, who have adopted the Highland kilt.

Mr. Drew, in his excellent work on Kashmír, has given a sketch of the Fort at Skárdu, which was built by the Dogras in 1840. At the S.E. end of the rock a fort had been built before the Dogras invaded the country, on a very difficult and steep piece of ground, and to this the Rájá, Aḥmad Sháh, retired on the approach of Guláb Singh's troops. The Dogras were good mountaineers, and one dark night they stole round to the N.W. corner of the rock, and, surprising the guards there posted, climbed the hill, and after a little fighting took the fort near the summit. In the morning they began firing down on the larger fort, and after two or three hours the Rájá took to flight, and the place was captured. All the garrison except a very few were killed or taken, the Rájá himself being made prisoner. The capture of the place was a very remarkable exploit, and has been compared on a small scale to the capture of Quebec by the English. This took place about 1840. The new part of Skárdu is on a plateau by the old palace.

Mr. Drew says, "There is a small Bázár; the shopkeepers are, I think, all Kashmírí, who have here settled; others of the same nation are occupied in weaving *pashmina*, for which the *pashin* wood is brought from Ladákh. The houses here in Skárdu and in Baltístán generally are low flat-roofed houses of stone and mud, with commonly a second story built over a portion of the first roof; this upper story (which is for summer living only) is not unusually of wattle; towards Rondú, where timber is more plentiful, it is built of thick boards. In summer time one sees the roofs all strewn with apricots, which are spread out to dry in the sun. The abundance of fruit in this country makes up in a great measure—with respect to the economy of the peasants—for the scarceness of the pasture, and the consequent small amount of live stock that can be reared; of goats or sheep one here seldom sees a large flock. By the sale of dried fruit in place of the produce of flocks and herds are the luxuries from outside purchased, or the cash necessary for payment of taxes acquired." (Jummoo and Kashmír Territories, p. 364.)

ROUTE 41.

SIBI TO ḲANDAHÁR.

As there may be opportunities for an officer at Quetta to make his way to Ḳandahár, or at all events to some interesting places on the road, a full statement of the routes is here given. The first of these is from Sibi to Quetta, *viâ* the Bolán Pass :—

No. I.

No.	Names of Places.	Dist. in miles.
1	Sibi.	
2	Maskáff	12
3	Penchauki	9
4	Kundalání	8
5	South Kirta	8
6	North Kirta	4
7	Bíbínání	7
8	Áb i Gum	3
9	Mach	8
10	Duzán	12
11	Darwázah	9
12	Sar i Áb	14
13	Quetta	8
	Total miles . . .	102

Digitized by Google

The *Bolán Pass* might be easily defended by a small number of men against a large force, but it might be turned by a route to the S. which leads through the *Nárí Valley*, and Kachh or Kachh Gandáva. This route is as follows:—

No. II.

No.	Name of Places.	Dist. in miles.
1	Sibi.	
2	Nárí Gorge	7½
3	Khilat i Kila'ah	9½
4	Gaudakui Duff	9
5	Kuchali	4
6	Spin Tanji	12
7	Hornai	16
8	Facsak	8
9	Sharich	8
10	Shor	13
11	Bargái	19
12	North Chappar	3
13	Kachh	15
	Total miles	124

Gandak 14 miles } Total 28 miles.
Quetta 14 „ }

There is also a route from Kachh to Quetta by the *Gurhi Defile*. It is as follows:—

No. III.

No.	Names of Stages.	Dist. in miles.
1	Kachh.	
2	Gwál	12
3	Nili	10
4	Kásim Kila'ah	5
5	Kuchlak	5
6	Quetta	19
	Total miles	51

No. IV.

Quetta to Chaman.

No.	Names of Stages.	Dist. in miles.
1	Quetta.	
2	Mehtarzail	9
3	Dinar Kárez	13
4	Seji*	9
5	Gúlistán Kárez	10
6	Kila'ah 'Abd'ullah	11
7	Top of Khojak Pass	11
8	Chaman.	4
	Total miles	67

* There is also a direct road from Seji to Kila'ah Abd'ullah, leaving out Gúlistán, of 16 m.

No. V.

Chaman to Kandahár.

No.	Names of Stages.	Dist. in miles.
1	Chaman.	
2	Guttai	18
3	Dubrai	14
4	Melkárez	9
5	'Abdu'r rahmán	12
6	Mundi Hisár	12
7	Kandahár	16
	Total miles	82

No. VI.

Quetta to Kila'ah Abd'ullah vid Haikalzai.

No.	Names of Stages.	Dist. in miles.
1	Quetta.	
2	Kuchlak or Khushlak	12
3	Saiyid Yaru	11
4	Haikalzai	9¾
5	Arambi Kárez	14
6	Kila'ah 'Abd'ullah	5
	Total miles	51¾

Digitized by Google

No. VII.

Quetta to Khush dil Khán and Ḳila'ah 'Abd'ullah.

No.	Names of Stages.	Dist. in miles.
1	Quetta.	
2	Khushlak. . . .	12 miles.
3	Oramzai	4 ,,
4	Haidarzai. . . .	6 ,,
5	Saiyid Yáru . . .	2 stages.
6	Old Bázár . . .	9 miles.
7	New Bázár . . .	2 stages.
8	Tora Sháh . . .	6 miles.
9	Khush dil Khán . .	1 ,,
10	Alizai	10 ,,
11	Badwán . . .	12½ ,,
12	Ḳila'ah 'Abd'ullah . .	6½ ,,
	Total miles . .	79½

Or a better route from Khush dil Khán is by—

Names of Stages.	Miles.
Gangalzai . . .	16
Ḳila'ah 'Abd'ullah . .	15

In the Sibi and Nárí route there is a route from Gandakui Duff to Thal Chotiáli, one of our present posts, as follows :—

Names of Stages.	Miles.
Tung Chaukí . . .	15
Gamboli or Galakhí . .	12
Katurí	14
Pájja	11
Thal Chotiáli . . .	11½
Total	63½

No. VIII.

From Quetta to Mustang viâ Khának and Dalia.

Names of Stages.	Miles.
Quetta.	
Ispangli	5½
Barg	10
Bábar Kárí (near Khának) .	16
Mustang	14½
Total.	46

The road is good and level through. From Bábar Kárí to Mustang the country is under cultivation, and the road is sometimes interrupted by irrigation cuts.

No. IX.

Quetta to Mustang viâ Nishpar Pass.

Names of Stages.	Miles.
Quetta.	
Sar i Áb	8
Mobhí river	15½
Pringábád	4
Mustang	6
Total.	33½

There is a watch-tower at Kundaláni, and there is also a tree which marks the spot, and was noticed by Le Messurier in the 1st expedition to Kábul, and again by his nephew, 37 years after, in the last advance upon Ḳandahár. The Pass for the next 12½ m. to Kirta varies in width and is one mass of shingle, the sides of the ravines being pebble conglomerate. *Kundái* was a notorious place for robberies, as the Pass is narrow here, and numerous deep holes and caves afford means of escape.

There is a small fort at *Kirta*, and a Hindú dealer sells *ghí*, or churned butter, and wood and green fodder. The water here comes from small irrigative channels from the main stream at Bíbínáni above. In the next 9 m. to *Bibínáni* the road passes through the Kirta plain, very large and open. The next 9 m. brings the traveller to Áb-i Gum, "lost water," where the river from above disappears. For the next 6 m. to Mach, the road is very shingly. At Sar-i Bolán, a copious stream of beautiful water rushes out of the bank. Between this and the Duzdán Nálah there is a very narrow defile called the Zigzag, which could easily be defended by a few men against heavy odds.

Near *Sar-i Áb* there is some cultivation, and irrigation by means of *káriz*, channels cut underground, with shafts rising from them at every 30 or 40 yds.

Though the *Bolán Pass* was originally the most difficult of all the Passes, as well as the most dangerous,

it has been so much improved of late, both as regards facility of passage and security, that it is now the most frequented.

The *Kachh Gandáva*, or *Múlá Pass*, commences at a place called Pír Chatr, 9 m. from the town of Kotrí. The next stage is Guhan, 12 m. distant, and rising to a height of 1,250 ft. above sea level. The road leads through a long, narrow, and stony hollow, with high hills on the right and a low conglomerate bridge on the left, and afterwards into a wide basin in the hills, through which the Múlá stream flows. Here there are 9 fords, and the stream has to be crossed that number of times. There is no village at Guhan, nor are supplies obtainable.

The next stage to the village of Hatáchí is 15 m. The road leads along the course of the Múlá, which has to be crossed repeatedly. The Pass afterwards widens, and there is corn cultivation on either side of the stream, as well as some scattered huts at Páníwat and Jáh, intermediate places. *Hatáchí* consists of about 30 huts; supplies are abundant. The distance to *Nárr*, the next station, is 16 m., and the ascent is considerable, as Nára is 2,850 ft. above sea level. The road is a winding stony path, through tamarisk jungle, until *Pír Lakka* basin is reached. The shrine at this place was built in the time of Naṣir Khán of Khilát. It stands on an eminence, and adjacent is a large cemetery. A few Fakírs have charge of the shrine, and have some well cultivated land in the vicinity. Another tortuous defile is met with after leaving Pír Lakka, which leads into the Hasnah basin, where there is some cultivation, and the road then leaves the river on the right and emerges on the great open tract of Nárr, which is situate at the S. extremity of the Zehri valley. There is a good deal of cultivation at Nárr, and pasture is found on the neighbouring hills. Here a cross-road leads to the tower of Khozdár.

The next stage is Peshtar Khán, 10 m. from Nárr. In this stage a lofty hill is seen on the left, with 2 remarkable peaks known as the Do Dandán. The next stage is to Patkí, at a height of 4,250 ft., and distant 10½ m. For some distance the road crosses a considerable plain, and then enters the stony bed of the river. Pisi Bent, at a height of 4,600 ft., is the next halting place. It is 12 m. off. The river is crossed several times. The next stage is Bapau, a small village 5,000 ft. above the sea, 12 m. distant, the road still running for some distance along the bed of the river. Here the Pass is very confined, precipitous rocks, 500 ft. high, approaching so closely as to leave a passage only 30 ft. or 40 ft. wide. As it cannot be turned, this Pass could be effectually closed against the advance of troops by simply rolling down blocks of stone.

The next stage is the village of Angaira, 12 m. further on, near the source of the Múlá. Here the top of the Pass, at an elevation of 5,250 ft. is reached. As a military Pass, the Múlá Pass is considered better than the Bolán, the ascent being easier and more regular. General Willshire's force at the close of 1839, after storming Khilát, returned to Sindh by this route.

From Quetta to Ḳandahár, No. IV.

After leaving Quetta 3 m. the road passes the small village of 'Abdu'r Rahím Khán. It ascends for some distance, then crosses 5 stony Nálahs, and then descends. *Kuchlak* is a small village with a fort 3 furlongs beyond it, and is about 3 m. from the base of the lofty Tokátu mountain. After passing Haidarzái 2 m. the Lora river, 80 yds. wide, is crossed. The road then winds among low sandy hills, and is good. After 8 m. the Lora river is again crossed, here only 4 yds. broad and 20 in. deep. *Haidarzái* is a small village, with considerable cultivation; thence the road for 3½ m. lies through a fine open plain. A few Nálahs are crossed, and then at 8 m. the Sangau river.

The next stage is to a mere camp-

ing ground, and to reach it deep and dangerous Nálahs are crossed, as also the Lora river. In the next march to Arambá, 2 villages, Tukání and Kulází, are passed, surrounded by cultivation. The British army encamped in the Arambá plain 1 m. to the right of the fort and village, where there is a good stream of running water. The road is good, and forage and supplies are obtainable.

At *Ḳila'ah 'Abd'ullah* the river is broad and shallow. The English encamped at 2½ m. from this place, and found forage and supplies obtainable, and thence to the Khojak Pass is 7 m., with a steep ascent near the top, followed by an equally steep descent. The summit of the Pass is 7,457 ft. high. There is another ascent and descent before reaching Chaman.

No. V.

After leaving Chaman, pass through a dry plain for 3 or 4 m., and then ascend a number of low sandy ridges. After passing Patúlá fort, the road ascends gradually, and 4 m. N. it commences a series of rough ascents and descents over Nálahs between 2 hills, which approach so closely, that they form a narrow Pass. The road then descends gradually to the river. The English camp was here, near the remains of several small villages. There is a small stream in the bed of the river, and some wells with good water.

The road then proceeds over undulating dry and stony ground for about 10½ m. There is a narrow Pass about 6½ m. to the N.W., where the road is bad and very stony. There is no village, but a good deal of cultivation near the river is passed. Grass and camel forage is procurable. The river is about 5 yds. wide and about 18 in. deep. The Dorí river is now crossed, and the next stage is to *Deh i Hájí*, 7½ m. distant. The road from the Dorí river crosses 8 small Nálahs, which run into a large Nálah surrounded with high banks. Deh i Hájí is a large village. There is a great deal of cultivation round, and plentiful supplies can be obtained, particularly grass, forage, and green corn. Good water also can be obtained from an aqueduct near.

Khushâb is the next halting-place. It is a camp near the aqueduct, surrounded by 6 or 7 large villages. The distance is 12 m. The camp is surrounded by a great deal of green cultivation. The road from this place to Ḳandahár, a distance of 7½ m., is good. At about 2¼ m. pass Zanskar village, with many large gardens, and much cultivation; at 2¾ m. further on, pass the large village of Kurází, also surrounded with gardens and cultivation, then pass on the right Popalzai, and on the left Naudrí. As the traveller approaches Ḳandahár, he will find the country more inclosed by gardens and villages. The country is open to the S. and W. On the N. there are extensive cemeteries, gardens, and other inclosures. On the W. and S.W. there are more villages and gardens.

Ḳandahár is the chief town of the province of the same name in Afghánistán. It is situated in N. lat. 31° 37′, and E. long. 65° 30′. It has a pop. of about 60,000 persons, about one-half of whom are Pársiváns and Hindús, one-fourth Bárakzais, one-eighth Ghilzáis, and one-eighth of the Durráni tribes. The trade between Ḳandahár and Hirát and Mashhid is carried on principally by Persians, who bring down silk, brocades, gold and silver braiding, precious stones, carpets, horses, &c., and take back wool, felt, postins, and skins of foxes, wolves, bears, &c. The principal manufactures at Ḳandahár are silks, felts for coats, rosaries of crystallized silicate of magnesia, found near the city.

Postins or sheep-skin coats are made up here, as well as at Ghazní and Kábul. They are the ordinary winter dress of the people, and their price varies from 1 rupee to 40 rs.

Tobacco is largely grown in the district of Ḳandahár, and is exported to Bukhárá and Hindústán. The district is exceedingly fertile; every kind of fruit abounds: apricots, of which

fruit 10 kinds are cultivated, melons (both musk and water), grapes, plums, peaches, apples, cherries, quinces, and pomegranates are to be had at a very small cost. Potatoes also are cultivated, but they are small in size, and inferior in flavour.

Ḳandahár is a mean city, and does not possess many buildings worthy of notice. The streets and lanes are everywhere filthy, and the houses are crowded together. The houses of the rich are flat-roofed, 2 or 3 stories high, and surrounded by courts and gardens. The inner walls are plastered over with a kind of gypsum, stamped with ornamental patterns, and sprinkled with powdered mica or talc, which gives them an appearance of frosted silver. The houses of the poor are low domed chambers or small huts.

The town is situated on a level plain, well cultivated. On the N. and W. there is a long low ridge of hills. On the S. and E. are detached hills. Its shape is an irregular oblong. It is surrounded by walls and a ditch, and is about 3½ m. in circuit. Its length lies N. and S. The walls are pierced by 6 gates, the Badurání and Kábul on the E., the Shikarpúr on the S., the Hirát and Topkhánah on the W., and the 'Idgah gate on the N. This last, however, has been disused for many years, and is now built up. There are 4 bázárs, which present a busy scene, as they are crowded with merchants, Persians, Hindús, Bilúchís, and Afgháns.

Tomb of Aḥmad Sháh Durání.—This is the only structure worthy of especial notice in Ḳandahár. It is an octagonal structure, overlaid outside with coloured porcelain bricks, and is surmounted by a gilded dome, surrounded by small minarets. It overtops all the buildings that surround it, and stands in an open space between the citadel, which is to the N., and the Topkhánah gate to the S. The pavement inside is covered with a carpet, and the sarcophagus of the monarch is covered with a shawl. The tomb is composed of a stone found in the mountains round Ḳandahár, but it is inlaid with wreaths of flowers in coloured marble. The large tomb is surrounded by 12 smaller ones. They are those of the children of Abdálli. The interior walls are prettily painted. The windows are of trellis work in stone.

The Citadel is to the N. of the city, where are also the barracks. The 6 gates of the city are defended by double bastions, and the angles are protected by 4 large circular towers. The curtains between the bastions are defended by 54 small bastions distributed along the faces.

Ruins of Shahr-i Kuhnah.—About 4 m. to the W. of Ḳandahár are the ruins of the ancient city of Shahr-i Kuhnah, called also Shahr-i-Ḥusain Sháh, after its last king. They are at the base of a bare rocky hill, and the remains of the extensive defences still crown the height of the rock. This town is said to have been founded by Alexander the Great, and to have been many times destroyed and rebuilt by its Persian, Turkoman, Tátar, and Uzbek conquerors. It was finally taken by surprise, sacked and destroyed by Nádir Sháh, in 1738 A.D., who removed its site 2 m. to the S.E., and called the new town Nádirábád, after himself. This town was, in its turn, destroyed by Aḥmad Sháh Abdalah, who founded the present city of Ḳandahár in 1747 A.D. The ruins are very extensive. Both gold and silver coins are found here, especially after heavy falls of rain.

Major Lumsden, in his account of his Mission to Ḳandahár, speaks of them as follows:—"The ruins of the old city of Shahr-i Konah are very extensive, and without apparent diminution have been delved for years and carried away as manure for the fields. Half way up the N.E. face of the hill on which the city is built, and situated between the ruins of 2 towers, is a flight of 40 steps leading to a recess in the rock, at the entrance to which, on each side, is the figure of a crouched leopard, nearly life-size. The whole is carved out of the solid limestone rock, and is said to have occupied 70 men for 9 years before it

was completed. The chamber in the rock is about 12 ft. high and 8 wide, while its depth equals its height. The sides of the interior are covered with Persian inscriptions carved in relief. They are said to have occupied the lithographer 4 years, and are to the effect that on the 13th of the month Shawwál, 928 A.H., King Bábar conquered Ḳandahár, and appointed his sons Akbar and Humáyún successively as its rulers. A long list of the cities of Bábar's empire then follows, and most of the large cities between Kábul and Bardwán are mentioned." (See Major Lumsden's Report, pp. 187-8.)

The rivers *Tarnak* and *Argandáb* flow on either side of the plain on which Ḳandahár stands. The Tarnak is at about 8 m. distance, and the Argandáb at about 6. Low ridges of hills separate them from the plain. They form a junction to the S. of the city, and further on unite with the river Halmand, which flows finally into the lake Hámún in Sístán. The Tarnak is dammed up at intervals, and the water let off into canals for irrigation purposes, consequently in the hot season the water is nearly exhausted. There are but few villages along its course.

Ḳandahár has been the scene of many furious battles and desperate sieges. In 1153 A.D. it was captured by the Turkománs. It fell under the power of Ghiásu 'd dín Muḥammad a few years later. In 1210 A.D. it was taken by 'Aláu 'd dín Muḥammad, Sultán of Kharisen, but his son was dispossessed by Jahángír Khán in 1222. Timúr invaded the country and took possession of Ḳandahár in 1389. The Emperor Bábar afterwards seized upon it, then the Persians, and after them the Uzbeks, who were not driven out till 1634 A.D. In 1737, Nádir Sháh with an army of 100,000 men blockaded the city for 18 months. It was then stormed, and after a gallant resistance surrendered. In 1834, Sháh Shujá'a marched against Ḳandahár, and after a series of desperate struggles, which lasted 54 days, was compelled to retire.

On the 20th of April, 1839, the British Army of the Indus took possession of Ḳandahár without opposition. Gen. Nott commanded this army, and remained at Ḳandahár with a force of 3 batteries of artillery, 2 regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry. The town and country round remained quiet until September, 1841, when communications between Ḳandahár and Ghazní were stopped. An army of the rebel Durránís, under Safdar Jang Sadozái, now hovered about in the vicinity of Ḳandahár, plundering and destroying the villages, and inciting the inhabitants of the town to rise against the British. In the beginning of March, 1842, Safdar Jang approached the city, and Gen. Nott moved out to meet him. Safdar Jang was signally defeated, but in the absence of the General, an attempt was made to carry the place by a night assault. During the morning of the 10th of March, bodies of the enemy, foot and horse, were observed assembling from all quarters, and taking up a position near the old city of Ḳandahár. The Political Agent directed that all shops should be shut, the gates of the city closed, and strengthened by piling bags of grain inside, and that all the inhabitants should remain within their houses. At 8 o'clock P.M. a desperate attempt was made upon the Hirát Gate. The enemy were enabled by the darkness of the night to set fire to the gate. A company of the Sháh's 1st Inf., and one of the 2nd Regt., with 2 guns, were ordered to defend the gate, and after 4 hours' desperate fighting the enemy were driven back. Two other attempts were made the same night, one about 9 P.M. on the Shíkárpúr Gate, and another by a smaller party on the Kábul Gate, but in every case the garrison succeeded in driving them back, and in the morning the enemy had disappeared.

A few days later Safdar Jang and Akbar Khán again moved down on Ḳandahár and took possession of some steep rocky hills about a m. from the city. The Durránís crowned these rocks, but Gen. Nott sent the 42nd and 43rd Regts. of N. I. with 4 guns against them, and afterwards the 41st

with some artillery. The enemy, although in overwhelming numbers, were seized with a panic, gave way, and fled towards the Bábáwálí Pass. A scene of great disorder followed. The Gházís had barricaded the Pass, and the Durránís, unable to force them, rushed round the base of the hills, pursued by our cavalry and artillery. So complete was their defeat, that they fled to their camp beyond the Argandáb, and made no other attempt during Gen. Nott's time. The British evacuated Ḳandahár on their march to Kábul, on the 8th of August, 1843. Safdar Jang then took possession of it, but he was shortly after driven out by Kohan dil Khán. This chief reigned till 1855. His reign was one long course of tyranny and oppression, and he reduced the Ḳandahárís to the lowest pitch of despair. He was succeeded by his son Muḥammad Sádik, who invited the interference of Dost Muḥammad. This chief took possession of the city in 1855, and appointed his son Ghulám Ḥaidar Khán, governor of Ḳandahár. He was succeeded in 1858 by Shír 'Alí Khán, and he by his brother Muḥammad Amín Khán. This Chief joined in the rebellion against his brother, and was killed on the 6th of June, 1865, at the battle of Kajbaz.

After the defeat of the Amír Shír 'Alí Khán at Khilát i Ghilzi, on the 17th of January, 1867, Ḳandahár passed into the hands of his brother Azím Khán, but became Shír 'Alí's again after the battle on the Halmand on the 1st of April, 1868.

Ḳandahár was occupied by the British in the recent campaign of 1878-79, and on the conclusion of peace with Yáḳub Khán, Shír 'Alí 's son and successor, was restored to that Amír. In September of 1879, Ḳandahár was re-occupied by the British under Sir Donald Stewart, but the Wali, or ruler, appointed by the Amír was not interfered with, and was allowed to administer the affairs both of the town and district.

Maiwand.—It was at this time that the two battles in the vicinity of Ḳandahár, of most interest and importance to the English, took place. For some months reports had been received that Ayúb Khán was preparing to advance on Ḳandahár from Hirát. On the 26th of June his advanced guard had reached Farah, 164 m. from Hirát, and he himself was close behind. At that time the British forces likely to oppose him were 4,700 men under Gen. Primrose at Ḳandahár, 1,050 at Khilát i Ghilzi under Col. Tanner, and 5,270 under Gen. Phayre, guarding the line of communication. Gen. Primrose then took an impolitic step. He sent a brigade of 2,300 men under Brig. Gen. Burrows to advance to the Halmand. Had they remained at Ḳandahár they with the other troops there would have been quite sufficient to defend that important place.

On the 26th of July, information was received that part of Ayúb's army had occupied Maiwand. Gen. Burrows proceeded to advance on that place. The village of Mundábád, 3 m. to the S.W. of Maiwand, should have been occupied by the British, as its walled enclosures would afford a strong defence, but Gen. Burrows was quite uninformed as to the number of Ayúb's army, and did not even know that he had any artillery. As is too commonly the case with Englishmen, he undervalued the enemy, and thought they would probably retire. He determined to attack them without delay. The initiative, however, was taken by the Afgháns, and a large body of Gházís advanced from Maiwand towards the British right flank. The enemy then unmasked their batteries and opened the appalling fire of 30 guns on the British.

The day was hot, and the Sípáhís kept falling out to get water. At 2.30 P.M. ammunition began to fail the English guns, which went to the rear to get supplies. On this the Afgháns advanced and 2 companies of Jacob's Rifles fell back, the 1st Grenadiers also gave way, 2 of the British guns were here taken, and the Sípáhís fell back in hopeless confusion on the 66th Foot. The cavalry under Gen. Nuthall, who numbered only 255 sabres, made an unsuccessful charge, and retired to the

front of Mundábád, where, covered by the H. A. guns, they again presented a front to the enemy. Most of the Sípáhís made off to the E., but a few joined the 66th and made a stand at a garden inclosure near Khig, about 1,000 yds. to the N. of Mundábád.

Here all but 11 men were killed. Those who had taken flight were massacred. About noon on the 28th, what was left of the Brigade reached Ḳandahár. Out of 2476 men, 964, including 20 officers, were killed, and 167, including 9 officers, were wounded. Besides these, 331 camp followers and 201 horses were killed, and 7 followers and 68 horses wounded.

After this disastrous defeat at Maiwand the British made preparations at Ḳandahár to withstand a siege. All the garrisons of the small forts and cantonments near Ḳandahár were ordered to retire into the city. They numbered, with the survivors of Gen. Burrows' force, 4,360 of all ranks and arms. The cantonments were looted and burnt by the 29th of July. The next order given was that the whole of the Paṭhán pop. of Ḳandahár should leave the city, and this they did to the amount of 12,000. Every available man was then employed in strengthening the fortifications, but it was not till the 13th of August that they were finished. In the meantime the city was closely besieged, and there were daily encounters with the enemy.

The Afgháns were also employed in fortifying and strengthening the villages round Ḳandahár. Gen. Primrose therefore determined that he would make a sortie, and shew the enemy what force he had. He determined to do this in the direction of Deh Khoja, a village ½ a m. E. of the city, and at 4.30 A.M. on the morning of the 16th of August a squadron of British cavalry moved out of the 'Idgah Gate and trotted round to the E. of Deh Khoja. A quarter of an hour later 3 guns and two 8-inch mortars opened fire from the city walls upon the village, and at 5 A.M. the van of the attacking party, consisting of 2 bodies of infantry, quitted the city by the Kábul Gate and marched towards the S. of Deh Khoja, which they entered after a severe struggle and under a heavy fire. But it soon appeared that the position was untenable, as the British force was much too small to cover the large area over which the village was spread. Gen. Brooke was obliged to report his position untenable, and Gen. Primrose, who had been watching the struggle from the city walls, gave the order to retire.

The infantry of the supporting column under Gen. Nuthall then fell back in order towards the Kábul Gate, supported by the cavalry, but as soon as the Afgháns perceived the cavalry retiring, they pressed in upon the British, lining every garden wall and field, and keeping up a constant firing, from which our cavalry suffered greatly. Gen. Brooke's force in the meantime had penetrated to the N. of Deh Khoja, where they obtained some shelter from high walls, &c. But the Afgháns swarming up upon them, they were compelled to leave this shelter, and to attempt to force their way back to Ḳandahár through the village. Every door was blocked and loopholed, and the fire was deadly and galling; three small bodies, however, succeeded in extricating themselves, and rallied in the fields, behind some high walls. Here Brig.-Gen. Brooke was shot, and Capt. Cruikshank, R.E., shared the same fate.

The retirement was effected by 7 A.M., and the firing ceased soon after. The total force of the British attacking force was 1,556, of whom 106, including 8 officers, were killed and 117 wounded. The British troops behaved with the utmost gallantry throughout the action.

During this attack upon Deh Khoja the Afgháns had not been idle on the other side of the city, for they opened a heavy fire from Picquet Hill, and attempted to occupy the old cantonments, but our fire was superior to theirs, and after an hour their guns were silenced.

On receipt of the news of the disaster of Maiwand in India, orders were sent to Sir F. Roberts at Kábul, and to Gen. Phayre at Quetta, to

hasten to the relief of Ḳandahár. Orders were also sent to evacuate N. Afghánistán, and Gen. Stewart was commanded to retire the troops by the Khaibar route to India. At the beginning of the second week of August the relieving force under Sir F. Roberts started from Kábul and began its march to the S. Ghazní was reached on the seventh day of the march, and the force encamped on the E. side of the town. It had marched by the Logar Valley, in preference to the high road, as supplies of all kinds were more plentiful by that route, and there was less danger of meeting an adverse force. As no tidings were received from Ḳandahar, Sir F. Roberts determined to lose no time, and pushed on with all speed early in the morning of the 16th of August.

On the 20th of August Gen. Roberts reached Panjak, where he received the welcome news that the garrison at Khilát i Ghilzí were unmolested, and that the neighbourhood was quiet, and that Gen. Phayre had left Quetta, and was to be at Ḳandahár by the 2nd of September. The troops then marched to Khilát i Ghilzí, where the General determined to give them a day's rest. Gen. Roberts then ordered the garrison of this place to accompany him to Ḳandahár, and the British force marched on the next day, the 25th of August. On the 26th Gen. Roberts reached the village of Tirandaz, where he received news from Gen. Primrose that Ayúb Khán had struck his camp, and had taken up a position in the Argandáb Valley to the N. of Ḳandahár.

Gen. Hugh Gough was now ordered to march forward and to attempt to open communication with Gens. Primrose and Phayre. Early in the morning of August 7th he arrived at Robat, 34 m. from Tirandaz, with his two regiments of cavalry, and here he was met by Col. St. John and Major Adam with the information that Ayúb Khán was fortifying his camp and strengthening his position. Gen. Roberts moved to Robat the next day, and halted there till the 30th. On the 31st he marched again for Ḳandahár; Gen. Primrose and his brigadiers moved out from the city to meet the relieving force, and they met a little to the E. of Deh Khoja. At 8.30 A.M. the relieving force had piled arms under the S. face of the city, near the Shikárpúr Gate. The distance from Khilát i Ghilzí is 88 m., and this had been marched in seven days. "Thus was brought to a successful issue one of the most memorable marches of modern times, an operation that had been unopposed throughout, owing possibly to the good offices of the new Amír, and had fortunately been greatly assisted by the favourable condition of the standing crops of autumn corn, which served as the principal means of feeding the numerous animals. On the other hand, it had been carried out through a hostile country by a force which had no base, and no assured line of retreat in the event of a reverse from the S., and which was entirely dependent upon the country for its daily supply of meat, flour, and corn." (See Afghán Campaign, p. 107.)

On the 31st Gen. Hugh Gough started with the 3rd Beng. Cav., 3rd Sikhs, and two guns to make a reconnaissance of Ayúb Khán's position. He marched first to the village of Gandizan, and then, leaving his guns, proceeded with the cavalry to the front of the small village of Pír Paimal. Here the Afgháns opened fire, and Gen. Gough ordered the cavalry to retire slowly and the two guns to come up and to open fire. Having obtained the information he required, Gen. Gough now retired to Ḳandahár, with the loss of 4 killed and 10 wounded. The Afgháns fired upon our picquets during the whole of the night.

On the morning of the next day Gen. Roberts explained his plans to the brigadiers and gave his orders, which were to threaten the enemy's centre and to attack in force his right by the village of Pír Paimal.

Battle of Kandahár.—The troops breakfasted at 7 A.M., and were in position by 8 A.M. At 9.30 A.M. fire was opened from the guns upon the

Bábá Walí Pass, and immediately afterwards the Kábul-Ḳandahár field force moved forward to the attack; the 1st Brigade was on the right, the 2nd on the left, and the 3rd was kept in reserve. Gen. Macpherson was ordered to attack the village of Gandi Mullah Sahíbdád, and to clear the Afgháns from the enclosures between there and the low hills close to Pír Paimal. This attack was made by the 92nd Gordon Highlanders and the 2nd Gúrkhás. This village was soon cleared, the Gúrkhás and Highlanders struggling to be the first in. By 10.40 A.M. the village was clear. The 72nd Highlanders and the 2nd Sikhs of the 2nd Brigade had in the meantime proceeded to Gardizan, which place they reached after a protracted and desperate struggle. Their route lay between high walls and through orchards; these walls were loopholed, and the Afgháns were only cleared from them by a series of determined rushes, and at the point of the bayonet.

At the end of this march, before reaching the open ground, the 2nd Sikhs found themselves unable to turn, and exposed to a terrible fire from a loopholed wall. The left wing of the 72nd had carried the village, but had lost Col. Brownlow and Capt. Frome, killed. After a determined attack with the bayonet by the Highlanders, the Afgháns were at length forced back. The two brigades were now in line, and the 92nd and 2nd Gúrkhás cleared the enemy from the orchards and gardens on the W. slopes of the ridge. The 3rd Brigade was now ordered forward to support the other two.

The Afgháns had made a stand, supported by their guns, to the S.W. of the Bábí Wálí Rotal, and it soon became necessary to storm this position without waiting for the reinforcements from the 3rd Brigade. The 92nd, headed by Major White, again advanced with a rush, and captured the two guns on the E. entrenchment. The Afgháns, although numbering 8,000 at this point, were hopelessly driven back. The 3rd Sikhs, under Col. Money, advanced also to the charge, and succeeded in capturing three guns. Gen. Baker's Brigade on the left in the meantime drove the enemy down towards the river. The Afgháns were now completely routed. Some of them fled towards Argandáb, where they fell into the hands of Gen. Gough's cavalry, and the rest N. to Ayúb Khán's camp at Mazra.

Gen. Ross halted the 1st and 2nd Brigades to replenish their ammunition, and then started for Mazra, where he expected opposition, but on arriving there he found the camp deserted, and at 3 P.M. the two brigades occupied it.

The number of the British force employed on this occasion was 8,392 of all ranks, of whom 35 were killed, including 3 officers, and 219 wounded, including 9 officers. The Afgháns numbered about 12,800, of whom 1,200 were killed. The British captured 32 guns, including the two guns which they had lost at Maiwand.

This battle closed the Afghán Campaign of 1880, but Ḳandahár remained in our hands until 1882, when it was handed over to the present Amír Abdu'r Rahmán.

Khilát i Ghilzi is a fortress on the right bank of the river Tarnak, 89 m. from Ḳandahár, and situated at a height of 5,773 ft. above sea level. There is no town. This fortress stands on a plateau, the slopes from which form a glacis. They are in places exceedingly steep. The ramparts are scarped and revetted with *pushka*. A high parapet is carried all round. Towards the W. face a mass of conglomerate shoots up to the height of nearly 100 ft. Under this is the old magazine, but the new one is to the S., and is not so well defended. From a mound flow two delicious streams of water. There are 2 gateways, the principal one is to the S., and the other is to the N.; within the fort is a Bázár containing about 30 shops. There are also 2 extensive granaries, a large house for the Governor, and the quarters of the garrison.

This place is celebrated for its defence by a small garrison of Sipáhís.

under Captain Craigie, in 1842. When the Joran Ghilzis, having besieged this place, at last assaulted it, Captain Craigie with his small force hurled them back, and without losing a single man, slew 140 of them.

ROUTE 42.

QUETTA TO KHILÁT VIÁ MASTANG.

No.	Names of Stages.	Dist. in miles.
1	Quetta.	
2	Ispanglí	5½
3	Barg	9¾
4	Kanak	12¾
5	Mastang	15½
6	Shir i Áb	11¾
7	Kárez Dost Muḥammad	9½
8	Zard	12¾
9	Barin Chinár	9½
10	Girání	17¾
11	Khilát	8¼
	Total miles	112¼

The road from Quetta to Ispanglí is good. At about 2½ m. cross a deep Nálah. The road from Ispanglí to Barg is excellent. It proceeds up a valley, and the traveller will pass 4 or 5 villages on the right, but they are at some distance nearer the Hills. There is at Barg a good stream of running water. From Barg to Kanak, the next stage, a distance of about 12¾ m., the road lies along the same valley, which is from 8 to 9 m. wide. The road is level and good. There is a good camping-ground, but the village of Kanak is nearly 2 m. to the S.W. of it. Close to the camp is a good stream of water.

From Kanak to Teri, a large village through which the road passes, is about 3 m. Till then the road has been good, but for the next few m. it becomes rough, and 8 m. further on enters a deep ravine interspersed with rough watercourses.

Mastang is the second largest town in the territories of the Khán of Khilát. It is 61 m. N. of Khilát, and is about 6,000 ft. above sea level. There is a valley of the same name about 12 m. to the S. of the town. The houses have been reckoned by Bellew to be about 1,200, but Cook, another authority, only makes 400. The town is entirely surrounded by gardens and orchards, from which the finest fruit in Bilúchistán is procured. "The fruits of Mustang," says Cook, "are deservedly famous. Of the grape there are no less than 5 varieties, one a fine long white, measuring 1¼ inches, and weighing about 80 grains. It is fleshy, and resembles an English hothouse grape; 2, a smaller one of peculiar shape, resembling a pear; 3, an oval one of ordinary size; 4, a small oval one having no seeds, the flavour resembling the Muscatel; and 5, a large purple-coloured grape." The town is fortified, and there is a small fort, built of sun-burnt bricks, slightly raised above the town. There are a few guns mounted here, and the garrison consists of a small regiment of infantry and a few artillerymen.

The road proceeds due W. for about 8 m., and then turns suddenly to the S. and enters a valley. There is no village near the camp at *Shír-i-A'b*, but there is a small river, the *Shír-i-A'b*, to the right, with a good supply of water. The road is good and level. From the river to *Kárez Dost Muḥammad*, a distance of 9¾ m., the road is excellent. There is a slight ascent all the way. *Kárez Dost Muḥammad* is a large village, well filled in the summer, but almost deserted in the winter, as the inhabitants then migrate to Kachhi.

The traveller will proceed along the same valley to Zard. The road is good all the way. Close to this camping-ground are 2 small villages,

but they are deserted. There is a good stream of water. The next stage is to *Barin Chinár*, a deserted village. There is, however, a great deal of cultivation and an aqueduct. This is near the head of the valley. The village of Mangachar can be seen on the left, and the direct road from Teri to Khilát passes by Mangachar, but it is little used, as there is a great scarcity of water and other supplies along that route. Girání, the next stage, is a good camping-ground close to a stream of water. There are several villages near. The road from here to Khilát is good. It runs between hills until within 1 m. of the town.

Khilát, or Kalát, is the chief town in the dominions of the Khán of Khilát. It is situated on the N. spur of a limestone hill, called the Sháh Mardán. It is in N. lat. 28° 53′ and E. long. 66° 28′. It is about 6,800 ft. above sea level, and has a most variable climate. The months of June, July, and August are the hottest in the year. In the winter the cold is intense. There are heavy rains in July, and many storms all the year round. The prevailing winds are W.

Khilát is a fortified town, surrounded by high walls, in which are 3 gates, the Mastang, Khání, and Belái. The walls are built of mud, and are loopholed for musketry. They are further strengthened with bastions. The streets are numerous, but they are exceedingly tortuous and filthy. The town is built in terraces.

The Miri, or fort, is the only building of any note in Khilát. It was an old fort, and is now the residence of the Khán. It overhangs the town, and from the open balcony of the Darbár room a most beautiful and extensive view over the town, suburbs, valley, and surrounding hills can be obtained. This is the oldest building in Bilúchistán, and was founded by one of the Hindú kings, who preceded the Muhammadan dynasty.

The principal Bázár is well supplied with fruits and vegetables, &c. The pop. of Khilát is estimated at about 14,000. The Bráhmins form the bulk of the population, but there are many Hindús and Afgháns. The ground for some distance round the town is well cultivated. There are 2 suburbs of the town in which the Bábí or Afghán community reside. The trade and manufactures of Khilát are unimportant.

The village of *Rodinjo* is 14 m. S. of Khilát, and lies on the S. border of the province. It contains about 200 houses, and has a pop. of 900 souls. There is a great deal of cultivation here, and the ground is well irrigated by numerous hill-streams. It is 6,580 ft. above the level of the sea.

There are the remains of 3 ancient towers near Khilát, and near Mastang Greek coins have been found, and in the hills around Khilát, and between that town and Kirta the remains of walls and parapets of stone constructed many centuries ago, but by whom is not known.

Saráwán, the province in which are Quetta, Khilát, and Mastang, has an area of 15,000 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the Shoráwak, Pishín, Toba, Sherrud, and other districts of Afghánistán; on the E. by the Kachh Gandáva, and on the S. by the Jhálawán and a portion of the Makrán provinces. The pop. is estimated at 70,000 souls. The soil is good, and there is much cultivation in the valleys. The province is well irrigated, though there is only one river of any size, the Lora, and it flows through the extreme N. of the province. The Bolán and Múlá rivers are only mountain streams or torrents of considerable size, but there are numerous smaller streams and rivulets which issue from the hills, and many *kárezes*, or subterranean aqueducts. Wheat, barley, millet, several kinds of grasses are grown, as also lettuces, turnips, carrots, onions, cucumbers, radishes and potatoes. Tobacco is much cultivated. Every kind of fruit is grown, especially grapes, melons, apricots, peaches, mulberries, figs, pomegranates, and walnuts.

The wild ass is found on the hills, also the wild goat, sheep, leopard, hyæna, jackal, antelope, ibex, deer,

and hares are numerous. Eagles, kites, magpies, flamingoes, bustards, partridges, quail, and pigeons are also found. Wild dogs hunt in packs of from 20 to 30, and are formidable, as they can seize a bullock and kill it in a moment. Field rats are numerous, and a kind of guano, called the *shush-mar*, is also found.

ROUTE 43.

FROM PESHÁWAR TO KÁBUL.

The following are the stages from Pesháwar to Kábul. The route as far as the mouth of the Khaibar Pass has been given in Route 32.*

Pesháwar.	
Jamrud.	
Ali Masjid Fort.	
Khaibar Pass (Khyber).	
Khurd Khaibar.	
Bassowál.	
Amber Khána.	
Gházíbád.	
S. Dewár.	
Jalálábád . . .	60 miles.
Fatḥábád.	
Nimla.	
Gandamak.	
Jagdalak.	
Ketta Sang.	
Lataband Pass.	
Kábul	100 miles.

The following is a condensed description of the route taken by the British expedition in 1878–9 and the fighting on the way up to Kábul. The capture of the fort of Ali Masjid having been decided on, detachments of the Guides Corps were sent on to reconnoitre, and were speedily followed by the 1st and 2nd Brigades under Brig.-General Macpherson. The one was ordered to proceed cautiously along the Rhotas heights, to find a point commanding the fort itself, from which a flank attack might be made, the other to take up a position near the village of Kata Kushtia, which commanded the mouth of the defile, in case the garrison should attempt to escape into the hills. At 7 A.M. on the 21st of Nov., 1878, Sir S. Browne marched from Jamrúd with the remainder of the Pesháwar Field Force and entered the Khaibar Pass.

Almost immediately after entering the Pass a picquet of the enemy's cavalry was seen, but they galloped off in the direction of the fort. The defences of the fort were of a formidable character. It is built on a detached hill, and it and the cliff opposite was surrounded by entrenchments, and above the line of entrenchments and on the spurs of the Rhotas mountain guns were mounted and Afghán troops posted. The engagement began at noon, and lasted the rest of the day. The enemy opened fire, and made excellent practice. The British artillery did not open fire until an hour afterwards, but they continued firing until dark. About 3.30 P.M. the troops under Sir S. Browne's immediate command had a sharp conflict with the enemy, who were strongly posted on a steep cliff. This the British failed to carry. There were several sharp skirmishes during the afternoon behind the successive lines of entrenchments. In one of these Major Birch and Lt. Fitzgerald, of the 27th N.I., was killed, and Captain Maclean, 14th Sikhs, was wounded. Finding that it would be impossible to attempt a front attack on the fort until Gen. Macpherson had carried the Rhotas Hill, and as it was almost dark, Sir S. Browne gave the order to cease firing.

At daybreak, on the 22nd, a battery of artillery having been ordered to cross the Khaibar stream, failed to draw the Afghán fire, and it was then discovered that the fort had been abandoned during the night, and that the enemy had fled by the Pesh Bolak

* See Route 32 for a description of Pesháwar and Jamrúd.

Digitized by Google

track. After the capture of Ali Masjid, the Pesháwar Field Force proceeded leisurely up the Khaibar Pass to Daka. *Daka* is a small village on the S. bank of the Kábul river. There is no cultivation, nor are supplies procurable. It is surrounded by high, bare, and rocky hills. In the second week of December, Sir S. Browne received orders to proceed to Jalálábád, and on the 17th marched for that place *viâ* Basáwal. There was no opposition, and he entered that city on the 20th of December. The British army encamped, however, without the walls. The road all through the Khaibar Pass was bad and stony, in fact a mere camel track, but as soon as the head-quarters was safely encamped at Jalálábád, the troops of Gen. Maude's division were employed in improving or rather making the road, building a bridge over the Kábul river, and forming camps, depôts, and hospitals along the whole line.

Two expeditions were sent out to the Lughman Valley at different times, one under Gen. Tytler, the other under Gen. Macpherson. In one the enemy, numbering about 300, were charged by some of our cavalry under Capt. Thompson, 13th Bengal Lancers, and though the Afgháns stood and fired a volley, they dispersed as soon as our men came to closer quarters, and fled, pursued by the Lancers, leaving from 50 to 60 dead behind them. A number of towers were blown up, and villages destroyed, and then Gen. Tytler ordered a retreat back to camp, which was effected leisurely. The English only lost 2 killed, and had 12 men wounded. In the end of March the 2nd expedition took place. The British force consisted of 300 of the Rifle Brigade, 300 of the 20th N.I., 300 of the 4th Gúrkhás, and 4 guns of the Hazará mountain battery. A small force of the 10th Hussars was also ordered to co-operate with Gen. Macpherson's brigade, and proceeded up the other or N. side of the Kábul river. The Hussars were accompanied by a squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers.

The cavalry marched on the 30th of March, and on the 31st descended to the Kala-i-Sakh ford of the Kábul river. The current of the river is here very strong, and the horses of the 10th Hussars, becoming restive lost their footing, and were carried away to the rapids below. Of the 70 officers and men who had left Jalálábád the day before, 46 were drowned in the course of a few minutes. The Afgháns, under Azmatallah Khán, had fled, so the rest of the squadron returned to Jalálábád the next day. In the meantime, Sir S. Browne had pushed forward a considerable force to Gandamak, a village about 30 m. on the Kábul road.

At 15 m. from Jalálábád, there is the village of Fatḥábád, and here it was that the British force encamped. On the 2nd of April the advance picquets reported that large numbers of Kugiánís or Durání Afgháns were assembling to oppose the onward march of the British. They encamped to the number of 4,000 or 5,000 on an elevated plateau, commanding the Gandamak road. Here they had strongly entrenched themselves. Gen. Gough, who was in command, galloped forward with the cavalry and artillery to attack them. Finding the position very strong, he feigned a retreat, and was successful in drawing the Afgháns out of their strong position. Our cavalry then drew back, and the infantry advanced to the attack. A gallant charge was made by some of the 17th Foot, under Lieut. Wiseman, who captured the enemy's standard, but was unfortunately killed almost directly afterwards.

The cavalry then rushed forward to the charge, and so great was their impetuosity, that they carried all before them. The enemy were completely defeated, and fled in all directions. It was in this charge that Maj. Wigram Battye was desperately wounded. He continued, however, to lead his men, when he received a bullet in the heart, and fell dead. After remaining 2 days at Fatḥábád, Gen. Gough proceeded to Gandamak, which village he reached safely on the 6th of April, and it was here that the British force encamped, until the 8th

of May, 1879, when Yákub Khán arrived at the camp. Negotiations were opened, and a treaty signed, which was ratified by the Viceroy at Simla on the 30th of the same month. The most important clauses were that a British Resident and Mission should be admitted into Kábul, and should continue to reside there, and that the British Government should retain control of the Khaibar and Michni Passes.

This Mission arrived at Kábul on the 24th of July, 1879, but even as early as the 6th of August it was observed that the inhabitants of Kábul were hostile to the British, and that dangers of all kinds would surround the small Embassy. These signs continued to increase day by day, the people became more turbulent, and the soldiers were particularly demonstrative against the British. The British Ambassador, Sir Louis Cavagnari, and his suite, were accommodated with houses in the Bálá Hisár, or citadel of Kábul, a short distance from the palace of the Amír. On the 3rd of September a riot broke out. Some of the Afghán soldiers had been paraded in the citadel. They clamoured for the arrears of their pay; this was refused them, so they broke into open mutiny, tried to plunder the magazine, and forcing an entry into the Embassy stables, commenced killing the men and carrying off the horses.

The townspeople joined the mutinous soldiers, and all attacked the Residency, which was gallantly defended by the small body of Sipáhís and British officers. At 12 o'clock three British officers headed a sally; an hour later two headed a 2nd sally, and still later in the day there was a 3rd sally, headed by a gallant Sikh Jamadár; the British officers by that time were all dead. Before this the gates of the courtyard were set alight, and a short time afterwards the Residency itself was fired. "At length the walls fell in, and the rabble streaming through, completed their work of devastation. The first shot had been fired before 8 o'clock in the morning, and it was nearly 8 o'clock in the evening before the last of the garrison was killed. Besides Sir Louis Cavagnari and his suite, the gallant guide, sowars and sepoys, forming the Envoy's escort, perished almost to a man." (See the Afghán Campaign, by Sydney Shadbolt, p. 41.)

The news of this terrible disaster having reached India, it was decided to despatch at once two expeditions to Kábul, one by the same route that has been already described, and the other by the Kurram Valley route. The Khaibar Pass was still held, the roads were much improved, and also the organization of supplies, &c. The march was commenced in the 2nd week of September. On the 11th, the 23rd Pioneers, 5th Gúrkhás, and No. 2 Mountain Battery marched into the Shutargardan Pass, and encamped there, strongly entrenching themselves. On the 12th, Sir F. Roberts, with Brig.-Gen. Baker and Brig.-Gen. Macpherson, arrived at Ali Khel. Sir F. Roberts only remained in camp one day, and then proceeded on to take command of the troops. The Núwáb, Ghulám Hasan Khán, who had been ordered to join the British Embassy at Kábul, but who had fortunately heard of the outbreak before he arrived at that town, arrived in the Shutargardan Pass on the 14th of Sept.

This camp remained quiet until the 22nd of Sept., when the telegraph stores were attacked on their way up at the village of Karatiga by a body of about 300 Ghilzais. A body of the 72nd Highlanders was sent out to punish them, for they had killed 6 of our Sipáhís, and looted the stores, but they had dispersed, and could not be found. On the 24th Sept. the British, under Gen. Baker, moved down to Kushi, a village 48 m. from Kábul. Sir F. Roberts moved from Ali Khel into the Shutargardan Pass, but the British were now molested, as the Mangals and Ghilzais had assembled, to the number of 2,000, in the Hazardarakht defile, about ½ a m. beyond a ruined fort called Jagi Thána. Capt. Vousden, 5th Panjáb

Digitized by Google

Cav., had his horse shot under him, and Surg.-Gen. Townsend was severely wounded in the face. A detachment of the 92nd Highlanders, and of the 3rd Sikhs, had been sent out from Karatiga to meet Sir F. Roberts, headed by Sergt. Hector Macdonald. These now appeared in sight, with a large number of the enemy in full flight. They had been fighting hard for hours, and though the party only consisted of 63 rifles, yet they had succeeded in driving back the enemy with the loss of 30 killed. Their own casualties were 4 killed.

Sir F. Roberts continued his advance to Kushi. On the 29th Sept. the Mangals and Ghilzais again attacked our troops near Karatiga. They were repulsed with some loss. The British had 2 wounded. On the 2nd of Oct. the column under Sir F. Roberts marched to Zarganshahr, and on the following day to Zaidábád. Here the Logar river had to be crossed, the bridge was not strong enough to bear our artillery, and the tribes all round showed hostility. These had to be driven off by parties of the 72nd Highlanders and 2nd Gúrkhás. Charasiab, a small village about 11 m. from Kábul, was reached the same day. The road from here to Kábul was a mere track, utterly unfit for the passage of artillery and baggage waggons, so Sir F. Roberts had to send forward the 23rd Pioneers to prepare the road. These were protected by 2 mountain guns and some companies of the 92nd Highlanders. They started on the morning of the 6th Oct., but only proceeded 1 m. before they were compelled to halt, as the enemy had shown in overwhelming numbers, crowning the heights on each side of the narrow defile of the Sang i Nawishta, and on each side of the Chardeh Valley. "The strength of the enemy's position now became apparent, their front was found to extend in the form of a crescent for nearly 3 m., and to rest on a succession of commanding ridges, extremely difficult of access. The most elevated of these ridges rose to a height of over 2,000 ft. about ½ a m. distant from, and to the proper right of the Sang i Nawishta Gorge, towards which it gradually fell away, but again rose to terminate in a steep hill immediately to the right of the gorge. To the left of the gorge, and bounding the plain, 3 steep hills formed a continuation of the range. Each horn of the crescent terminated in a high peak, on both of which detached parties of the enemy were posted." (Afghán Campaign, p. 47).

At 11.30 Gen. Baker, with a force of about 2000 men, moved forward to the low range of hills, under a heavy fire. The 72nd under Capt. Brooke Hunt was directed to take some heights, but they met with most determined opposition. After some desperate fighting the Afgháns were forced back, but not before the British had been many times reinforced. The Afgháns then took up a second position on the next ridge, about 700 yds. to the rear. Gen. Baker's troops continued to advance, and after about ½ an hour the enemy were again compelled to retire. At 3.45 P.M. the main ridge was captured, and the Afgháns fled in great disorder towards Chardeh. This was their last effort, as they evacuated their position on the height soon afterwards, and at 4.30 P.M. the 23rd Pioneers and 5th Panjáb Inf. descended the hills into the valley with a rush, and supported by the artillery fire cleared it. The loss of the British was 20 killed and 67 wounded, that of the Afgháns 300 killed and many wounded.

On the 8th Gen. Massy marched forward, crossed the Kábul river and took possession of the Sherpúr cantonment, which he found had been abandoned; 76 pieces of ordnance were here found. Afterwards Gen. Massy passed through Kábul without any opposition, after making an examination of the buildings that had been occupied by Sir Louis Cavagnari and his suite. The next day the British Camp was moved forward to Siah Sang, and on the 12th Sir F. Roberts took formal possession of the Bálá Hisár. By the end of the month the Khaibar line was opened and the Shutargardan Pass abandoned for the winter. The Afgháns remained quiet till the first week of Nov., but

Digitized by Google

finding that the British did not evacuate the city, they began to be troublesome, and to assemble with the determination of forcing them to retire. Sir F. Roberts finding that the tribes were assembling in various places, resolved to prevent a concentration of their forces on Kábul.

A column was sent out to the W. commanded by Gen. Macpherson, who halted at Killa Aushar on the 9th of Dec. Hearing that large numbers of the enemy had collected at Kárez Mír, a village 10 m. to the N. of Kábul, he determined to march against them and disperse them. He broke up his camp and marched at 7 A.M. on the morning of the 10th, and in about 2 hours reached Surkh Kotal, 2 m. from Kárez Mír to the S. Here he succeeded in surprising the Afgháns, and after a brief encounter they fled, only stopping for a short time behind their entrenchments at Kárez Mír, in the direction of Argandi. The British did not lose any killed, but had 7 wounded.

Gen. Roberts about this time decided upon taking the field in person, and started from Sherpúr to take over the command of both Gen. Macpherson's and Gen. Massy's Brigades. The Afgháns then attempted to enter the city, but found it impracticable. They turned to the right and ascended the heights, and occupied the mountain of Takht i Sháh and the village of Chardeh which commanded the Bálá Ḥiṣár. "The position which had been taken up by the enemy on the Takht i Sháh was a most formidable one, the slopes of the mountain, which were extremely steep, being strewn with jagged masses of rock, and intercepted with scarps, and the natural impediments with which the assaulting party had to contend, being still further increased by breastworks, which had been thrown up at various points on the ascent to the peak. Behind these the enemy was strongly posted and fought resolutely." (See Afghán Campaign, p. 57.)

Many gallant attempts were made to force this position, but they were ineffectual. During the 12th Dec. the British loss was 5 killed and 14 wounded, The next day Gen. Baker was ordered to proceed along the road to Ben i Shahr and to seize the heights above the village. The 92nd Highlanders led the attack, covered by a fire from 8 of our guns. Here Lieut. Forbes and Colour-Sergeant James Drummond were killed in hand to hand fight, but the position was carried by the Highlanders under Lieut. Dick Cunyngham, who had succeeded Lieut. Forbes, and who afterwards received the Victoria Cross. The 92nd Highlanders and the Guides continued to advance on Takht-i-Sháh, and by 11.30 A.M. they reached the summit. Here they were joined by the 72nd Highlanders, 3rd Sikhs and 5th Gúrkhás; Colour Sergeant John Yule of the 72nd being the first man up and capturing 2 standards. Unfortunately he was killed the following day. The British loss that day was 14 killed and 45 wounded.

On the 14th the British again attacked the Afgháns, towards the E. slope of the Asmai Hills. The ground was very difficult and the fighting desperate, but the British were again victorious, and by 12.30 they were in possession of the whole range of the Asmai Hills. But in the meantime large bodies of the enemy had collected, and were endeavouring to retake their original position. The Highlanders fought gallantly, so did the Guides, but the numbers of the enemy were overwhelming and the British were compelled to retreat, leaving 2 of the mountain guns behind. Sir F. Roberts found himself obliged to retreat to Sherpúr, where he concentrated his whole force and awaited the arrival of reinforcements. The casualties of the British were 34 killed and 108 wounded. The Afgháns then took possession of the city and of the Bálá Ḥiṣár.

The British entrenched themselves in the cantonment of Sherpúr, which they had previously provided with supplies, ammunition and hospital stores to last for 4 months.

On the 15th Dec. the garrison of Batkhak retired to Sherpúr. The Afgháns on this day cut the telegraph

Digitized by Google

wire between Kábul and India. On the 16th Col. Hudson's camp at Lataband was attacked by a considerable number of the enemy, but he was able to repulse them, and to inflict considerable loss upon them, without losing a single man either killed or wounded. On the 21st large numbers of the enemy moved from Kábul to the E. of Sherpúr, and occupied the numerous forts in that direction. Shortly after daybreak on the 23rd, the Afgháns commenced the assault by a heavy cannonade, and between 7 A.M. and 10 A.M. numerous attempts were made to carry the cantonment by escalade, but these were all unsuccessful. From 10 A.M. till 11 there was a lull, but at the latter hour the fight re-commenced with great fury. Sir F. Roberts then ordered the 5th Panjáb Cav. to move out through the gorge in the Bemaru Heights and to attack them in flank.

This manœuvre was completely successful. The Afgháns broke and retired, evacuating the villages, hills, and even the city itself. Capt. Dundas and Lieut. Nugent, R.E., were unfortunately accidentally killed on this day, by the premature explosion of a mine. On the 24th Dec., at 5 o'clock in the morning, the 72nd Highlanders occupied the fort of Muḥammad Sharíf, and the cavalry, divided into 2 bodies under Gen. Hugh Gough and Gen. Massy, proceeded up the Chardeh Valley in pursuit of the enemy, but they were overtaken with a sudden and severe snowstorm and had to bivouac. They returned to Sherpúr after nightfall.

"This broke up the most extensive and formidable combination which had ever opposed the British arms in Afghánístán. The united forces of the enemy are said to have exceeded 100,000, and it has been computed that of these, as many as 60,000 at one time took the field. Their losses from first to last were considerable, not less than 3000 having been killed and wounded."

"On the 27th of December a force of all arms, under Gen. Baker, was sent into Kohistán, with a view of ascertaining whether the inhabitants of that district had dispersed to their houses. Everything was found to be quiet, and on the 31st of December the column re-entered Kábul, after a somewhat harassing march, consequent on the country being covered with snow, In the meantime affairs at the capital were rapidly settling down, the shops in the bázárs were being re-opened, and the inhabitants were generally resuming their ordinary avocations." (See Afghán Campaign, p. 65.)

For an account of the Battle of Maiwand and other operations see Route 41. The following is a description of the principal towns of Afghánístán on the way up to Kábul, and to the N. of it:—

Jalálábád is situated in N. lat. 34° 24′ and E. long. 70° 26′, and 1,946 ft. above sea level. It is a fortified city, but the walls were destroyed by Gen. Pollock in 1842. They have since been restored, but are still in a ruinous state. It contains about 300 houses, and has a pop. of about 2,000 souls. It is built on a plain to the S. of the Kábul river. It was to this town that Dr. Brydon, the only survivor of the Kábul Mission, made his escape in 1842. The town was then occupied by a small British force under Gen. Sale, who obstinately held the town until relieved by Gen. Pollock, from November, 1841, till April, 1842.

Jalálábád is the chief town of the province of the same name, which is about 80 m. in length by 35 in width. There are many Buddhist remains of temples and topes, but there are no buildings intact worthy of a description. The town was founded by Jalálu 'd dín, a grandson of the Emperor Bábar, who had laid out gardens near the site of the town. The principal building is a Hindú Temple, and Hindús form the greater bulk of the permanent pop. It is on the high road between Pesháwar and Kábul, and has some trade in silk.

Gandamak, principally known as the camp of the British in the Afghán Campaign of 1878–79, and for the treaty there signed with Yákub Khán on the 26th of May, 1879. It is a large village, about 30 m. from Jalá-

lábád. Supplies and water are procurable.

Kábul is the capital city of Afghánistán, and is situated in N. lat. 34° 30′ and E. long. 69° 5′. It is 103 m. from Jalálábád, and 190 m. from Pesháwar. The number of the houses is about 9,000, and the pop. is from 50,000 to 60,000. The houses are built of mud and unburnt bricks. There are no buildings of size or importance in this city. There are many mosques, and some are large, but they have no pretensions to architectural beauty.

The city was formerly surrounded by mud and burnt brick walls, and their remains can now be traced, especially on the E. side of the city, but they have been destroyed. There were originally seven gates, the Láhorí, Sardár, Pet, Deh Afghánán, Deh Mazang, Guzar Gah, and Jabr, but of these the Láhari and Sardár are the only two now standing.

The Bálá Ḥiṣár, which contains the fort and palace, as well as many other buildings, such as those used by Sir Louis Cavagnari, barracks, &c., is to the E. of Kábul. It is well supplied with water, and is fortified. Since the occupation of the Bálá Ḥiṣár by Gen. Roberts in 1879, the fort and palace have been partially dismantled. Close to the Bálá Ḥiṣár on the E. there is a canal, the water of which is particularly pure and good. The citadel was occupied by Gen. Pollock from the 15th of Sept., 1842, till the 12th of Oct., when the city of Kábul was evacuated by the British.

The Bázárs.—There are several bázárs, but the two principal ones are the Shor Bázár and the Darwázah Láhorí Bázár. The former is to the S. of the city, and extends E. and W. from the Bálá Ḥiṣár Paín to the Ziárat Bábá Khudí, a distance of little more than ¾ of a m. The latter extends from the Láhorí Gate to the Chabútra. The W. portion of this Bázár is occupied by the Chár Cháta, or four covered arcades. This building is inscribed to Ali Mardan Khán. It is handsomely constructed, and is ornamented with paintings. These four covered arcades are separated from one another by four open spaces, in which were wells and fountains, but most of these have disappeared.

The Bridges.—The Púl Kishtí, or "brick bridge," crosses the river Kábul in the centre of the city. It is substantially built of brickwork and masonry, and is close to the custom house, corn market, and the covered arcades. At a little distance to the E. is the Púl Nawá, or "canoe bridge," composed of trunks of trees, hollowed out and joined together. It is only available for pedestrians. To the W. of the city between two hills there is the fortified bridge Sardár Jahán Khán, called also the bridge of Naṣir Khán, who was governor of Kábul at the time of Nádir Sháh's invasion. There is also another bridge just without the city, said to have been built by Bábar. It fell into decay, and was restored by Sardár Jahán Naṣir Khán, but has now again become dilapidated. There is also another bridge to the W. of the fortified bridge at the gorge of the two hills leading to the tomb of the Emperor Bábar. This is a substantial structure. The river Kábul has no other bridges than those in the city and its vicinity.

The province of Kábul is bounded on the N.W. by the Koh i Bábá, on the N. by the Hindú Khush, on the E. by the Suláimán range, on the S. by Ghazní and the Safed Koh, and on the W. by the hill country of the Hazáras. It is exceedingly mountainous, and there are few good roads, those that are so called are principally camel tracks. The valleys are rich and arable. Wheat is grown to a considerable extent, as also barley, pease, and rice. The chief pasturage is in Logar. Wood, such as willow and sycamore, is much cultivated in the valleys. A part of the pop. live in tents in the summer, moving from place to place where fodder and pasturage is good.

Numerous villages are found in the valleys; they average from 50 to 60 small houses. Cows and sheep are the chief stock. In the valleys bullocks are used to carry merchandise, and those that trade in Khurasán use camels. The revenue of Kábul is

about £180,000 a-year. There is a considerable army.

Istálif, a town about 20 m. to the N.N.W. of Kábul, is a singularly beautiful and picturesque place. The houses are built in terraces on the mountain side. They form a pyramid, and are crowned by a temple and shrine. The valley beneath is much cultivated, and is laid out in gardens, vineyards, and orchards. Turrets and towers dot the rocky ridges, and high above are the eternal snows of the Hindú Khush. The pop. is estimated at about 18,000 souls. The town was destroyed and stormed on the 29th Sept., 1842, by a British force under Gen. McCaskell, as a punishment for their assistance in the massacre of the garrison at Chárikár, and also for harbouring the murderers of Burnes, the British Envoy to Kábul.

Chárikár, a small town about 40 m. to the N.N.W. of Kábul, and 20 m. to the N. of Istálif. It is the seat of the customs levied on the trade with Turkistán. It is watered by a canal from the Ghorband branch of the Báran river. Near Chárikár is the *Triodon*, or meeting of the three roads from Bactria mentioned by Pliny and Strabo. During the British occupation of Afghánistán Major Eldred Pottinger was stationed here, and in the revolt of 1841 the troops attempted to make their way to Kábul, but were all killed with the exception of Major Pottinger, Lieut. Haughton, and one Sípáhí. The pop. of Chárikár is estimated at 5,000 souls.

Afghanistán.—Before concluding this route the following general account of Afghánistán is given:—Afghánistán forms a great quadrilateral plateau, extending from E. long. 61° 30′ to 71°, and from N. lat. 27° 50′ to 35°. It is bounded on the N. by the Hindú Khush mountains, on the E. by the spurs of the Suláimán Hills, and for a space by the Indus, on the S. by the Lora and Halmand Rivers, and on the W. by the Lake of Sístán. This kingdom measures 600 m. from E. to W., and 450 m. from N. to S. The whole country is wild, rocky, and mountainous, interspersed with cultivated valleys. The elevation is from 4,000 ft. to 7,000 ft. above sea level.

The principal river in Afghánistán is the Kábul. It rises in the Unái Pass, and is joined by the river Logar at the Kábul city. About 30 m. further E. the Kábul is joined by the Alishang, and 20 m. further on, near Jalálábád, by another confluent. The ancient name of the river Kábul was *Kophes*. Next to the Kábul in importance is the river Halmand, which rises in the Koh i Bábá and Paghman Hills, between Kábul and Bámián. Its course is through the least known tract of Afghánistán. The whole length of the river is 615 m. The other rivers are the Tarnak, the Argandáb, the Lorá, the Kurram, and the Gomál.

Small quantities of gold are found in the streams in Laghman and the adjacent districts. Silver mines were worked in the Hindú Khush. Iron of excellent quality is found in the territory of Bajáur, and is largely exported. Lead is found in the Kurram district, and rich mines are said to be near Hirát, but they are scarcely worked. Antimony is found in considerable quantities at Sháh Maksúd, 30 m. N. of Kandahár. Coal is found in Zarmat and near Ghazní. Nitre is found all over Afghánistán, and sometimes spoils the water.

There are 2 harvests a year nearly all over Afghánistán. Wheat, barley, and a variety of lentils are grown. Rice, millet, maize, beetroot, turnips, and tobacco are also grown. Melons, grapes, and apples are grown in large quantities, as also the sugar-cane.

Canal irrigation is largely employed in the district or province of Kábul, and the Kárez or underground aqueduct is used in the W. provinces.

Sheep, cows, and horses are the principal domestic animals of Afghánistán, and the camel is also much used. The cows of Kandahár and Sístán give a large quantity of milk. There are 2 kinds of sheep, one with a white fleece, and the other with a russet-brown fleece. The white wool

is exported to Europe *viâ* Bombay, and to Persia. Black goats, a variety of the shawl-goat, are also to be found. Pointers and greyhounds are also largely bred, but they are of an inferior kind to the English. The Afghán horses are strong, stout, heavy-shouldered animals, about 14 hands high. They are chiefly fit for burden, &c.; their pace is slow, and they are not fit for hard work.

There are no navigable rivers in Afghánistán, nor are there any made roads. There are 6 trade routes through Afghánistán. They are as follows:—1. From Persia by Mashid to Hirát; 2. From Bukhárá by Maimanah to Hirát; 3. From Bukhárá to Kábul; 4. From the Panjáb by Peshâwar and the Tatára Pass to Kabul; 5. From the Panjáb by the Gomal Pass to Ghazní; 6. From Sindh by the Bolán Pass to Kandahár.

There are many ancient remains in the province of Kábul. At Koh-Dáman, N. of Kábul, are the sites of many ancient cities, the principal of which is called Beghrám. Thousands of coins of the time of Alexander the Great have been found here. Nearer Kábul, on the hills S. of the city, are the remains of several Buddhist topes.

The inhabitants of Afghánistán may be divided into a dozen Afghán clans, the principal of which are as follows: the Durânís, the Ghilzáis, the Yúsufzais, and the Kakars. There are many other tribes who are not Afghán, such as the Tájiks, the Kizilbáshís, the Hazáras, the Hindkhis, and the Bilúchís. The Afgháns are cruel, treacherhs, vain and passionate, brave, and eurcrupulous. "Nothing," said Sir ounbert Edwardes, "is finer than their physique, or worse than their morale."

Ghazni is a town and fortress, situated 85 m. S.W. of Kábul, in N. lat. 33° 34′, and E. long. 68° 19′. The traveller will pass Zargan Sháh, Safid Sang, and several other villages in the valley of the Logar, and come to the village of Khushi, of which mention has been made before. The stages from Khushi to Ghazni are as follows:—

Hissarak	10 miles.
Habib Kila'ah	9 ,,
Amír Kila'ah	9 ,,
Haidarkhel	13 ,,
Haft Asyah	11 ,,
Shash Gau	8½ ,,
Ghazní	13½ ,,
Total	74½ miles.

The road from Hissarak lies through an uninteresting country along the bed of the Kushí ravine. The country around is bare and sterile, and there are no villages nor houses to be seen. A little further on, when the Logar stream is reached, a strip of green cultivation is to be seen on each side of it, and here and there strong mud forts, flanked with bastions. Plantations of willows and poplars are also passed.

About a m. from Hissarak, the Logar stream is crossed by a ford. The route continues along the same sort of road, but the valley gradually narrows. About 4 m. from Habib Kila'ah, a cross road strikes off to the village of Chillozán, and by it Ghazní can be reached in one day, but the road is only practicable for a good horseman.

Amír Kila'ah consists of 3 forts, which completely cross the valley, as it is only 600 yds. wide here. One of these forts is of an octagonal shape, and loopholed for musketry. Water can be obtained here, and some small supplies, and perhaps fodder or grazing for camels, but only for a small party.

The march from Amír Kila'ah to Haidarkhel is at first along a very narrow valley, and the road is commanded all the way by spurs from the mountains running down on each side. At the 2nd m. from Amír Kila'ah, pass a large fortified village, called Tangí Wardak, with 3 forts, on the left bank of the Logar stream. At the 4th m., pass the small village of Doabhí, at the junction of the Logar and Shiniz streams. The road here leaves the valley of the Logar,

and turns up the bed of the Shinis, and striking across, joins the highway between Kábul and Ghazní.

The town of Ghazní is composed of dirty, irregular streets of houses, several stories high, and will not bear comparison with Kábul and Kandahár. This town gave its name to the founder of the Muslim Empire in India, and Mahmúd of Ghazní, who reigned from 997 to 1030 A.D., was only the first of the series of invaders who streamed S. into India from Afghánistán. *The Citadel* is situated at the N. end of the town. It was destroyed by Gen. Nott in 1842, but has since then been re-built. "At the time of the Afghán rising, in 1841, the citadel was garrisoned by the 27th Bengal N.I. The place was besieged by the Afgháns, and the garrison forced to retire to the citadel, where they gallantly held out, though suffering great privations, from Nov. 1841 till March 6th, 1842, when, their supply of water failing, they were obliged to evacuate the fort, and afterwards to surrender to the Afghán chief. The officers were brutally treated, and the Sípáhís either sold into slavery or murdered. In September, 1842, Gen. Nott re-captured Ghazní."

This town was again captured by the British under Gen. Sir D. Stewart, after a desperate fight, on the 19th April, 1880. It was only occupied for a few days, as Sir D. Stewart then moved on to join Sir F. Roberts at Kábul. He placed Sardár Álam Khán in Ghazní as governor, to hold the town for the new Amír, Abdu'r Rahmán. After the abdication of Yákub Khán, Ghazní formed the centre of intrigue to re-place him.

Girisht is a small town between Kandahár and Hirát. It has a strong fort, and commands the passage and summer ford of the river Halmand. It was held for the British by a native garrison, under a gallant Indian soldier, Badwant Sinh, from 1839 till August, 1842.

Hirát.—Before finishing the account of Afghánistán a short description of the Province and Town of Hirát must be given. It is the most W. province of Afghánistán, and formerly belonged to Persia. It is bounded on the N. by the Thár Velávat and Firúzkotí country; on the E. by Kandahár and the Taimúnís; on the S. by Lash Joroen and Sístán; and on the W. by Persia and the Hari Rúd. The male pop. is estimated roughly at 70,000, and of these 5 regts. of infantry and 4,000 cavalry are embodied into a regular army. The revenue is estimated at from £89,000 to £130,000. Hirát is governed by an officer appointed by the Amír of Afghánistán.

Town of Hirát is the capital of the Province of the same name. It is situated on the right bank of the Hari Rúd river, in N. lat. 34° 22′ and E. long. 62° 8′, and at an elevation of 2,650 ft. above sea level. It is 369 m. distant from Kandahár, and 881 m. from Pesháwar, and about 700 m. from Tehrán. It is built in the centre of a beautiful and fertile plain. The city is almost a sq., and is surrounded by walls from 25 ft. to 30 ft. high, built on ramparts from 40 ft. to 60 ft. in height, and a deep wet ditch. There are 3 gates in the walls. The houses are 2 stories high. Hirát is said to be the dirtiest city in the world.

The Jám'i Masjid is the principal building. It was built about the end of the 15th century, and is at the N.E. of the town. It occupies an area of 800 sq. yds., and was beautifully adorned with painting and gilding. It had numerous cupolas and pillars, but many of these have been destroyed.

The Ark or Citadel is to the N. of the city, and is about 200 yds from the main wall. It is 150 yds. long from E. to W., and about 50 yds. broad from N. to S. This is the old citadel, and connected with it is the Ark i Nao, or "New citadel," which is a much larger building.

The original inhabitants of Hirát were Persians, but there are now more Turkomans, Hindús, Afgháns, and Tátars. There are also a great number of Jews. "Probably no city in Central Asia has sustained so many sieges, and been so often destroyed and de-

Digitized by Google

populated as Hirát. From the middle of the 12th century, when it fell into the hands of the Turkomans, who committed the most frightful ravages, and left not one stone upon another, till 1863, when it was finally taken by the Amír of Afghánistán, in whose hands it has since remained, Hirát has been the scene of continual strife. The Turkomans, the Uzbeks, and the Persians have repeatedly besieged and taken the city, only in turn to be driven out." For its famous defence by Major Eldred Pottinger in 1837—8 see Kaye's "Lives of Indian Officers."

The other principal route up to Kábul is from Kohat. The stages are as follows :—

No.	Names of Stages.	Dist. in miles.
1	Kohat	
2	Nasratkhel	6
3	Ráis	11
4	Hangu	8
5	Torí	8
6	Kái	8
7	Nariol	6
8	Darsammand	9
9	Thall	10
10	Ghilzi Bandar	10
11	Hazir Pír's Ziarat	15
12	Darwázah Pass	10½
13	Koṭ Mian-jí	12½
14	Zabardast Kila'ah	10
15	'Alí Khel	10
16	Hazar Darakht	13
17	Hazra	8
18	Dobandí	8
19	Khushí	9
20	Zargan Shahr	12
21	Safid Sang	12
22	Char Asiah	10
23	Kábul	10
	Total miles	234

This route is not so much used as the other given at the commencement.

The road from Kohat to Nasratkhel leads over an undulating, cultivated country. It crosses many water-courses and passes the village of Muḥammadzái at about 3 m. from Kohat. The valley through which the road passes measures from 1½ to 2 m. in breadth. The hills to the N. are barren, precipitous, and rise to a height of 1,500 ft. above the plain, but they do not command the road.

The second stage to Ráis is for the 3 first m. along a similar road to the 1st, after then it enters an extensive grove of sisu and mulberry trees, and crosses a stream down to the village of Marai. The road then passes through the villages of Upper and Lower Ustarzi. At 9 m. from Kohat the hills close in and leave only a gap for the exit of the Bara. On the left bank of this stream a road has been constructed. A m. and ½ further on the traveller must cross the Bara. After heavy rains this stream is dangerous and even at times impassable. The village of Ráis is of considerable size. The hills all round are wild and covered with low jungle. There is some cultivation near the village. Here the Bara is joined by the Torí stream.

From Ráis to Hangu the road is good all the way. About 2 m. from Ráis pass the village of Ibráhim Zai, which is on the opposite side of the Torí. The road now passes through a succession of narrow valleys, surrounded by steep hills. At about 6 m. it enters a more open valley and then a cultivated plain in the centre of the valley. *Hangu* contains about 500 houses and perhaps 1,500 inhabitants, but it has no fortifications, and is surrounded by high hills covered with thick jungle. The next stage is to Tori. The road ascends the Hangu valley and runs along the left bank of the Torí river at about ½ a m. distance. On the right are low stony hills covered with brushwood, and between it and them patches of cultivation. Towards the N., at the end of the valley, are the Samána Hills, which average 6,000 ft. above sea level. The village of Thagu is then reached, where there is good encamping-ground and water can be procured from the river Torí.

At 5 m. from this encamping-ground cross the Torí, which is here but a small stream. The village of *Kái* is situated in a naturally strong position at the end of a low range of stony hills. It is surrounded by a low wall

Digitized by Google

and on the ridge are 2 towers. There is here a good supply of water in the winter months, but in the summer it is scarce. The lands between Kái and the hills to the S. are entirely under cultivation. Under the hills, and close to them, is a large village called Muḥammad Khoja.

To Nariol, the next stage, are two roads or rather tracks; one, the most direct, is 4 m., but the other is an easier road, and is 6 m. in length. It is skirted by low stony hills, and before it reaches the village crosses over a small stream. Between Nariol and Torawarí, the next village, cross over 3 Nálahs. They are large, and difficult to cross. *Darsammand* is a strong village surrounded by 3 stone walls. It has a bázár with about 30 shops. There is a plentiful supply of water from numerous streams in its vicinity. Clumps of walnut and other trees lie between the village and the hills. Other supplies besides water are procurable.

At 1 m. from Darsammand pass the ruins of Gandiaur. For the next 2 m. the road skirts along low cultivated ground, and then crossing the Schalli enters a country high, undulating, and covered with dense jungle. Before reaching Thall the Sangropa Nálah is crossed, but the descent is easy. *Thall* is a rather large village, situated at the junction of the Sangroba Nálah and the river Kurram. Water and supplies are here procurable. For 6 m. the road passes through fine scenery and is tolerably good, though there are some difficult Nálahs to be crossed. It then descends into the bed of the Kurram and proceeds along it as far as Ghilzi Bandar.

There is good encamping-ground at Hazir Pír's Ziarat and a plentiful supply of water from the Kurram river, and provisions of all sorts are procurable. From this place to the Darwázah Pass the road passes through an undulating desert, covered with thin grass, stones, and jungle. The road from the Darwázah Pass to Koṭ Manjí is very bad and stony.

At Zahardast Kila'ah there is good encamping-ground. Almost no supplies are procurable. There is a large village at Ali Khel, and provisions can be obtained and plenty of water. Fuel is abundant. The road descends to Hazar Darakht and then ascends. The country all round consists of lofty ranges of mountains covered with pines and deodars. There is no village at Hazar Darakht, only a good encamping-ground.

The encamping-ground at Hazra is 13,458 ft. above sea level, and the road is blocked with snow between December and April. To Dobandi, the next stage, ascend the Shutargardan Pass for about 2 m. and then descend towards Logar. The road is very steep and bad, and it is surrounded by high mountains. No supplies are procurable at Dobandi. The road from thence to Khushi is along the bed of the same stream that it has followed from the Shutargardan Pass. It then turns and ascends a steep hill, and then passes through a wild, barren, and dreary country till it nears Khushi, where there are fields and orchards. Supplies are here procurable.

The rest of the Route has been described before.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

INDEX.

A.

Áb-i Gum, 305
Abbottábád, 275; Church, 275
'Abdu'r Rahím Khán, 306
Ádamwáhan, 223
Adínah, 286
Afghán Campaign, 318—321
—— hills, the, 270
Afghánistan, 323
Agar river, 256
A'har, tombs of the Ránás, 129
Ajmír, 130; fort of Tárágarh, 131; Aráhi din ká Jompra mosque, 131—134; the Daulat Bágh, 134
—— to Jodhpúr and Mandor, 152
—— to Kishangarh, Sámbhar Salt Lake, Jaypúr and Amber, 142
Akhmír, 230
Akora, 276
Alexander's Camp at Jaláipúr, 241
Alexandra bridge at Vazírábád, 232
Ali Khel, 327
Aliábád, 231
Aliwal, 175; battle, 175
Alwar, 154; Residency, library, 154; the Toshah Khanah, 155; fort, 155; jail, 156; tomb of Fath Jang, 156
Ambála, 169; railway stations, church, 169; cemetery, 169
—— to Kalka, 171
—— to Sirhind and Simla, 169
Ambála district, objects of interest in, 32
Amber, 149; hall of audience, 149; the Suhág Mándir, 150
Amír Kila'ah, 324
Amrsotí, 104
—— to Elichpúr, Gawilgarh, and Chikalda, 106
Amritsar, 180; the Golden Temple, 181; Darbár temple, 181; gardens, 182; St. Paul's Church, 183
—— district, objects of interest in, 38—40
Anádra, 136
Anár Kalí, tomb of, at Láhor, 185
Andhor, topes at, 116
Angaira, 306
Antiquities of the Panjáb, 5, 6
Aral river, 298
Arambá, 307
Árávali hills, 142
Argandab river, 309
Arh river, 128
Arif, 217
Aror, 293
Ashoka, inscription of, 285
Ashta, 113
Atak, 269; fort, 270; St. Peter's Church, 271
—— to Naushahra, Pesháwar, and the mouth of the Khaibar (Khyber), 275
—— to Sakhar and Rohrí by boat down the Indus, 288
Atárí, 184
Ávantipúr, 266

B.

Bábú Pass, 207
Badnera, 104
Badwání, 207
Bágh, 119; Viháras, 119
Baijnáth, 206
Bakkar island, 293
Bakloh, 178
Bálichok, 183
Balná military station, 177
Baltistán, 302
Baltoro glacier, the, 302
Banás river, 141
Bánda, 110; history, 110
Bandikui junct., 154
Bánganga torrent, 203
Bannu district, objects of interest in, 51
Bapan, 306
Bárá, 278; river, 280, 326
Bára Lácha Pass, 211, 300
Baramgala, 230
Báramula Pass, 257
Barg, 314
Barni Chinár, 315
Barwái, 121
Barwálá Tahsil, objects of interest in, 30
Betwá river, 118
Bhágha river, 202, 208, 210
Bhaniyar, 266
Bhavání, 226
Bháwalpúr, 224; the Empress bridge, 223; palace of the Núwáb, 225
—— State, objects of interest in, 53
—— to Rohrí, Aror, and Sakhar, 292
Bhimber, 230
Bhojpúr, topes at, 116
Bhon, 248
Bhopál, 114; history, 114; the Jahángírábád rest house, 115
—— to Bhilsa, 115
Bhusáwal to Indúr, Bhopál, and Bhilsa, 111
—— to Satna, Panná, Bánda, and Kálinjar, 107
Biás river, 201, 207; source, 208
Bibí Nání, 296
Bibnání, 305
Bichan river, 106
Birkhala rocks, 121
Bishantkhira, 112; ancient lake, 112
Bolán pass, 296, 304, 305
—— river, 296
Bombay to Bhusáwál junct., Amrsotí and Nágpúr, 163
Bubu pass, 300
Buch, 223
Burji pass, 302
Bursil, 302
Byáwar, 136, 140

C.

Canals: the Ganges, 162, 164; Sirhind, 171; Government, near Larkhaná, 297

Digitized by Google

CHAGÁON.

Chagáon, 213
Chakotí, 256
Chakráta, 166
Chakrawál, 248
Chalpání river, 281
Chaman, 307
—— to Kandahár, 304
Chamba, 178
—— State, objects of interest in, 54
Chanár Bágh, 263
Chandra river, 202, 208, 211
Chandra Dall, 211
Chandrabhágha valley, 208
Chango, 212
Chárí, 204
Charikar, 323
Chashmah Sháhí, 264
Chatr, 253, 256
Chauki Chora, 230
Chenáb river, 202, 223, 232
Chikalda, 107
Chikkan, 209
Chilian, 238
Chiliánwálá battle-field, 238-240; obelisk, 240
Chillozan, 324
Chini, 213
Chitor, 124; described, 125-127
—— to Ajmír, Mount Ábú, Tárágarh, the Pushkar lake, Naṣírábád and Deolí, 130
Cho, 247
Choga Saidan Sháh, 243
Choka village, 112
Chuhás, the, colony of, 236
Chumiárí, 255
Cis-Satlaj States, objects of interest in, 52

D.

Dábok, 127
Dain Kund peak, 177
Daka, 317
Dalhousie, 177
Dalu, 207
Dánkar, 211, 212
Darsammand, 327
Darwázah pass, 327
Deh i Háji, 307
Deoli, 141
Derá Fatḥ Khán, 291
Derá Ghazí Khán, tomb of, 223
—— —— —— district, objects of interest in, 51
Derá Isma'íl Khán, 291; fort, 291
—— —— —— district, objects of interest in, 51
Derah, 165
Deval, 255
Devínagar, 171
Dhár, 118; mosques, 118

GAWILGARH.

Dharampúr, 173
Dharamsálá, 205
Dharm Sála, 230
Dialogues, 93—102
Diamond mines at Panná, 109
Diet, 2
Dihlí district, objects of interest in, 18—24
—— to Rohtak, Hánsí, Hisár, and Sirsah, 157
Dílwál, 245
Diwás, 113
Do Dandan peaks, 306
Doabhí, 324
Dobandí, 327
Dorí river, 307
Dress, 2
Drogjun, 263
Dún, valley of the, 165
Dúngrí, 208
Duzdan Nálah, 305

E.

Elichpúr, 106; Dargáh of Dalla Rahman, 106; tombs of the Núwábs, 107
Elliott, Mr., on the palaces at Mándu, 120
Empress bridge, the, at Bhawalpúr, 223

F.

Fagú, 214
Fatḥábad junct. stat., 117
Fatkal, 207
Fergusson, Mr., on the Buddhist topes at Andhor, 116; the mosques at Dhár, 118; Viháras at Bágh, 119; the Gandhara topes, 249; Kashmir temple architecture, 264, 265
Fírúzpúr, 215; arsenal, observatory, 215; cemetery, 215; St. Andrew's Church, 216; commissariat, 216
Fírúzshahr, 216

G.

Gal, 216
Gambheri river, 124
Gandamak, 317, 321
Gandí Singh, 214
Gandiaur, ruins of, 327
Gángadwara, 164
Ganges Canal, the, 162, 164
—— river, 162
Ganj Bahádur, mound near, 272
Garhí, 256
Garhiya Shaka village, 197
Gawilgarh, 107

HISSARAK.

Ghaggar river, 158
Ghagra river, 171
Ghazní, 324; citadel, 325
Girání, 315
Giriaht, 325
Girwa valley, 128
Glacier, the Baltoro, 302
Goeda, 141
Goghar range, the, 207
Gorang-gorang river, 212
Govindgarh, fort of, 183
Gowra, 213
Granth, the, at Amritsar, 181; at Táran Taran, 183
Guhan, 306
Gujaránwálá district, objects of interest in, 43
Gujarát, 234; battle-field, 234; cemetery, 235
—— district, objects of interest in, 45
Gujránwálá, 227; church, 227
Gulmarg, 257
Gundla, 209
Gurgáon, 157
—— district, objects of interest in, 24—26
Gurus of the Sikhs, 8

H.

Habib Kila'ah, 324
Haidarkhel, 324
Halmand river, 325
Hamta pass, the, 209
Hangu, 212, 326
Hangurang pass, 212
Hánsí, 158
—— to Jínd, Karnál, and Saháranpúr, 159
Hánsí Tahsíl, objects of interest in, 29
Harapá, 225
Hardwár, 162; bathing pilgrims, 163; temple of Náráyana-shilá, 163
Harusar, 257
Hasan Abdal, 268; tomb of Núr Jahán, 269
Hasli canal, 183
Hatáchí, 306
Hattí, 256
Haurbágh, 207
Hazar Darakht, 327
Hazára district, objects of interest in, 48
Hazir Pír's Ziarat, 327
Hazra, 327
Hazratbal, 263
Hindúan Gundai, 285; inscription of Ashoka, 285
Hirát, 325; Jám'i Masjid, 325; ark or citadel, 325
Hisár, 158
—— district, objects of interest in, 29
Hissarak, 324

Digitized by Google

HOSHANGÁBÁD.

Hoshangábád, 111; origin of name, 112
Hoshyárpúr, 202
Hotí Mardán, 280
—— to Sháhbázgarhí, Ránígat and Lakí Tigí, 285

I.

Ibráhim Zaí, 326
Indúr, 113
—— to Dhár, Bhopáwar, Bágh, Mándu, Maheshwar, and Mandaleshwar, 118.
—— to Ratlám, Mandeshwar, Nimach, Chitor and Mount Ábú, 122.
—— to Ujjain, 117
Indus river, 270, 288; rapids, 289
Iskardoh, 302. *See* Skárdu
Islámábád, 265
Isle of Chanars, 263
Ispanglí, 314
Istalif, 323
Itársí, 111

J.

Jabalpúr, 107
Jacobábád, 295
Jagatsukh, 209
Jahángír, 276
Jalálábád, 321
Jalálpúr, 241
Jalandhar, 176
—— to Pathankot, Dalhousie, and Chamba, 177
—— to Kapurthála, Amritsar and Láhor, 178
—— district, objects of interest in, 34
Jallo, 184
Jamálgarhí, 281; Buddhist ruins, 281
Jamná Canal at Hisar, 148
Jamrúd, 277; Burj i Arbáb, 277; fort, 278; churches and cemeteries, 278-280
Jamun, 228; Prince of Wales' visit, 229; old palace, 229; college, 230
—— family, the, 10
Jangi, 213
Jání ká Sang, 267
Jarapání, 165
Jatingri, 207; salt mines, 207
Jatog, 173
JAYPUR, 144; the Mahárájá's palace, 144; menagerie, 145; statue of Lord Mayo, 145; the Mayo Hospital, 146; church, 146; colleges, 146; Chhatris of the Mahárájás, 147; Galta, 147;

KÁNGRA.

temple to Shiva, 148; observatory, 148
Jaypúr to Alwar, Rewárí, Gurgáon and Dihlí, 154
Jhang district, objects of interest in, 50
Jhilam, 236; church, public gardens, 236
—— to Chiliánwálá, Pind, Dádan Khán, the Salt Mines, Katáksh, and the temples of the Pandus, 238
—— district, objects of interest in, 45
—— river, 238, 241, 256, 257
—— valley, 256
Jhind district, objects of interest in, 52
Jind, 159
Jodhpúr, 153; lake, citadel, palace, 153; the Mahá Mandir suburb, 153
Jwala-mukhí, 205

K.

KÁBUL, 322; the Bálá Hisar, 322; bázárs, bridges, 322
—— river, 270, 276, 323
Kachh to Quetta by the Gurhi defile, 304
Kachh Gandáva or Múlá pass, 306
áfirkot castles, 290
Kahán river, 237
Kái, 326
Kailang, 210; Moravian missionaries, 210
Kaja, 211
Kakrí, 141
Kálá Kahár, 247; salt lake, 248
Kálábágh, 289; salt mines and alum manufacture, 289
Kálí Sind river, 113
Kálka, 172; valley, 172
Kalra, 235
Kálsia state, objects of interest in, 53
Kálu Khán, 286
Kálu Sarái, 271
—— to Sháh kí Deri (Taxila) and Abbottábád, 271
Kanak, 314
KANDAHÁR, 307; tomb of Ahmad Sháh Durání, 308; citadel, ruins of Shahr-i Kunah, 308; history, 309; Maiwand, 310; battle, 312
Kaner river, 255; valley, 255
Kángra, 203; fort, 203; temples, 204; silversmiths, 204
—— sub-district of, objects of interest in, 35-38
—— valley, 177

KWATTA.

Kángrí stream, 206
Kanhiára, 204
Kankhal, 164
Kankroli, great lake at, 129
Kapurthála, 178; history, 178-180; town, 178
Káramír mountain, 286
Karaun, 207
Karewa ridges, 267
Kárez Dost Muhammad, 314
Karnál, 159; battle, 159
—— district, objects of interest in, 26-29
Karpitú, 302
Kasaulí, 172
Kashmír, the Rulers of, 12; dynasties, 14-16; objects of interest in, 54-58; tribes, 58-62
Kasúr, 214
Katáksh, 243; the pool, 243; temples, 244
—— to Mallot, Manikyála, and Ráwal Pindí, 245
Ken river, 110
Khaibar pass, battle, 316
Khairábád, 276
Khasah stat., 184
Khashak hill fort, 241
Khewra, 243
Khil'at or Kelat, 296
Khilát, or Kalát, 315; the Miri, 315
Khilát i Ghilzi, 313
Khit Khai, iron mines near Theog, 174
Khojak pass, 307
Khundiláni, 296
Khushhálgarh, 288
Khushi, 324, 327
Khwájah Khizr, island of, 293
Kila'ah 'Abd'ullah, 307
Kioto, 211
Kiragráma, 205
Kirta, 305
Kishangarh, 142
Kishnganga river, 256
Kiwar, 211
Kohála, 255
Kohat, 326
Koksir, 208
Kolang, 210
Kot J'afir, 233
Kot Manji, 327
Kotgarh, 174, 214
Kuchlak, 306
Kulází, 307
Kulsam or Kunzam pass, 209
Kulu, 201; game, 202
Kundál, 305
Kundálani, 305
Kúram river, 290
Kurází, 307
Kurram river, 327
Kushháb, 307
Kutní, 108
Kwatta, 296. *See* Quetta

Digitized by Google

LACHA.

L.

Lacha river, 211
Láchalong pass, 300
Ladákh, 299; polyandry in, 301
Láhaul, 202, 209
LÁHOR, 184; history, citadel, 184; tomb of Anár Kalí, 185; museum, 186; the Koh-i-núr, 187; secretariat, 188; university hall, 188; mosque of Vazír Khán, 188; the Jám'i Masjíd, 189; Huzurí Bágh, 190; Ranjít Singh's Samadh, 190; shrine of Arjun, 190; the Motí Masjíd, 190; palace of Akbar, 191; Shísh Mahall, 191; Nau Lákha, 191; armoury, 191; the Bádámí garden, 192; Díwán i Khás, 192; Khwábgáh i Kálan, 192; house of Rájá Har Bans Singh, 193; railway workshops, 193; church, cemetery, 194; Shálimár gardens, 194; tomb of Álí Mardán Khán, 194; central prison, hospital, 195; Lawrence gardens and Montgomery Halls, 196; Government House, 196; Mián Mír Cantonment, 196; tomb of Pákdaman, 197; Wanr trees, 197; legend of the tomb of Shekh Músá, 198; shrine of Ganj Bakhsh Dátár, 198
—— to Firúzpúr, Mudkí, Sobráon and Firúzshahr, 214
—— through Kulu, Láhaul, and Spití to Simla, 201
—— to Montgomery, Multán, Derá Ghází Khan, and Bhawalpúr, 219
—— to Sialkot and Jamun, 221
Láhor division, objects of interest in, 40-43
Lakí pass, 298
Laki Tigí, 286
Landaur, 166
Languages, the Sindhí and Panjábí, 62
Larí, 212
Larkhána, 297; tomb of Sháh Bahárán, 297
Lawrence Military Asylum, the, at Sanáwar, 172
Leh, 211, 300; palace, 300
Leving, 213
Li or Spití river, 202
Lichu river, 202
Lío, 212
Lipí, 213; river, 213

MONG.

Lodiáná, 174; church, public gardens, 174; fort, 175
—— district, objects of interest in, 33, 34
Logar river, 324; valley, 324
Lolang valley, 208
Lora river, 306
Losar, 211
Lughman valley, 317
Luhám, 216

M.

Mach, 305
Maheshwar, 120
Maiwand, battle, 310
Makhad, 288
Máler Kotla State, objects of interest in, 53
Mallot, 245; Buddhist temple and Entrance Hall, 246
Manchhar lake, 298; fish and mode of taking them, 298, 299
Mandaleshwar, 121
Mandeshwar, 123
Mándháta island, 121; great temple of Omkar, 121; Jain temples, 122; fair, 122
Mándí, 207; temple, 207
Mandor, 153; lakes, 153, 154
Mándu, 119; mosque, 120; palaces, 120
Mangachar, 315
Mangarwár, 127
Manikyála, 248; the stupa, 248; Court's tope, 249; Sonála Pind mound, 250; Muslim tombs, 250
Mánjhí river, 203
Marai, 326
Márgala, 267; monument to Gen. John Nicholson, 267, 268
Marí, 253; hotels, 253; brewery, 253; Lawrence Asylum, 254; racquet court, club, 255
—— to Shrínagar in Kashmír, 255
Markanda, 174
Márttand temple, the, 265
Mastang, 314
Masúrí, 165; climate, 166
Matiana, 214
Mattán, 265
Mayo, Lord, statue of, at Jaypúr, 145
Mián Mír, Cantonment near Láhor, 196
Michní, 280
Miru, 213
Mithankot, 291
Mohra Maliár, 272
Mong, 241

NISHÁT BÁGH.

Montgomery, 225
—— district, objects of interest in, 30
Moravian Missionaries at Kailang, 210
Mosques: at Ajmír, 131-134; Dhár, 118; Láhor, 188-190
Mudkí, 216
Muhammad Khoja, 327
Muhammadzaí, 326
Múlá river, source, 306
Mulanwálá, 217
MULTÁN city, 219; history, 219; fort, 220; shrine of Ruknu-'d-dín, 220; tomb of Baháu'd Dín Zakhariya, 221; Christ Church, 222; cemeteries, 222, 223; tomb of Shams-i-Tabríz, 222
Multán district, objects of interest in, 49
Muslim Kings, the, 17
Muzaffarábád, 256
Muzaffargarh, 223
—— district, objects of interest in, 50

N.

Nábha, 168
—— State, objects of interest in, 52
Nachar, 213
Nág river, 105
Nagar, 208; old palace and tombstones of the kings, 208
Nagarkot, 203. *See* Kángra
Nágbaní, 230
Nágod, 108
Nágpúr, 104; hotel, Sitábaldí Hill, 105; tombs of the Rájás, 106
Nain Sukh torrent, 256
Naiwal, 171
Naiwidyar, 262; floating gardens, 262
Náku, 212
Nálchah, 119
Naren, 143; temples, 143
Narí river, 295; valley, 304
Nariol, 327
Narkanda, 174, 214
Narmadá river, 112, 120, 121
—— valley, 112
Narr, 306
Nasatta, 280
Nasim Bágh, 263
Nasírábád, 139
Nasratkhel, 326
Naubug, 267
Naudrí, 307
Naushahra, 276
Nawá Kila'ah, 286
Nawagrám, 286
Nímach, 123; cemetery, 124
Nishát Bágh, 264

Digitized by Google

OBJECTS.

O.

Objects of interest, 17-58
Outfit, 2
Outram, Sir James, anecdote of, 128

P.

Pabi, 276
Pálampúr, 206; tea-gardens, 206
—— in Kángra by Kulu to Leh, 299
Pándugarh, 257
Pangi, 213
Pánipat, 159; battles, 160, 161
Panjáb, the: chronological Tables of Commissioners and Lieut. Governors, 2; Native Rulers and History, 3, 4; antiquities, 5, 6; the Muslim Empire founded, 7; the Sikhs, 8; Ranjit Singh's pedigree, 9; the Jamun family, 10; Sikh war, 11; annexation, 12; objects of interest, 17-58; tribes, 58-62; language, 62
Panná or Paná, 108; diamond mines, 109; temple to Balbhadr, 110
Paratwárá, cantonment, 106
Parvatí river, 113
Parwain, 203
Patan Pír, the, 230
Paṭhánkoṭ, 177
Patiála, 167; history, 167; jail, palace, 168
Patki, 306
Patsco, 210
Payech, 266
Pesháwar, 276; stupa of Kanishka, 277
—— to Hotí Mardán, Jamalgarhí, and Takht i Báhí, 280
—— to Kábul, 316
—— district, objects of interest in, 47
Peshtar Khán, 306
Phagu, 174
Phalera, 142
Philor, 176
Pijánu, 171
Pind Dádan Khán, 242; salt mines, 242
Pir Chatr, 306
Pirána, 216
Pisi Bent, 306
Pok, 211
Polyandry in Ladákh, 301
Popaizai, 307
Poshiána, 231
Prini, 209

ROHTANG.

Pulchár, 208
Pushkar lake, the, 134; temples, 135
Pusht i Khár, 278

Q.

Quetta, 296
—— to Chaman, 304
—— to Kandahár, 306
—— to Kila'ah 'Abd'ullah viá Haikalzai, 304
—— to Khilát viá Mastang, 314
—— to Khush dil Khán and Kila'ah 'Abd'ullah, 305
—— to Mustang viá Khának and Dalia, 305
—— —— viá Nishpar pass, 305

R.

Raika-ká-Tibba, calcined human bones found, 224
Ráis, 326
Rájauri, 230
Rájpúr, 165
Ralla, 208
Rámnagar, 233; battle, 234
Rámpúr, 213, 257
Ránigat, 286; cave, 287; castle, 287
Ranjit Singh's pedigree, 9
Rarang, 213
Rárú, 256
Rasúl, 238
Ratlám, 123
Rávi river, 177, 178, 199, 200, 225
Rawal Pindí, 251; fort, 252; Church, cantonments, 252
—— to Márgala, Wáh, Hasan Abdal, and Atak (Attock), 267
—— to the Mari hills, 253
—— district, objects of interest in, 44
Rewah, 108
Rewalsar lake, 207
Rewárí, 156
Rishákha, 280
Riwát, 251
Rodial, 217
Rodinjo, 315
Roh-Dáman, ancient remains, 324
Rohrí, 292; the E. Nára Canal, 292; Jám'i Masjid, 292
Rohtak, 157
—— district, objects of interest in, 30—32
Rohtang pass, 201, 207; its dangers, 208

SHIGRI.

Rotás, 237
Runanang pass, 213
Rúpar, 171
Rúrkí (Roorkee), 164

S.

Sabáthu, 173; lead mines near, 167
Sadhara, tope at, 116
Safid Sang, 324
Saháranpúr, 161; botanical gardens, 161
—— to Dehra, Masúri, Landúr and Chakráta, 165
—— to Hardwar by post carriage, 162
—— to Patiála, Nábha, and Ambála, 167
Sakhar, 294
—— to Shikárpúr and the mouth of the Bolán pass and Quetta, 294
Salt mines at Pind Dádan Khán, 242
Salt works at Sámbhar lake, 142
Samána hills, 326
Sámbhar salt lake, 142
Sanauli, 171
Sanáwar Lawrence Military Asylum, 172
Sánchi, 115; Buddhist topes, 115; the great tope, 116
Sanganer, 150; temples, 151, 152
Sangau river, 306
Sangnin, 212
Sangropa Nálah, 327
Sangúr, 238
Sápán river, 106
Sar-i Áb, 305
Sar-i Bolán, 305
Saráí Kúla, 268
Saráwán, 315
Sarhan, 213
Sarsingar pass, 302
Saruke cemetery, the, 233
Sarwár, 141
Satlaj, 176, 213, 214
Satna, 108
Saven river, 113
Sehwán, 297; shrine of Lal Sháhbáz, 298; fort, 298
Sháh Darrah, 199; tomb of the Emperor Jahángír, 199
Sháh Jahángír cemetery, 235
Sháh ki Deri, 272
Sháhbázgarhí, 285; mounds, 285; cave, 286
Sháhpúr district, objects of interest in, 46
Shahr i Bahlol, 283
Shálamár Bágh, 264
Shekhopúra, 200; pavilion and minaret, 201
Shigri valley, 209

Digitized by Google

SHIKÁRPÚR.

Shikárpúr, 294; the Chhoti Begári, 295; Stewart Ganj market, 295
—— to Karáchí, 297
Shiniz stream, 324
Shipki, 212
Shír-i-Áb river, 314
Shír Sháh, 223
Shivi Gangá, 245
Shiwálik hills, the, 203
Shrínagar, 258; rules for visitors, 258, 259; fort, palace, 260; mosques, 261; bridge, 260; Amirí Kadal bridge, 260; mosques, 261; the Hari Parbat, 261; shrines, 261; Takht i Sulaimán, 261; Buddhist temple, 262; City lake or Dal, 262; environs, 262—266; Summer Retreats, 267
—— to Skárdu by Deosai, 302
Shutargardan pass, 327
Sialkot, 231; church, 231
Sibi, 295
—— to Kandahár, 303
Sihor, 113
Sikandar hills, the, 207
Sikh war, the, 11
Sikhbach, 302
Simla, 171; library, church, club, 173
—— district, object of interest in, 33
Sipra river, 117
Sir-i-Bolán, 296
Sirhind, 169; tombs, 170; the Haveli, 170; great canal, 171
—— to Lodiáná, Aliwal, Philor and Jalandhar, 174
Sirsa district, objects of interest in, 32
Sirsah, 158
Sitábaldí, 105
Siwálik range, the, 162, 165
Skárdu, 302; castle, 302
Sobráon, 217. *See* Subrawán
Sohan, 251
Solan, 173
Soláni river, 164
Sonarí, topes at, 116
Sonkach, 113
Sopúr, 258
Spiti, 202; river, 212
Stakpila pass, 302
Subí Bihár, 224
Subrawán, 217; battles, 217—219
Sudána, 286
Sukheti river, 207

TORÍ.

Sultánpúr, 207
Súraj Dall, frozen lake, 210
Swát river, 280
Syál Súi, 230

T.

Taho, 212; monastery, 212
Takht i Báhí, 283; ruins of stupa, 283; private dwellings, 284
Talikah, 253
Tamrá river, 272
Tandalí, 256
Tandi, confluence of the Chandra and Bhágha rivers, 210
Tangí Wardak, 324
Táragarh fort, 131
Taran Taran, 183; temple and tower, 183
Tarnak river, 309
Taxila, 272; Buddhist temples, 273—275
Temple, Sir R., describes the Narmada, 122
Temples: Achalgarh and Achaleshwará, 139; Amreshwar, 121, 122; Amritsar, 181; Devángán, 138; Delwádá, 137; Gaumukh or Bastunjí, 138; Gautama, 138; Hardwar, 163; Jaypúr, 148; Karori Doich, 138; Kaṭáksh, 244; Mallot, 246; Mándhatá, 122; Mandí, 207; Márttánd, 265; Náráyana-shilá, 163; Naren, 143; Omkar, 121; on the Pushkar lake, 135; Rishí Krishna, 138; Sanganer, 151; Taxila, 273
Terí, 314
Thall, 327
Thána, 230
Thandá Páni, 230
Theog, 174, 214
Thomason Civil Engineering College at Rúrkí, 164
Tobar, 243
Toglung pass, 300
Tokátu mountain, 306
Topes: Andhor, 116; Bhojpúr, 116; Manikyála, 248—250; Sadhara, 116; Sánchí, 115, 116; Sonarí, 116
Topo Komo, 211
Topo Yomak, 211
Torawarí, 327
Torí river, 326

ZINGZINGBAR.

Toshán, 158
Tribes, the, of the Panjáb and Kashmír, 58—62
Trikuti peak, 230
Tsirár, 267
Tukání, 307
Turanda, 213

U.

Udaypúr, 127; valley, 128; lake, 128; royal palace, 128; great lake at Kankroti, 129; tombs of the Ránás, 129; Gulab Garden, 129
Ujjain, or Ujjaiyini, 117; ruins of ancient, 117
Umritsar, 180. *See* Amritsar
Unái pass, 323
Unkárjí, 121
Unl river, 207
Uri, 257
Uriya, 137
Usa Mar, 302
Ustarzi, Upper and Lower, 326

V.

Vazirábád, 231; Alexandra bridge, 232; the Saman Burj, 233
—— to Gujarat, Jhilam and Rotás, 232
Vedushta river, 256
Viháras at Bágh, 119
Vindhya hills, the, 112
Vocabulary, 63—92

W.

Wáh, 268
Wangtu bridge, the, 213
Wanr trees, 197, 198

Y.

Yavanas, the, 105
Yúsufzai country, 281

Z.

Zahardast Kila'ah, 327
Zanskar, 307
Zard, 314
Zargan Sháh, 324
Zehri valley, 306
Zingzingbar, 210

THE END.

Digitized by Google

BRADBURY, AGNEW, & CO., PRINTERS, WHITEFRIARS.

HANDBOOK ADVERTISER, 1883-84.

CONTENTS.

FOREIGN AGENTS:—J. & R. McCRACKEN . . . . . pp. 2—3

RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT COMPANIES: PAGE

DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM PACKET COMPANY 6
GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY 6
GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS—ROYAL ROUTE 7
GLASGOW AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY 4
GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY 5
LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY 5

HOTELS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

	PAGE
AIX-LES-BAINS	7, 8
AIX LA CHAPELLE	7, 8
AMIENS	8
ANTWERP	8, 9
ARCO	9
ARNHEM	9
ATHENS	10
AVIGNON	10
AVRANCHES	10, 46
BADEN-BADEN	10, 11
BAGNÈRES DE BIGORRE	11
BAGNÈRES DE LUCHON	11, 12
BAVENO	11, 12
BELFAST	12
BERLIN	12, 13
BIARRITZ	12
BOLOGNA	13
BONN	13
BORDEAUX	13
BOULOGNE-SUR-MER	14
BOURBOULE-LES-BAINS	14
BREMEN	14
BRUSSELS	14, 15
CAEN	16
CAIRO	16, 17
CALLANDER	18
CANNES	16, 18, 19
CHARTRES	19
CHESTER	19
CHRISTIANIA	19
COBLENTZ	20
COLOGNE	20, 21
COPENHAGEN	20
CORFU	20
COWES	20
CREUZNACH	22
DAVOS-PLATZ	22
DIEPPE	22
DIJON	22, 23
DINARD	23
DOVER	22
DRESDEN	22, 23, 24
ENGELBERG	24, 25
FRANKFORT	25
FREIBURG IN BADEN	25

	PAGE
GENEVA	25, 26, 27
GENOA	26
GLASGOW	28
GMUNDEN	26
GOTHA	26
GRENOBLE	28, 29
HAMBURG	29
HARROGATE	29
HAVRE	29
HEIDELBERG	30
HOMBURG	30, 31
HYÈRES	31, 32
ILFRACOMBE	32
INNSBRUCK	32
INTERLAKEN	32, 33, 34
KARLSRUHE	35
KILLARNEY	34
KISSINGEN	35, 36
LAUSANNE	36
LE MANS	36
LIÈGE	36
LOCARNO	36
LOCH LOMOND	36
LONDON	36-41, 72
LUCERNE	42
LYNTON	43
LYONS	42
MADEIRA	43
MADRID	43
MARIENBAD	44
MARTIGNY	44
MAYENCE	44
MENTONE	44, 45
METZ	45
MILAN	45, 46
MULHOUSE	46
MUNICH	46, 47
NANTES	47
NAPLES	49
NERVI	26
NEUCHATEL	48
NICE	48
NUREMBERG	49
OSTEND	49
OXFORD	49, 50

	PAGE
PARIS	50-52, 55
PAU	53
PENZANCE	54
PISA	55
PLYMOUTH	50
PRAGUE	55, 56
PYRMONT	56
RAGATZ	56
REIMS	56
RIGI	57
ROME	57, 58
ROTTERDAM	58
ROUEN	58
ROYAT-LES-BAINS	58
SALISBURY	58
SALZBURG	59
SAN REMO	59
SCHAFFHAUSEN	56
SCHWALBACH	58, 59, 60
SEVILLE	60
SMYRNA	60
STUTTGART	62
SPA	62, 62
ST. PETERSBURG	62
STOCKHOLM	61
THUN	63
TOULOUSE	62, 63
TOURS	63
TRIBERG	64
TUNIS	64
TURIN	64
VALENCIA	65
VARESE	65
VENICE	65
VERONA	65
VEVEY	68
VICHY	67
VIENNA	66
VILLENEUVE	67
WIESBADEN	68
WILDBAD	69
WURZBURG	68
ZARAGOZA	68
ZURICH	69

Digitized by Google

MESSRS. J. & R. McCRACKEN,

38, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, E.C.,

AGENTS, BY APPOINTMENT, TO THE ROYAL ACADEMY, NATIONAL GALLERY, AND GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART,

GENERAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

WINE MERCHANTS,

Agents for Bouvier's Neuchatel Champagne,

AND

FOR THE RECEPTION AND SHIPMENT OF WORKS OF ART, BAGGAGE, &c.,

FROM AND TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,

Avail themselves of this opportunity to return their sincere thanks to the Nobility and Gentry for the patronage hitherto conferred on them, and hope to be honoured with a continuance of their favours. Their charges are framed with a due regard to economy, and the same care and attention will be bestowed as heretofore upon all packages passing through their hands.

DRY AND SPACIOUS WAREHOUSES,

Where Works of Art and all descriptions of Property can be kept during the Owner's absence, at most moderate rates of rent.

Parties favouring J. and R. McC. with their Consignments are requested to be particular in having the Bills of Lading sent to them DIRECT by Post, and also to forward their Keys with the Packages, as, although the contents may be free of Duty, all Packages are still EXAMINED by the Customs immediately on arrival. Packages sent by Steamers or otherwise to Southampton and Liverpool also attended to; but all Letters of Advice and Bills of Lading to be addressed to 38, QUEEN STREET, as above.

AGENTS IN ENGLAND OF MR. J. M. FARINA,
GEGENÜBER DEM JULICH'S PLATZ, COLOGNE,
FOR HIS

CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

MESSRS. J. AND R. McCRACKEN'S

PRINCIPAL CORRESPONDENTS.

ALGIERS	Mr. P. DESSEIGNE,
ALEXANDRIA	Mr. A. MONFERRATO.
ALICANTE	Mr. P. R. DAHLANDER.
ANCONA	Messrs. MOORE, MORELLET, & Co.
ANTWERP	Messrs. F. MONHEIM & Co.
BAD EMS	Mr. H. W. THIEL.
BASLE	Mr. CHS. DE J. PREISWERK. Mr. J. J. FREY.
BERLIN	Mr. LION M. COHN, Comm^re, Expéditeur.
BERNE	Messrs. A. BAUER & Co.
BEYROUT	Messrs. HENRY HEALD & Co.
BOLOGNA	Messrs. RENOLI, BUGGIO, & Co.
BOMBAY	Messrs. KING, KING, & Co.
BORDEAUX	Messrs. ALBRECHT & FILS.
BOULOGNE s. M.	Messrs. MORY & Co.
BRUSSELS	Messrs. VERSTRAETEN DE MEURS & FILS.
CALAIS	Messrs. L. J. VOGUE & Co.
CALCUTTA	Messrs. KING, HAMILTON & Co.
CAIRO	Mr. A. MONFERRATO.
CANNES	Messrs. J. TAYLOR & RIDDETT.
CARLSBAD	Mr. THOMAS WOLF, Glass Manufacturer.
CARRARA	Sig. F. BIENAIMÉ, Sculptor.
CHRISTIANIA	Mr. H. HEITMANN.
COLOGNE	Mr. J. M. FARINA, gegenüber dem Jülich's Platz.
CONSTANTINOPLE	Mr. ALFRED C. LAUGHTON.

Digitized by Google

M°CRACKEN'S LIST OF CORRESPONDENTS—*continued.*

COPENHAGEN	Messrs. H. J. Bing & Son
CORFU	Mr. J. W. Taylor.
DRESDEN	Messrs. Schiedermayer & Schieferle. Messrs. H. W. Hammerer & Co. The Director of the Royal Porcelain Manufactory Dr. Otto.
FLORENCE	Messrs. Fenzi & Co. Sig. Luigi Ramacci. Messrs. Ermete Fenzi & Co. Sig. Tito Gagliardi, Dealer in Antiquities. Messrs. Maquay, Hooker, & Co. Mr. E. Goodban, Printseller. Mr. T. Bianchini, Mosaic Worker. Messrs. P. Bazzanti & Fig., Sculptors, Lungo l'Arno.
FRANKFORT o. M.	Messrs. Bing, Jun., & Co. Mr. G. Krebs.
GENEVA	MM. Levrier & Pfannier.
GENOA	Messrs. G. & E. Barchi Brothers. Mr. C. A. Wilson. Mr. H. A. Mossa, Grande Albergo d'Italia.
GIBRALTAR	Messrs. John Peacock & Co.
HAMBURG	Messrs. J. P. Jensen & Co. Messrs. Schörmer & Teichmann.
HEIDELBERG	Mr. Ph. Zimmermann.
HELSINGFORS	Messrs. Luther & Rudolph.
INTERLACKEN	Mr. J. Grossmann.
JERUSALEM	Messrs. E. F. Spittler & Co. Mr. M. Berghein, Jun.
KISSINGEN	Mr. David Kugelmann. Mr. H. F. Kugelmann.
LAUSANNE	Mr. Dubois Renou & Fils.
LEGHORN	Messrs. Alex. Macbean & Co. Messrs. Maquay, Hooker, & Co.
LUCERNE	Messrs. F. Knörr & Fils.
MADRAS	Messrs. Binny & Co.
MALAGA	Mr. George Hodgson.
MALTA	Messrs. Josh. Darmanin & Sons, 45, Strada Levante, Mosaic Workers. Mr. Fortunato Testa, 92, Strada Sta Lucia. Messrs. Turnbull Jun. & Somerville.
MARIENBAD	Mr. J. T. Adler, Glass Manufacturer.
MARSEILLES	Messrs. E. Caillol and H. Saintpierre.
MENTONE	Mr. Palmaro. Mr. Jean Orengo Fils.
MESSINA	Messrs. Caillet; Walker, & Co.
MILAN	Messrs. Ulrich & Co. Messrs. G. Bono & Co.
MUNICH	Messrs. Wimmer & Co., Printsellers, Brienner Strasse.
NAPLES	Messrs. W. J. Turner & Co. Mr. G. Scala, Wine Merchant. Messrs. G. Questa & Co. Messrs. Cerulli & Co.
NEUCHATEL (Suisse)	Messrs. Bouvier Frères, Wine Merchants.
NEW YORK	Messrs. Baldwin Bros. & Co.
NICE	Madame Vve Adolphe Lacroix, Meja & Co.
NUREMBERG	Mr. A. Pickert, Dealer in Antiquities.
OSTEND	Messrs. R. St. Amour & Son.
PALERMO	Messrs. Ingham, Whitaker, & Co.
PARIS	Mr. L. Chennur, Packer, Rue Croix des Petits Champs, No. 24.
PAU	Mr. Musgrave Clay.
PISA	Messrs. Huguet & Van Lint, Sculptors in Alabaster and Marble Mr. G. Andreoni, Sculptor in Alabaster.
PRAGUE	Mr. W. Hofmann, Glass Manufacturer, Blanern Stern.
ROME	Messrs. Plowden & Co. Messrs. A. Macbean & Co. Messrs. Maquay, Hooker, & Co. Messrs. Spada & Flamini. Mr. A. Tomeni.
ROTTERDAM	Messrs. Preston & Co.
SAN REMO	Messrs. Fratelli Asquasciati.
ST. PETERSBURG	Messrs. Thomson, Bonar, & Co. Mr. C. Krueger.
STOCKHOLM	Messrs. Olscot & Wright.
THOUNE	Mr. Jean Kehrli-Sterchi.
TRIESTE	Messrs. Fili. Chiesa.
TURIN	Messrs. Rochas, Père & Fils.
VENICE	Mr. L. Bonardi, Ponte alle Ballotte. Messrs. S. & A. Blumenthal & Co. Mr. Carlo Ponti
VEVEY	Mr. Jules Gétaz Fils.
VIENNA	Mr. H. Ullrich, Glass Manufacturer, 16 Kärnthner Strasse. Messrs. J. & L. Lobmeyer, Glass Manufacturers. 18, Kärnthner Strasse. Mr. Peter Compolorer.
ZURICH	Mr. Orell Hess.

Digitized by Google

GLASGOW AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN

SCOTLAND & ENGLAND.

THROUGH TRAINS ARE RUN BETWEEN

GLASGOW (St. Enoch) and LONDON (St. Pancras),

Vid the GLASGOW & SOUTH-WESTERN and MIDLAND RAILWAYS,
Giving a Direct and Expeditious Service between

GLASGOW, GREENOCK, PAISLEY, AYR, ARDROSSAN, KILMARNOCK, DUMFRIES, &c., AND

LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, BRADFORD, LEEDS, SHEFFIELD, BRISTOL, BATH, BIRMINGHAM, LONDON, &c.

PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM AND SLEEPING CARS

Are run by the Morning and Evening Express Trains between GLASGOW and LONDON.

FIRTH OF CLYDE and WEST HIGHLANDS, via GREENOCK.

EXPRESS and FAST TRAINS are run at convenient hours between

GLASGOW & GREENOCK

(St. Enoch Station) (Lynedoch St. and Princes Pier Stations)

IN DIRECT CONNECTION WITH THE

"COLUMBA," "IONA," "LORD OF THE ISLES,"

And other Steamers sailing to and from

Kirn, Dunoon, Innellan, Rothesay, Kyles of Bute, Ardrishaig, Oban, Inverary, Largs, Millport, Kilcreggan, Kilmun, Lochgoilhead, Garelochhead, &c.

Through Carriages are run by certain Trains between GREENOCK (Princes Pier), and EDINBURGH (Waverley), and by the Morning and Evening Express Trains between GREENOCK (Princes Pier) and London (St. Pancras).

RETURN TICKETS issued to COAST TOWNS are available for RETURN AT ANY TIME.

Passengers are landed at Princes Pier Station, from whence there is a Covered Way to the Pier where the Steamers call; and Passengers' Luggage is conveyed FREE OF CHARGE between the Station and the Steamers.

ARRAN AND AYRSHIRE COAST.

An Express and Fast Train Service is given between GLASGOW (St. Enoch), PAISLEY, and TROON, PRESTWICK, AYR, ARDROSSAN, FAIRLIE, &c.

From ARDROSSAN the Splendid Saloon Steamer "BRODICK CASTLE" sails daily to and from the ISLAND OF ARRAN, in connection with the Express Train Service.

Fast Trains provided with Through Carriages run between AYR, &c., and GLASGOW, (St. Enoch), and EDINBURGH (Waverley).

For Particulars as to Trains and Steamers see Company's Time Tables.

May, 1883. W. J. WAINWRIGHT, General Manager.

Digitized by Google

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,

LONDON STATION, WATERLOO BRIDGE.

The Cheap and Picturesque Route to Paris, Havre, Rouen, Honfleur, Trouville, and Caen, *vid* Southampton and Havre, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The last Train from London at 9 p.m. goes into Southampton Docks alongside the Steamer. FARES throughout (London to Paris), Single Journey, First Class, 33*s.*; Second Class, 24*s.* Double Journey (available for One Month, but may be extended for an extra payment), First Class, 55*s.*; Second Class, 39*s.*

Jersey, Guernsey, Granville, and St. Malo. Daily Mail Service to Channel Isles, *vid* Southampton (the favourite route), every Week-day. The last Train from London goes into Southampton Docks, alongside the Steamer, leaving Waterloo each Week-day at 9 p.m. (except on Saturdays, on which day the last Train leaves at 5.45 p.m., and the Steamer goes to Jersey only). FARES throughout (London and Jersey or Guernsey), Single Journey, First Class, 33*s.*; Second Class, 23*s.*; Third Class, 20*s.* Double Journey (available for One Month during the winter, and for Two Months in summer), First Class, 48*s.*; Second Class, 38*s.*; Third Class, 30*s.* ***Direct Service, Southampton to St. Malo, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, according to Tide.*** The best Route for Dinard, Dinan, Rennes, Brest, Nantes, Laval, Le Mans, Angers, Avranches, &c.

Southampton to Cherbourg every Monday and Thursday. **Last Train from the Waterloo Station, London, at 9·0 A.M.** The best Route for Valognes, Carentan, St. Lo, Bayeaux, and Coutances.

Steamers run between Jersey and St. Malo, and Jersey and Granville, two or three times Weekly each way.

For further information apply to Mr. BENNETT, 253, Rue St. Honoré, Paris; Mr. LANGSTAFF, 67, Grand Quai, Havre; Mr. ENAULT, Honfleur; Mr. R. SPURRIER, Jersey; Mr. SPENCER, Guernsey; Mr. E. D. LE COUTEUR, St. Malo; Messrs. MAHIEU, Cherbourg; or to Mr. E. K. CORKE, Steam Packet Superintendent, Southampton.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

THE TOURIST'S ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT IS viâ HARWICH.

THE Continental Express Train leaves Liverpool Street Station, London, for Rotterdam and Antwerp every evening (Sundays excepted), in direct connection with the Fast and elegantly fitted-up Passenger Steamers of the Company.

The Steamers are large powerful vessels, ranging from 800 to 1100 tons burden, with ample sleeping accommodation; and consequently Passengers suffer less from *mal de mer* than by any of the shorter Sea Routes.

The Provisions on Board are supplied from the Company's own Hotel at Harwich, and are unequalled in quality. Luggage can be registered through to all principal Towns on the Continent from Liverpool Street Station. Through Tickets are issued at—44, Regent Street; 48, Lime Street; and Blossom's Inn, Lawrence Lane, Cheapside, E.C.; and the Continental Booking Office, Liverpool St. Station, London, E.C.

New direct Booking between the North of England and the Continent, viâ Doncaster, March, and Harwich.

The Continental Boat Express leaves Doncaster at 4.48 p.m. every week-day. Through Tickets can be obtained at the Great Northern stations at Bradford, Halifax, Leeds, and at Doncaster, Spalding, Sleaford, Lincoln, and Gainsboro'. For further particulars, Time Books, &c., apply to Mr. W. BRIGGS, Great Northern Station, Doncaster, or to the Continental Traffic Manager, Liverpool Street Station, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

The Company's First Class Saloon Paddle Steamers,

Duke of Argyll, Duke of Leinster, Lord Clyde, Lord Gough,

OR OTHER STEAMERS,

Are intended to Sail as per Monthly Sailing bills, unless prevented by any unforeseen occurrence, from

DUBLIN TO GLASGOW

Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, and every alternate TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. From

GLASGOW TO DUBLIN

Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, and every alternate TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, calling at Greenock both ways, except Saturday Boat from Dublin, which proceeds direct to Glasgow.

	£	s.	d.
Cabin Fare, (including Steward's Fees)	0	15	0
Return Tickets (6 Months)	1	2	6
Steerage	0	8	0
Return Tickets (6 Months)	0	10	0
Single Ticket to Edinburgh	1	0	0
Return Ticket to Edinburgh (2 Months)	1	10	0
Single Ticket to Edinburgh (3rd Class and Deck)	0	8	6
Return Ticket to Edinburgh (2 Months) (3rd Class and Deck)	0	14	0

Passengers can travel between Greenock and Edinburgh Direct, without change of carriage, by either Caledonian or North British Railway, according to the Ticket they hold. The Caledonian Railway Stations are Cathcart Street, Greenock; and Prince's Street, Edinburgh. North British Company's—Lyndoch Street, Greenock; and Haymarket and Waverly Stations, Edinburgh.

☞ Passengers are also Booked Through between Dublin and the principal Railway Stations in Scotland.

AGENTS.—Henry Lamont, 93, Hope Street, Glasgow. James Little & Co., Excise Buildings, Greenock.

DUBLIN OFFICES.—Booking Office for Passengers—1 Eden Quay; where Berths can be secured up to 2 o'clock, p.m., on day of Sailing.

CHIEF OFFICE AND STORES.—71, NORTH WALL.

Further particulars, Monthly Bills, &c., on application to { A. TAYLOR, *Secretary.* B. MANN, *General Manager.*

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

From and to Irongate and St. Katherine's Wharf, near the Tower.

LONDON AND BOULOGNE.—For departures see Daily Papers. FARES—London to Boulogne, 10s., or 7s.; Return 15s. 6d. or 11s.

LONDON TO PARIS direct from London, via Boulogne.—FARES—Single (available for Three Days), Saloon, 1st Class Rail, 1l. 5s. 6d.; Saloon, 2nd Class Rail, 1l. 1s.; Fore Cabin, 2nd Class Rail, 18s.; 3rd Class Rail, 15s. Return (available for Fourteen Days), 2l. 9s. 6d.; 1l. 17s.; 1l. 13s.; 1l. 4s.

LONDON AND HAVRE.—Every Thursday. From Havre—Every Sunday. FARES—Chief Cabin, 13s.; Fore Cabin, 9s.; Return Tickets, 20s. 6d. and 14s.

LONDON AND OSTEND.—Wednesday and Sunday.—From Ostend—Tuesday and Friday. FARES (Steward's Fee included), Chief Cabin, 15s.; Fore Cabin, 10s. Return, 25s. and 15s. 6d.

LONDON AND ANTWERP.—Every Tuesday and Saturday. From Antwerp—Every Tuesday and Friday. FARES, Chief Cabin, 16s.; Fore Cabin, 11s. Return, 25s. and 17s.

LONDON AND HAMBURG.—Every Wednesday and Saturday. From Hamburg—Three times a week. FARES, Chief Cabin, 40s.; Fore Cabin, 30s. Return Tickets, 61s. 6d. and 51s.

LONDON AND BORDEAUX.—Every Thursday. From Bordeaux—Every Friday. FARES, Chief Cabin, 3l.; Fore Cabin, 2l. Return Tickets, Chief Cabin, 5l.; Fore Cabin, 3l. 8s. 6d.

LONDON AND ITALY.—Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Messina, and Palermo.—Every ten days. Apply at Chief Office for further particulars.

LONDON AND OPORTO.—Every three weeks. FARES, 84s., Chief Cabin only; Ladies, 10s. extra.

LONDON AND EDINBURGH (Granton Pier).—Every Wednesday and Saturday. From Edinburgh (Granton Pier)—Every Wednesday and Saturday. FARES, Chief Cabin, 22s.; Fore Cabin, 15s. Return, 34s. and 24s. 6d. Deck (Soldiers and Sailors only), 10s.

LONDON AND HULL.—Every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 morn. From Hull—Every Wednesday and Saturday. FARES, Saloon, 8s.; Fore Cabin, 5s. Return Tickets, 12s. 6d. and 8s.

LONDON AND YARMOUTH.—From London Bridge Wharf. During the summer there is a special passenger service. FARES, Saloon, 8s.; Fore Cabin, 6s. Return Tickets, 12s. and 9s.

Steward's Fees are included in above Fares and Return Tickets by the Company's vessels are available for one month.

For further particulars apply to the Secretary, 71, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Digitized by Google

SUMMER TOURS IN SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW & THE HIGHLANDS.

(Royal Route *viâ* Crinan and Caledonian Canals.)

NEW SCREW STEAM SHIP CAVALIER.

The Royal Mail Steamers—Claymore, Columba, Iona, Mountaineer, Clansman, Glencoe, Chevalier, Pioneer, Clydesdale, Glengarry, Gondolier, Staffa, Linnet, Fingal, Lochiel, Islay, and Inverary Castle. Sail during the Season for ISLAY, LOCHAWE, OBAN, FORT-WILLIAM, INVERNESS, STAFFA, IONA, GLENCOE, TOBERMORY, PORTREE, STROME-FERRY, GAIRLOCH, ULLAPOOL, LOCHINVER, & STORNOWAY; affording Tourists an opportunity of visiting the magnificent Scenery of Lochawe, Glencoe, the Ouchullin Hills, Loch Scavaig, Loch Corusk, Loch Maree, and the famed Islands of Staffa and Iona.

Official Guide Book, 3*d*.; Illustrated, 6*d*.; cloth gilt, 1*s*. Time-Bills, with Map and Tourist Fares, free, of Messrs. CHATTO and WINDUS, Publishers, 214, Piccadilly, London; or by post from the owner. DAVID MACBRAYNE, 119, Hope Street, Glasgow.

GLASGOW, BELFAST, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, AND SWANSEA.

Carrying goods for Newport (Mon.) Exeter, Gloucester, Cheltenham, &c., &c.

The Screw Steamships "*Solway*," "*Avon*," "*Severn*," *Princess Alexandra*," or other Steamers are intended to sail (unless prevented by circumstances) from Glasgow, calling at Greenock.

To Bristol *viâ* Belfast every Monday and Thursday at 2 p.m.
To Swansea every Friday . . . . . „ 2 p.m.
To Cardiff every Friday . . . . . „ 2 p.m.
Bristol to Glasgow *viâ* Belfast every Monday and Thursday.
Swansea to Glasgow „ „ „ Wednesday.
Cardiff to Glasgow „ Swansea and Belfast every Monday.

These Steamers have very superior accommodation for passengers, and afford a favourable opportunity for making excursions from West of England to Ireland and Scotland.

Fares from Glasgow:—Cabin, 30*s*. Steerage, 12*s*. 6*d*. Soldiers and Sailors, 10*s*.
Fares from Belfast:— 17*s*. 6*d*. 10*s*.
Returns:—Cabin and Steerage, Fare and Half, available for Two Months.

For rates of freight and further particulars, apply to
WILLIAM SLOAN & Co., 140, Hope Street, Glasgow.

AIX-LES-BAINS.

GRAND HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE.

Proprietor, J. BERNASCON.

FIRST-CLASS House, admirably situated near the Casinos, the Baths, and the English Church. This Hôtel is strongly recommended to Travellers for the comfort of its arrangements. The largest and most beautiful Garden in the town. Large and small Apartments, and a Châlet in the Garden, for Families who may prefer being out of the Hôtel. Two vast Villas, built in the garden in 1882, will give 140 additional Rooms and Saloons. Excellent Table d'Hôte. Open all the Year. LAWN TENNIS.

Omnibus to meet every Train.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

GRAND MONARQUE HOTEL. Close by the Railway Stations and the Baths.

KAISERBAD HOTEL (built in 1865). The principal Spring rises in the Hotel itself.

NUELLEN'S HOTEL. Opposite the Fountain "Eliza."

NEUBAD HOTEL. (Renovated in 1879.)

Mr. G. F. DREMEL is the Proprietor of these four hotels of European reputation. The combination in one hand of Four Establishments of such magnitude, enables Mr. Dremel to afford suitable accommodation to all comers; to visitors to whom money is no object, as well as to parties desirous of living at a moderate rate of expense. "Excellent Hotels," *vide* Murray.

Digitized by Google

AIX-LES-BAINS.

HÔTEL VENAT AND BRISTOL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

EUROPEAN REPUTATION.

SPLENDID HOTEL,

200 Rooms and Sitting Rooms, with Lift and all desirable Comforts. English Chapel, Conveyance by Omnibus to the Baths and Casinos.

OPEN the 1st of March, 1884.

G. ROSSIGNOLI, *Proprietor and Manager.*

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

HOYER'S IMPERIAL CROWN HOTEL, near the Kurhaus and Bath-houses, with large Garden. Very comfortable Apartments. Single Rooms. Excellent Cooking, and attentive attendance. Very Moderate Charges, and advantageous arrangements for Winter. OTTO HOYER.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

HOYER'S UNION HOTEL. First-Class Hotel, immediately opposite the Rhenish Railway Station, and admirably situated in the best part of the city. Well-known for its cleanliness, comfortable apartments, excellent cooking, and Moderate Charges. CHARLES HOYER.

ALASSIO (Riviera di Ponente, Italy.)

Magnificent winter resort. Finest shore for Sea-bathing.

HÔTEL SUISSE ALASSIO.

In a beautiful and dominating position near the English Church and the Railroad Station. Most comfortable installations. Moderate prices.

K. STICKELBEEGBÉ, Proprietor.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK.

NORTH GERMANY AND THE RHINE.

Post 8vo. 10*s.*

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

AMIENS.

HÔTEL DE L'UNIVERS.—First-Class Hotel, facing St. Denis' Square, near the Railway Station. Three minutes' walk to the Cathedral. Drawing and Bath Rooms. English Interpreter.

Omnibus of the Hotel at every Train.

AMIENS.

HÔTEL DE FRANCE, D'ANGLETERRE, and DE L'EUROPE. BRULÉ, Proprietor.—First-Class Hotel, one of the oldest on the Continent. Situated in the centre and the finest part of the town. Having recently been newly furnished, it offers great comfort. Families and Single Gentlemen accommodated with convenient Suites of Apartments and Single Rooms.

OMNIBUS AT STATION. ENGLISH SPOKEN.

ANTWERP.

HÔTEL ST. ANTOINE.

PLACE VERTE, Opposite the Cathedral.

THIS excellent FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, which enjoys the well-merited favour of Families and Tourists, has been re-purchased by its old and well-known Proprietor, Mr. SCHMITT SPAENHOVEN, who, with his Partner, will do everything in their power to render the visit of all persons who may honour them with their patronage as agreeable and comfortable as possible.

BATHS IN THE HOTEL.

MODERATE PRICES.

Digitized by Google

ANTWERP.

HÔTEL DU GRAND LABOUREUR.

THIS Hotel occupies the first rank in Antwerp, and its position is most delightful. The testimonials given by Families is the best assurance of its

COMFORT AND MODERATE CHARGES.

ARCACHON.

WINTER SEASON.

English Pension

at

8f. per day.

GRAND HOTEL.

VAN HYMBEECK, Proprietor.

SOUTH ASPECT ROOMS.

Omnibus at the Station for all Trains.

ARCO.

Near Riva Garda Lake, South Tyrol, Austria.

HOTEL OLIVO AND PENSION BELLEVUE

(WINTER STATION).

Situated in the centre of the Promenades, with Southern aspect.

AUGUST BRACHER, *Proprietor.*

ARNHEM, HOLLAND.

HÔTEL DES PAYS BAS.

A. AGEMA, Proprietor.

THE above First-class Hôtel, delightfully situated on the Rhine, contains Sixty Large and Small Apartments and Rooms. Carriages. Telephones. Good Attendance and every Comfort. MODERATE CHARGES. Has been entirely Re-built by the present Owner. Highly recommended to English Tourists and Families.

Digitized by Google

ATHENS.

THE MINERVA,

27, Hermes Street.

VISITORS to Athens will find an Apartment of Antique Coins and all other objects of Archæological interest, as well as Modern and Mediæval Oriental products, Photographs of Athens, &c., &c.

Every Object sold here is Guaranteed, and will be taken back and the money returned if declared not to be genuine by a recognised authority. The prices will be found considerably lower than for similar objects at any other establishment in Athens.

C. POLYCHRONOPOULUS & CO.

AVIGNON.

HÔTEL D'EUROPE.

HIGHLY recommended to English Travellers on their journey to Nice, Italy, &c. First-Class and Moderate Prices. The Proprietor and his Wife having lived in England, are aware of the wants of English Travellers; and he assures them that their comforts shall be studied. Omnibus at all Trains.

AVRANCHES.

Grand Hôtel d'Angleterre

RECOMMENDS itself by Excellent Arrangements, its Table, and its Comfort. Apartments for Families. English Papers. Moderate Prices. Omnibus at all the Trains.

HOULLEGATE, *Proprietor.*

AVRANCHES.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK FOR FRANCE, Part II.

NORMANDY, BRITTANY, PYRENEES, &c. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

BADEN-BADEN.

HOLLAND HOTEL

And DEPENDANCE AU BEAU SEJOUR.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS favourite First-class Establishment, with a beautiful Garden, is situated close to the Conversation House, nearest to the Frederic Bath (new vapour bath) and adjoining the Duchess of Hamilton's Park. It is principally patronised by English and American Travellers for its Comfort, moderate and fixed charges, excellent cooking and choice Wines. Smoking and Reading Rooms with Piano, and Library. Baths. Prize Medals for Wines, Vienna, 1873, Philadelphia, 1876, &c., &c. PENSION IN THE EARLY AND LATER PART OF THE SEASON. Rooms from 2s. and upwards. Conducted under the immediate Superintendence of the Proprietor, A. ROESSLER.

BADEN-BADEN.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

Proprietor, Mr. FRANZ GROSHOLZ.

THIS is one of the finest-built and best-furnished First-Class Hotels, main front South-east—south, situated in the new Promenade nearest the Kursaal and the famous Frederic Baths; it commands the most charming views, and is reputed to be one of the best Hotels in Germany. Principally frequented by English and American Travellers. Highly recommended in every respect. Prices moderate. English and other journals.

Digitized by Google

AMIENS.

GRAND HÔTEL DU RHIN,

PLACE ST. DENIS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, highly recommended, near to the Cathedral and Railway Station. Affords every accommodation. Spacious Apartments and airy Bed Rooms. Private and Public Saloons. Warm Baths. Large Garden. Stabling and Coach Houses. Omnibus to and from each Train. English Interpreter. The house is newly furnished.

CH. FICHEUX, Proprietor.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

GRAND HÔTEL CHRISTOL & BRISTOL.

First-class Hotel.

Best Situation in the Town. Highly recommended for Families and Gentlemen.

Carriage in Attendance on Arrival of all Trains and Boats.

F. CHRISTOL, Proprietor and Manager.

BOURBOULE LES BAINS.

GRAND HÔTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

Open from the 15th of May till the end of October.

WELL-RECOMMENDED HOUSE situated near the Etablissements. The Principal Journals and Bourse quotations every evening at 4 o'clock.

ODOT, Proprietor,

Successor of DULIÈGE.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

BADEN-BADEN.

HÔTEL DE LA COUR DE BADE.

Badischer Hof.

(Not to be confounded with the Hôtel de la Ville de Bade, opposite the Railway Station.)

A FIRST-RATE and large Establishment near the Promenade and the Conversation House, with extensive Gardens, Warm, Mineral, and other Baths, enjoying a well-merited reputation for its great comfort and attention. It is patronised by the most distinguished Families.

Manager, Mr. Fr. ZIEGLER.

BADEN-BADEN.

GRAND HÔTEL BELLE-VUE.

THIS excellent First-class Hotel, delightfully situated in the centre of a fine Park near the English Church, *close to the Lawn Tennis grounds*, will be found a most agreeable residence. Exceptional position, with superb view. Really well-kept, and Moderate Charges. Arrangements made for a longer stay. Well recommended.

RIOTTE, Proprietor.

BADEN-BADEN.

HÔTEL STADT BADEN.

On the right-hand side and nearest the Station.

COMMANDING a delicious view of the Old Castle and high rocks. Known for its Cleanliness, excellent Cooking, good Attendance, and fixed Moderate Charges.

E. ROESSLER, Landlord.

BAGNÈRES DE BIGORRE.

Grand Hôtel Beau-Séjour.

FIRST-CLASS.

The most comfortable and the best situated.

BADEN-BADEN.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK FOR NORTH GERMANY.

Post 8vo. 10s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

BAGNÈRES DE LUCHON. PYRÉNÉES.

GRAND HÔTEL RICHELIEU.

(Hotel de S. M. le roi de Hollande.)

200 Rooms, 10 Salons. Splendid view.

LOUIS ESTRADE, Proprietor.

BAVENO.

GRAND HOTEL BAVENO

(Formerly VILLA DURAZZO).

FIRST-CLASS Hotel, Newly Constructed, with every Modern Comfort, and enjoying an exceptional position, facing the Borromean Islands. Arrangements made for Families.

OPEN in APRIL 1883.

G. ROSSI, Proprietor.

Lately Co-proprietor of the Hotel Belle-vue, Baveno.

Digitized by Google

BAGNÈRES DE LUCHON. PYRÉNÉES.

Hôtel Bonnemaison et de Londres,

Opposite the Springs.

First-Class Hotel. Recommended to Families.

HTE. VIDAL Fils, Proprietor.

BAVENO.

GRAND HOTEL BELLE-VUE.

LARGE First-class Hotel, surrounded by a splendid Garden, facing the Borromean Isles. English Service. Lift.

No Omnibus required, the Garden of the Hotel being connected with the Pier.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

T. PEDRETTI, Proprietor.

BELFAST.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL.

Just Re-decorated and Enlarged. First-Class. Best Situation.

Omnibuses meet all Trains and Steamers.

W. J. JURY, Proprietor.

BIARRITZ.

HÔTEL DES PRINCES.

A LARGE and beautiful Hotel with a fine view of the Sea. This Hotel will be found most suitable for English Families and Gentlemen. Excellent cooking. Exceptional arrangements can be made for pension. English spoken.

E. COUZAIN, Proprietor.

BERLIN.

HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE,

2, SCHINKEL-PLACE, 2.

SITUATED IN THE FINEST AND MOST ELEGANT PART OF THE TOWN.

Near to the Central Station, Friedrich-strasse, and to the Royal Palaces, Museums, and Theatres.

SINGLE Travellers and large Families can be accommodated with entire Suites of Apartments, consisting of splendid Saloons, airy Bedrooms, &c., all furnished and carpeted in the best English style. First-rate Table d'Hôte, Baths, Equipages, Guides. Approved Hydraulic Lifts for Passengers and Luggage. *Times* and *Galignani's Messenger* taken in. Residence of Her British Majesty's Messengers.

R. SIEBELIST, Proprietor.

BERLIN.

THE KAISERHOF.

Wilhelmsplatz. Zietenplatz.

THE largest and most commodious First-Class Hotel in Berlin. Situated in an elegant, quiet, and magnificent part of the city.

Digitized by Google

BERLIN.

HÔTEL DE RUSSIE.

FIRST-CLASS Family Hotel, facing the Crown Prince's Palace, and situated in the finest and most aristocratic part of the city. Can be confidently recommended to English and American Families for its comfort and moderate charges.

C. F. KÜHRT, Proprietor.

BERLIN.

ST. PETERSBURG HOTEL.

UNTER DEN LINDEN, 31.

CLOSE to the Central Station, Friedrich-strasse. Old reputed first-class Hotel, Excellent Table d hôte four o'clock. Near to the Imperial Palace, University, Museum, Grand Opera, &c. *Prop.* JULIUS HENDTLASS.

BORDEAUX.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK FOR FRANCE.

Part I. Post 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.* New Edition. Revised to date.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

BOLOGNA.

HÔTEL D'EUROPE. 10 VIA INDEPENDENZA 10. Highly recommended to Families and Single Gentlemen for its central situation and its comforts, having been built expressly for a Hotel, with Bath Room, Heating Apparatus, &c. 100 Bedrooms and Salons, Reading Room, Piano, Smoking Room. Newspapers of all countries. Full South. Moderate charges. Pension. Omnibus to all trains. The four languages are spoken.

E. BAROGGI and G. QUATTRI, Managers and Proprietors.

BONN.

GRAND HÔTEL ROYAL.

ON the Banks of the Rhine. European repute. 200 Rooms and Salons. Situation without equal, facing the Rhine, Seven Mountains and Park. Near the Landing-place and Railway Station. Extensive English Gardens. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Ladies' Salons. Arrangements on the most moderate terms for the Winter Pension. Warm and Cold Baths in the Hotel.

BONN.

THE GOLDEN STAR HOTEL.

THIS First-rate and unrivalled Hotel, patronised by the English Royal Family, Nobility, and Gentry, is the nearest Hotel to the Railway Station, and to the Landing-places of the Rhine Steamers. The Proprietor, Mr. J. SCHMITZ, begs leave to recommend his Hotel to Tourists. The Apartments are comfortably furnished and carpeted in the best style, and the charges are moderate. Arrangements for the Winter may be made, on the most moderate terms.

BORDEAUX.

HÔTEL DES PRINCES ET DE LA PAIX.

QUEUILLE and DARIC, Proprietors.

INHERITORS OF THE HOTEL DE PARIS.

First-class House. Telegraph and Post Offices. Money Changers. Foreign Newspapers. All languages spoken.

Digitized by Google

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

FAMILY HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE,

87 & 89, RUE DE THIERS.

Established 1845. *Near the Port.* *Very comfortable.* *Moderate Charges.*

Proprietor, L. BOUTOILLE.

LA BOURBOULE-LES-BAINS.

GRAND HÔTEL F. BELLON.

J. DONNEAUD, Proprietor.

First-class Establishment. *English spoken.* *Opened from the First of May till the end of October.*

SPLENDIDLY SITUATED.

BREMEN.

HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE.

First-Class English Hotel. *Entirely Renovated.* *Highly Recommended.*

LUSCHE-BAUR, Proprietor.

Formerly of { HOTEL BAUR AU LAC, ZURICH. HOTEL DE RUSSIE, BERLIN.

BRUSSELS.

GRAND HOTEL. Rooms from 3 francs. Arrangement for a long stay. Magnificent Dining Room, Drawing Room, Smoking Room, and Cafe. Billiard Room. *Only Hotel with a Lift.* Railway and Telegraph Office in the Hotel. Omnibus at all the Trains.

BRUSSELS.

COMPAGNIE ROYALE DE DENTELLES.

LACE MANUFACTORY.

O. DE VERGNIES ET SŒURS,

No. 26, Rue des Paroissiens, near the Cathedral.

Foreigners are invited to visit the Central Factory.

Digitized by Google

BRUSSELS.

HÔTEL MENGELLE

(RUE ROYALE).

MENGELLE, PROPRIETOR.

THIS large and beautiful First-Class Hotel is situated in the finest and most healthy part of the Town, near to the Promenades the most frequented, and is supplied with every modern accommodation and comfort. Table d'Hôte at 6 and 7.15, five francs. Restaurant à la carte, and at fixed prices, at any hour. Excellent "Cuisine" and Choice Wines.

Baths, Smoking Room, Reading Room, Billiard Room.

Arrangements made with Families during the Winter Season.

BRUSSELS,

HÔTEL DE LA POSTE.

28, RUE FOSSE AUX LOUPS, NEAR THE PLACE DE LA MONNAIE.

FAMILY HOTEL SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS.

Omnibus to the Hotel at the Station. English spoken.

HYACINTHE TILMANS, Proprietor.

BRUSSELS.

GRAND HÔTEL GERNAY.

Moderate Charges. Ancien Propriétaire de l'Hôtel de Portugal à Spa.

This Hotel is close to the Railway Station for Ostend, Germany, Holland, Antwerp, and Spa, forming the Corner of the Boulevards Botanique et du Nord.

BRUSSELS.

HÔTEL DE SUÈDE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, in a thoroughly central position near the New Boulevards.

EXCELLENT TABLE D'HÔTE. CHOICE WINES.

VAN CUTSEM, Proprietor.

CANNES.

WINDSOR HOTEL

THIS First-Class Family Hotel is beautifully situated, not too far from the Town and the Sea, of which, however, it enjoys an extensive view. Baths. Smoking and Billiard Room. Large and sheltered garden.

Most Comfortable Apartments and Careful Attendance.

ED. SCHMID, Proprietor.

CANNES.

HÔTEL DE HOLLANDE.

Situated route du Cannet.

FULL SOUTH, with every advantage of a sheltered position, away from the Sea, and near to St. Paul's English Church. Good and careful attendance.

AD. VAN GARNER, Proprietress.

Digitized by Google

CAEN.

HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE,

Rue St. Jean, Nos. 77, 79, 81.

Situated in the Centre of the Town. Rendezvous of the best Society.

100 *Elegantly Furnished and Comfortable Bed Rooms and Sitting Rooms.*

BREAKFASTS À LA CARTE.

DINNER AT TABLE D'HÔTE, 4 FRANCS.

SUITES OF APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

ENGLISH AND SPANISH SPOKEN.

L. MANCEL, Proprietor.

CAIRO (Egypt).

FRIEDMANN'S

HÔTEL DU NIL.

Situated on the Moosky (Frank Quarter) in the immediate vicinity of all the curiosities of the Town.

Cheap, Clean, Good Cookery, free from Dust.

ALL APARTMENTS FACING SOUTH ROUND A SPACIOUS GARDEN.

BATH ROOMS, LIBRARY, SALOONS.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS TAKEN IN.

Omnibus and Dragoman at each Train.

LEANDER SCHARFNAGEL, Managing Partner.

Digitized by Google

CAIRO, EGYPT.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

THIS First-Class Hotel is situate on the Grand Place of the Lesbekies Garden, in the centre of the town. Near the Post and Telegraph Offices, and the Grand Opera. Contains all the comforts of the best European Hotels. Large and small Apartments; recommends itself to travellers for its good Cuisine and excellence of its service.

PENSION FROM 10 TO 12 SHILLINGS PER DAY,

INCLUDING

Morning—Café au lait, Tea, or Chocolate. Eggs, Cold Meat, Butter, and Confitures.

Mid-day—Breakfast à la Fourchette. Dinner at 7 o'clock.

OMNIBUS AT ALL THE TRAINS.

Interpreters for all Languages.

READING ROOM. SMOKING ROOM.

NATIVE AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

HOT, COLD, AND DOUCHE BATHS.

FORTUNE SERENE, Manager.

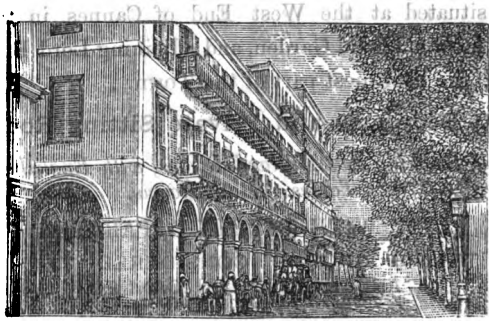
TH. ZIGADA, Proprietor.

CAIRO (Egypt).

ROYAL HOTEL.

BOULEVARD ESBEKIEH.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.



BEST FRENCH CUISINE.

READING, SMOKING, AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

BATHS, AND HYDROPATHIC DOUCHE.

Fine Garden leading up to the Hotel. An Omnibus to meet all Trains.

J. ROMAND, Proprietor.

Digitized by Google

CALLANDER
HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,
CALLANDER, PERTHSHIRE.

THIS Establishment is situated in one of the most interesting parts of the Highlands, in the immediate vicinity of Ben Ledi, the far-famed Trossachs, and Loch Katrine.

The Table d'Hôte is amply provided, and for the convenience of Visitors making excursions, Dinner is at 6.30 P.M.

The TURKISH, RUSSIAN, SPRAY, and other BATHS are of the most modern and improved description. There is a well-ventilated Billiard and SMOKING ROOM.

SALMON and TROUT FISHING over 4 miles of the river Teith adjoining the Establishment. BOATS on LOCH VENNACHER. Tennis and Croquet Greens.

Carriages, Waggonettes, and Drags can be ordered at the Establishment.

Omnibus to and from every train at Callander Station.

For Terms, Prospectus, &c., address The Manager.

CANNES.

HÔTEL BEAU SITE & HÔTEL DE L'ESTEREL.

BOTH situated at the West End of Cannes, in the midst of a most splendid Garden, and adjoining Lord Brougham's property; the healthiest part of the Town.

300 Bedrooms and Private Sitting Rooms.

Reading, Smoking and Billiard Rooms, with English Billiard Tables. Bath Rooms.

LIFT WITH SAFETY APPARATUS.

LAWN TENNIS GROUND CONSIDERED THE FINEST AND LARGEST IN CANNES.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE.

GEORGES GOUGOLTZ, Proprietor.

Digitized by Google

CANNES.

HÔTEL DES PINS.

FIRST-CLASS Hotel. Highly recommended by Physicians for its salubrity and its sanitary situation. Lift and Telephone.

L. GRENET, Proprietor.

CHARTRES.

HÔTEL GRAND MONARQUE.

GEO. OLIVER, Proprietor, late of the Criterion, LONDON.

EXCELLENT accommodation for Families and Gentlemen, specially recommended for cleanliness and comfort. Good Cooking and choice Wines. Superior Table d'Hôte and Private Dinners. Moderate Charges. Hotel Omnibus to meet each Train. Carriages for Excursions. Speciality of Pâtés de Chartres. English spoken.

CHESTER.

THE GROSVENOR HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS, situated in the centre of the City, close to the Cathedral, The Rows, City Walls, and other objects of interest.

A Large Coffee-Room and Ladies' Drawing-Room for the convenience of Ladies and Families. The Bedrooms are large and handsomely furnished.

Open and close carriages, and Posting in all its Branches.

Omnibuses attend the Trains for the use of Visitors to the Hotel. Tariff to be had on application. A Night Porter in attendance. **DAVID FOSTER, Manager.**

CHRISTIANIA (Norway).

GRAND HÔTEL.

J. FRITZNER, Proprietor.

THIS First-Class Hôtel, delightfully situated in the best part of the Town, opposite the Public Parks, the House of Parliament, and close to the Royal Palace, commands a charming view of the Christiania Fjord, and the surrounding mountains. Table d'Hôte. Warm and Cold Baths in the Hôtel. English Newspapers taken in. Omnibus at the Railway and Steam-boat Stations. Moderate Charges.

Digitized by Google

COBLENTZ.

GIANT HOTEL—HÔTEL DU GÉANT.

THE best situated First-Class Hotel, just opposite the landing-place of the Steam-boats and Fortress Ehrenbreitstein. Excellent Cuisine and Cellar. Moderate Charges. Reduction for a long residence.

PROPRIETORS, EISENMANN BROS.

COLOGNE.

HÔTEL DISCH.

First-Class Hotel newly refitted; near the Cathedral and Central Station. Omnibuses meet every Train. Large stock of Choice Wines for wholesale. Hydraulic Lift.

J. PH. CHRISTOPH, Proprietor.

COLOGNE.

HÔTEL DU DÔME.

TH. METZ.—This old and excellent House, advantageously situated in the centre of the City, near the Cathedral and the Central Railway Station, has undergone important improvements that make it very comfortable. Table d'Hôte 1 o'clock. Café du Dome adjoining the Hotel. Recommended to English Tourists. Terms Moderate.

COPENHAGEN.

HOTEL KONGEN OF DENMARK.

THIS First-Class Hotel, much frequented by the highest class of English and American Travellers, affords first-rate accommodation for Families and Single Gentlemen. Splendid situation, close to the Royal Palace, overlooking the King's Square. Excellent Table d'Hôte. Private Dinners. Best attendance. Reading Room. Hot Baths. Lift. English, French, German, and American Newspapers. All Languages spoken. Very Moderate Charges.

The only Vienna Coffee House with Restaurant and Confectionery.

R. KLÜM, Proprietor.

CORFU.

HÔTEL ST. GEORGE.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, very well situated on the best side of the Esplanade, close to the Royal Palace, is fitted up after the English style, affording first-rate accommodation for Families and Single Gentlemen. Excellent Pension; and prices very moderate. A large addition to the Hotel just now finished makes it one of the most comfortable of the Continent, with splendid Apartments, Conversation Saloon, Reading Saloon and Library, Smoking and Billiard Rooms, and Bath Room. Magnificent Carriages and Horses, the whole new, neat, and elegant. All Languages spoken. Ladies travelling alone will find here the greatest comfort and best attendance. The Hotel is under the patronage of King George I., the Emperor of Austria, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh.

Madame Vve. S. P. MAZZUCHY & FILS, Proprietors.

COWES, Isle of Wight.

DROVER'S MARINE HOTEL.

PARADE.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

The Comfort of Visitors carefully studied. Board on very Low Terms during the Winter Months.

Digitized by Google

COLOGNE ON THE RHINE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

GEGENÜBER DEM JÜLICH'S PLATZ

(Opposite the Jülich's Place),

PURVEYOR TO H.M. QUEEN VICTORIA;
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
TO H. M. WILLIAM KING OF PRUSSIA; THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA
THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA;
THE KING OF DENMARK, ETC. ETC.,

OF THE

ONLY GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,

Which obtained the only Prize Medal awarded to Eau de Cologne at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

THE frequency of mistakes, which are sometimes accidental, but for the most part the result of deception practised by interested individuals, induces me to request the attention of English travellers to the following statement:—

The favourable reputation which my Eau de Cologne has acquired, since its invention by my ancestor in the year 1709, has induced many people to imitate it; and in order to be able to sell their spurious article more easily, and under pretext that it was genuine, they procured themselves a firm of *Farina*, by entering into partnership with persons of my name, which is a very common one in Italy.

Persons who wish to purchase *the genuine and original Eau de Cologne* ought to be particular to see that the labels and the bottles have not only my name, *Johann Maria Farina*, but also the additional words, *gegenüber dem Jülich's Platz* (that is, opposite the Julich' Place), without addition of any number.

Travellers visiting Cologne, and intending to buy my genuine article, are cautioned against being led astray by cabmen, guides, commissioners, and other parties, who offer their services to them. I therefore beg to state that my manufacture and shop are in the same house, situated *opposite* the Julich's Place, and nowhere else. It happens too, frequently, that the said persons conduct the uninstructed strangers to shops of one of the fictitious firms, where, notwithstanding assertion to the contrary, they are remunerated with nearly the half part of the price paid by the purchaser, who, of course, must pay indirectly this remuneration by a high price and a bad article.

Another kind of imposition is practised in almost every hotel in Cologne, where waiters, commissioners, &c., offer to strangers Eau de Cologne, pretending that it is the genuine one, and that I delivered it to them for the purpose of selling it for my account.

The only certain way to get in Cologne my genuine article is to buy it personally at my house, *opposite the Jülich's Place*, forming the corner of the two streets, Unter Goldschmidt and Oben Marspforten, No. 23, and having in the front six balconies, of which the three bear my name and firm, *Johann Maria Farina*, Gegenüber dem Jülich's Platz.

The excellence of *my* manufacture has been put beyond all doubt by the fact that the Jurors of the Great Exhibitions in London, 1851 and 1862, awarded to me the Prize Medal; that I obtained honourable mention at the Great Exhibition in Paris, 1855; and received the only Prize Medal awarded to Eau de Cologne at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and in Oporto 1865.

COLOGNE, *January*, 1883.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
GEGENÜBER DEM JÜLICH'S PLATZ.

*** MESSRS. J. & R. M'CRACKEN, 38, *Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C., are my Sole Agents for Great Britain and Ireland.*

Digitized by Google

CREUZNACH (BAD).

PRIVATE HOTEL BAUM.

FIRST-CLASS Family Hotel, best situated. Great cleanliness. Comfortable Baths. Beautiful Garden. Excellent Cooking, Choice Wines. Pension moderate charges. Recommended.

JEAN BAPTISTE BAUM, Proprietor.

DAVOS-PLATZ.

HÔTEL BUOL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, unrivalled in its Situation, and especially patronized by English and American Visitors.

C. BUOL, Proprietor.

DAVOS-PLATZ.

HÔTEL and PENSION BELVEDERE.

LARGE First-Class Hôtel (open the whole year), particularly recommended to English Travellers. Beautiful views, close to the Pine Forests. Lawn Tennis Ground and Skating Rink. Splendid suite of Public Rooms, full-sized English Billiard Table. English Library. Bank Agency in the Hôtel. English Comforts and English Sanitary arrangements. English Church 100 yards distant. Pension for a Week's stay.

For further information apply to F. C. COESTER, *Proprietor.*

DIEPPE.

HÔTEL ROYAL.

Facing the Beach, close to the Bathing Establishment and the Parade.

IT IS ONE OF THE MOST PLEASANTLY SITUATED HOTELS IN DIEPPE, commanding a beautiful and extensive View of the Sea. Families and Gentlemen visiting Dieppe will find at this Establishment elegant Large and Small Apartments, and the best of accommodation, at very reasonable prices. Large Reading Room, with French and English Newspapers. The Refreshments, &c., are of the best quality. In fact, this Hotel fully bears out and deserves the favourable opinion expressed of it in Murray's and other Guide Books.

LARSONNEUX, Proprietor.

Table d'Hôte and Private Dinners. *** *This Hotel is open all the Year.*

DIJON.

HÔTEL DE LA CLOCHE.

Mr. GOISSET, PROPRIETOR.

QUITE near the Railway Station, at the entrance of the Town. First-Class House of old reputation. Enlarged in 1870. Apartments for Families. Carriages for drives. Table d'Hôte and Service in private. Reading Room. Smoking Room. English spoken. **Exportation of Burgundy Wines.**

The new GRAND HÔTEL DE LA CLOCHE will be opened at the end of 1883.

Hotel Enlarged and entirely Restored and newly Furnished.

DOVER.

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

FOR Families, Gentlemen, and Tourists. Pleasantly situated on the Marine Promenade, and near the Railway Stations and Steam-Packets. Well-appointed General Coffee Rooms. W. CESSFORD.

DRESDEN.

HOTEL DE MOSCOU.

THIS HOTEL, situated in the very quiet and fashionable English quarter, and near the Theatres and Museums, offers rooms and saloons, from 2 marks upwards, to Travellers desirous of making a comfortable stay in Dresden. Table d'Hote at 2 o'clock, and Dinners from 1 to 5 o'clock. Good attendance and moderate charges. Advantageous arrangements offered to families wishing to make a longer stay.

Digitized by Google

DIJON.

HÔTEL DU JURA.

M. LOUIS MERCIER, Proprietor.

THIS Hotel is the nearest to the Railway Station, the Cathedral, and the Public Garden Saloons. Apartments and Rooms for Families. Table d'Hôte. Baths to all the floors. Private Carriages for hire by the hour. English Newspapers. Omnibus to carry passengers to and from each train. English spoken. The greatest attention is paid to English visitors. Bureau de Change in the Hotel. Considerably enlarged and newly furnished, 1875. The best Burgundy Wines shipped at wholesale prices.

DINARD, ILLE ET VILAINE (Brittany).

GRAND HÔTEL DU CASINO.

THIS First-Class Hotel is the nearest to the Casino and Bathing Establishment. Splendid View of the Sea from the Apartments, and from the Terrace adjoining the Garden of the Hotel. Private Dining Saloons and Smoking Rooms. Table d'Hôte at 11 o'clock a.m. and 6 o'clock p.m. Terms from 12 to 15 francs per day. Excellent Cooking. Choice Wines. English Newspapers. Stabling.

L. BIARDOT, PROPRIETOR. BOUDIN FILS, SUCCESSEUR.

DRESDEN.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

THIS First-rate Establishment, situated near the great public Promenade, and five minutes from the Central Station for Prague, Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Frankfort, Breslau, combines comfort with elegance, and has the advantage of possessing a spacious and beautiful Garden.

TWO SUPERIOR TABLES D'HÔTE DAILY.

PRIVATE DINNERS AT ANY HOUR.

During the Winter, Board and Lodging at very moderate rates.

Mr. WEISS has an extensive Stock of the best *Rhenish, Bordeaux, Burgundy, and Spanish Wines*, and will be most happy to execute Orders at Wholesale Prices.

Digitized by Google

DRESDEN.

HÔTEL BELLEVUE.

Situated on the river Elbe, facing the new Opera, the Galleries, the Green Vaults, Cathedral, and Brühl's Terrace. Well-known First-Class Establishment, with 150 Rooms. Families desirous of taking Apartments for the Winter can make arrangements at very moderate prices.

LOUIS FEISTEL, Manager.

DRESDEN.

WEBER'S HOTEL.

ENGLISH and American visitors desiring a comfortable residence are respectfully invited to give this Hotel a trial. It is situated in a delightful part of the city, overlooking the Promenades, Gardens, and Galleries. Handsome Dining Room. Reading Room well furnished with American, French, and English Newspapers. During the Winter, pension at very advantageous terms. *Elevator to all Floors.*

BERNHARD WEBER, Proprietor.

DRESDEN.

GRAND UNION HÔTEL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, patronized by English and American families, situated in the finest part of the town, close to the English and American churches. Very favourable terms on Pension.

Hydraulic Elevator. Telephone.

RICHARD SEYDE, Proprietor.

ENGELBERG, SWITZERLAND.

KURHAUS HÔTEL ET PENSION TITLIS.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in the best situation of the Valley, in the middle of an extensive garden, has been recently much enlarged and improved. New lofty Dining Saloon for 200 persons. Drawing Room. Large Reading Room, with English and American newspapers. Billiard and Smoking Room. Bath in the Hotel.

English Chapel in the Garden of the Hotel.

ED. CATTANI, Proprietor.

Digitized by Google

ENGELBERG.

THE VALLEY OF ENGELBERG (3200 ft. high) with its

KURHAUS AND HÔTEL SONNENBERG,

THE property of Mr. H. HUG. Summer stay unrivalled by its grand Alpine scenery, as well as by the curative efficacy of the climate against lung and chest diseases, coughs, nervous ailments, &c., &c. Clear bracing air, equable temperature. Recommended by the highest medical authorities. The HOTEL SONNENBERG in the finest and healthiest situation facing the Titlis and the Glaciers is one of the most comfortable and best managed hotels in Switzerland. Lawn Tennis Ground. Excellent and central place for sketching, botanising, and the most varied and interesting excursions. The ascent of the Titlis is best made from here. Shady Woods. Vapour and Shower Baths. Waterspring 5° R.; 200 Rooms; Pension from 7 fr. a day upwards. Because of its so sheltered situation specially adapted for a stay in May and June. Resident English Physician. English Divine Service.

FRANKFORT ON MAIN.

P. A. TACCHI'S SUCCESSORS,

ZEIL, No. 44.

BOHEMIAN FANCY GLASS AND CRYSTAL WAREHOUSE.

Chandeliers for Gas and Candles in Glass and Brass.

Correspondent in England, Mr. LOUIS HENLÉ, 3, Budge Row, Cannon St., London, E.C.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.

Pension Vorster. Family Boarding House.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

HEALTHY AND AGREEABLE SITUATION.

LINDENSTRASSE 17.

FREIBURG IN BADEN.

HÔTEL VICTORIA.

THIS new and comfortable House is in the most beautiful situation, and healthiest part of the Town, near the Railway Station. Opposite the Post and Telegraph Offices. Recommended for its excellent Cooking, good attendance, and Moderate Charges.

GENEVA.

HÔTEL PENSION BELLEVUE.

Well-kept Establishment, in the midst of a large well-shaded Garden.

50 Bed Rooms. Pension 5 f. a day.

J. SUTTERLIN, Proprietor.

GENEVA.

RICHMOND FAMILY HOTEL.

ON the border of the Lake, and opposite the Jardin des Alpes. Breakfast, 1 franc 25 centimes; Luncheons, 2 francs 50 centimes; Dinners, 3 francs. Rooms from 2 francs. Attendance 50 centimes. Pension from 7, 8, and 9 francs per day.

A. R. ARMLEDER, Proprietor.

Digitized by Google

GENEVA.

GRAND HÔTEL NATIONAL.

300 ROOMS. 2 ELEVATORS.

Most agreeable situation for a longer stay.

FINEST view on Mont-Blanc. Gardens. Border of the Lake. Concerts. Dances. Hydropathic treatments. Three Baths on every floor. Milk, Whey, and Grape Cure. Free Omnibus for guests through the town every quarter of an hour.

FRED. WEBER, Proprietor.

GENEVA.

GRAND HÔTEL BEAU RIVAGE.

THE LARGEST AND BEST IN GENEVA.

MAYER & KUNZ, Proprietors.

GENOA.

GRAND HÔTEL DE GÊNES.

Messrs. L. BONERA AND BROTHERS.

PLACE CARLO FELICE, the most beautiful situation in the City.

(FULL SOUTH.)

This Hotel, formerly the Palazzo Marchese Spinola, was newly opened and entirely re-furnished about two years ago. Its situation, opposite the celebrated Theatre Carlo Felice, on the Piazza de Ferrari, the healthiest part of the town, in the vicinity of the English Church, the Telegraph, the Post Office, the principal Public Buildings, and near all the curiosities in the town; free from the noise of the Railway and the Harbour. Large and small Apartments. Table d'Hôte. Restaurant. Reading and Smoking Saloon. Bath Rooms. Omnibus from the Hotel meets every Train. Moderate Charges.

GENOA.

HÔTEL LONDRES

ET

PENSION ANGLAISE.

The nearest to the Central Station.

First Class. Full South.

Moderate Prices.

NERVI.

WINTER RENDEZVOUS, SHELTERED FROM THE N., N.E., AND N.W. WINDS BY MOUNTAINS.

HÔTEL

AND

PENSION VICTORIA.

GOOD, WITH LARGE GARDEN.

GMUNDEN, AUSTRIA.

HÔTEL BELLE VUE.

FACING the Steamboat landing-place. Comfortable First-Class Hotel. Highly recommended. Mr. BRACHER, the Proprietor, has been in England and America, and knows the wants of English and American Travellers. Charges moderate. Omnibus at the Station. Baths in the Hotel.

GOTHA.

HÔTEL DEUTSCHER HOF.

Proprietor, L. STAEBLER.

First-rate Hotel, situated close to the Promenades and near the Railway Station; combines comfort with elegance. Baths in the House. Carriages.

GMUNDEN.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK.

SOUTH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA, TYROL, HUNGARY, &c.

Post 8vo. 10s.

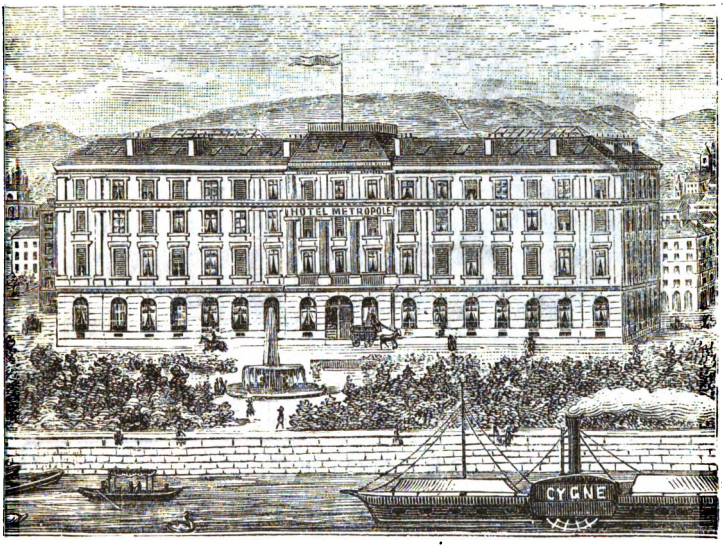
JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

Digitized by Google

GENEVA.

HÔTEL DE LA MÉTROPOLE.

FACING THE ENGLISH GARDEN.



THIS HOTEL is fitted up in the most comfortable and luxurious manner, being provided with elegant Saloons, as well as spacious Dining, Reading and Conversation Rooms. It contains no less than 200 Bed and Drawing Rooms newly furnished; it is universally known and frequented by the élite of society, who prefer it to other hotels on account of its exceptional position and close proximity to all the promenades, monuments, and steamboat landing places. From the belvedere of the Hotel one may not only enjoy an extensive view of the adjoining country, but may also witness the sunset to advantage. Table d'hôte at 6 o'clock. Service à la carte at all hours. The greatest variety of dishes. Choicest Wines, and careful attendance being given. Board terms can be obtained throughout the year. From the 1st of October to the 15th of June the prices are reduced. Special terms for Families and Tourists who engage to remain for three or four days. French, English, and other foreign newspapers provided. Post and Telegraph Office are situated opposite the Hotel, and the Telephone is placed at the service of visitors.

Railway Tickets can be procured at the Hotel itself without extra charge.

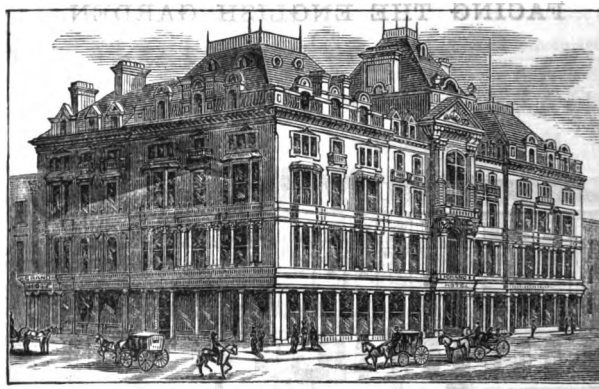
The Omnibus at the station to meet each train, and the Manager requests Travellers on their arrival at the station to hand the conductor of the same the tickets for their luggage. Madame GREULING is English.

W. GREULING, Manager.

Digitized by Google

THE GRAND HOTEL,

CHARING CROSS, GLASGOW.



First-Class. Moderate Charges. Contains 200 Apartments. Pronounced by all its Patrons to be the most Elegant and most Comfortable Hotel in Glasgow.

W. G. DAVIDSON, Manager.

'Bus from Hotel to "Columba" Steamer for Oban, &c., every Morning.

GRENOBLE.

HÔTEL MONNET.

THIS splendidly-situated First-Class Hotel, which is the largest in the Town, and enjoys the well-merited favour of Families and Tourists, has been enlarged and Newly Furnished. The Apartments, large and small, combine elegance and comfort, and every attention has been paid to make this one of the best Provincial Hotels. Public and Private Drawing-rooms; English and French Papers. Table d'Hôte at 11 and 6. Private Dinners at any hour. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Charges.

The Omnibuses of the Hotel meet all Trains.

L. TRILLAT, Proprietor.

First-Class Carriages can be had at the Hotel for Excursions to the Grande Chartreuse, Uriage, and all places of interest amongst the Alps of Dauphiné.

URIAGE-LES-BAINS.

HOTEL RESTAURANT, MONNET.

Founded in 1846. English Visitors will find every comfort and luxury in this First-Class Establishment. Private Rooms for Families. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Table d'Hôte, 11 and 6. Carriages and Horses can be had in the Hotel for Excursions and Promenades.

Digitized by Google

GRENOBLE.

GRAND HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE,

PLACE GRENETTE.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in every respect. Patronised by English Families. Comfortable Rooms and good Table. Information for Alpinists and Tourists. Carriages for Excursions. English Papers. Omnibus at Station. English spoken. BESSON, Proprietor.

HAMBURG.

HÔTEL ST. PETERSBURG.

OLD-RENOWNED FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated on the Alster Bassin, the most fashionable quarter of the town. Superior comfort and accommodation. Table d'Hôte and Restaurant à la carte. *Charges Moderate. New Safety Lift. Telephone*

G. REUTER, Proprietor.

HAMBURG.

HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE.

OLD-RENOWNED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, patronised by the Imperial and Royal Families. Delightful situation, overlooking the Alster. 180 elegantly furnished Rooms and Apartments. Bath, Reading, and Smoking Rooms. Table d'Hôte. Hydraulic Lifts. Special arrangements made at a longer stay,

BRETTSCHNEIDER AND BANDLI, *Proprietors.*

HARROGATE.

"THE GRANBY."

FIRST-CLASS Family Hotel, facing the Stray. Every accommodation for Visitors and Tourists. Carriages to Wells and Baths every morning free of charge. Good Stabling. Carriages on Hire.

W. H. MILNER, Proprietor.

HAVRE.

GRAND HÔTEL DE NORMANDIE.

First Class. Centre of the City.

RUE DE PARIS, 106 & 108.

In the finest quarter, near the Theatre.

Exchange, Pier, &c. Omnibus and Carriages at the Hotel. Table d'Hote and Restaurant.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

HAVRE.

HÔTEL CONTINENTAL.

Quai des Etats Unis et Boulevard François Ier.

Facing the Sea.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, beautifully situated; newly-built and furnished, with every modern comfort. Large and small Apartments. Rooms from 3 francs. Table d'Hôte. Restaurant "à la Carte." Saloon. Smoking Room. Charges moderate. English spoken. Open all the year.

LÉON SOUCHARD, Proprietor.

Digitized by Google

HEIDELBERG.—Hôtel Prince Charles.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

CONSIDERABLY enlarged by a New Building. Contains a splendid Dining Room, Breakfast Room, and a fine Reading Room. Ten Balconies. This Hotel, patronised by their Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, is the largest in the Town, and thoroughly Renovated and Newly Furnished. Best Cookery. Good Wines. Charges Reasonable. Moderate Arrangements made by the Week. The Hotel is situated in an open Square, eight minutes' walk from the celebrated Castle, with the finest view of the ruins from all the balconies and nearly all the windows; two minutes' walk to the Neckar Bridge. Close to the Nurnburg and Wurzburg Railway Station. Omnibus and Hotel Porter meet the Train. From this Hotel there are three different roads leading to the Castle. Firstly, footpath over the Kurzen Buckel; steps, five minutes; sunny. Secondly, by the Burgweg: eight minutes walk; shady; the finest. Thirdly, Neuer Schlossweg; by carriage; gentle ascent. The Proprietors export Wines to England.

*** Railway Tickets can be obtained at the Bureau of the Hotel, and Luggage booked to all Stations.

SOMMER & ELLMER, Proprietors.

GRAND HOTEL, HEIDELBERG.

SPLENDID SITUATION.

MAGNIFICENT VIEW FROM 42 BALCONIES.

Opposite Railway Station and Promenade.

English Home Comforts and Moderate Charges.

Proprietor, EMIL THOMA,

(late Manager Victoria Hotel, Venice.)

HEIDELBERG.

HÔTEL EUROPE.

THE finest and best situated Hotel in Heidelberg; kept in the very superior and elegant style of a First-class Family Hotel. The beautiful extensive Gardens are for the exclusive use of the Visitors. Hot and Cold Baths fitted up in a superior manner in the Hotel. Omnibus at the Station. Terms strictly moderate. Railway Tickets are issued in the Hotel.

HAEFELI-GUJER, Proprietor.

HEIDELBERG.

HÔTEL DE DARMSTADT.

Three Minutes from the Station. This Hotel, beautifully situated on the Bismarck Square. Two Minutes from the new Neckar Bridge, is well known for its good keeping and very moderate prices.

H. KRALL, Proprietor.

HOMBURG.

WEBER'S HÔTEL-ENGLISCHER HOF.

Opposite the Station.

Board and Lodging from 6 to 8 marks per day.

Digitized by Google

HOMBURG.

HÔTEL BELLE VUE.—First-Class Hotel, exceedingly well situated, opposite the Park of the Kursaal, and close to the Springs. Families, and Single Gentlemen, will find this Hotel one of the most comfortable, combining excellent accommodation with cleanliness and moderate Charges. Best French and English Cooking. Excellent Wines. Hare and Partridge Shooting free.

H. ELLENBERGER, Proprietor.

HOMBURG.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.—Patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and several other Royal Personages. Highest Position. First-Class Hotel, close to the Springs and the Kursaal, with fine view of the Taunus Mountains. Quiet Apartments. Has been newly enlarged by Three separated Villas. At the early and later part of the Season arrangements are made on very reasonable terms. Best Stag and Roebuck Shooting, as well as Trout Fishing, free for the guests of the Hotel.

GUSTAVE WEIGAND, Proprietor.

HOMBURG.

HÔTEL DES QUATRE SAISONS, and VILLA, with the finest views of the Taunus, kept by Mr. W. SCHLOTTERBECK.—This first-rate House is exceedingly well situated near the Sources and the Kursaal. It combines every comfort desirable with moderate charges. Large and small apartments. It has a beautiful Garden for the use of Visitors. Hare and Partridge Shooting at the free disposal of Visitors. Arrangements at Moderate Prices at the early and later part of the Season.

HYÈRES-LES-PALMIERS.

GRAND HÔTEL DES ILES D'OR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated in the middle of a most beautiful Garden and near the new English Church. Lawn Tennis Ground. Dining and Drawing Rooms full South, containing a Collection of Pictures by a celebrated French artist.

Smoking Room, Billiards, and Baths.

Pension from 10 *francs a day and upwards.*

E. WEBER, Proprietor.

HYÈRES (VAR).

GRAND HÔTEL D'ORIENT.

THIS Hotel is situated in the most salubrious and sheltered part of Hyères, and is the Resort of the *élite* of English and French Society. Drawing Room full South. Billiards.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

HYÈRES (VAR).

GRAND HÔTEL DES HESPÉRIDES AND PENSION.

ONE of the most comfortable Hotels in the South of France. English House, highly recommended. Situated in one of the healthiest parts of Hyères. First-class accommodation. Apartments, with Board, from 8 to 12 francs per day, Wine included. Drawing, Reading, and Smoking Room. Full South. Billiards, Baths, long Garden with Lawn Tennis Ground. Omnibus at the Station.

MARTIN VIDAL, Proprietor-Manager.

Digitized by Google

HYÈRES (VAR).

HÔTEL BEAU SÉJOUR.

SITUATED in the new and most select quarter of the Town. Open, high, sheltered, and full South. Excellent Bed-Rooms, cheerful Salons, and perfect sanitary arrangements. Moderate Charges. Omnibus at the Station.

Ch. GAFFRON, Proprietor.

ILFRACOMBE HOTEL.

"A Model of Sanitary Excellence."

THE ILFRACOMBE HOTEL is on the verge of the Atlantic, in its own Picturesque Grounds of Five Acres, with Tennis Lawn, &c. It contains 250 Rooms. The Charges are fixed and moderate, and there is a Table d'Hôte daily. Every information will be afforded by the Manager, Ilfracombe, Devon. The attractions of Ilfracombe, and the places of interest in the neighbourhood, point to it as the natural centre to be chosen by the Tourist who desires to see with comfort all the beauties of Coast and Inland Scenery which North Devon affords. There is also easy access into South Devon and Cornwall. The means of communication with Ilfracombe by Railroad and Steamboat are most complete. Tourist Tickets to Ilfracombe for Two Months are issued at all principal Stations. There is attached to the Hotel one of the Largest Swimming Baths in England; also Hot and Cold Sea Water Private Baths, Douche, Shower, &c.

ILFRACOMBE.

ROYAL CLARENCE

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

(Old Established.)

HAS recently been rebuilt with extra Bed Room accommodation and Ladies' Drawing Room. Commodious Coffee Room. Handsome Commercial Room and Good Stock Room. Billiards.

Omnibus meets every Train.

TARIFF ON APPLICATION. SPECIAL TERMS FOR BOARDING.

CHAS. E. CLEMOW, Proprietor.

INNSBRUCK.

HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE.

MR. J. REINHART.—A new First-Class Hotel, situated facing splendid valley of the Inn, opposite Station. Excellent Table d'Hote and private Dinners. Arrangements at very reasonable prices. Well-furnished Apartments. English Newspapers. Splendid situation; commanding View of Mountains. English spoken.

INNSBRUCK (TYROL).

HÔTEL GOLDENE SONNE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated in the centre of the Town, affords every Modern Comfort at reasonable Prices.

F. HÖRANDTNER, Proprietor.

INTERLACKEN.

J. GROSSMANN,

Sculptor in Wood, and Manufacturer of Swiss Wood Models and Ornaments.

Carved and Inlaid Furniture Manufactured to any Design,

AT INTERLACKEN.

HIS WAREHOUSE is situated between the Belvedere Hotel and Schweizerhof, where he keeps the largest and best assortment of the above objects to be found in Switzerland. He undertakes to forward Goods to England and elsewhere.

Correspondents in England, Messrs. J. & R. McCRACKEN, 38, Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C., London.

INTERLAKEN.

SCHWEIZERHOF—HÔTEL SUISSE.

J. & E. STRUBIN & WIRTH, Proprietors.

THIS First-Class Family Hotel of old reputation is situated in the best position of the Höheweg, near the Kursaal Gardens. Every modern comfort.

Digitized by Google

INTERLAKEN.

GRAND HÔTEL VICTORIA.

Magnificent First-class Family Hotel; the best situated at Interlaken.

400 BEDS.

ELEVATOR.

Special arrangements made for a stay of some time.

ED. RUCHTI, Proprietor.

GRAND HÔTEL ET PENSION RITSCHARD.

Situated in the Centre of the Principal Promenade.

250 BEDS.

ELEVATOR.

Pension from frs. 8.

ED. RUCHTI.

Digitized by Google

INTERLAKEN.

HÔTEL-PENSION,

JUNGFRAU.

F. SEILER-STERCHI, Proprietor.

THIS Establishment, with two Branch Houses, is situated in the centre of the Höheweg, and enjoys a splendid view of the Jungfrau and the entire range of the Alps. It recommends itself for its delightful position, as well as for its comfortable accommodation.

TABLE D'HÔTE AT 2 AND 6.30 O'CLOCK.

DINNERS À LA CARTE.

CARRIAGES, GUIDES, AND HORSES FOR MOUNTAIN EXCURSIONS.

OMNIBUS WAITING AT ALL THE STATIONS.

KILLARNEY.

LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

By Her Most Gracious Majesty's Special Permission.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Patronized by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES; by H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR, and by the Royal Families of France and Belgium, &c.

THIS HOTEL is situated on the Lower Lake, close to the water's edge, within ten minutes' drive of the Railway Station, and a short distance from the far-famed Gap of Dunloe. It is lighted with gas made on the premises; and is the Largest Hotel in the district. A magnificent Coffee-room, a public Drawing-room for Ladies and Families, Billiard and Smoking-rooms, and several suites of Private Apartments facing the Lake, have been recently added.

TABLE D'HÔTE DURING THE SEASON.

Cars, Carriages, Boats, Ponies, and Guides at fixed moderate charges.

Drivers, Boatmen, and Guides are paid by the Proprietor, and are not allowed to solicit gratuities. The HOTEL OMNIBUS and Porters attend the Trains.

THERE IS A POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE IN THE HOUSE.

Boarding Terms from October to June, inclusive.

It is necessary to inform Tourists that the Railway Company, Proprietors of the Railway Hotel in the Town, send upon the platform, *as Touters for their Hotel*, the Porters, Car-drivers, Boatmen, and Guides in their employment, and exclude the servants of the Hotels on the Lake, who will, however, be found in waiting at the Station-door.

JOHN O'LEARY, Proprietor.

Digitized by Google

KARLSRUHE.

HÔTEL GERMANIA.

SITUATED a few minutes from the Railway Station, on the Public Gardens. This First-Class Hotel is furnished with every modern comfort. 100 Rooms and Suites of Apartments. Bed and attendance from 2 Marks. The whole of the house heated so as to ensure comfort to Winter Visitors, for whom also Special Arrangements are made. Baths. Lift. Omnibuses at the Station. **JOSEF LEERS, Proprietor.**

KISSINGEN (BATHS) GERMANY.

GRAND HÔTEL SANNER.

THIS well-known First-class House, with 100 Bedrooms, 30 Sitting Rooms, and 20 Balconies; all the rooms have an open view, surrounded by a beautiful large garden.

Close to the Kurgarten, the Mineral Springs, and the Baths.

Every Accommodation. Pension. Fine Carriages.

MODERATE CHARGES.

ROBERT SCHMITT, Proprietor.

KISSINGEN.

ROYAL CURHAUS HOTEL.

LARGEST and best situated First-Class Hotel in town. 160 Bed Rooms with 30 Sitting Rooms, all with a fine open view. Pension in the early and later part of the Season. The only Hotel with Mineral Bath in the House.

F. JOS. MÜLLER, Manager.

KISSINGEN.

HÔTEL DE RUSSIE.

The oldest established First-class Hotel in Kissingen, opposite the Springs and the Kurgarten.

RENOWNED FOR ITS CLEANLINESS and GOOD CUISINE.

Has all the latest Sanitary Improvements.

M. PANIZZA, Proprietor.

KISSINGEN.

HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

THIS First-Class Hotel is situated three minutes from the Springs and the Kurgarten. Excellent Table d'Hôte. Pension from 7 Marks each Person. Omnibus at every Train.

L. MISMER, Proprietor.

Digitized by Google

KISSINGEN.

HOTEL KAISERHOF.

(Oldest HOTEL KAISER).

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL of old reputation, newly Refitted. The nearest to the Springs and the Baths. Situated in the middle of the Curgarten. Table d'Hôte and Dinners à part. Pension in the early and the later part of the Season. English w.c. and water appliances.

WALTNER, Proprietor.

LAUSANNE.

GRAND HOTEL DE RICHEMONT.

FINEST and best situated quiet First-Class Hotel of Lausanne. Amongst large gardens. In an exceedingly beautiful and healthy position. Highly recommended. Moderate Charges. Pension.

RITTER-WOLBOLD.

LAUSANNE.

HÔTEL GIBBON.

FIRST-CLASS Hotel, situated in the finest part of the town, and most highly recommended. Splendid view of the Lake. Large Terrace and Garden. Pension during Winter.

EMILE RITTER, Proprietor.

LAUSANNE.

HÔTEL PENSION VICTORIA.

BEAUTIFUL SITUATION, large garden. Most excellent house and reasonable terms.

LS. DESPLAND, Proprietor.

LE MANS.

GRAND HOTEL.

FORMERLY HOTEL DIOT et de la BOULE d'OR. Magnificent situation: 20, Rue Dumas. Comfortable Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms for Families and Tourists. Salons, Baths. Special Omnibus to the Station. English spoken.

J. CHANIER, Proprietor.

LIÈGE.

HÔTEL DE SUÈDE

(Theatre Square).

THE BEST HOTEL. Great Comfort. In the Centre of the town. Room, with Light, 3½ francs.

TABLE D'HÔTE, 3½ francs.

LOCH LOMOND.

TARBET HOTEL

IS the most commodious on the Lake. Parties Boarded on the most Moderate Terms.

A. H. MACPHERSON, Proprietor.

LAKE MAGGIORE (Switzerland) **LOCARNO** LAKE MAGGIORE (Switzerland)

Terminus of St. Gothard Railway and lake steamers. Best intermediate stopping place on the Italian Lakes, with beautiful excursions and walks in the valleys of Maggia and Verzasca.

GRAND HOTEL LOCARNO.

Magnificent Establishment, one of the finest in Switzerland. Two Hundred Rooms. Pension from 7½ francs, including Room. English Church. Baths. Billiards. Large Garden. Open all the year.

G. SEYCHAB & Co.

LONDON.

PHOTOS FOR PRESENTS LETTS.

A LARGE Collection of Views of the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, Norway, Switzerland, Egypt, Palestine, India, United States, English Cathedrals, Abbeys and Castles, from 1s. each, any quantity sent, on approval, to double amount of cash sent. Lists on receipt of stamped addressed envelope to

LETTS, SON, & CO., LIMITED,

33, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, E.C.

Digitized by Google

LONDON.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

FLEET STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

Subscribed Capital . . . £1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Honourable BARON CAMPBELL.
The Right Honourable VISCOUNT CRANBROOK.
The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MANISTY.
The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PEARSON.
The Honourable ALFRED E. GATHORNE HARDY.
WILLIAM FREDERICK HIGGINS, Esq.
EDMOND ROBERT TURNER, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD BAILEY, Esq., Berners Street, W.
FRANCIS THOS. BIRCHAM, Esq., Parliament Street.
The Honourable HALLYBURTON G. CAMPBELL, Ennismore Gardens.
JOHN CLERK, Esq., Q.C., King's Bench Walk, Temple.
FREDERICK GEORGE DAVIDSON, Esq., a Taxing Master of the Supreme Court.
JOHN DEEDES, Esq., Inner Temple.
RICHARD DU CANE, Esq., Gray's Inn Square.
WILLIAM JAMES FARRER, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
HENRY RAY FRESHFIELD, Esq., Bank Buildings.
HENRY J. L. GRAHAM, Esq., a Master in Lunacy.
The Honourable ALFRED E. GATHORNE HARDY, Temple.
Sir FARRER HERSCHELL, Q.C., M.P., New Court, Carey Street.
WM. FREDERICK HIGGINS, Esq., Chester Place, Belgrave Square.
Sir HENRY T. HOLLAND, Bart., M.P.
JOHN JAMES JOHNSON, Esq., Q.C., King's Bench Walk, Temple.
WILLIAM ROLLE MALCOLM, Esq., Hereford Gardens, Park Lane.
RICHARD NICHOLSON, Esq., Spring Gardens.
CHARLES MANLEY SMITH, Esq., a Master of the Supreme Court.
JOHN SWIFT, Esq., Great Cumberland Place.
JOHN MARMADUKE TEESDALE, Esq., Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.
EDWARD TOMPSON, Esq., Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.
ARNOLD WILLIAM WHITE, Esq., Great Marlborough Street.
CHARLES NORRIS WILDE, Esq., College Hill, Cannon Street.
BASIL THOMAS WOODD, Esq., Conyngham Hall, Yorkshire.

Assets on 31st December, 1882	£5,432,466
Income for the Year 1882	470,163
Amount paid in Claims to 31st December, 1882	13,419,050
Total Amount of Bonuses hitherto allotted . .	6,198,991

The Expenses of Management are about 4¼ per cent. of the Income.

Policies are granted under the terms of the "Married Women's Property Act, 1882," for the benefit of the Wife and Children of the Assured.

Loans are granted on security of Life interests and Reversions in connection with Policies of Assurance, as well as on the other ordinary securities; also on unencumbered Policies of the Society, nearly to the extent of their surrender value.

Claims are paid at the expiration of one month after the requisite evidence of death, upon satisfactory proof of title being furnished in the meantime.

Commission is allowed to Solicitors, and others, on Policies introduced by them.

Prospectus and Form of Proposal will be sent on application to the Actuary.

1883.

Digitized by Google

LONDON.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.

More than One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Volumes of the Best Books of the Past and Present Seasons are in Circulation at

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

The Collection, comprising all the Best Modern Works of every shade of opinion on all subjects of general interest, exceeds ONE MILLION VOLUMES.

Fresh Copies are added as the demand increases; and an ample supply is provided of all the Best Forthcoming Works as they appear.

SUBSCRIPTION, ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

LONDON BOOK SOCIETY SUBSCRIPTION,

For the Free Delivery of Books in every part of London,

TWO GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

Thousands of Families in London and the Suburbs already subscribe to this Department of the Library, and obtain a constant succession of the Best Books of the Season.

BOOK SOCIETIES SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Prospectuses postage free on application.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY (Limited),
30 to 34, New Oxford Street, London.

BRANCH OFFICES—281, REGENT STREET, AND 2, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

Medals:—Sydney, 1880; *Melbourne*, 1881; *Christchurch, N.Z.*, 1882.

Fry's Cocoa

GUARANTEED PURE. **Extract.**

"If properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—*Dr. Hassall.*

"Strictly pure, and well manufactured."—*W. W. Stoddart.*

"Pure Cocoa, from which a portion of its oily ingredients has been extracted."—*Chas. A. Cameron, Analyst for Dublin.*

16 Prize Medals awarded to J. S. FRY & Sons, Bristol & London.

Digitized by Google

LONDON.

THE

GRAND HOTEL,

TRAFALGAR SQUARE,

LONDON.

This Magnificent Hotel occupies the Finest Site in the

CENTRE OF THE METROPOLIS,

And combines the Elegance and Luxury of the most important and attractive Hotels in Europe and America, with the Repose and Domestic Comfort which are essentially English.

THE RECENT EXTENSIONS OF THE BUILDING

HAVE ADDED TO

THE GRAND HOTEL

UPWARDS OF A HUNDRED BED AND SITTING ROOMS.

For Apartments, address THE SECRETARY.

One of the Sights and one of the Comforts of London.

THE

HOLBORN RESTAURANT,

218, HIGH HOLBORN.

THE FAMOUS TABLE D'HÔTE DINNER, served at separate Tables, accompanied with Selection of High-class Music by complete Orchestra. 5.30 to 8.30 every Evening, 3s. 6d.

Digitized by Google

LONDON.

FOREIGN BOOKS AT FOREIGN PRICES.

TRAVELLERS may save expense and trouble by purchasing Foreign Books in England at the same Prices at which they are published in Germany or France.

WILLIAMS & NORGATE

have published the following CATALOGUES of their Stock:—

1. CLASSICAL CATALOGUE.
2. THEOLOGICAL CATALOGUE.
3. FRENCH CATALOGUE.
4. GERMAN CATALOGUE.
5. EUROPEAN LINGUISTIC CATALOGUE.
6. ORIENTAL CATALOGUE.
7. ITALIAN CATALOGUE.
8. SPANISH CATALOGUE.
9. ART-CATALOGUE. Art, Architecture, Painting, Illustrated Books.
10. NATURAL HISTORY CATALOGUE. Zoology, Botany, Geology, Chemistry, Mathematics, &c.
11. NATURAL SCIENCE CATALOGUE. Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Technology.
12. MEDICAL CATALOGUE. Medicine, Surgery, and the Dependent Sciences.
13. SCHOOL CATALOGUE. Elementary Books, Maps, &c.
14. FOREIGN BOOK CIRCULARS. New Books, and New Purchases.
15. SCIENTIFIC-BOOK CIRCULARS. New Books and Recent Purchases.

ANY CATALOGUE SENT POST-FREE FOR ONE STAMP.

WILLIAMS & NORGATE, Importers of Foreign Books,

14, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, and 20, SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, EDINBURGH.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

A Pure Solution.
For Acidity of the Stomach.
For Heartburn and Headache.
For Gout and Indigestion.
Safest Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

DINNEFORD & CO., 180, New Bond Street, London.

Sold by Chemists throughout the World.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK FOR PORTUGAL:

LISBON, OPORTO, CINTRA, MAFRA, &c. Map and Plan. Post 8vo. 12s.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

Digitized by Google

LONDON.

ROWLANDS'

KALYDOR cools and refreshes the face, hands and arms of ladies and all exposed to the hot sun and dust; it eradicates all freckles, tan, sunburn, stings of insects, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair, and can be also had in a golden colour, for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Sizes 3/6; 7/-; 10/6, equal to four small.

ODONTO whitens and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

EUPLYSIA is a botanical wash for cleansing the hair and skin of the head from all impurities, scurf or dandriff. 2/6 per bottle.

EUKONIA is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder. Sold in three tints; white, rose and cream. 2/6 per box.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

MAPS OF EVERY COUNTRY OR PART OF THE WORLD.

Knapsacks and Bags, Passports and Visas, Colour Boxes, Drawing Blocks, Guide Books, and Time Tables.

LETTS'S Book of English Roads, Third Edition, 423 pp., 5s.

Send Stamp for Tourist Catalogue.

LETTS, SON & CO., LIMITED,
33, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, E.C.

LONDON.

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Limited, issues Circular Notes of £10, £25, and £50 each, for the use of Travellers payable in the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe, also in Asia, Africa, and North and South America. No expense whatever is incurred, and when cashed no charge is made for commission. Letters of Credit are also granted on the same places. They may be obtained at the City Office in Lothbury, or at any of the Branches, viz.:—

Westminster Branch	1, St. James's Square.	Marylebone Branch	4, Stratford Place, Oxford Street.
Bloomsbury ,,	214, High Holborn.		
Southwark ,,	6, High St., Borough.	Temple Bar ,,	217, Strand.
Eastern ,,	130, High St., Whitechapel.	Lambeth ,,	89 & 91, Westminster Bridge Road.

May, 1883.

South Kensington Branch, 192, Brompton Rd.

Digitized by Google

LUCERNE.

SCHWEIZERHOF. LUZERNERHOF.

First-Class Hotels.

HAUSER BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS.

BEST SITUATION ON THE QUAY.

With splendid View of the Celebrated Panorama of the LAKE AND MOUNTAINS.

LUCERNE.

GRAND HÔTEL NATIONAL.

SEGESSER BROTHERS and CIE., Proprietors.

THIS large and splendid HOTEL is one of the most comfortable in Europe. Situated in front of the Lake, with the finest Views. Every attention paid to Tourists.

A LIFT FOR THE USE OF VISITORS.

LUCERNE.

SWAN HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL, in the very best situation, enjoys a high character. Mr. HÆFELI, the Proprietor, has made in the later years a great many improvements, and does his utmost to offer to his Visitors a comfortable home. An elegant new Ladies' Drawing Room, besides a Reading Room and Smoking Room. Cold, Warm, and Shower Baths.

LYONS.

GRAND HÔTEL DE LYON.

PLACE DE LA BOURSE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Moderate Charges.

Digitized by Google

LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.

ROYAL CASTLE FAMILY HOTEL.

Patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and other Members of the Royal Family.

The Finest Sea and Land Views in the World.

THIS Hotel, standing in its own ornamental grounds of more than 12 acres, 500 feet above the level of the sea, overlooking the Bristol Channel, commands uninterrupted views of the Valleys of the East and West Lynn, Lyan Cliff, Brendon and Countisbury Hills, the Tors, the Village of Lynmouth, the Foreland, the Welsh Coast, and the far-famed Valley of Rocks. Having been under the management of the present proprietor nearly 50 years, the Hotel has been recently and extensively enlarged to meet the requirements of modern Society, and combines the comfort of a private house with the conveniences of a First-class Hotel.

Elegant Suites of Private Apartments. New and commodious Table d'Hôte, Coffee Room, and Ladies' Drawing Room, facing the sea. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Charges.

In connection with this Hotel, and in the same delightful grounds, is a PRIVATE HOTEL and BOARDING HOUSE, which offers excellent accommodation for Families visiting this charming neighbourhood.

Post Horses and Carriages of every description. Coaches in the season to Barnstaple, Ilfracombe, and Minehead. First-class Exmoor Ponies for Sale.

THOMAS BAKER, Proprietor.

LYNTON (NORTH DEVON).

THE VALLEY OF ROCKS HOTEL.

THIS favourite and beautifully situate First-Class Hotel is built on one of the finest sites in the neighbourhood, and largely patronised by the best Families. It has been considerably enlarged, remodelled, and improved; and combines, with Moderate Charges, all necessary means for the accommodation and comfort of Families and Tourists. The splendid Table d'Hôte and Coffee Room, Reading Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Room, and several Private Sitting Rooms, replete with every comfort, range in a long front, overlooking the Sea, and looking into the extensive Private Grounds of the Hotel. It is most conveniently situate as a centre for visiting all the places of interest in the district. Handsomely-fitted Billiard Room open during the Season for Residents in the Hotel only.

Post-Horses and Carriages; also the very best kind of Modern Stabling.

JOHN CROOK, PROPRIETOR.

MADEIRA.

ROYAL EDINBURGH HOTEL.

By Appointment to H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh.

Every comfort for Visitors.
Near the Sea. Garden.
ADDRESS WILLIAM REID.
Steamers boarded on Arrival.

SANTA CLARA HOTEL.

Admirably situated, overlooking Funchal. Fine view of Mountains and Sea. *Vide* Rendell's "Guide to Madeira." Tennis Ground and Garden.
Address Proprietor.
Steamers met on Arrival.

MILES CARMO HOTEL.

Every comfort for Families and Single Travellers. Tennis Ground. Billiards. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Large Garden.
Address Proprietor.
All Steamers met on Arrival.

Hortas (German) Hotel.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
SPLENDIDLY SITUATED.
Sea and Mountain Views.
German, French, and English spoken.
Address F. NUNES, Manager.

MADRID.

GRAND HÔTEL DE LA PAIX.

THE ONLY FRENCH HOTEL IN MADRID.

FIRST-CLASS Hotel, Boarding-House, in the finest part of the Puerta del Sol, with magnificent views and *full southern aspect*. Table d'Hôte. Private service. Large and small apartments. Bath. Reading-room, with Piano. Foreign Newspapers. Great comfort and cleanliness. *French Cuisine.* Omnibus at Railway Stations. Interpreters.

Grand Hôtel de Londres. Family Hotel. Annex of the *Hôtel de la Paix*, under the same management. Moderate Prices.

T. CAPDEVIELLE & Co.,
Proprietors of both Houses.

Digitized by Google

MARIENBAD.

HOTEL KLINGER.

FIRST and Largest Hotel, with private houses, HALBMAYR'S HOUSE, MAXHOF No. 100, and the recently opened HOTEL KLINGER, late Stadt Dresden, "connected with the Old House," most beautiful situation of the Spa, situate at the corner of the Promenade on the Kreuzbrunnen and the Park, commanding a charming view. Newly and elegantly furnished. 350 Rooms and Saloons. Reading, Conversation, and Smoking Rooms. Lift. Table d'hôte and à la carte. Meals sent out into private houses.

Carriages at the Hotel. Omnibus at the Station.

In answer to several inquiries, the Proprietor begs to intimate that he does not keep Touters, and therefore begs to warn Travellers against any false statements respecting his Hotel being full, etc.

J. A. HALBMAYR, Proprietor.

MARTIGNY (VALAIS).

HÔTEL CLERC.

THIS First-class Hotel is situated in a fine position, enjoying a very extended view of the Valley of the Rhone and the Col de la Forclaz (Route for Chamounix). Moderate Prices. Carriages for drives. Omnibus at all Trains.

J. CLERC, Proprietor.

MAYENCE.

First-Class Hotels.

HÔTEL DE HOLLANDE.

HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

HÔTEL DU RHIN.

Best Second-Class Hotel.

HÔTEL DE LA CARPE.

MENTONE. (Alpes Maritimes.)

HÔTEL DES ANGLAIS.

THIS well-known Establishment, the only Hotel having a Lift (in the East Bay), has been newly improved, and combines every modern comfort with moderate and fixed prices. Situated in the East Bay, near the favourite residence of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

E. ARBOGAST, Proprietor.

Digitized by Google

MENTONE.

HÔTEL WESTMINSTER.

CENTRAL FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, in a Southern aspect, overlooking the sea, with a beautiful Garden giving access to the "Promenade du Midi." The new proprietor, an Englishman, has greatly enlarged and improved the Hotel, adding a Lift, and re-stocking the cellars with excellent Wine. English cleanliness and comfort. Pension arrangements.

SEVERAL FOREIGN LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

Omnibus to and from the Station.

MENTONE.

HÔTEL DE BELLE VUE.

THIS well-known ESTABLISHMENT is beautifully situated in the best quarter of the Town, with a vast Garden, and affords every English comfort.

Lawn Tennis Court.

G. ISNARD, Proprietor.

METZ.

GRAND HÔTEL DE METZ.

Well known for its Comfort and Cleanliness.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION.

Moderate Charges.

LONDON TIMES.

MILAN.

GRAND HÔTEL DE MILAN.

200 Rooms and Saloons, with every comfort and requirement of the present day.

THE ONLY HOUSE AT MILAN WHICH HAS A TELEGRAPH, POST, AND RAILWAY OFFICE.

Hydraulic Lift.

J. SPATZ,

Co-proprietor of the Grand Hôtel at Locarno, and of the Grand Hôtel at Venice.

MILAN.

THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN PHARMACY.

G. TALINI, Chemist to His Majesty the King of Italy.

VIA MANZONI, MILAN (opposite the Grand Hôtel de Milan).

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN SPECIALITIES.

Prescriptions prepared by qualified English and German Assistants, according to their respective Pharmacopœias.

MINERAL WATER DEPÔT.

Digitized by Google

MILAN.

HÔTEL DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE.

E REICHMANN.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The best situated and most central of the town. Is entirely transformed and renovated throughout. Offers to Travellers the greatest Comfort with all Modern Improvements.

Managed by the new Proprietors,

ROSSI & AMBROSETTI.

MILAN.

GRAND HOTEL, CONTINENTAL

7, VIA MANZONI.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, containing 200 Rooms, and Salons. The nearest to the Cathedral, Post Office, and Theatre de la Scala. Full South aspect.

Hydraulic Lift, with Safety Apparatus.

MARINI, LEGNANI, & CO.

MONT ST. MICHEL (Avranches).

HÔTEL DU LION D'OR.

RIDEL, Proprietor. The most fashionable from its Position and Comfort. Bedroom having a Sea View. Prices particularly moderate. Carriages at all the Trains at Pontaubault Station for Mont St. Michel.

THE MOSEL AND LOIRE.

A Series of Forty Etchings. By [illegible] GEORGE. 2 vols, Imperial 4to. 42*s.* each.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

MULHOUSE (ALSACE).

HÔTEL CENTRAL.

(Formerly HÔTEL ROMANN.)

IN Town the Only First-Class Establishment for Merchants and Families. This House has been entirely redecorated. Baths, Grand Café, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms, and large Garden. The Hôtel is in Telephonic connection with the Merchants' Offices in Town and Neighbourhood.

Mulhouse is the best resting-place between France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, and Switzerland.

E. GRAEUB, Proprietor.

MUNICH.

HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.

THIS Excellent and well-known First-class Hotel is situated near the Railways, and within a short distance of the Royal Galleries and other prominent Buildings. Personal management by the Proprietor. Moderate Charges.

C. DEGENHOLB, Proprietor.

Digitized by Google

MUNICH.

BAVARIAN HOTEL. HÔTEL DE BAVIÈRE.

OSCAR SEIF, Proprietor. Excellent First-class Hotel. Finest and healthiest situation on the Promenade Plats, near the Royal Theatres and Galleries. Every modern Comfort. Baths and Carriages in the Hotel. Best Cooking and Wines. Moderate Charges. Personal management by the Proprietor.

MUNICH, 1883.

From the 1st of JULY to the 15th of OCTOBER.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS.

MUNICH.

WIMMER & CO.,

GALLERY OF FINE ARTS,

3, BRIENNER STREET,

Invite the Nobility and Gentry to visit their GALLERY OF FINE ARTS, containing an Extensive Collection of

MODERN PAINTINGS

by the best Munich Artists.

PAINTINGS ON PORCELAIN AND ON GLASS.

Correspondents in England, Messrs. J. & R. McCRACKEN, 38, Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C., London. Correspondents in the United States, Messrs. BALDWIN BROS. & Co. 53, Broadway, New York.

NANTES.

HÔTEL DE FRANCE.

PLACE GRASLIN. VERY FINE.

FIRST-CLASS Hotel. Entirely renovated. Large and Small Apartments for Families. Sitting Rooms. Bedrooms from 2 fr. Table d'hôte. Restaurant.

Omnibus and Carriages. English spoken.

DOUET, Proprietor.

Digitized by Google

Suisse. **NEUCHÂTEL.** Suisse.

GRAND HÔTEL DE LAC.

W. HAFEN, Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, opposite the Steamers, with charming Views of the Lake and Alps. Specially frequented by English Families. A very Comfortable House, with most reasonable Prices. N.B.—The Proprietor speaks English.

NICE (CARABACEL).

HÔTEL JULLIEN.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Moderate Charges.

JEAN JULLIEN et FILS, Aîné, Proprietors.

NICE.

HÔTEL DES PRINCES.

FIRST-CLASS Family Hotel, situated on the Quai du Midi. Sheltered situation, with a fine view of the Sea. Charges Moderate. J. B. ISNARD.

NICE.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE.

HÔTEL DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE.

Best Position in the Town, facing the Public Gardens, where Concerts are given Daily, and overlooking the PROMENADE DES ANGLAIS AND THE SEA.

New Reading and Smoking Rooms. South.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL

(late Chauvain's).

Enlarged, Restored, and entirely Refurnished by the New Manager.

Reading, Ladies' Drawing, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms.

SPLENDID GALLERIE PROMENOIR.

FOUR LIFTS.

J. LAVIT, Directeur-Gérant.

NICE.

HÔTEL DE FRANCE—Quai Masséna.

Mme S. ZUNDEL, Proprietress.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, of universal reputation, commanding a fine View of the Sea, and in best central position, close to the Public Garden and the Promenade. House Patronised especially by English and American Families. Lift.

Table d'Hôte, having the Reputation of being the best in Nice. Charges very moderate.

Digitized by Google

NUREMBERG.

HÔTEL DE BAVIÈRE.

PROPRIETRESS, MRS. G. P. AUINGER.

THIS First-Class Hotel is situated in the middle of the Town, close to the River. It is highly patronised by English and American Families. Every comfort and Moderate Charges. Hot and Cold Baths in the Hotel.

Omnibuses to and from each Train. Carriages in the Hotel.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE HELD EVERY SUNDAY IN THE HOTEL

NUREMBERG.

RED HORSE HOTEL (ROTHES ROSS).

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, highly patronised by English and American Families. Situated in the middle of the Town. Moderate Terms.

GALEMBERTI and SON, Proprietors.

NAPLES.

HÔTEL DE ROME.

FIRST-RATE HOTEL.

Incomparable situation facing the Sea and overlooking the Bay and Mount Vesuvius.

Great Bath Establishment.

A. BRUSCHETTI, MANAGER.

OSTEND.

MERTIAN'S

FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY HOTEL AND PENSION.

Close to the Kursaal.

OSTEND.

HÔTEL DE LA PLAGE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FACING THE BATHING PLACE.

Highly recommended.

J. and O. THOMA, Proprietors.

OSTEND.

HÔTEL DE RUSSIE.

DIGUE DU MER.

First-Class Hotel next the Cursaal, and opposite the Baths.

AUG. GORGENS, Proprietor.

OXFORD.

MITRE HOTEL.

IS patronised by Royalty, Nobility, Distinguished Foreigners and Families. Affords every Comfort and Accommodation. Charges Moderate. Ladies' Coffee Room. Billiards. Established 1400.

OXFORD.

RANDOLPH HOTEL.

THE ONLY MODERN HOTEL. FIRST-CLASS.

Every Comfort. Close to the Colleges. Prices Moderate.

MISS I'ANSON, Manageress.

Digitized by Google

OXFORD.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL. (Patronised by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, the Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, and Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte.) Situated in the most central part of the City, and near to the principal Colleges, and places of interest to visitors. Families and Gentlemen will find this Hotel replete with every comfort. Spacious Coffee and Billiard Rooms. Private Sitting and Bed Rooms en suite. Ladies' Coffee Room. Guides always in attendance. Fashionable Open and Close Carriages. Job and Post Horses. Good Stabling and Commodious Coach Houses.—JOHN F. ATTWOOD, Proprietor.

PARIS.

HÔTEL BELLE VUE.

39, AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

FINEST SITUATION IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

FIRST-RATE Restaurant and Table d'Hôte. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Hydraulic Lift. Baths. Telephone. The Entrance Hall, Staircases, and Corridors are heated. Arrangements for the Winter Season.

L. HAUSER, Proprietor.

PARIS.

HÔTEL DES DEUX MONDES ET D'ANGLETERRE,

22, AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

Founded in 1854, formerly 8, Rue d'Antin

Mr. LEQUEU, Proprietor.

Splendid Situation between the Tuileries and the New Grand Opera.

The most comfortable Family Hotel, being built specially. Patronized by the English Aristocracy.

EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE.

READING, SMOKING, AND BILLIARD ROOMS. BATHS.

LIFT TO EACH FLOOR.

MODERATE CHARGES.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE.

THE HOUSE IS HEATED ALL OVER.

PLYMOUTH.

Only Hotel with Sea View.

GRAND HOTEL.

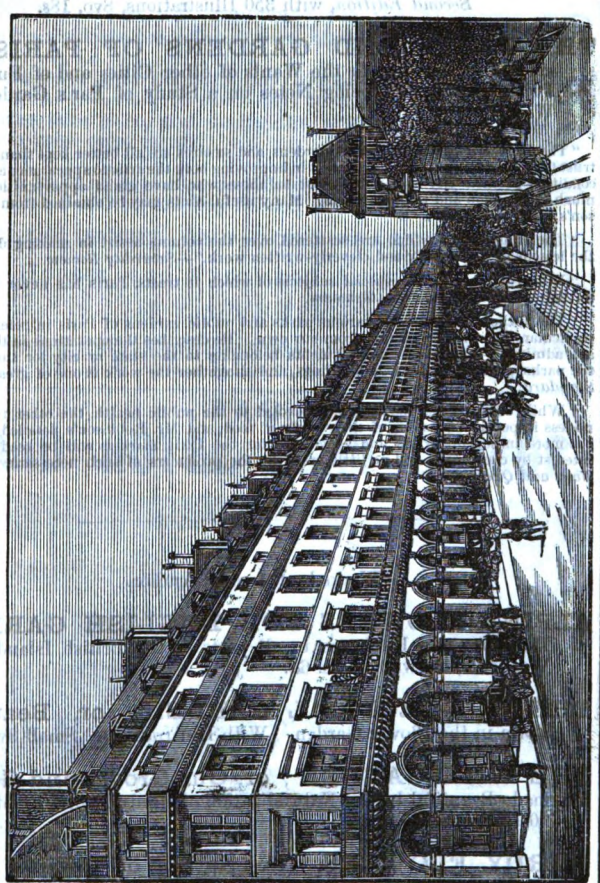
(ON THE HOE.)

Facing Sound, Breakwater, &c. Mail Steamers anchor in sight. Public Rooms, and Sitting Rooms, with Balconies. JAMES BOHN, *Proprietor.*

Digitized by Google

HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

LIFT.



PARIS.

HÔTEL MEURICE.

RUE DE RIVOLI.

Digitized by Google

PARIS.

Second Edition, with 350 Illustrations, 8vo, 18*s*.

THE PARKS AND GARDENS OF PARIS, considered in Relation to the Wants of other Cities and of Public and Private Gardens: being Notes on a Study of Paris Gardens. By W. ROBINSON, F.L.S.

"The French parks, promenades, gardens, and squares are all better kept than ours. We trust that the example they have set us in improving both the artistic appearance and sanitary condition of their city will not be lost on those who have grand opportunities to do as much for London and the Londoners. Many useful hints may be obtained from Mr. Robinson's book."—*Builder*.

"The illustrations which are scattered over the volume assist in making doubly clear the lessons of this clearly and cleverly-written work."—*Saturday Review*.

"With reference to the especial subjects of which it treats, Paris has never before been so thoroughly laid open."—*Athenæum*.

"The author examines the various parks and public gardens of Paris in reference to the particulars in which they differ from our own. He describes the operations in the immense and admirably-conducted establishments belonging to the state or city for the supply of the parks, gardens, and public buildings, and altogether the work is one of great value."—*Standard*.

"While one part may be said to be devoted to the public health, the other treats of the no less important question of the supply of food, and Mr. Robinson's detailed account of the more important fruits and vegetables for the Paris markets will be read with great interest by consumers, and no little profit by the producers of such necessaries of life."—*Notes and Queries*.

Works by the same Author.

ALPINE FLOWERS FOR ENGLISH GARDENS. How they may be Grown in all parts of the British Islands. With Woodcuts, Crown 8vo. 7*s*. 6*d*.

THE SUB-TROPICAL GARDEN; or, Beauty of Form in the Flower Garden. With Illustrations. Small 8vo.

THE WILD GARDEN; or, Our Groves and Gardens made Beautiful by the Naturalization of Hardy Exotic Plants. With 90 Illustrations. 8vo.

HARDY FLOWERS. Descriptions of upwards of 1300 of the most Ornamental Species; with directions for their Arrangement, Culture, &c. Post 8vo.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

Digitized by Google

PAU.

PAU.

A WINTER RESORT, renowned for the numerous cures which a residence has effected, particularly in cases of Affections of the Chest, Heart, Larynx, and Throat.

PAU possesses a mild and salubrious climate, lying in the midst of scenery of great grandeur; on three days in each week Fox-hunting and Polo Matches take place, and during the winter and spring there are Horse Races twice every month.

In addition to these attractions, there are Good Clubs, a Theatre, Opera, two Casinos, Balls, Pigeon Shooting Matches, Cricket Matches, Skating Rinks, English Boarding and Day School, &c., &c.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL AND GOOD BOARDING HOUSES.

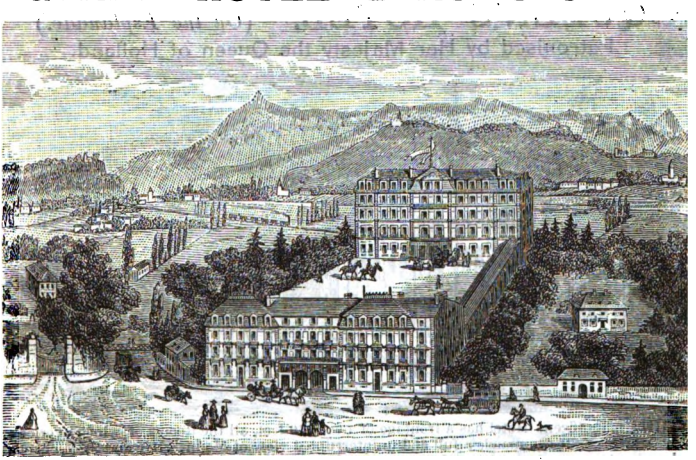
Villas, Houses, and Furnished Apartments to Let,

AT VARIOUS PRICES.

All particulars sent gratuitously, address Mr. FREDERIC DANIEL,
Directeur Gérant de l'Union Syndicale, 7, Rue des Cordeliers, Pau.

PAU.

GRAND HÔTEL BEAU SÉJOUR.



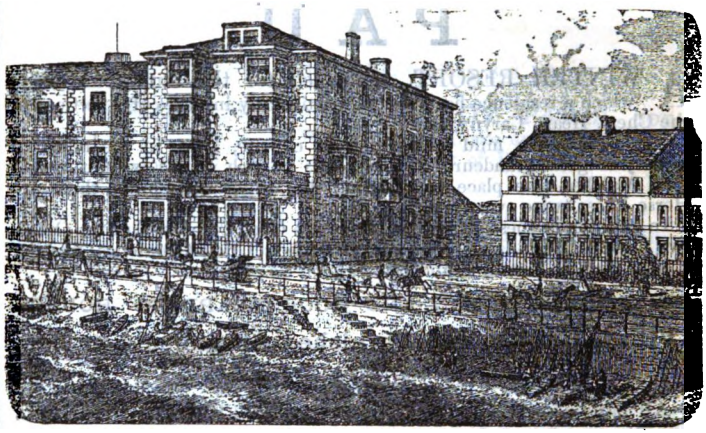
FIRST CLASS. Recommended for its Comfort. Incomparable position for beauty of the Panorama. Apartments for Families, with view embracing the Pyrenees.

BOURDETTE, Proprietor.

Digitized by Google

PENZANCE.

MOUNT'S BAY HOTEL, ESPLANADE.



THIS First-Class Hotel was built and furnished by the present owner nearly twenty years ago. It has Fifty-five Rooms, having an uninterrupted and unsurpassed View of St. Michael's Mount and all the Bay. It is heated in Winter with Hot Water. Posting in all its Branches. Choice Wines, &c. Table d'Hôte. Ladies' Drawing Room. Hot and Cold Baths. Terms Moderate. Porter meets each Train.

Mrs. E. LAVIN, Proprietress.

PENZANCE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL. (*On the Esplanade.*)

Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen of Holland.

THIS magnificent Hotel has a frontage of over 120 feet, all the Rooms of which overlook the Sea. It commands a full and uninterrupted view of Mount's Bay and St. Michael's Mount. Apartments *en suite*. Penzance stands unrivalled for the variety and quiet beauty of its scenery, whilst the mildness of its climate is admirably adapted to invalids. *Ladies' Coffee and Drawing Rooms. Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Hot and Cold Baths.* Table d'Hôte. An Omnibus meets every Train. Posting in all its Branches. Yachts, &c.

A. H. HORA, Proprietor.

Digitized by Google

PARIS.

HÔTEL MIRABEAU,

8, Rue de la Paix.

Patronised by the Royal Families of several Courts of Europe.

BEAUTIFULLY situated between the Place Vendôme and the New Opera, this Hotel possesses the prettiest Court-Yard in Paris. Table d'Hote at separate Tables. All languages spoken. Lift to each Floor. Arrangements made during the Winter.

PETIT (Uncle and Nephew), Proprietors.

PISA.

HÔTEL ROYAL GRANDE BRETAGNE ET D'ANGLETERRE.

THE BEST HOTEL IN PISA (see Murray's Handbook of Central Italy), opposite the New Bridge, "Pont Solferino," leading direct to the Leaning Tower. Patronised by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Silvio Pellico, and Manimo d'Azeglio, whose recommendation is written in the Visitors' Book of the Hotel.

Fifty years established, and known for its great comfort. Splendid Terrace, with view of the Surrounding Country and Cathedral. Full South on the Arno, with a nice Garden.

Next to the English Church.

CAPOCCHI AND MENESINI.

Special Terms at Moderate Prices for the Winter Season.

PISA.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

Clean. Great attention. Recommended.

Messrs. MAQUAY HOOKER'S Banking Office is in the Hotel.

RAPHAEL: His Life and Works. By J. A. CROWE and G. B. CAVALCASELLE. Vol. i. 8vo. 15s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

PRAGUE.

HÔTEL VICTORIA.

First-Class Family Hotel.

English Landlady. J. & H. WELZER.

Digitized by Google

PRAGUE.

HOTEL GOLDEN ANGEL. ZUM GOLDENEN ENGEL. HÔTEL DE L'ANGE D'OR.

Zeltner Street, Old Town.

Situated at an easy distance from the Railway to Dresden and Vienna, Post and Telegraph Offices, the Custom House, the Theatre, and other public buildings.

English and French Newspapers. Cold and Warm Baths.

F. STICKEL, Proprietor.

Germany. PYRMONT. Waldeck.

HÔTEL DES BAINS.

Formerly a Princely Boarding House.

THIS Hotel is the nearest to the Springs, the principal "Allee" and Promenades, and is in connection with the "Stahlbad" (Rooms of H.M. the Queen Louise). A picture of H.M. the Queen Louise has been given by H.M. the Emperor to Völkers' Brothers. Excellent Cuisine. Choice Wines. Hunting and Trout Fishing free. Omnibus to all Trains. Full Pension from 6 marks per day. English and French spoken. Doctor in the Hotel.

VÖLKERS BROTHERS, Proprietors.

RAGATZ.

SCHWEIZERHOF HOTEL & PENSION.

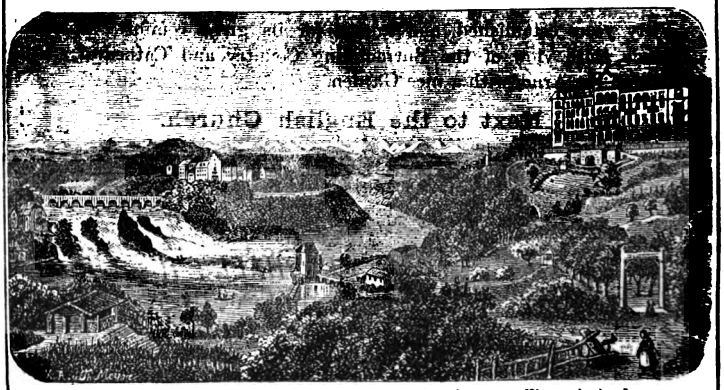
BEST situation, next to the Baths, affords every convenience to English and American Travellers. English Papers. Garden. Moderate Terms. G. JÄKLE, Proprietor.

REIMS.

GRAND HOTEL.

Best establishment in the Town. Opposite the Cathedral. Under English and American patronage.

RHEINFALL. NEUHAUSEN, SCHAFFHAUSEN.



HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF. PROPRIETOR, MR. WEGENSTEIN.

THE HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF, known to English visitors as one of the best Hotels in Switzerland, has recently been largely and handsomely re-constructed.

The SCHWEIZERHOF is situate opposite the celebrated Falls of the Rhine, and surrounded by a fine park and garden. The position is unsurpassed; the eye ranging a distance of above 100 miles—a panoramic view including the whole range of the Swiss Alps and the Mont Blanc. Healthy climate. Church Service. Preserved Trout Fishing. Prices moderate. Pension. Hotel Omnibuses at Neuhausen and Schaffhausen.

Digitized by Google

RIGI.

HOTEL AND PENSION RIGHI-SCHEIDECK.

Terminus Station of the Rigi Kaltbad-Scheideck Railway.

Excellently suited for Tourists and Pensioners. View on the Alps as beautiful as at Rigi-Kulm.

MODERATE CHARGES. LIBERAL TREATMENT.

By a stay of not less than four days, arrangement by pension can be made at 8 to 12 francs per day per person. For further information apply to the

Proprietors, **HAUSER & STIERLIN.**

N.B.—Tourists having Tickets from Vitznau to Rigi-Kulm can interrupt the journey at Rigi Kaltbad, take advantage of the beautiful Excursion to Scheideck and back, and then continue the journey to Kulm by a following Train.

RIGI—KALTBAD.

ALPINE CLIMATE. 1500 metres above the sea. Opened from June to October. First-Class Hotel, with 300 Rooms comfortably furnished. Finest situation. The only Establishment on the Rigi sheltered from the cold winds. Large Park and Gardens, Terraces, Verandahs, especially for the use of Visitors. Level Walks and facilities for Excursions.

Railway Station. Post and Telegraph Office. Physician. Baths. Divine Service. Good Orchestral Band.

NEWSPAPERS, BILLIARDS, &c., IN THE HOUSE.

Pension Arrangements.

Further information will be given by

X. SEGESSER FAADEU, Proprietor.

ROME.

HOTEL MINERVA.

THIS large Establishment, whose direction has lately been taken up again by the Proprietor, **M. Joseph Sauve**, has been considerably ameliorated both as regards the perfect service and the most elaborate comfort. Large Apartments as well as small, and Rooms for Parties with more modest tastes, both very carefully furnished, are to be found here.

Its position is one of the most advantageous. It is situated in the very centre of the Town, and close to the most remarkable Monuments, the Post and Telegraph Offices, the House of Parliament, and the Senate.

The **Ladies' Drawing Room**, the **Smoking Room**, and **Reading Rooms**, where the principal Newspapers of every country are to be found, and the **Bathing Rooms**, are always carefully warmed.

TWO OMNIBUSES BELONGING TO THE HOTEL MEET EVERY TRAIN.

THE WAITERS AND CHAMBERMAIDS SPEAK ALL THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES.

VERY MODERATE TERMS.

Digitized by Google

ROME.

HÔTEL ANGLO-AMERICAIN, Via Frattina, 128. Between the Corso and Piazza d'Spagna. The nearest Hotel to the Post and Telegraph Offices. Situated full South, in the most *healthy part* of the Town. Large and small Apartments. Table d'Hôte. Restaurant. Salon. Reading Room, with Newspapers in four languages. Smoking and Billiard Room. Bath Room. Pension, and arrangements for Families. Moderate Charges. Omnibus at the Station to meet every Train. The principal languages are spoken.

VISCIOTTI & MERLI, Proprietors.

ROME.

GRAND HÔTEL DE RUSSIE, ET DES ILES BRITANNIQUES.

This First-Class Establishment possesses the advantage of a beautiful Garden, and is situated near the English and American Churches; the principal Apartments face the South, the entire Hotel being warmed by two calorifères, and the whole arrangements and moderate prices give universal satisfaction. Hydraulic Lift.

MAZZERI, Proprietor.

ROTTERDAM.

H. A. KRAMERS & SON,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN BOOKS.

Mr. MURRAY'S 'Handbooks for Travellers,' BRADSHAW'S Monthly Railway Guides, BAEDEKER'S 'Reisehandbücher,' and HENDSCHEL'S 'Telegraph,' always in Stock. Books in all Languages imported every day, and a great variety of New Books kept in Store.

26, GELDERSCHE KADE, 26.

ROUEN.

GRAND HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE (On the Quay).

Mr. AUGUSTE MONNIER, Proprietor, Successor of Mr. LEON SOUCHARD.

THIS HOTEL is distinguished for the salubrity of its situation, &c.; and the new Proprietor has entirely refitted it, and added a very comfortable Smoking-Room. It is situated on the Quay facing the Bridges, and commands the finest view of the Seine, and the magnificent Scenery encircling Rouen, that it is possible to imagine. Travellers will find at this first-rate Establishment every comfort—airy Rooms, good Beds, Refreshments and Wines of the best quality at moderate Prices. An excellent Table d'Hôte at Six o'clock. Restaurant *à la carte.*

Mr. Monnier speaks English, and has English Servants.

An excellent Descriptive Guide of Rouen can be had of Mr. MONNIER.

ROYAT-LES-BAINS.

GRAND HOTEL.

L. SERVANT, Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. ENGLISH SPOKEN.

LAWN TENNIS.

Opened from the First of May till the end of October.

SALISBURY.

THE RED LION HOTEL.

A superior first-class Hotel, unsurpassed in the Cuisine Department. Noted for its Cleanliness, Civility, and Moderate Charges. Hot and Cold Baths. A large double Billiard Room. Carriages for Stonehenge, Old Sarum, Wilton Church, and other places of interest.

GEORGE WILKES, Proprietor.

SCHWALBACH (Nassau).

HÔTEL METROPOLE, ANNEX VILLA METROPOLE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Fine Situation, in the most airy and healthiest part. Large Garden. Lawn Tennis.

G. KERSTER, Proprietor.

Digitized by Google

SALZBURG.

HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE.

OPPOSITE the Station. First-Class Hotel, surrounded by a large Park, and offering the best view on the Mountains.

PENSION.

Moderate Charges.

G. JUNG, Proprietor.

SAN REMO, ITALY.

WEST-END HOTEL.

A LARGE Building, expressly built for an Hotel, with all the latest appliances to insure perfection in sanitary arrangements —its Closets being on the most approved English principle. Beautifully situated at the West End of the Town, a good distance from the Sea, commanding an extensive View of the Bay.

LIFT. READING, BILLIARD, and SMOKING SALOONS.

LADIES' DRAWING ROOM.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

Excellent Cuisine and Choice Wines.

GREAT CLEANLINESS.

Omnibus of the Hotel meets all Trains.

Special arrangements for a lengthened sojourn.

ONLY HOUSE WITH LIFT.

All Languages spoken.

Proprietor, ROBERT WULFING.

SCHWALBACH.

THE DUKE OF NASSAU HOTEL.

This First-Class Hotel, with private Hotel adjoining, is beautifully situated in the healthiest and best part of the town, facing the Public Promenades, and in close proximity to the Royal Baths, the New Curhouse, the Drinking Hall, and the English Church. It contains a good number of elegantly-furnished Apartments and Saloons for families and single gentlemen, and combines comfort with Moderate Charges. This Hotel is patronised by many distinguished families of England and the Continent. Favourable "Pension" arrangements are made at the end of the Season. A comfortable Omnibus belonging to the Hotel starts from Schwalbach to Wiesbaden at eight o'clock in the morning, and leaves Wiesbaden at five o'clock in the afternoon, opposite the Railway Station, from the Taunus Hotel. Café Restaurant, Paulinenberg, Whey and Milk Establishment, ten minutes' walk from the Nassau Hotel, with which there is communication by Telephone, delightfully situated, amidst a beautiful park with splendid view.

J. C. WILHELMY, Proprietor.

Digitized by Google

SCHWALBACH.

BERLINER HOF HOTEL.

This new Hotel is admirably situated on the public Promenade, close to the Mineral Springs and Post and Telegraph Offices. Apartments for Family and single rooms. Table d'hote. Private service and à la Carte at any hour. Excellent Cooking. Moderate Charges. English spoken.

M. DILLE WITOW.

SEVILLE.

GRAND HÔTEL DE MADRID.

FIRST-CLASS Family Hotel, the largest in Seville. Well situated. Apartments for Families. Table d'Hôte. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Foreign Newspapers. Baths, Tropical Gardens, Carriages, Interpreters. Arrangements for Winter.

Moderate Prices.

JULIO MEAZZA, Manager.

SMYRNA.

HÔTEL DES DEUX AUGUSTE.

(*French*) *Established in* 1845.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. FACING THE PORT.

All languages spoken.

SPA.

GRAND HÔTEL BRITANNIQUE.

F. LEYH, Proprietor.

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY OF BELGIUM,

And maintains a high reputation among the Aristocracy of Europe.

SITUATED IN THE HEALTHIEST PART OF THE TOWN.

E GARDEN AND SWIMMING BATHS.

Joining the Boulevard des Anglais and the English Church.

ENGLISH SPOKEN.

MNIBUS AT EACH ARRIVAL.

Digitized by Google

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

GRAND HÔTEL.

THIS Handsome Building is situated in the finest part of the City, between Charles the XIIth's Square and the National Museum, on one of the Principal Quays, just at the confluence of the Lake Mälar and the Baltic.

The Royal Palace, one of the stateliest in Europe, faces the Hotel on the opposite side of the Harbour. The Royal Opera and the Principal Theatres are in close proximity.

The balconies and roof of the Hotel command the most extensive Views of the City.

The House is replete with every modern improvement and convenience, and no expense has been spared to render it one of the first and most comfortable Hotels on the Continent.

The Building contains Four Hundred Sleeping Apartments, besides Dining Rooms, Sitting Rooms, Coffee and Reading Rooms, a Billiard Room, a Telegraph and Post Office, Baths, Retiring Rooms, a Laundry, and other accommodations. The several flats can be reached by Steam Lifts.

All European Languages spoken. Guides and Conveyances supplied to all places of interest in the City and Neighbourhood. *Terms* will be found to compare favourably with those of other first-class Hotels.

The Hôtel Rydberg.

GUSTAF ADOLF'S TORG.

THIS Old-established House has long been favourably known to Travellers. It contains One Hundred and Fifty Sleeping Apartments.

The Proprietor of these Two First-Class Hotels is in a position to offer every advantage to strangers visiting the Swedish Capital.

R. CADIER,

Proprietor of the Grand Hôtel and the Hôtel Rydberg.

Digitized by Google

SPA.

GRAND HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Splendid Situation. Fine Apartments. Drawing and Reading Room. Every Comfort. Spacious and handsome alterations have been lately made.

Omnibus of the Hotel at the Arrival of every Train.

SPA.

HÔTEL DES PAYS-BAS.

Vve. I. DE COCK, Proprietress.

FIRST-CLASS. Exceptional situation at the top of the Town. Large Garden opposite the Pouhon, close to the Casino and Baths. Omnibus at the Station. Much recommended.

ST. PETERSBURG.

HOTEL DE FRANCE,

GRANDE MORSKAÏA, No. 6,

AND RIVIÈRE DE LA MOÏKA, No. 53.

E. RENAULT, Proprietor.

THIS Magnificent Hotel is rebuilt on the same site as it previously occupied, and is situated near the Imperial Palace, the Minister's Offices, the Exchange de la Neva, the Park Alexander, the Admiralty, Police Office, and Newsky Perspektive. It contains 200 Rooms, also Reception and Reading Rooms, Baths, &c.

TABLE D'HÔTE.

OMNIBUS MEETS TRAINS AT ALL RAILWAY STATIONS.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
FRENCH CUISINE. RENOWNED WINE CELLAR.

Mr. RENAULT, the new Proprietor of this Hotel (which has been established over 20 years), will spare no pains to give every satisfaction to his numerous Visitors.

STUTTGART.

HÔTEL MARQUARDT

IS situated in the finest part of the Town, in the beautiful Place Royal, adjoining the Railway Station, near the Post Office, the Theatre, the Royal Gardens, opposite the Palace, and facing the Königsbau. This Hotel will be found most comfortable in every respect; the Apartments are elegantly furnished, and suitable for Families or Single Gentlemen. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. French and English Newspapers.

GME. MARQUARDT, Proprietor.

TOULOUSE.

GRAND HÔTEL SOUVILLE (Place du Capitole).

KEPT by M. DARDIGNAC, Restaurateur. A First-class House, one of the best-situated in the Town, close to the Grand Theatre, Post and Telegraph Office. Is to be recommended from its good Attendance. Most comfortable Apartments, Salons, and Bedrooms. Restaurant at fixed Prices, or *à la carte*. Private Service for Families. Baths and Private Carriages in the Hotel. Carriages and Omnibus enter the Courtyard of the Hotel.

Digitized by Google

THUN (Switzerland).

GRAND HÔTEL DE THOUNE
(THUNERHOF).

Proprietor, Ch. STAEHLE, formerly Manager at the Hôtel Bauer au Lac, Zürich.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, the largest and most comfortable in the place, beautifully situated at the Lake, with a splendid view of the Alps, and surrounded by a large Garden. A Terrace round the whole length of the House; no equal in Switzerland. There is also a Lift.

ENGLISH LIBRARY.

Pension the whole Season, by staying Five Days.

TOULOUSE.

GRAND HÔTEL DU MIDI.

Patronised by the Duke of Norfolk and Duc d'Aumale.

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE PLACE DU CAPITOLE.

FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT,

Offering the same comforts as the largest Hotels in France.

Frequented by the highest Class of English and American Travellers.

English spoken. Restaurant and Table d'Hôte. Rich Reading Room and Conversation Salon. "The Times" Newspaper.

EUG. POURQUIER, *Proprietor.*

TOURS.

GRAND HÔTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

ON THE BOULEVARD, NEAR THE STATION.

European Reputation.

Highly recommended in all the French and Foreign Guide Books.

EUGENE GUILLAUME, Proprietor.

Digitized by Google

TRIBERG.

In the middle of the celebrated Railroad of the Black Forest.

BIERINGER'S BLACK FOREST HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS. Opened from the 1st of May, 1877.

SITUATED on a charming Hill, at the most magnificent point of the Town, overlooking from all parts the highly celebrated Cascade. It is the finest and most elegant Hotel at Triberg, fitted up with all the comforts of the present time.

Surrounded with a large terrace, a very handsome park and pleasant promenades; and containing 80 very comfortable Bedrooms and Saloons, 26 Balconies, splendid Breakfast and Dining Rooms, Smoking, Reading, and Conversation Rooms; it offers a very agreeable Residence, at ten minutes' distance from the Railway Station. Two elegant Stage Coaches and a Landau meet all Trains. Every Sunday, English Divine Service. Reduced prices during the Spring and Autumn.

TUNIS.

GRAND HÔTEL DE PARIS

Dit HÔTEL BERTRAND.

JULES AUDEMARD, Successeur.

WINTERS ABROAD.

By R. N. OTTER, M.A. Intended for the use of Invalids. Crown 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

TURIN.

GRAND HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE.

PROPRIETORS—

Messrs. BORGO and GAGLIARDI.

Situated Place de Château, opposite the King's Palace.

(Five minutes from the Railway Station.)

THIS unrivalled and admirably-conducted Hotel recommends itself to the notice of English travellers. The Hotel has been entirely and newly decorated with handsome paintings by the best modern painters, and there is a patent hydraulic Lift for 6 persons at the service of all visitors.

EXCELLENT TABLE D'HÔTE AT 6 O'CLOCK.

BATHS IN THE HOTEL.

Interpreters speaking all the European Languages.

Charges Moderate. The Times Newspaper. An Omnibus from the Hotel will be found at every Train.

TURIN.

GRAND HÔTEL LIGURIE,

Bodoni Square, and Andrea Doria and Charles Albert Streets.

MAGNIFICENT, very good and comfortable. Removed to a large and sumptuous Palace, expressly built. First-Class Family Hotel. The only one of Turin isolated in a large beautiful square, splendidly exposed to the south. Highly patronised by the best English and American Families. **ALBINO GUIDI, Proprietor.**

Digitized by Google

VALENCIA (SPAIN).

HÔTEL DE LA VILLE DE MADRID.

Kept by Mr. CARLOS CANTOVA d'HYOS.

THIS First-rate Establishment, situated on the Villarroza Square, No. 5, has been entirely re-furnished with every modern comfort and luxury, and now offers the most desirable residence to English Travellers visiting this Fine Climate. Suites of Apartments for Families from the lowest prices to 50 fr. a day. Excellent *Cuisine* and good Attendance. Foreign Newspapers. English, French, and Italian spoken. Baths, &c. The Hotel is close by the Post Office, the Theatres, and the best Promenades. Board and Lodging, with Light and Service included, 30 Reaux per day for Single Travellers; but with Sitting Rooms for Families, from 60, 80 to 100 Reals per day.

VARESE. (Lombardy.)

GRAND HÔTEL VARESE.

In direct communication by Rail with

MILAN, LAKE MAGGIORE, COMO, and LUGANO.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, surrounded with an extensive GARDEN and PARK, situated in the best and healthiest part of Lombardy, 1319 feet above the Sea, commanding a most extensive view of the Alps, Monte Rosa Chains, and containing

200 Rooms and Saloons.

PENSION. Baths on each floor. English Church. English Physician attached to the Hotel.

E. MARINI, Manager.

VENICE.

GRAND HÔTEL D'ITALIE,

BAUER GRÜNWALD.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, near St. Mark's Square, on the Grand Canal, facing the Church of St. Maria della Salute. Fresh and Salt Water Baths ready at all hours.

Celebrated for its "Grand Restaurant" and Vienna Beer.

JULES GRÜNWALD, Proprietor.

VENICE.

GRAND HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE.

OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated on the Grand Canal. Large and small Apartments for Families and Gentlemen. Visitors will find this Hotel very comfortable, well-situated, and reasonable in its Charges.

MARSEILLE BROS., Proprietors.

VERONA.

GRAND HÔTEL DE LONDRES.

FORMERLY HOTEL DE LA TOUR DE LONDRES. A. CERESA, New Proprietor.

THE largest and finest Hotel in Verona, near the Roman Amphitheatre. English Church Services in the Hotel. Most central position. Great comfort. All Languages spoken. Omnibus to and from the Stations. Highly recommended.

G. CAVESTRI, Manager.

Digitized by Google

VIENNA.

GRAND HÔTEL,

KÄRNTHNERRING No. 9,

SITUATED on the most elegant and frequented Square of the City. Three hundred Rooms, from 1 florin upwards. Apartments, from 6 florins upwards. Beautiful Dining Saloon, Restaurant Saloons, Conversation, Smoking, and Reading Rooms.

BATHS & TELEGRAPH OFFICE IN THE HOUSE.

Lifts for Communication with each Storey.

DINNERS & SUPPERS À LA CARTE. TABLE D'HÔTE.

OMNIBUSES AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS.

VIENNA.

J. & L. LOBMEYR,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Appointed Purveyors to the Imperial Court of Austria.

No. 13, KÄRNTHNERSTRASSE.

The most extensive Establishment for Bohemian Crystal, Fancy Glass, and Chandeliers.

Every variety of Glass for Household use, Ornament, and in Art Workmanship. Specialities in Engraved Glass and Looking-Glasses. Chandeliers, Candelabras, in Crystal and Bronze.

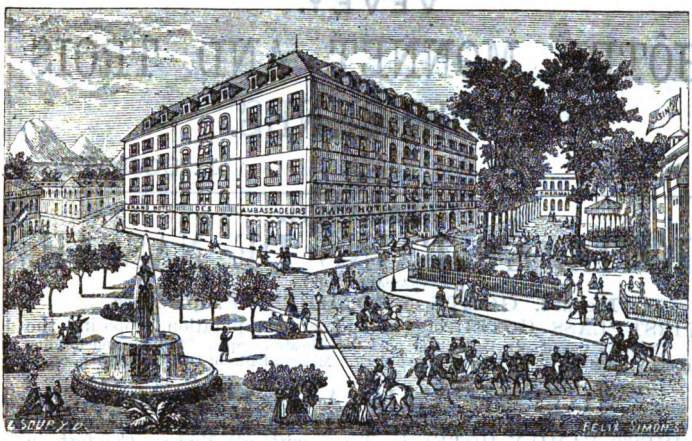
LARGE SHOW-ROOMS UPSTAIRS.

The prices are fixed, and are very moderate.—English is spoken.

Their Correspondents in England, Messrs. J. & R. M'CRACKEN, No. 38, Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C., London, will transmit all orders with the greatest care and attention.

Digitized by Google

VICHY.



GRAND HOTEL DES AMBASSADEURS, Situated in the Park.—This magnificent Hotel is now the first in the town. It is managed in the same style as the largest and best hotels on the Continent. By its exceptional situation, the house presents three fronts, from which the most beautiful views are to be had; and from its balconies is heard twice a day the excellent Band of the Casino. The management of its large and small apartments is very comfortable. Every room has a Dressing Room. Special wire going from all apartments to the private servants' rooms. Beautiful Reading, Drawing, and Smoking Rooms. Billiard Tables. English spoken. Omnibus of the Hotel at all Trains. The Hotel is open from the 15th of April. Post and Telegraph Offices adjoining the Hotel.

ROUBEAU-PLACE, Proprietor.

VICHY.

GRAND HÔTEL DU PARC.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE IN VICHY.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated in the Park, facing the Baths, Springs, and Casino.

PRIVATE PAVILION FOR FAMILIES.

GERMOT, Proprietor.

VILLENEUVE, LAKE LEMAN.

HÔTEL BYRON.

ONE of the finest Establishments, with a large Park and Forest, Lawn Tennis and Cricket Ground. Terms for a long stay from 6 to 10 frs. per day.

FISHING AND HUNTING VERY ABUNDANT.

JEAN ARMLEDER, Manager.

Digitized by Google

VEVEY.

HÔTEL MONNET AND TROIS COURONNES.

F. SCHOTT.

WIESBADEN.

HÔTEL ET BAINS DE NASSAU.

(NASSAUER HOF)

Messrs. GOETZ BROTHERS, Proprietors.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL of old and good reputation, opposite the Curhaus, Colonnades, Parks, and next the Theatre. Splendid Dining and Reading Rooms. Table d'Hôte at One and Five o'clock. Mineral Baths of Own Hot Spring.

HÔTEL VILLA NASSAU.

Annexe of the HOTEL DE NASSAU. Proprietors also Messrs. GOETZ BROTHERS.

FINEST FAMILY HOTEL in Town, with all Modern Comfort, in beautiful situation next the Hot Springs, Theatre, Curhaus, Colonnades, etc.

W. ZAIS, WIESBADEN. Proprietor.

"FOUR SEASONS" (Vier Jahreszeiten) HOTEL.

THIS First-Class House enjoys the finest position in the Great Square, facing the Kursaal, the Park, and being close to the Springs. Numerous Saloons with Balconies and comfortable Sleeping Rooms. Fine Dining and Assembly Rooms. Large Mineral Bathing Establishment. Charges Moderate.

WIESBADEN.—ROSE HOTEL AND BATH HOUSE.

SPLENDID First-Class Establishment close to the Cursaal, opposite the Trinkhalle, and adjoining the Promenade. No other Hotel except this is surrounded by a Garden of its own, or supplied with Baths direct from the hot springs (Kochbrunnen). Quiet and airy situation, with English comfort and reasonable Charges. Drawing, Reading, and Smoking Rooms, and Billiard Room, containing a full-sized Billiard Table. Table d'Hôte at One and Five o'clock. Lawn Tennis Grounds.

HAEFFNER FRÈRES, Proprietors.

WURZBURG.

KRONPRINZ HOTEL.

HONOURED by the presence of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany, on the occasion of his recent visit to this Town. This First-Class Hotel is particularly recommended for its Large and Airy Apartments, having the finest situation near the Station, facing the Palace, and adjoining a fine Garden. Reading Rooms. Cold and Warm Baths, &c. Moderate Charges.

J. AMMON.

ZARAGOZA, SPAIN.

Grand Hôtel de l'Europe.

Excellent Cooking and Moderate Charges.

VIUDA DE ZOPPETTI Y HIJOS, *Proprietors.*

The Art of Dining;

or, GASTRONOMY AND GASTRONOMERS.

By A. HAYWARD.

New Edition, post 8vo., 2s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

THE PARTHENON. An Essay on the mode in which Light was introduced into Greek and Roman Temples. By JAMES FERGUSSON. 4to., 21s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

Digitized by Google

WILDBAD.

HÔTEL KLUMPP,

Formerly HOTEL DE L'OURS.

Mr. W. KLUMPP, Proprietor.

THIS First-Class Hotel, containing 45 Saloons and 235 Bed Rooms, with a separate Breakfast and new Reading and Conversation Rooms, as well as a Smoking Saloon, and a very extensive and elegant Dining Room; an artificial Garden over the river; is beautifully situated in connection with the old and new Bath Buildings and Conversation House, and in the immediate vicinity of the Promenade and the New Colonnade. It is celebrated for its elegant and comfortable apartments, good *Cuisine* and Cellar, and deserves its wide-spread reputation as an excellent Hotel. Table d'Hôte at One and Five o'clock. Breakfasts and Suppers *à la carte*. Exchange Office. Correspondent of the principal Banking-houses of London for the payment of Circular Notes and Letters of Credit. Omnibuses of the Hotel to and from each Train. Elevators to every floor. Fine Private Carriages when requested. Warm and Cold Baths in the Hotel.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION.

ZURICH.

HÔTEL ZURICHERHOF
AU LAC.

MAGNIFICENT position, with view on the Lake and Mountains, close to the National Exhibition of Fine Arts, the Town Hall, and the new Bridge of the Quai and the landing-place of the Steamboats. Comfort of the first order.

☞ *Omnibus at the Station, gratis.*

Ls. LANG, Proprietor.

ZURICH.

SWISS NATIONAL EXHIBITION,
MAY—SEPTEMBER,
1883.

Close to Station. ZURICH. **80, Rue de la Gare.**

WANNER'S HÔTEL GARNI. Situated upon the finest Square of the Town. Bedrooms, comfortably furnished with excellent beds, from fr. 1·50 to frs. 2·50 per day. Apartments for Families. The same comfort as in a First-Class Hotel. Reduced prices for a long stay, with or without Board. Restaurant at moderate prices on same Floor. German Beer on draught. Porter at the Station.

H. WANNER, Proprietor.

Digitized by Google

THE HANDBOOK DICTIONARY.

Now ready, a small Oblong Volume, 16mo., 6s. bound,

A PRACTICAL AND CONVERSATIONAL

DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.

FOR THE USE OF TRAVELLERS AND STUDENTS.

By GEORGE F. CHAMBERS, F.R.A.S.,
Of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

Sixteenth Edition. Fcap. 3s. 6d.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK OF TRAVEL TALK.

DIALOGUES — QUESTIONS — VOCABULARIES.

IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ITALIAN.

Prepared expressly for English Travellers Abroad, and Foreigners Visiting England.

The "Handbook of Travel Talk" is not a reprint of old manuals of conversation "drawn up towards the end of the last century," but a modern traveller's phrase book, compiled expressly to meet the wants of the present day. Ample space is given to such matters as Railway (Taking Tickets—In the Train—The Station, &c.), Post Office, Telegraph, Luggage Office, and to the multitude of technical words and phrases which the progress of modern travel has developed.

During the Fifteen Editions which it has passed through, it has undergone constant improvement; the consequence is, that it contains many words of modern invention not to be found in dictionaries.

Fifth Edition, with Woodcuts, small 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE ART OF TRAVEL; or, Hints on the Shifts and Contrivances available in Wild Countries. By FRANCIS GALTON, F.R.G.S., Author of "The Explorer in South Africa."

". . . . *The soldier should be taught all such practical expedients and their philosophy, as laid down in* Mr. GALTON'S USEFUL LITTLE BOOK."—*Minute by the late* Sir JAMES OUTRAM.

"Mr. Galton publishes this little volume for the use of tourists who travel far and 'rough it.' It would also put some useful ideas into the heads of men who stay at home."—*Examiner.*

"A handbook such as this might prove a friend in need even to an old traveller, while to a young one who intends to venture beyond railways it must be invaluable."—*Athenæum.*

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

Digitized by Google

HOW TO LEARN MODERN LANGUAGES.

The success attending Dr. WM. SMITH'S "PRINCIPIA LATINA" and "INITIA GRÆCA," which practical teachers have found *the easiest books for learning Latin and Greek*, has led to the application of the same method to the French, German, and Italian Languages. There is an obvious advantage in a beginner learning a new language on the plan with which he is already familiar. These books combine the advantage of the older and more modern methods of instruction.

FRENCH COURSE.

Edited by Dr. WM. SMITH.

FRENCH PRINCIPIA, Part I. A First French Course, containing Grammar, Delectus, Exercises, Vocabularies, &c. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

APPENDIX TO FRENCH PRINCIPIA, Part I. Containing Additional Exercises, with Examination Papers. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

FRENCH PRINCIPIA, Part II. A Reading Book, containing Fables, Stories, and Anecdotes, Natural History, and Scenes from the History of France. With Grammatical Questions, Notes, and Copious Etymological Dictionary. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

THE STUDENT'S FRENCH GRAMMAR: a Practical and Historical Grammar of the French Language. By C. HERON-WALL. With Introduction by M. LITTRÉ. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A SMALLER GRAMMAR OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE. Abridged from the above. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

GERMAN COURSE.

Edited by Dr. WM. SMITH.

GERMAN PRINCIPIA, Part I. A First German Course, containing a Grammar, Delectus, Exercises, Vocabularies, &c. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

GERMAN PRINCIPIA, Part II. A Reading Book, containing Fables, Stories, and Anecdotes, Natural History, and Scenes from the History of Germany. With Grammatical Questions, Notes, and Dictionary. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

PRACTICAL GERMAN GRAMMAR. With a Sketch of the Historical Development of the Language and its Principal Dialects. Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

ITALIAN COURSE.

Edited by Dr. WM. SMITH.

ITALIAN PRINCIPIA, Part I. A First Italian Course, containing a Grammar, Delectus, Exercise Book, with Vocabularies, and Materials for Italian Conversation. By Signor RICCI. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

ITALIAN PRINCIPIA, Part II. A First Italian Reading Book, containing Fables, Anecdotes, History, and Passages from the best Italian Authors, with Grammatical Questions, Notes, and a copious Etymological Dictionary. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

Digitized by Google

ESTABLISHED 1852.

THE ORIGINAL GUIDE & TRAVELLERS' DEPÔT,

AND

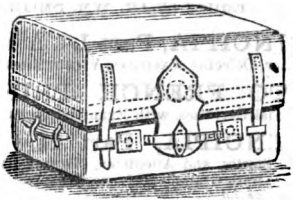
Passport and Couriers' Agency,

LEE & CARTER,

440, WEST STRAND, LONDON

(Nearly opposite the Charing Cross Hotel).

KNAPSACKS
STIFF OR LIMP.



PORTMANTEAUX
OF ALL PATTERNS.

BAGS
OF ALL KINDS.

Intending Tourists are respectfully invited to visit this Establishment before making purchases for their journey.

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES TO SELECT FROM.

LISTS GRATIS.

COURIERS, DRAGOMEN,

AND

TRAVELLING SERVANTS

of good character and experience, speaking European and Eastern Languages, can be engaged at the above Establishment.

Also Passports and Visas obtained. Passports mounted on Linen and put in Cases, with Name printed outside.

440, WEST STRAND.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

MURRAY'S ENGLISH HANDBOOKS.

HANDBOOK—LONDON AS IT IS. Maps and Plans. 16mo. 3s. 6d.

HANDBOOK—ENVIRONS OF LONDON—Including 20 miles round the Metropolis. Two Volumes. Post 8vo. 21s.

HANDBOOK—ENGLAND AND WALES. Arranged alphabetically. Map. One Volume. Post 8vo. 10s.

HANDBOOK—EASTERN COUNTIES—CHELMSFORD, HARWICH, COLCHESTER, MALDON, CAMBRIDGE, ELY, NEWMARKET, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, IPSWICH, WOODBRIDGE, FELIXSTOWE, LOWESTOFT, NORWICH, YARMOUTH, CROMER, &c. Map and Plans. Post 8vo. 12s.

HANDBOOK—KENT—CANTERBURY, DOVER, RAMSGATE, ROCHESTER, CHATHAM. Map and Plans. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK—SUSSEX—BRIGHTON, CHICHESTER, WORTHING, HASTINGS, LEWES, ARUNDEL. Map and Plan. Post 8vo. 6s.

HANDBOOK—SURREY AND HANTS—KINGSTON, CROYDON, REIGATE, GUILDFORD, DORKING, BOXHILL, WINCHESTER, SOUTHAMPTON, NEW FOREST, PORTSMOUTH, AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT. Map and Plans. Post 8vo. 10s.

HANDBOOK—BERKS, BUCKS, AND OXON.—WINDSOR, ETON, READING, AYLESBURY, HENLEY, OXFORD, BLENHEIM, AND THE THAMES. Map and Plans. Post 8vo. 9s.

HANDBOOK—WILTS, DORSET, AND SOMERSET—SALISBURY, CHIPPENHAM, WEYMOUTH, SHERBORNE, WELLS, BATH, BRISTOL, TAUNTON, &c. Map and Plans. Post 8vo. 12s.

HANDBOOK—DEVON—EXETER, ILFRACOMBE, LINTON, SIDMOUTH, DAWLISH, TEIGNMOUTH, PLYMOUTH, DEVONPORT, TORQUAY. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK—CORNWALL—LAUNCESTON, PENZANCE, FALMOUTH, THE LIZARD, LAND'S END, &c. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.

HANDBOOK—GLOUCESTER, HEREFORD, AND WORCESTER—CIRENCESTER, CHELTENHAM, STROUD, TEWKESBURY, LEOMINSTER, ROSS, MALVERN, KIDDERMINSTER, DUDLEY, BROMSGROVE, EVESHAM. Map and Plans. Post 8vo.

HANDBOOK—NORTH WALES—LLANGOLLEN, BANGOR, CARNARVON, BEAUMARIS, SNOWDON, LLANBERIS, DOLGELLY, CADER IDRIS, BETTWS-Y-COED, CONWAY, &c. Map. Post 8vo. 7s.

HANDBOOK—SOUTH WALES—MONMOUTH, LLANDAFF, MERTHYR, VALE OF NEATH, PEMBROKE, CARMARTHEN, TENBY, SWANSEA, AND THE WYE, &c. Map. Post 8vo. 7s.

HANDBOOK—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AND RUTLAND—NORTHAMPTON, PETERBOROUGH, TOWCESTER, DAVENTRY, MARKET HARBOROUGH, KETTERING, WELLINGBOROUGH, THRAPSTON, STAMFORD, UPPINGHAM, OAKHAM, &c. Maps. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK—DERBY, NOTTS, LEICESTER, & STAFFORD—MATLOCK, BAKEWELL, CHATSWORTH, THE PEAK, BUXTON, HARDWICK, DOVEDALE, ASHBORNE, SOUTHWELL, MANSFIELD, RETFORD, BURTON, BELVOIR, MELTON MOWBRAY, WOLVERHAMPTON, LICHFIELD, WALSALL, TAMWORTH. Map. Post 8vo. 10s.

HANDBOOK—SHROPSHIRE AND CHESHIRE—SHREWSBURY, LUDLOW, BRIDGNORTH, OSWESTRY, CHESTER, CREWE, ALDERLEY, STOCKPORT, BIRKENHEAD. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.

June, 1883. (Continued

Digitized by Google