THE PUNJAUB;

BEING

A BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF

THE COUNTRY OF THE SIKHS;

ITS EXTENT, HISTORY, COMMERCE, PRODUCTIONS,
GOVERNMENT, MANUFACTURES, LAWS,
RELIGION, ETC.

BY

LIEUT.-COLONEL STEINBACH,
LATE OF THE SERVICE OF THE MAHARAJAH RUNJEET SINGH
AND HIS IMMEDIATE SUCCESSORS.

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PREFACE.

The extreme ignorance which appears to prevail in England regarding a country which we learn, by each succeeding overland mail from India, is acquiring additional political interest in the eyes of the British Government, has led to the preparation of the following pages. The Author might have established a claim to originality, by laying nothing before the public that was not exclusively the result of his own observations during a nine years’ residence among the Sikhs; but he has preferred to give, in a concentrated form, the fullest information available to those who choose to seek for it, and therefore limits his pretensions to those of the careful compiler. The authorities chiefly consulted—where
the notes of the Author himself were scanty, or his recollections imperfect—have been Prinsep, Von Hügel, Murray, Sir John Malcolm, and Edward Thornton; the latter of whom not long since published *A Gazetteer of all the Countries West of the Indus*, replete with the results of diligent research.

The Author and Compiler of the following work does not profess to be alive to the intentions of the British Government in respect to the Punjaub, but he thinks the annexation of that extensive and fertile territory to the provinces of British India so necessary and unavoidable a result (sooner or later) of its present state of disruption, that he regards it as a duty to give his countrymen the clearest notion of the Sikh state it is in his power to convey.

*LONDON, JUNE, 1845.*
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As, in the event of a rupture with the present rulers (if the word may be used) of the Punjaub, a violation of treaties will probably form the basis and justification of the quarrel, the republication of the following history of the British connection with Runjeet Singh, and of the various compacts entered into with him, may not be considered inopportune:—

It was in 1805, that our first connection with Runjeet arose, and it was in the following way:—After the Dusserah of 1805, the Sikh army was led by Runjeet Singh into the Mahomedan Territory between the Chunab and the Indus, and the chief of a tract called Jungh was called upon to settle for an annual tribute of 120,000 rupees. Before, however, this negotiation could be brought to a conclusion, Runjeet Singh was recalled by intelligence of the near approach of Juswant Rao Holkar and Ameer Khan from the east, pursued by the British army under Lord Lake. Futteh Singh Alowala was accordingly left to make arrangements with the chiefs of the west, and Runjeet hastening back in person to Umritzur, met there the fugitive Mahratta, with whom he had no easy part to play. Juswant Rao threatened to continue his flight westward towards the Caubul dominions. Lord Lake, however, had arrived on the Beas, and was prepared to follow, and it was neither convenient nor
wise to permit operations of the kind that must ensue to be carried on in the Punjaub. On the other hand, Runjeet Singh, though he would have proved an useful auxiliary to either party, was sensible of his inability to offer open resistance. In this state of things the relations he maintained with Juswant Rao Holkar were friendly, but not encouraging, and that chief being disappointed in the hope of raising the Sikh nation to a co-operation in hostility with him against the British, yielded to the difficulties by which he was surrounded, and made his terms with Lord Lake in a treaty, concluded on the 24th December, 1805. Friendly engagements were further exchanged by the British commander with Runjeet Singh, and the Alooowala Sirdar; and in the course of January, 1806, the two armies which had inspired so much alarm in the Punjaub, returned to Hindostan.

In 1806, the alarm of an invasion of India being meditated by the French Emperor, Napoleon Buonaparte, becoming rife, Lord Minto determined to send missions to ascertain the condition of the countries intervening, and the feeling of the rulers, chiefs, and people. The growing power of Runjeet Singh, whose authority was now completely established in the Punjaub, made it essential to include his court, and the collision threatened by the recent proceedings and known designs of Runjeet, east of the Sutlege, formed an additional motive for deputing a British agent to Lahore. Mr. (now Lord) Metcalfe, was the negotiator selected on this occasion, and the announcement of the intended deputation was received by Runjeet Singh, while the Jheend and Kythul chiefs were in attendance on him. To them the contents of the despatch were communicated, and the matter formed the subject of much anxious conference and deliberation. It was determined to receive Mr. Metcalfe at Kasoor, whither Runjeet marched for the purpose in September, 1808. On the envoy's arrival, he was received with the usual attention, but had scarcely found the opportunity to enter on the subjects proposed for discussion with the Sikh chief, when
the latter suddenly broke up his camp from Kasoor, and crossed the Sutlej with his army. Fureed-Kot was immediately occupied by him, and made over to Suda Koomwur in ejection of Goolab Singh, and Runjeet then proceeded against the Mussulman possession of Muller Kotila. The Puthain family holding it was reduced to extremity, and agreed to a large money payment, giving a bond of a lakh of rupees, to which the Puteeala Raja was induced, by the deposit of some strongholds, to be security. Mr. Metcalfe accompanied Runjeet Singh to Fureed-Kot, but refused to countenance any military operations east of the Sutlej. He accordingly remained near that river until his government should determine what to do in the juncture, and addressed in the interval a strong remonstrance against such aggressions, committed to the very face of his proposition to make the matter the subject of discussion and negotiation between the governments. In the mean time Runjeet Singh continued his progress to Umbala, which, with its dependencies, he seized, and made over to the Naba and Kythul chiefs. He then exacted tribute from Shahabad and Thanesur, and returning by Puteeala, made a brotherly exchange of Turbans with the weak Rajah Saheb Singh. After this expedition he again gave Mr. Metcalfe the meeting at Umritzur. The government at Calcutta had in October determined on its course, and the envoy was now instructed to avow that the country between the Sutlej and the Jumna was under British protection, and although that government had no design to require the surrender of possessions occupied before its interposition, it must insist on the restoration of all that had been seized during the late expedition of Runjeet Singh. To enforce this demand, and support the negotiation, a body of troops was advanced to the frontier under Colonel; afterwards Sir David, Ochterlony, and an army of reserve was formed and placed under the command of Major-General St. Leger, to be prepared for any extended operations, the activity, and supposed hostile designs of Runjeet Singh might render necessary.
Colonel Ochterlony crossed the Jumna at Booreea on the 16th January, 1809, and as he approached Umbala, Runjeet Singh's detachment left there retired to the Sutleje. Taking en route the several places visited by the Sikh army, the British commander reached Loodianah on the Sutlege, and took up a position there on the 18th February following. His march was hailed by the people and chiefs, as affording the promise of future protection and tranquillity, and they vied with one another in the display of their gratitude and satisfaction.

Up to this period Runjeet Singh had maintained in the conferences to which the envoy was admitted, that the Jumna, and not the Sutlege, was the proper boundary of the British possessions, and that in right of his supremacy over the Sikh nation, no less than as Governor of Lahore, he was warranted in asserting feudal superiority over all the chiefs of that nation between those two rivers. The existing independence of Puteeala and the other principalities, had no weight in argument with a chief, whose domination was the right to plunder and usurp, according to the condition of his army, and who aimed only to secure himself this. The arrival of Colonel Ochterlony on the Sutlege, however, opened his eyes to a new fear, which was, that if he longer resisted, offers of protection that might be made to chiefs in the Punjaub, which would effectually curb his ambitious views, and must involve him in collision and, perhaps, hostility, with a power he never thought himself capable of seriously opposing in the field. His resolutions were hastened by an event that occurred in his camp. The Mohurrum, the first and sacred month of the Mohamedans, commenced in 1809, towards the end of February, and the followers of this faith, in the suite of the envoy, prepared to celebrate the deaths of Husun and Hoosein, the two sons of Ulee, with the usual ceremonies. The Akalees, or fanatic priests of the Sikhs, took umbrage at this performance of Moslem rites in the Sikh camp, and at Umritzur; and collecting in a body, headed by Phoola Singh, a bigot of
notorious turbulence, they opened a fire of matchlocks, and attacked the envoy's camp. The escort was called out, and though composed of two companies of native infantry and sixteen troopers only, this small body charged and routed their party, after which, the biers were buried with the usual forms. Runjeet himself came up at the close of the fight; and immediately it was over, advanced in person to make apologies to the envoy, expressing his admiration of the discipline and order displayed by the British detachment; and promising his best exertions to prevent any repetition of such disorders. The circumstance made an impression on his mind as to the unfitness of his own troops to cope with those under European discipline, and determined him to secure peace and friendship at the sacrifices demanded.

The British Government were sensible, that having interfered to impose restraints on the ambition of Runjeet Singh, it had little to expect then from his friendship in case of any necessity arising at that time to arm against invasion from the west. Had danger, indeed, from that quarter been more imminent, it would probably have been deemed political to extend our direct influence farther into the Punjab, in reduction of the power of a chief who showed himself so unfriendly. But by the time arrangements had to be concluded, the apprehension of any necessity of preparation for such an event had worn off, and the only object that remained was, to secure our own frontier, and for the credit of our power to take redress for the offensive aggressions which the Lahore ruler had recently committed east of the Sutlega. Runjeet Singh expressed a strong desire at this time to obtain a written pledge of our pacific and friendly intentions towards himself; and the restoration of the places seized during his late inroad having been obtained from him, a short treaty declaratory of mutual peace and friendship was concluded by the envoy, at Umritzur, on the 25th April, 1809. It was to the following effect:

(After the usual preamble expressive of the desire for peace, and stating by whom the engagement was settled.)
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"Article the 1st.—Perpetual friendship shall subsist between the British Government and the State of Lahore: the latter shall be considered with respect to the former, to be on the footing of the most favoured powers, and the British Government will have no concern with the territories and subjects of the Rajah to the northward of the river Sutlege.

"Article 2nd.—The Rajah will never maintain in the territory, which he occupies on the left bank of the Sutlege, more troops than are necessary for the internal duties of the territory, nor commit or suffer any encroachment on the possessions or rights of the chiefs in its vicinity.

"Article 3rd.—In the event of a violation of any of the preceding articles, or of a departure from the rules of friendship on the part of either State, this treaty shall be considered to be null and void." (The fourth and last article provides for the exchange of ratifications.)

The treaty being concluded, Mr. Metcalfe came away on the 1st May following. All further discussions with Runjeet Singh were then dropped, and it became a principle in all relations with this chief to confine communications, as much as possible, to friendly letters and the exchange of presents, but the British officers on the frontier were instructed to watch the proceedings of Runjeet Singh, and to require instant redress, in case of any infringement of the terms of the treaty, by interference with, or encroachment on, the rights and territories of chiefs and sirdars, east or south of the river Sutlege. The continued prosecution of this course of policy, weaned the chief from all apprehension of danger to his own authority, from the ulterior views for which he long gave us credit.

To turn to the Sikh protection states.—The declarations with which the British force, under Colonel Ochterlony, advanced to the Sutlege, were in strict conformity with the application, made by the chiefs occupying the country between the Indus and Sutlege, through the mission deputed by them to Dehlee, in March, 1808. Protection was pro-
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mised, and no demand of tribute or of contribution of any kind made, to defray the charges incurred by the obligation to afford it. The recency of their experience of the rapacity of a Sikh army, and the conviction that there could be no security to themselves, and still less to their families, under a ruler like the chief who had then the ascendant in the Sikh nation, made all the sirdars rejoice that their prayer had been acceded to by the British Government; and the advance of its force to the Sutlege was looked upon in consequence with no jealousy, but as a measure necessary to effect the purpose contemplated.

A treaty having been concluded with Runjeet Singh, it became necessary to fix, somewhat more specifically than had been hitherto done, the relations that were to subsist henceforward between the protecting power and its protected dependants. It was determined to give the desired explanation of the views of the British Government on this subject, by a general proclamation, rather than by the entering into any separate engagement with the numerous chiefs affected by the measure. Accordingly on the 6th May 1809, an Italanama, or general declaration, was circulated to the sirdars, intimating to them as follows:—

First.—That the territories of Sirhind and Malooa (the designation assumed by the Sikhs of Puteeala, Naba, Jheend, and Kythul), had been taken under British protection, and Runjeet Singh had bound himself by treaty to exercise in future no interference therein.

Second.—That it was not the intention of the British Government to demand any tribute from the chiefs and sirdars benefiting by this arrangement.

Third.—That the chiefs and sirdars would be permitted to exercise, and were for the future secured in, the rights and authorities they possessed in their respective territories prior to, and at the time of the declaration of protection by the British Government.

Fourth.—That the chiefs and sirdars should be bound to
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offer every facility and accommodation to British troops and detachments, employed in securing the protection guaranteed, or for purposes otherwise connected with the general interests of the state, whenever the same might be marched into, or stationed in, their respective territories.

Fifth.—In case of invasion or war, the sirdars were to join the British standard with their followers, whenever called upon.

Sixth.—Merchants conveying articles, the produce of Europe, for the use of the detachments at Loodianah, or of any other British force or detachment, should not be subject to transit duty, but must be protected in their passage through the Sikh country.

Seventh.—In like manner horses for the cavalry, when furnished with passports from competent officers, must be exempt from all tax.

The above declaration being published and circulated, became the charter of rights, to which the chiefs have since looked, and appealed, for the settlement of all questions that have arisen between them and the British Government. The matters specifically provided for were those that immediately pressed. There has been much, however, of intricate dispute between rival candidates for sirdarees;—between chiefs who had divided their territory before the declaration of protection was published, and had bound themselves to their co-proprietors by mutual obligations; between chiefs and their dependants of the Sikh nation, as well as Zemindars, as to the extent of right and authority possessed at the time of the declaration of protection; and, perhaps more than all, boundary disputes and quarrels regarding participated rights. These differences, whenever they have arisen, have required adjustment and arbitration by the British officers on the spot, and have formed the subject of continual references to the Supreme Government at Calcutta. The regulation of successions was also a matter, that from the first required to be undertaken by the protecting
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authority, and failing heirs of any kind according to Sikh custom and law, the escheat is considered to fall to the protecting state.

Until the year 1812, the duties of protection, and the settlement of these mutual disputes, though giving constant employment to Colonel Ochterlony, the British officer appointed superintendent of Sikh affairs, produced nothing of sufficient moment to require relation. In that year, however, the disorders in Puteeala consequently upon the Rajah's imbecility, produced a crisis that called for an exertion of authoritative interference. The protected territory was invaded by a public depredator for whose punishment and expulsion the Puteeala Rajah was called upon to furnish a quota of horse. This chief holds territory yielding a revenue of more than thirty lakhs of rupees, yet the whole force he could furnish on the occasion consisted only of two hundred horse of the very worst description, and these arrived so late in the field as to be of no use. Colonel Ochterlony, taking with him the chiefs of Jheend and Naba, proceeded to Puteeala to remonstrate with Muha Raja Saheb Singh upon the evidence of inefficiency afforded by this state of things, and it was endeavoured to persuade him to discard the low favourites who ate up his revenues; and prevented those better disposed from carrying on any consistent system of government, and from introducing the desired improvements into the administration. The attempt to procure a change of ministers by persuasion failed, but the Rajah made many professions of a determination to exert himself to effect the desired reforms. Being left again to himself, his conduct became so violent and irregular, as to betray symptoms of an aberration of reason, and the colonel was compelled to proceed again to his capital, in order to allow his outraged subjects and dependants to put things on a better footing, and to prevent the Rajah's removal from power from producing convulsions, or a breach of the general tranquillity. Saheb Singh was now deposed, and placed under limited restraint. Askoor Ranee, his wife,
in association with a shrewd Brahmin minister named Nundee Rao, was appointed regent for the heir-apparent, Kurum Singh, who was then a minor, and affairs were conducted in his name. Maharajah Saheb Singh died a few months after his deposition.

To return to Lahore—Nothing materially altered our relations with the ruler of that state between 1810 and 1830.

On the 17th of July 1831, Lieutenant Burnes reached Lahore, where his arrival with a present from the king of England, and with the letter of Lord Ellenborough which accompanied it, was a source of great pride and rejoicing to Runjeet Singh. The attention he paid to Lieutenant Burnes was very marked, and he invited Captain Wade over from Loodianah, to assist at the ceremonial of reception. From Lahore, Lieutenant Burnes proceeded to Simla, to render to the Governor-General an account of his mission, and to lay before his Lordship the valuable information obtained during it.

The very favourable disposition in which the ruler of Lahore seemed to be at this juncture, encouraged Lord William Bentinck to hope, that a proposition for a personal meeting between himself and Runjeet Singh would be likely to be well received. He accordingly instructed Captain Wade, when at Lahore, on the occasion above related, to sound the chief's confidential advisers on the subject. As anticipated by his Lordship, the ruler of Lahore showed great desire for the meeting, but some difficulty was at first started in respect to the etiquette of a previous return mission, Runjeet Singh having paid his Lordship the compliment of sending one, similarly composed to that which waited on Lord Amherst. The mission had been received by Lord William Bentinck in April, soon after his arrival at Simla: its members were the Dewn Mootee Ram, son of Mohkum Chund, Huree Singh Sirdar, and the secretary, Fukeer Uzeezooddeen. They had been treated by the Governor-General with much distinction, and a return
The personal meeting between the heads of the two states would necessarily deprive Runjeet Singh of this compliment; for, in the first place, the time would scarcely allow of both, seeing that an intended journey of the Governor-General to Ajmeer and Rajpootana required, that, if arranged at all, the interview should take place before the end of October, and in the second, if a formal mission were sent, immediately before the meeting, it would have the appearance in the eyes of the world, of being sent to supplicate, or induce the ruler of the Sikhs to come to the interview, whereas the rank and position of the head of the British Government, required that the honour of a personal conference with him should be sought.

With a liberality, not inconsistent with his general character, Runjeet Singh, having made up his mind to the interview, gave up the point of etiquette, and preparation was made on both sides, for the meeting to take place on the Sutlege about the 20th of October, without any previous return mission: the neighbourhood of Roopur was subsequently fixed upon as the most appropriate and convenient spot for the meeting.

On the interview taking place, several days passed in pageantry and reviews, and both parties bid each other adieu with feelings of sincere and cordial friendship.

In 1835, a treaty was concluded with Runjeet, of which the following is an abstract copy:

**Article 1st.**—A toll of 570 rupees to be levied on all merchandize in transit on the rivers Indus and Sutlege between the sea and Rooper, without reference to size of boats, or to the weight or value of cargo: this toll to be divided among the different states in proportion to the extent of territory, which they possess on the banks of those rivers.

**Article 2nd.**—In right of territory appertaining to the Lahore chief, both on the right and left banks of those
rivers, a portion of the toll,—rupees 155-4 shall be levied opposite to Mitthunkote, on the former side, on boats coming from sea to Rooper; and rupees 67-15 in the vicinity of Hurreekee on the latter side, on boats going from Rooper towards the sea.

Article 3rd.—In order to facilitate realizing the toll due to different states, and for speedily and satisfactorily adjusting any disputes connected with the safety of the navigation and welfare of the trade, a British officer will reside opposite to Mitthunkote, and a native agent on the part of the British Government, opposite Hurreekee, who will both be subject to the orders of the British agent at Loodianah, and agents appointed by the other states interested in the navigation (viz. Bhawulpore and Scinde, together with those of Lahore) to reside at the above mentioned places, will co-operate with them in the execution of their duties.

Article 4th.—In order to guard against imposition on the part of merchants in falsely complaining of being plundered of property which formed no part of their cargoes, they are required, on taking out their passports, to produce an invoice of their cargo, which being duly authenticated, a copy will be annexed to their passports; and whenever their boats may be brought to for the night, they are required to give immediate notice to the thanadars or officers of the place, and to request protection for themselves, at the same time showing the passports they may have received at Mitthunkote or Hurreekee, as the case may be.

Article 5th.—Such parts of the 5th, 7th, 9th, and 10th articles of the Treaty of the 26th Dec., 1832, having reference to fixing a duty on the value and quantity of merchandise, and to the mode of its collection, are hereby rescinded, and the foregoing articles substituted in their place, agreeably to which, and the condition of the preamble, the toll will be levied.

In the middle of 1838 was concluded the tripartite treaty, according to which Runjeet Singh was obliged to be aiding and assisting in the arrangements for restoring Shah Soojah
to the Caubul throne. The treaty also settled the limits of the territories of the respective sovereigns. In the end of the year the splendid spectacle of the meeting of the Governor-General and Runjeet Singh at Ferozepore, of which an account has been given in previous pages, took place. After the death of Runjeet Singh, no fresh treaties were entered into with his son and successor; but some rates of duty on boats navigating the Sutlege were agreed to with that unfortunate monarch, and they have hitherto remained undisturbed.
# TABLE OF HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS IN THE PUNJAUB.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summit</th>
<th>Height (feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summit on the left bank of the Indus, in</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rupshu, lat. 33° 20', long. 78°</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summit on frontier of Rupshu and Spiti,</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>about lat. 33°, long. 78° 30'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit of perpetual snow in Northern Spiti, lat. 33° 30', long. 78° 40'</td>
<td>22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest summit ascended by Gerard on east</td>
<td>20,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ern frontier of Spiti, lat. 33° 5', long. 78° 40'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain rising north of Lake Chamorin,</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lat. 33°, long. 78°</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarmul or Nanga Parbut mountain, north</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Kashmir, lat. 35° 10', long. 74° 20'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summit of range between the basins of the</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beas and Sutlej, lat. 31° 40', long. 77° 20'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacha range, between Lahoul and Rupshu,</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lat. 32° 40', long. 77° 20'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bara Lacha, or Para Lassa Pass, over Lacha</td>
<td>16,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>range, about same lat. and long. as last</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skora, a summit in Kouenlun or Mooz Taugh, north of Baltistan, about lat. 35° 30', long. 76°</td>
<td>16,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1 Gerard, Alex., Koonawur, 6.  
2 As. Res. xvi. 255, Gerard, J. G., Obs. on Spiti.  
3 Id. ut supra, 256.  
4 Id. ut supra, 354.  
5 Id. ut supra, 359.  
6 Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 204.  
7 Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 2, Broome and Cunningham, Jour. to Sources of Punjaub Rivers.  
10 Falconer, as quoted in Royse's Bot. of Himalaya, Intro. xxiv.
Source of Surajbaga,¹¹ branch of the Chenab, lat. 33° 12', long. 77° 22' 16,200
Pass in the mountains north of Le,¹² lat. 34° 15', long. 77° 20' 16,000
Table-land of Rupshu,¹³ lat. 33°, long. 78° 16,000
Pass in Baltistan, between Iskardoh and Astor,¹⁴ lat. 35° 14', long. 75° 15,822
Kalee Debee Pass,¹⁵ between Tandi and Chumba, lat. 32° 38', long. 76° 24' 15,700
Boorgee Pass,¹⁶ about lat. 35°, long. 75° 15,600
Thogiichenmo Lake,¹⁷ in Rupshu, lat. 33° 18', long. 77° 50' 15,500
Chamoreril Lake,¹⁸ in Rupshu, lat. 32° 45', long. 78° 20' 15,500
Tzakala,¹⁹ in Ladakh, lat. 33° 20', long. 78° 45' 15,000
Ritanka, or Rotung Pass,²⁰ lat. 32° 36', long. 77° 11' 13,300
Source of the Beas,²¹ lat. 32° 34', long. 77° 10' 13,200
Deotsuh,²² elevated desert between Kashmir and Iskardoh, lat. 34° 30', long. 75° 13,100
Chao Ghaut,²³ in Kooloo, between the basins of the Beas and Sutlej, lat. 31° 50', long. 77° 10' 10,170
Koksur,²⁴ in Lahoul, lat. 32° 37', long. 77° 10' 10,053
Le,²⁵ lat. 34° 11', long. 77° 14' 10,000
Tandi, in Lahoul,²⁶ lat. 32° 42', long. 76° 57' 10,000

1¹ Gerard, as quoted in note to Moorcr. i. 215.
1² Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 358.
1³ As. Res. xviii. 253, Gerard, Obs. on Spiti.
1⁵ Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 109, Cunningham, Jour. to Sources of Punjaub Rivers.
1⁶ 10 Falconer, in Royle's Introd. xxiv.
1⁷ As. Res. xviii. 390, Gerard, on Spiti.
1⁸ Gerard, ib.
1⁹ Moorcr. i. 488.
20 Moorcr. i. 191.
2¹ Falconer, in Royle's Introd. xxiv.
2² Broome and Cunningham, 2.
2³ Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 341.

¹ According to Broome, 18,000 feet. (1)
† According to Broome, 12,941 feet.
‡ According to Moorcroft, more than 11,000 feet. (2)

(1) Jour. As. Soc. Beng. 1841, p. 4. (2) i. 259.
Mount over Acho Hamlet,\textsuperscript{27} and confluence of Hasora and Indus, lat. 35° 18', long. 74° 25', . . . 9,000
Chuarhoo,\textsuperscript{28} in the north-east of the Punjaub, lat. 32° 17', long. 75° 46' . . . 8,041
Pass over the Ratan Panjal,\textsuperscript{29} on the route from Lahore to Kashmir, lat. 33° 30', long. 74° 16' . . . 7,350
Gurys Valley,\textsuperscript{30} north-east of Kashmir, lat. 34° 33', long. 74° 36' . . . 7,200
Gau Ghuttee,\textsuperscript{31} in Kooloo, lat. 31° 35', long. 77° 30' . . . 7,093
Burmasur,\textsuperscript{32} in the north-east of the Punjaub, lat. 32° 30', long. 76° 30' . . . 7,015
Hyderabad,\textsuperscript{33} on the route from Punch to Baramula, lat. 34° 4', long. 73° 54' . . . 6,494
Iskardoh,\textsuperscript{34} capital of Bulti, lat. 33° 10', long. 75° 27' . . . 6,300
Thana,\textsuperscript{35} on the route from Lahore to Kashmir by the Pin Panjal Pass, lat. 33° 26', long. 75° 28' . . . 5,000
Burdawar,\textsuperscript{36} in the Northern Punjaub, between the Chenaub and Ravee, lat. 32° 54', long. 75° 28' . . . 5,000
Town of Punch,\textsuperscript{37} lat. 33° 52', long. 73° 52' . . . 3,288
Height above Nekki,\textsuperscript{38} about lat. 33° 18', long. 73° 30' . . . 3,270
Village of Nekki,\textsuperscript{39} lat. 33° 16', long. 73° 23' . . . 3,436
Bed of Sutlege,\textsuperscript{40} at Rampoor, lat. 32° 26', long. 77° 38' . . . 3,260
Chumba,\textsuperscript{41} lat. 32° 22', long. 75° 56' . . . 3,015
Rajawar,\textsuperscript{42} lat. 33° 18', long. 74° 14' . . . 2,800
Highest summit of Salt range,\textsuperscript{43} lat. 32° 40', long. 72° 30' . . . 2,150
Nurpur,\textsuperscript{44} lat. 32° 11', long. 75° 40' . . . 1,924
Village of Tobeur,\textsuperscript{45} lat. 32° 36', long. 72° 40' . . . 1,663
Nar,\textsuperscript{46} lat. 33° 14', long. 73° 25' . . . 1,624

\begin{tabular}{lrr}
\textbf{Feet.} \\
9,000 & 8,041 & 7,350 \\
7,200 & 7,093 & 7,015 \\
6,494 & 6,300 & 5,000 \\
3,288 & 3,270 & 3,436 \\
3,260 & 3,015 & 2,800 \\
2,150 & 1,924 & 1,663 \\
1,624 & & \\
\end{tabular}

\textsuperscript{27} Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 392.  \textsuperscript{29} Id. 113.
\textsuperscript{28} Broome and Cunningham, 111. \textsuperscript{30} Id. 118.
\textsuperscript{29} Vigne, Kashmir, ii. 207. \textsuperscript{31} Id. 206.
\textsuperscript{30} Broome and Cunningham, i. \textsuperscript{32} Id. i. 204.
\textsuperscript{31} Id. v. 172. \textsuperscript{33} Id. v. 140.
\textsuperscript{32} Vigne, i. 399. \textsuperscript{34} Id. v. 146.
\textsuperscript{33} Id. v. 122. \textsuperscript{35} Id. v. 146. 
\textsuperscript{34} Id. i. 215. \textsuperscript{36} Id. ii. 146.
\textsuperscript{35} Gerard, Koonawur, Tables in Appendix. \textsuperscript{37} Id. ii. 147.
\textsuperscript{36} Broome and Cunningham, 110. \textsuperscript{38} Id. ii. 112.
\textsuperscript{37} Id. v. 122. \textsuperscript{39} Id. ii. 113.
\textsuperscript{38} Id. v. 121. \textsuperscript{40} Broome and Cunningham, 111.
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Mountains in the Punjaub.

Jailum,⁴⁷ lat. 33° 2', long. 73° 36' 1,620
Puthankot,⁴⁸ in the Northern Punjaub, at the base of the lowest range of the Himalaya, lat. 32° 13', long. 75° 26' 1,205
Bed of the Indus at Attok, lat. 33° 54', long. 72° 18' *1,000'
Amritsir,⁴⁹ lat. 31° 42', long. 74° 47' 900
Lahore,⁵⁰ lat. 31° 36', long. 74° 14' 900
Confluence of the Indus and Punjab,① lat. 28° 55', long. 70° 28' 220

47 F. Von Hugel, ill. 140. 48 Broome and Cunningham, 111.
49 Burnes, Bokh. ill. 50 Id. ib.
51 Id. ib.

* The height of Peshawur, (1) above the sea is 1,068 feet. The stream which passes by Peshawur falls into the Cabul river about fourteen miles below the city, and, as its course lies through a plain, the fall to its confluence probably does not exceed two feet in a mile. From that confluence the course of the Cabul river to its junction with the Indus at Attok is about forty miles, and as it is navigable (2) for this distance, its fall cannot much exceed a foot per mile. This would make the elevation of the bed of the Indus at Attok about 1,000 feet.

(1) Hough, Narr. of Exp. in Affg. App. 74.
(2) Macartney, in Elph. Acc. of Cabul, 656; Wood, Oxus, 153.