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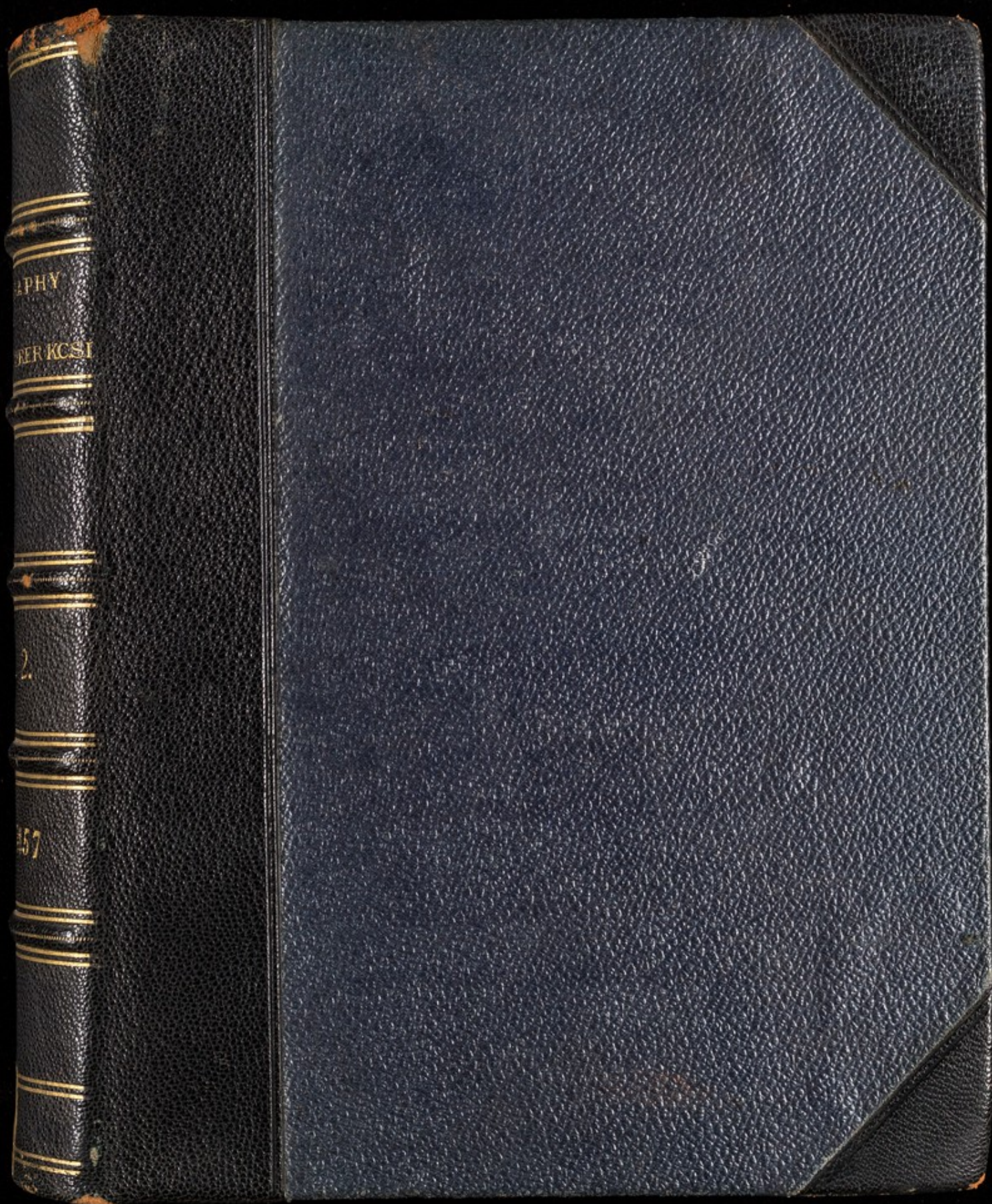
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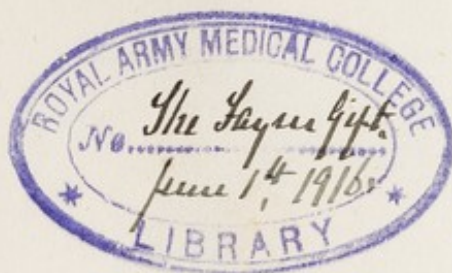
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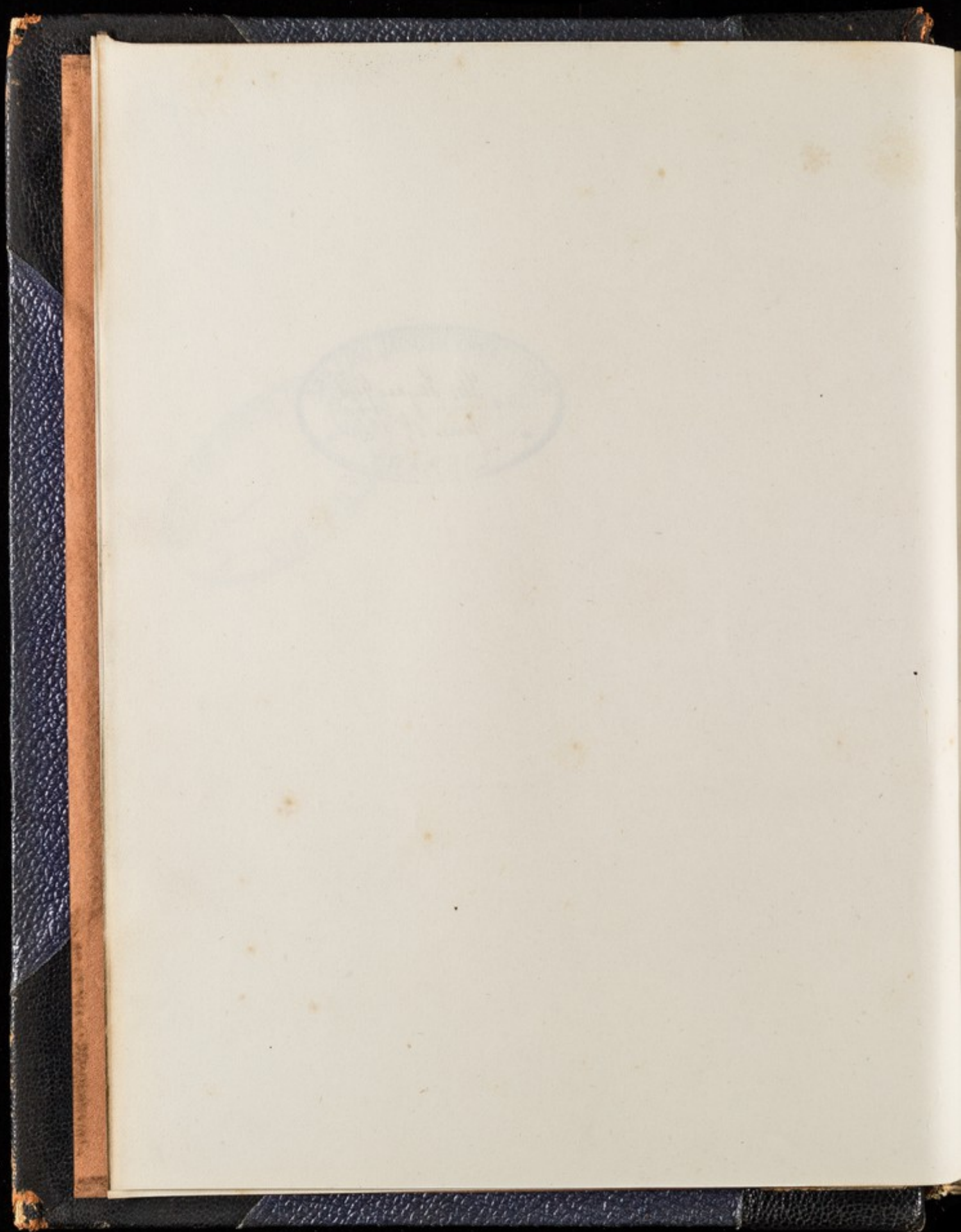
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1005



Journal of a Tiger Shooting
Expedition in the Oude Tirai

1855

by J. Fayrer M.D. B. Med. Service
Residency Surgeon of
Lucknow.

Party

Capt. G. Boileau
Capt. Drury
D^r Fayrer
Capt. Hearsay

1855

1006

Bude Terai

1

Rough Notes of a Month's Tiger shooting
in the Bude Terai

The following notes were taken on the spot, generally after the day's shooting was over and under the combined disqualifications for writing of the fatigue of a long day in the howdah and the excitement of the sport which on several occasions was excellent. This must be the apology for their imperfections. I enjoyed the expedition excessively, having the great advantage of accompanying three of the best shots in India,

Copied by Edith Parry 1885
from original shooting journal

1855

1007

Oude Terai²

two of them familiar with every tiger
beat in this Terai, and all as cool &
collected before a tiger as though it
were but a spotted deer. My initiation
into the sport of this part of India
was thus particularly favourable &
I enjoyed it as thoroughly as my
companions did. I have frequently
regretted that I did not better avail
myself of the opportunities offered of
contributing to the still imperfect
knowledge that we possess of the
Natural History, Fauna as well as
Flora of this most beautiful & interesting

1855

1008

Oude Terai 3

province. The only excuse I can make is that my thoughts were too intent on the quarry we were in pursuit of to leave room for other investigations.

Of the beauty and interest of the scenery of the Terai skirting the Nepaul Hills, too much cannot be said; from the richly cultivated plains & verdant savannahs of its outskirts through the primeval swamps & vast forests, up to the rapids of the mountain streams and the distant snowy peaks of the highest range of Himalayas and their ever changing lights & shades sometimes enveloped in clouds altogether.

1855

1009

Oude Serai 4

reflecting the most lovely tints from the snowy summits, it was an ever varying scene of beauty, thoroughly appreciated, but far exceeding my powers of description. The climate too, especially during the earlier part of our expedition was delightful; towards the close of it and whilst yet in the forest the heat became oppressive, but it was, at the worst, nothing when we had good sport. There is something peculiarly striking in the dead stillness of the forest when you have penetrated a few miles into its dismal recesses: life seems to be

almost extinct, and but for an occasional troop of monkeys, a small bird or a startled spotted deer, you would believe that you had left all life behind you on the outskirts of the forest, for you may travel for miles and miles without seeing a sign of it. The outer border of the forest & the grassy plains and swamps that skirt it are full of game; the glades and openings in the forest itself as well as the mountain sides and in the lower range of hills swarm with it, and here the Tiger, Rhinoceros and Elephant find a home.

1855

1011

Oude Serai 6.

The Asiatic lion is said once to have been an inhabitant of these forests; it has disappeared from them now and indeed is rapidly becoming extinct throughout India.

Urocodile

The Alligator + Garrial abound in the swamps and streams and may be seen basking on every sand bank in the large rivers. The Python is also not infrequently met with in the edges of the swamps in the long dense grassy margins. The Sambar, Spotted axis, Hog deer and Car^ek^r-or barking deer-are all common in the forest and plain. Black Partridges,

1855

1012

Bude Serai 7

Floricar, Pea fowl, occasionally Bustard
and other game abound. The rapids
+ of the rivers Cowriallie and Sarjoo
are full of fish, and the fly fisher
finds excellent sport in the Mahaseah
which are common in these streams.
I can fancy nothing to a sportsman
or a lover of nature more delightful
than an encampment in the month
of March on the banks of these rapids
of the Cowriallie. The delicious climate,
the beautiful scenery and the glorious
sport all round you give it a charm
which, once experienced, is never forgotten.
I have killed tigers since, and on the

1855

1013

Rude Serai 8.

same ground, but never so thoroughly enjoyed myself as I did then. Without referring particularly to dates it was very recently, but still in the good old times of Rude - I speak as a sportsman - when the tigers were the property of a few, and still fewer outsiders had yet encroached on the preserves. I have seen the same country since, when but little change had as yet been made, but tigers were bidding fair then to be persecuted as they are in the best hunted districts of Bengal. Recent events however unfavourable for the interests of the country generally

1855

1014

De Serai 9

have doubtless materially contributed
to the increase and welfare of the
tigers and I envy the man who
first revisits of my old beats
with a good line of elephants in
pursuit of them.

1855

1015

Bude Serai 10

Sunday. March 11th 1855

Dined with Hayes in Cantonments and started at about 8 P. M. (accompanied by him on an elephant) for the Bukshie Talao, 4 miles, where I had sent my pulkie and bearers to wait for me. Left Bukshie Talao at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 and arrived at B's house in Seetapore at a quarter to 9 the following morning.

In passing through Khyrabad about 5 miles from Seetapore, I observed

1855

1016

Oude Serai //

a long pole stuck in the ground to the top of which was attached a transverse swinging and revolving beam. This I was informed was the swing to which during the festival of the Chitrak Poojah the Hindoos suspend themselves by passing iron hooks through the skin of the back.

It appeared that the festival was actually being celebrated, but that the evening was the time for swinging and for the

1855

1017

Oude Serai 12

crowds to assemble to witness that part of the ceremony. I asked an old Hindoo if the swingers were ever much injured or wounded by the hooks or the falls they got from the skin giving way; he said no, it is a religious ceremony and the deity propitiated by it protected them from injury. —

Director of revenue
under the
native govt.

The ^{As} Chuk^{dar} of the Khyrabad district, Lalla Shew Pershad, with his army of followers was

1855

1018

Bude Serai 13

encamped near the city. The wheat being now nearly ripe will be cut in about ten days and then the collections of revenue commence.

Called on the residents of Seetapore, and in the afternoon accompanied B. in his little iron rowing boat

Sarain down the Sarain, a small tributary of the Goomtie and not unlike its recipient in the sinuosity of its course. The stream is small; in some places one could jump over it, but it is deep and clear in

1855

1019

Oude Serai 14

others, though choked with weeds and long grass. The banks are here and there prettily wooded, one or two of the wider pools through which we passed being extremely picturesque. — We ^{landed} ~~landed~~ at a ghat some miles down the stream where we found our horses and rode back to Cantonments.

In one of the thickest parts of the jungle, on the banks of the stream, through which we passed is a ghurrie or ³ Zemindar's fort

1855

1020

Dude Serai 15

which only a few months ago had been attacked by the Amil's troops.

One could see the marks of round shot in the banks and in the trees. The firing had taken place

mindar's
erted fort

from across the river. The ³mindar's name (or probably nickname) is

"Jungly Singh", called so, it is said, because he had been found as

a child ^{in the jungle} by some former mindar who adopted and brought him up.

The mindar had bolted and left the Amil to make the most

1855

1021

Oude Serai / 6

he could out of the deserted fort—

Such things are common in Oude.

Seetapore is a pretty little station

consisting of the Cantonments, a

few Bungalows and the native

Town;— it is surrounded by topes

of Mango and other large trees.

There is much cultivation in the

neighbourhood and the officers

have excellent gardens attached

to their Bungalows which produce

in the cold season capital European

vegetables fruit etc. It is said

was at this
place that one of
the most dread-
ful of all the
Indian massacres
took place.

1855

1022

Bude Serai 17

that during the rainy season on a clear morning the hills can be seen from the station.

13th

March.

Sent back a Shutee Sowar to make search for 5 elephants not yet arrived, having left Lucknow on the 11th. All our other elephants and baggage have arrived and been sent on to the first halting-place. We intend starting on the morning of the 15th as soon as possible after D. arrives; he leaves Lucknow on the evening of the 14th.

1855

1023

Oude Serai/8

Our party will consist of four; —
B., D., J^H and myself. J. H. has gone
on to Seetapore Ghat and there
with the camp is waiting for us.

15th March. Yesterday afternoon 6 elephants
arrived from Lucknow; — four ^{young} ~~great~~
tuskers and two females. They
are all poor-looking creatures
except one of the males and he
is a very fine animal, is savage
and has to be watched and driven
with a spear by a man on foot as
well as by the Mahout on his ⁿ ~~back~~.

1855

1024

Unde Serai 19

Met Capt. W. H. at dinner this evening; he is an experienced tiger shot in the Serai. He and others say that we are going out too early in the season to find many tigers.

At about ten A. M. the weather which had been, all the morning, threatening, began to thicken still more and before 11 it was raining heavily and thundering. This continued till about 4 P. M. They say that this will tend to spoil

1855

1025

Oude Serai 20

our sport also. — The tigers are not so easily found when there is much water on the ground or in the forest, but in the hot and dry season they are driven by the heat and drought to take shelter and to find water in the clumps

g swamp grass
to 30 ft. high
nted like the
mboo.

of Hurkool and other long grass lying in the swamps near the edge of the forest; and wherever you find such a patch of jungle, it is said you have a sure find for a tiger, provided, of course, that

1855

1026

Oude Serai 21

you be the first there.

Seetapore 15th March. 1855.

the March.

Dury arrived this morning at about 6 A.M. We sent on our bearers and two elephants kept behind for that purpose with our Syces to Hergown about 10 miles to the N. E. of Seetapore. We started after breakfast on horseback, and reached

Hergown at about noon travelling

stralian blood - slowly, my Waler having been for the last few days weak and out of condition from some cause unknown.

1855

1027

Bude Serai 22

We passed a herd of antelope on the road through the plains. At a resting-place under a tope of trees near a well on the road-side we met with a poor old woman who has lived there for years.

Many years ago, she and her husband were travelling along that road to ~~the~~ soldier their home, — he was a sowar in the service of some Zemindar. At this place where they halted to rest, he was suddenly taken ill and died. His wife dug a grave with her own

1855

1028

Oude Serai 23

hands and buried him there. She has never left the tomb of her dead husband, and as years have rolled on she has from time to time collected enough from the passers by to enable her to build a rude monument over him and a little hut near it for herself. Her occupation now, as she said, is to keep the tomb neat and in good order, to beg from anyone, who pitying her distress will give her anything to help her to fulfil her only wish

1855

1029

Orde Serai 24

Poor old woman! she is very old and ugly now, but they say that she was not always so. —

gown and its
rt. At Hergown there is a King's fort and doubtless H. M. pays a large sum for its establishment. It looks like a very respectable old ruin, and for all purposes of offence and defence. I should say from its broken and delapidated condition was utterly useless. At Hergown we left our horses and mounted each a pad elephant,

1855

1030

Oude Serai 25

sending the horses back to Seetapore.

On our way we passed through
the town of Uvel, the residence
of the ^Jalookdar of the district,

paying revenue
directly to the
government & not
the Chukledar

which being ^xMuzoor Tehseel, is well
cultivated and managed.

age of Uvel
er Vol and

age of Keerie of Keerie where we rested and had
some tiffin in the shade of a tope

near Gambolane of Mango and ^xJamun trees

Near Keerie we crossed a small
but winding clear stream the
"Vol", and a few miles further on
we came to the broad sandy bed

1855

1031

Oude Serai 26

over Chowka of a large stream the Chowka —
a branch or rather a source of
the Ghogra. — Crossed the stream
in double canoes and found
our camp on the opposite side
in a tope near a village called
Kumerie Kumerie. The ghat is known
as Seetapore Ghat. It has been
waiting for us here for two days.
Our camp is a large one. We have
20 elephants, — 16 of which I brought
from Lucknow — a host of camels,
Hackeries, Sowars, Sepoys and

1855

1032 Bude Serai 27

Khas Burdais with no end of
inferior camp-followers, - in all
we cannot be less than 160 men.

As we walked up ^{to} the camp $\frac{1}{2}$
a mile from the river bank
we saw large flocks of Murkurra,

moiselle (crane, believe the small *Coolung flying over
our heads. It's Shekarry had shot
some the day before and one of
them we have ordered to be
cooked for dinner.

The day has been very pleasant &
cool, - so cloudy that we have not

1855

1033 Jude Serai 28

once felt the sun ^{at all} disagreeable, and though we have made a long march of more than 20 miles we are not at all tired.

16th
6 March

nd halt

Pulera

Marched at 9 A.M. after breakfast and arrived at our next encamping ground at a place named Pulera in the Bhoo district at 5 P.M.

The country we have passed over to-day has been a succession of level grassy plains with little cultivation. - Saw very little game and had very few shots - We

1855

1034 Oude Serai 29

passed through miles of Jhao
(Tamarisk) and long grass jungle,
but it was perfectly deserted by
all kinds of game. We saw 3 or 4
Hog deer, two or three Blacks and
a Florican it is true, but that
was all.

On our march we crossed another
small tributary of the Ghagra
river Ghogie called the Ghogie. The whole of
this level surface of the country
we have passed to-day has been
under water during the last rains.

1855

1035 Oude Serai 30

camp of trees The tents were pitched in a ^xtope
about two miles on the other side
of the Ghogie. The road being
sandy and heavy, the camp
equipage did not reach the
ground until late.

The weather has been calm and
cloudy, the sun not in the
least unpleasantly hot. About
4 P.M. we had a shower of rain
which was refreshing.

The march was about 12 miles
for the baggage; — we on the

1855

1036 Oude Serai 31

elephants made much more of it. This morning before starting I went out with H's Shikarry and his trained bullocks to try and get a shot at the Coolung which about that time of the day are to be found feeding in large flocks in the plains. We got near them, but not sufficiently so for a shot. They were wild from having been disturbed and fired at during the previous two days and I daresay had begun to

1855

1037 Oude Serai 32

suspect the solitary bullock creeping up to them.

Our line of elephants will be tolerably good, - 20 in number, some large, some small.

B. has a blind female for his Howdah; - though blind, very safe and very staunch. She is a remarkably fine animal and has a sad and melancholy expression from her blindness. The eyes had been destroyed by a former Mahout to revenge

1855

1038 Bude Serai 33

some injury by his master.

My Howdah elephant is also a fine large animal belonging to the Nawab Munowood Dowlah.

She promises to do well, is swift and easy, but until she has faced a tiger cannot say anything more for her. H. has his own howdah elephant, and D. one from Lucknow.

We have received information to-day that a tiger has been doing mischief in some jungle about 8

1855

1039 Oude Serai 34

or ¹⁰~~ten~~ miles ahead of us; that

Paasees, a low
caste tribe of
aboriginal
natives of Oude

he has severely mauled a Paasee

who came upon him when

hunting in the ~~Jhax~~ jungle.

We go in search of him to-morrow.

Shot some green pigeons this

evening in a tree in the tope

where we are encamped. They

have beautiful pale green plumage

and are capital eating when

their skins are taken off.

17th March.

This morning soon after sunrise

we had a clear and beautiful view

1855

1040 Oude Serai 35

first view of
snowy range
from Puleria.

of the Nepal Hills with the distant
snowy range extending like a
wall from East to West as far as
the eye can reach. Some of the
snowy peaks appear very high
and must be very distant. The
lower range appears of considerable
height, probably from 3000 to 5000 ft,
but as they are about 60 miles
distant this is mere conjecture.
The country is one continued level
broken only here and there by
small patches of cultivation² of wheat.

1855

1041 Oude Serai 36

Villages scattered sparsely over the plain and inhabited only by the Aheers, (grazers of cattle), Topes of large trees - the Mango, Jamun (*Eugenia Jambalana*) Pakur (*Ficus Venosa*) Peepul (*Ficus Indicus*) and other members of the fig family - with occasional clumps of Bamboo near the villages. We are still in the Khyrabad district which H. tells me is less populous and cultivated than formerly, owing to the persecution

1855

1042

Dude Serai 37

+ of the Chuek^adar and his people, —
but it does not appear to me to
bear the traces of having ever been
better cultivated or more populous
in this locality than it now is.
Tobacco grows near the villages
and appears to thrive: — it is now
being prepared, the leaves being
exposed to the sun to dry, or in
some places heaped together for
fermentation. Hemp and the Opium
Poppy appear also to be grown in
small quantities. We left camp

1855

1043

Vude Serai 38

at 9 A.M. after breakfast and set off in the direction of the wounded Paasee's village. Our road lay across an extensive & level sward-like plain, the turf springy, bright green and elastic, here and there gently undulating and

small swampy place broken by an occasional "Jheel", some deep and surrounded or filled with long grass. We

village of Jummora arrived at the village in about two hours and there we found

wounded Paasee the wounded man. He and his

1855

1044 *Uda Serai* 39

friends related as follows:—

About 8 days ago they had gone to a large patch of Jhao jungle on the banks of the river to hunt for wild hog with their bows and

a coss = spears; (about 3 coss from the
about 2 miles village) that whilst beating along through the cover, one of them was suddenly seized by a tiger, who almost as quickly dropped him and disappeared. In confirmation of this story he has two deep wounds to shew, one

1855

1045

Oude Serai 40

in the scalp and the other in the side of the head, penetrating the interior lobe of the ear, both such wounds as would be made by the canine teeth of a large animal. I dressed the wounds for him, which were doing well, and having taken some of the villagers who were with him at the time as guides we set out for the jungle in the hope of finding the tiger still there. The jungle is near the large

1855

1046

Bude Serai 41

Shujānpore village of Shujānpore, and when
we came to the long grass in
the outskirts of it, we formed the
elephants into line & commenced
beating. After sweeping through
several miles of long grass and
through some very likely-looking
small swamps edged by long
grass and flags, but without
success, we turned to the left
and beat through a long belt
of Jhao in which the Paasees
said they had seen the tiger,

1855

1047 Oude Serai 42

but with no better success. We
next crossed an old sandy bed of
the Surgoo which has now joined
the Couriallie a little higher up,
and bank into a small thur covered with
Jhao, on which we thought it
probable he might have taken
refuge, but he was not there. In
recrossing the bed of the stream
a little higher up we found the
ground very treacherous, looking
dry and hard, but giving way
under the elephants' feet. Some

1855

1048 Bude Serai 4.3

of them got entangled and stuck,
but after much noise & struggling
we all got safely over and then
made for our tent which had

Third halt at
Gilliar
of the March
been pitched in a Mango tope
near a village named Gilliar.

We got home very tired and
hungry ^{at} $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6, having
been more than 9 hours in the
howdahs.

Whilst beating for the tiger, we
could not of course fire at
anything else, or we might have

1855

1049

Vade Terai

44

had several shots at Hog Deer,
wild pigs, one or two Florican &
plenty of Black and Miskool
partridges. We saw also a few
antelope and a couple of heel eye.
The day has been beautiful, bright
and clear with sufficient breeze
from the N. E. to keep us cool and
prevent the sun from being un-
pleasant. The distant hills
became more and more visible
as we approached them, and
before we turned back towards

1855

1050 *Older Terai* 45

our camp we had come in sight of the edge of the hills of the Terai forest. — The snowy hills soon after sunrise were lost to view, the atmosphere becoming hazy. The site of our camp to-day is about 12 miles north of that of yesterday.

^{18th}
18th March Left our camp at Tellear at 10
^{the halt on the}
^{banks of the} A.M. and about 5 miles north
^{of the}
^{itaba ghat} came to the river Couriallie, one
of the chief source branches of
the Ghogra, which here in a double

1855

1051 Oude Serai 46

stream runs over a broad white sandy bed. On the banks of the stream we found 4 elephants with howdahs waiting: — they belong to Capt. W. Dr. B. who are expected here the day after to-morrow. We sent all the elephants, but two who refused to enter the stream, across by swimming and left orders to pitch the tents on the river side. The howdahs, packs, guns and men crossed over in a platform supported on four

Broughton
Bruce

1855

1052 *Old Serai* 47

canoes made out of the trunks of
Saul trees excavated with the

cross the
river

axe and fire. — We crossed in

a double canoe and found the

elephants ready for us on the

other side; we mounted and

set off for the jungle.

In crossing the sandy bed of
the second stream which at this

particular spot was almost dry,

we nearly stuck fast in the quick-

sand which was here very bad.

After some delay and difficulty

1855

1053 Oude Serai 48

we got across and at once entered the heavy Ghao on the bank, from which we soon emerged into an extensive plain covered with long grass; here we put up many Hog deer and Blacks, but being a sure find for a tiger we did not fire at them. A shikarry picked up on the opposite side of the river was with us and he said that he was certain that we must find a tiger here. A cowherd grazing cattle in the plain told

1855

1054

Oude Serai 49

us that we should find one in a dense grass jungle further on, saying that he had killed one of his Buffalos the night before. We beat along in line through the long grass until we came to a long swamp surrounded by and filled with Muskool in which the elephants were quickly hidden and which extended far above our heads in the howdahs. We went on through it in line, sweeping down the grass before with a crashing and tearing noise

1855

1055

Cude Serai 50

as the bamboo-like grass gave way before the elephants; when about half way through it a small Tusker to my right suddenly became very restive and uneasy, trumpeting, throwing up his trunk and kicking the ground impatiently. The elephants near him also took the alarm and followed his example. The Inahouts called out that the tiger must be near, and whilst I was straining my eyes trying to see anything in the long grass in front of me

1855

1056

Ude Serai 51

first tiger
seen

I heard the Mahout at the edge
of the swamp call out, Sher, Sher
I pushed onto the edge and got
out into the plain in time to see
D. who was on the outer side of
the swamp get two long shots
at him as he crossed the plain
at a canter, looking more like a
bullock than a tiger. He was soon
hidden in the long grass. We
turned the line and beat back
the way we came, as the direction
he took seemed to be for the
head of the swamp - where we

1856

1057

Oude Serai 52

had just come from. At the other end of the swamp we put him out again and this time I had nearly come to grief. - The tiger sprang out with two short grunting roars just in front of mine & D's elephants, we being side by side; we did not see him but we heard him, the grass being very thick. Just as I was preparing for a shot the elephant suddenly wheeled right round, following D's which did the same and out we both bolted into the plain.

1855

1058

Oude Serai 53

We could not stop them for some time, but at last the Mahouts by dint of abuse and digging the ankus ^{into} ~~with~~ their heads got them to turn back in the direction of the swamp. However we could not find the tiger again. An Aheer in a tree near the swamp said that he had broken cover further on and made for ~~some~~ ^{some} heavy jungle across the plain; we followed in the direction indicated, but though we beat for hours we could find no trace of him and

1855

1059

Dude Serai 54

we were obliged to recross the river empty-handed.

This Muskoolee swamp, though, appears to be his head quarters. I saw the remains of more than one "kill", the bones of deer and other animals some of which were very fresh and recently picked: — the soft ground, too, in the swamp leading to the water in the centre was covered with his foot-prints.

He was a very fine tiger and the experienced men say a very large and old one. He certainly

1855

1060

Old Serai 35

looked to me very large - more like a bullock than a tiger.

The elephants were all very unsteady and mine, when she ran away threw me about in the howdah so violently that I could with difficulty keep my guns on myself in their places. I also got well bruised about the legs and ribs. She is evidently not fit for a howdah in tiger shooting being so very unsteady, and whenever we came near the track of the tiger stopping to

1855

1061

Oude Serai 56

kick the ground, snorting, trumpeting and shaking the howdah so violently that shooting from her back was impossible. However, what with the tiger and the runaway elephants the whole affair was very exciting.

When we gave up beating for the tiger in despair, it was too late and too dark to shoot anything else, so we made the best of our way back to the river and crossed as we had done in the morning, getting back to dinner soon after dusk.

1855

1062

Bude Serai 57

This morning I had a shot at a large Garrial lying on a sand bank in the river. He slipped quietly into the water and disappeared as the ball struck the bank close to his head. This river is said to be full of them; it also contains plenty of fish, and amongst other the Mahasea.

The day has been bright & clear, rather hot when the breeze lulled, but the nights are quite cold.

There is little or no cultivation

1855

1063

Oude Serai 58

just where we are, though wherever we do see any the crops are much better than about Seetapore or Lucknow —

The snowy hills are very distinctly seen in the mornings, but during the day time they are lost to view.

^{19th} March.
Itaba ghat
across the
river.

Crossed the river again after breakfast, but rather higher up this time, that we might avoid the Dhul Dhul of yesterday and be nearer our ground. We had to cross this time two streams, the river being divided.

1855

1064

Oude Serai 59

The elephants had been sent over early in the morning and we found them all ready waiting for us on the opposite side. — Got into our howdahs and set to work; — beat all over the ground of yesterday again, but we could not find him. We found the remains of a recently killed buffalo, and having received information that there were two tigers not far off, we pushed on to the place where they were said to be, beating through one or two

1855

1065

Dude Serai

60

large Hurkool swamps on the way and through several large patches of long grass. The place where they had been seen was about two miles to the westward, and across a small stream

river Gurnah called the Gurnah which here joins the Couriallie, as also does a small stream called the stream Sargoo Sargoo, not the large river of that name lower down.

We made our first entry into the forest, a small part of the edge of which we had to cross

1855

1066

Bude Serai 61

to arrive at a grassy plain on the opposite bank of the Giruah where the tigers had been seen, and on approaching the bank of the river we passed over some recent footprints.

the forest
The outskirts of the forest are not dense and consist of the Sesum, (Dalbergia Sissoo) Dak, (Butea Frondosa) Catechu (Khair Mimosa) Semel (^m~~B~~^a~~ox~~) and other trees. There are numerous open glades covered with long grass in which both the spotted

1855

1067

Bude Serai 62

deer (*Cervus Axis*), and the
Hog deer (*Cervus porcinus*) are
found.

We beat all over the plain but found
no tigers. They had been there,
but were from home, and recrossing
the Girmah we returned, making
a short detour through the edge
of the forest to a large swamp
about a mile to the westward of
the place where we had entered
the forest.

Uthluwa

Uthluwa Swamp

We sent the whole line in, and
the elephants were immediately

1855

1068

Oude Serai 63

hidden in the long Murkool grass.

I and H. took the plain side, B

and D. the opposite side, close to the

edge of the forest, keeping a little

in advance of the line that was

crashing and tearing through the

Murkool behind us.

When the elephants had got about

a quarter of the way through the

swamp, some of them began to

trumpet and shew other signs

of uneasiness. A moment afterwards

two tigers broke cover — bounding

out into the plain within 30 or 40

two tigers
found

1855

1069

Oude Serai 64

yards of my elephant. 50 yards further on they entered the jungle again. The moment my elephant saw them she turned sharp round with a scream & bolted, fortunately for me, across the plain. Had it been into the forest I was done for. The Mahout stopped her in about three minutes, and back we came to the edge of the swamp. I now took up my station at an opening in the long grass, where, being driven before the elephants, it

1855

1070

Oude Serai 65

was evident they must cross.
Hearsay this time took up his
position close to me. My elephant
again became very restive, uneasy,
and alarmed. The elephants in
the swamp again gave signs
that the tigers were near, and
in a moment within 40 yards
off us, an enormous male tiger
bounded across the opening and
plunged into the jungle on the
opposite side. - Off went my
elephant again as before, this
time taking It's elephant with her.

1855

1071

Oude Serai 66

to my great disgust; we had just time to get a couple of hurried shots at him as he entered the swamp before our elephants were off with us. We stopped them as before, and came back to the head of the swamp into which the big tiger had just crossed and waited there for him as the line beat up behind. We heard his footfalls as he came along before the line, but when he saw that he was near the end and I suppose, distrusting the plain,

1855

1072

Oude Serai 67

he suddenly turned back & charged through the line; — we turned immediately, and just as we got back to the opening where he had before crossed, he again broke cover and bounded across the opening, trying to make for the high bank on the opposite side. H. got first shot, being a little in front of me and rolled him over with a ball through his back. We pushed up to the place where he was howling & struggling in the long grass — a magnificent

1855

1073

Oude Terai 68

Tiger No. 1. sight - and emptied our barrels
killed.
9 ft 5 in into him. We left him lying stiff
and dead to go after the other
tiger which had also doubled back
and whilst we were shooting his
companion broken cover and was
cantering across the plain. We
were off after him as quickly as
possible, the race who should be
first. B. came up with him in
the long grass and rolled him
over; he picked himself up imme-
diately and made a charge right
at the elephants. B. gave him another

1855

1074

Wude Srai 69

shot, I also gave him a couple of barrels and he was secured. Just as I fired he was close under the elephants, his eye glaring, mouth open, ears well back, looking awfully wicked & determined, but he was too much crippled by B's shot to spring. My elephant again made an attempt to bolt, but this time it was not so bad, only going a few yards. By the time I got back to the spot the tiger was dead. We padded them both and returned to our camp which was

Tiger No. 2
killed.

8 ft.

1855

1075

Oude Serai 70

Chelhua

pitched in a dreary desolate looking spot called Chelhua, not above two or three miles from the old ground being only just across the plain on the opposite side of the river.

After dinner we skinned & measured the tigers by candle-light. The big one as he lay before the skin was taken off was 9 ft. 5 in.,— the small one 8 ft.

Our encampment ground is in the Dowh²era, a district in the Illaka of Khyrabad, close to the edge of the Serai forest. The hills

1855

1076

Oude Serai 71

are very distinctly visible and in the mornings the snowy range. The sun to-day has been very hot though the air is fresh & cool; the nights are quite cold. We must push on to another halting place, as there is not water enough for our camp here, the villagers getting the little they have from the river or from small wells called "chuahs" which are very superficial, the water not being more than 7 ft. from the surface. We have received Khubber

1855

1077

Oude Serai 72

of more tigers and not very distant;
we shall see to-morrow.

I change my Mahout to-morrow,
if not my elephant. My own Mahout
has been driving the Nawab's elephant
instead of his own, considering it,
I suppose, a point of honour to
drive the elephant on which his
master was riding although it
did not belong to him; but as he
has evidently little or no control
over her when she is alarmed, I
must e'en take him off.

1855

1078

Oude Serai 73

20thMarch

Bhurtpore

After a long beat, we encamped at Bhurtpore, about 6 miles from Chelhua. Got no tigers to-day, tho' we had good khubber of them yesterday. We found a "kill" in the forest, and whilst beating for the tiger put up quantities of deer and small game, spotted deer, Hog deer, Jungle fowl, partridges, at none of which we fired for fear of disturbing the tiger. Our beat to-day lay in the forest and on the banks of the Couriallie through long grass jungle.

1855

1079

Dude Dera 74

In beating a Bhugar (Churkool swamp) in the forest after trying the long grass, we nearly lost two of our elephants "Shamguttah" and a small tusker whose name I do not remember. They got stuck fast in the "phussun" and did not get out of it for a long time. We saw quantities of tiger's foot prints. This swamp which is very extensive and very difficult to beat on account of the Phussun is said to be one of their great strongholds. Its banks are very steep.

1855

1080

Oude Serai 75

the water and mud in the centre very deep and treacherous and the Mirkool higher than the tallest elephant. In this long grass black and Mirkool partridges (a very handsome bird) are very numerous.

cross the
rhua again

We crossed the Gihua to-day a little higher up than yesterday; it is here a shallow stream, but very clear and bright with a sandy bottom, and in the rainy season, from the extent of its bed, must be a considerable stream. It joins the Cor^wiallie close to

1855

1081

Wude Serai 76

where we crossed.

The forest here becomes denser and in some places the wildness and beauty of the scenery is very striking.

The plain and much of this part of the forest are under water at certain seasons of the year, as is evident from the quantity of drift wood scattered here and there over the ground. At some seasons this must be a deadly climate from malaria.

On asking an old man at Chellua

1855

1082

Old Serai 77

about it, he said that no one escaped the fever and that many died, especially young children. There is little or no cultivation about this part of the Serai, the only occupation of the few inhabitants being herding cattle. A few spots of ground here and there in the immediate neighbourhood of the villages appeared to have been planted with something, but what it was I could not ascertain - one of the many small grains cultivated in this country doubtless.

1855

1083 Jude Serai 78

The old Aheer said that that year only the village had been looted of what little property it possessed and the women & children carried off by the Zemindar who was then 'ferari' (outlaw). The plains extend some distance into the forest & are covered with long grass which about this season is burnt to promote the growth of the young shoots again for the cattle to graze on. In these plains one finds Antelope, Florican, sometimes Bustard, plenty of Black and in the

1855

1084

Wude Sorai 79

moist places Hurkool partridges:
these are however mostly found
in the Bhugars containing the
long Hurkool and ^RKutwa grasses.
Where the grass is long Hog deer
are found in great quantities.
(I killed one to-day, by the way
and D. killed another.) We had an
opportunity of getting a shot at
them in crossing from one tiger-
beat to another. The day has been
intensely hot;— the wind very light
and from the East. I have observed
that the E. wind makes the atmosphere

1855

1085

Old Serai 80

hazy and hides the snowy range
from our view.

Butapore

The village of Bhut^uapore where we
are encamped is large & apparently
populous; it is near the banks of
the Couriallie. Our camp is in a
thicket of very fine trees of different
varieties. We hear that W. has arrived
at Sitaba Ghat; he has sent a
message to ask which direction
we intend to take;— his party
consists of 3 shooting howdahs.
We halted to-day at Bhutapore.
B. & I went out, H. remained

Broughton

1855

1086

Vude Serai 81

at home, having been ill during the night with a spasmodic attack in the stomach.

We entered the forest for a short distance and before noon had paddled a beautiful full-grown tigress. We beat her out of a small Bhugar. She broke cover a long way ahead of us and concealed herself in the long grass in the open plain where we came up with her. B. got the first shot at her, off she went again, we all following as hard as Kiadah's Muggies could make the elephants go. Suddenly I saw L's elephant stop

1855

1087

Bude Serai 82

and immediately afterwards sink down on her knees. The tigress had charged right home and got her by the trunk. The elephant (Kaj Hawan) was very staunch and the tigress was very soon knocked & shaken off without doing any mischief. Just as I got up to the spot she charged again and I gave her two balls as she was hugging the elephant by the foreleg, which brought her down again. She made another attempt to charge, but we were too strong for her; she received the contents of 5 or 6 more barrels before she died.

iger No. 3.

1855

1088

Ude Terai 83

She remained in the crouching posture as if ready for a spring, and it was a moment or two before we were certain that she was dead. She was a very beautifully marked full-grown tigress, of what the natives call the Keerie variety, — she fought & died hard.

The natives have the idea and many ^{Europeans} ~~natives~~ share it with them, that there are two varieties of tiger, the Keerie and Tinger, but they are wrong. There is only one variety and any difference as to colour size & shape is only what depends on age, sex,

1855

1089

Oude Serai 84

& local causes; some tigers are much more beautifully marked than others; those that frequent the forest much are said to be darker & more vividly marked than the others, but this is the only real difference. My authority for this is a good one — Mr Blyth of the Asiatic Society Museum in Calcutta.

The elephant was not in the least injured by the tigress, and all, especially D. are much pleased with her. This is not the one that ran away the other day with him; that ~~one~~^{he} had discarded, and selected this one

1855

1090 Oude Serai 85

from amongst the beaters for her size. She is very rough and quite unfit for carrying a howdah, but in tiger shooting steadiness is an invaluable merit in an elephant and one that covers a multitude of sins. — She stood beautifully when the tigress charged her and seemed to be perfectly fearless and indifferent whilst many of the pads had bolted and were rushing about in all directions but that of the tiger. I was on its elephant, — a very fine animal, perfectly fearless, but a little unsteady. When the tigress charged she snorted and

1855

1091

Oude Serai 86

kicked the ground, would have rushed at the animal had she been allowed. We sent a pad back with the tigress and went on beating for another which had been recently seen in the neighbourhood, but though we worked hard we could not succeed. We tried several most likely-looking places in the forest and then crossed the old bed of the Couriallie to a chur covered with long grass, our shikarrie insisting that it was a likely find; but we were again unfortunate for we found nothing in the grass but peacocks & Hog deer:— we found the river

1555

1092 Oude Serai 67

running in a new channel on the other side of the chur - a beautiful clear stream with a sandy bottom. In crossing the old bed of the river we came upon one or two quicksands and in one of them "Shamguttah" again struck fast, but after wallowing struggling and rolling in the ooze for some time she extricated herself. We had very little small game shooting this day, being constantly on the lookout for tigers. I knocked over a pig and a Hog deer. B. shot a Hurkool partridge. I had also a long shot at a herd of spotted deer, but they

1855

1093

Oude Serai 88

were too far off. On returning to the tents at 5 P.M. we found the tigress skinned and her flesh already picked off her bones by innumerable vultures and jackals. Her skin was full of bullet-holes, but is a most beautifully marked one. Five young tigers were taken out of her womb; they were in a very insipient, sm^r-hyonic state; - two I preserved in a bottle of spirit.

H. is all right again this evening - takes his food and will be able to march again to-morrow.

The day has been fine & rather cloudy.

1855

1094 Oude Serai 89

At about 12 P. M. we had light showers of rain. The wind during the last two days has been easterly, the weather hazy and consequently the hills very indistinct, - the snowy range no longer visible. All this part of the country has been under water during the last rainy season as evident by the drift wood and the marks on the trees. The natives say it is very unhealthy after the rains and their appearance fully confirms the truth of what they say. Numbers make their appearance in camp every morning to ask for

1855

1095

Old Serai 90

medicine, and the small supply I have with me is rapidly being expended.

Many I told to leave the place as the only chance of saving their lives; some promised to do so, but I daresay the poor creatures will never leave it.

Dropsy, enlarged spleen, Rheumatism with fever & distorted joints seemed to be common. As yet I have not seen any cases of Bronchocele^(goitre), nor any of Leprosy or Elephantiasis, though doubtless they are all to be found here.

Blutapore & H. tells me that the village of Blutapore was formerly one of the head quarters of the Buddick Dacoits.

1855

1096

Oude Serai 91

but that they are now all exterminated.
From this place they went all over
India, even as far as Bombay.

To Colonel Sleeman is due the merit
of having completely rooted them out,
for as a class they no longer exist.
They are dispersed or destroyed; those
of them still living, and their
descendants have taken to other
and more meritorious occupations;
many are now Choprassies or other
public servants. This morning a boy
came to me with a broken arm. —
We extemporized a splint out of a
piece of Bamboo, and put it in proper

1855

1097

Orde Serai 92

position; he will very probably take it off again as soon as out of our sight.

22nd.

2nd March

Singapore

Received a letter from H. ^{age} this morning with a number of newspapers which will prove most acceptable.

Started at about 10 A.M. and tried part of the ground we had gone over yesterday. Our shikarry took us to a recent "kill"; the Buffalo, for such it was, was very little injured, only a small piece of the hind quarter and entrails having been eaten. The place was perfect, a beautiful glade in the forest with a very long and dense Murkool swamp on the border of which he had killed. We beat right

1855

1098 Oude Serai 93

through it, but could not find him; he had been disturbed by the Aheers and had most probably retreated into the forest which is close at hand, very dense and surrounding the glade + swamp completely. We were told that the Aheers had driven him off the carcass that very morning.

We then proceeded to beat out another ^{very} ~~long~~ long and deep swamp with steeply wooded banks along which we had much difficulty in conducting our elephants. Just as we arrived at the extreme end of the swamp and fortunately on the side on which B. and I were waiting, looking at the line crashing and floundering along through

1855

1099

Oude Serai 94

the Murkool swamp, suddenly, with the usual two short roars or grunts, out sprang an enormous male tiger. We both

tiger No 4
Singapore
10 ft. 1 in.

had snap shots at him; as he came at us B. turned him right at me. My two barrels, the contents of one of which he received in the ^{hip} ~~leg~~ turned him again across the swamp, and there, as he was rushing up the steep bank on the opposite side, he came face to face with H. & D. who shot him dead as he charged up the steep amongst the trees. I measured him; he was 10 ft. 1 inch as he lay dead on the spot where he was shot; his skin when taken off was over 11 ft.

1855

1100

Oude Serai 95

All say he is one of the finest tigers they have ever seen. He had evidently been sneaking along quietly before the line, hoping to get into the forest at some favourite opening, but we followed too close for that, and when at last he was forced to break cover in the open, he did what tigers do not often do I am told, he charged right at us, though unwounded and unhurt.

The natives say he is of the Kherie variety. — We padded him with as much difficulty as one would pad a buffalo and having secured him on the elephant's back, we emerged from the forest & took a

he natives think
there are two
varieties of
tiger, — a short
necked, and a
tall and
slender one.
they are wrong,
there is only
one.

1855

1101 Oude Serai 96

northerly direction right across an extensive plain towards our next halting ground, which is on the opposite side of the Courallie at a place called Kulwafore. On reaching the river after travelling some miles over the level smooth plain we halted for a short time to let the elephants & Mahouts refresh themselves with the pure clear water which here commences to fall in gentle rapids over a pebbly bottom reminding one of Europe, such as one sees on the Rhine about Basle. — deep, clear and blue. D. & B. took out their fishing rods & tried a cast with a yellow-coloured fly for the

more allie &
to rapids.
by fishing

1855

1102

Oude Serai 97

^{ha}
Mappa, but the fish were either not there
or they would not rise. The river here
divides into several streams and in
the rainy season must be an immense
torrent. The rapids, too, commence (or
rather terminate here), and the beds of
the stream, and in many places the
surrounding country are covered with
round stones. In crossing the largest
stream, several hundred yards wide
our elephants were nearly carried off
their legs, the current being so rapid, &
the water so deep — up to the elephants'
pads. However we got over in safety
and reached our camp just in time to

1855

1103

Oude Serai 98

take refuge from a violent storm of wind, thunder and rain. at about 6. P.M. Our camp is again on the edge of the forest amongst the Seesum trees which, now flowering and with their young & freshly green foliage are in great perfume and beauty. The forest at this time of the year is especially beautiful from the great variety of tints; some of the forest trees, as the Saul, are quite autumnal, whilst the Seesum and others have all the delicacy & freshness of spring. The flowers too of the latter now perfume the atmosphere with a delicate scent from their little white papilionaceous

1855

1104

Vude Serais 99

petals. At night when all is still in camp, the roar, or rather murmur^u of the rapids lulls you to sleep with a soft gentle sound.

The hills seem now quite close to us; they are about 25 miles distant, but don't seem nearly so much. The snowy range, except one or two of the highest peaks is rarely seen after the early morning, and by noon all is indistinct from the haze and often cloud hanging over the lower range, and which is worse during the Easterly wind than at any other time.

In the evening, after reaching camp, we

1855

1105 Oude Serai 100

received "Khubbet" of a tiger not far off;
he is said to have killed a cow; we go
after him to-morrow.

The ground here has now a gentle in-
clination upwards, but the rise is so
gradual as to be barely perceptible; in
fact, but for the rapids which ^{are} not
indeed by any means precipitous we
should not be aware of the rise in the
surface of the land. To-day, soon after
killing the tiger, we met the young
Rajah of the district, Mulwarrak, who
had come out on an elephant attended
by his suite, also on elephants, to meet us.
He is a fine looking young man of 21

Rajah of
Mulwarrak

1855

1106

Oude Seraj 01

with hill features, and I observed that all of his attendants except one huge Sikh, who was armed cap a pie and mounted on a very small pony were also Goorkas or members of some of the numerous Tartar looking hill tribes that inhabit the range of hills now close to us. The Rajah generally lives in the hills, but having a small village & encampment down here on the banks of the stream, he comes down at this season to look after his collections. His district is in the Illaka of Khyrabad which extends quite to the hills in this direction, and from the uncultivated

1855

1107

Old Serai/02

and wild appearance of the country I should say yielded but small revenue to the ^aChuck^{dar}.

In crossing the plain before we came to the river, I killed a couple of blacks and a hare, the only small shooting we have had to-day, as, having been so constantly on the look-out for tigers, all other game was allowed to pass. It is an established rule when looking for a tiger, that you fire at nothing but the tiger himself.

March 23rd
Belgaum
Belgaum

We recrossed the river this morning at the same place as yesterday and made for the kill of which we had received

1855

1108

Oude Serai/03

information the previous evening, but though we found the remains of the cow, the tiger was not there. We pushed on to a patch of long grass jungle in an open country here & there interspersed with trees, and as the beaters entered one end the tiger broke cover from the other and bolted across the plain towards a ridge of high ground with some tree jungle and a swamp at the other side of the ridge. We followed as hard as we could make the elephants go, the Mahouts hammering them on the head with the Ancus, and the footmen "Piadalis on the tail with the Moogries.

1855

1109

Oude Serai/04

We came up to the swamp in about 5 or 6 minutes, and forming line, beat right up it; it was not very deep on the side I took with H & D — the opposite one to the trees, but near the trees the water was very deep, as we afterwards found. B. remained on the ridge to receive the tiger, did he get up the hill after breaking cover. We moved steadily on, and out he came with the usual two roars (how, how). I was fortunate in getting the first shot. He was about 40 yards off me: the ball struck him in the neck, and without a struggle the monster rolled over stone dead. We rushed up and

1855

1110

Oude Serai 105

tigress No 5 found the brute floating in the water. The ball struck him just as he was entering the deep water to make for the bank where B. was waiting for him, ^{we dragged him out} and found that it was a fine full-grown tigress, very prettily marked. We sent her off to camp at once, not having come far, to be skinned, and went on in the direction of another swamp not far ahead. The Mulla swamp is very extensive - one of the real primeval productions of nature, and dismal, wild, and gloomy it looks, but as it turned out, a rare cover for tigers

1855

1111

Ude Serai/06

swamp The water in the centre for great part of
of its length is deep and dark-looking.
large ^{crocodiles} alligators and strange-looking
fish make their appearance on its
surface, and quietly disappear when
they perceive the strange objects (to them)
on the banks. The edges of the swamp
are covered with long and dense grass
and trees. On the left hand side,
where we approached it, the forest
itself is dense and magnificent, the
branches of the trees overhanging the
gloomy treacherous-looking water
below and the thick grass & tangled
low jungle which encroaches equally

1855

1112

Oude Serai 07

on both forest and water. This cover is a
favourite haunt for tigers. ^{Pythons} ~~Boa Constrictors~~
and ^{Crocodiles} Alligators, with goodness only
knows how many other kinds of
monsters. B. who was on the forest side
shot at a large python that glided
quietly away with a bullet through
his sinuous body into the shelter of
some impenetrable jungle - just as I
fired at a large Garrial or ^{Crocodile} Alligator
which was lying quietly on the
surface of the water, with the end
of his nose and eyes only appearing
above the surface. The ball struck
him in the head and he quietly
sank to the bottom, a few bubbles of

1855

1113

Oude Serai / 08

air slowly rising to the surface only remaining to indicate where he had been.

We had a large line of elephants to-day, - 24 in number, the Rajah being with us and having with him 4 or 5 of his own. We divided the elephants into two divisions, one half with B. and the Rajah on the forest side, the other with H. D. + myself on the other. We had not proceeded far

^x(Intellus) before a number of dungoor^x monkeys which were bounding about in the trees on B's side, suddenly began to screech and spring violently about, shaking

1855

1114

Oude Serai/09

the branches of the large trees like the ^{passage} shaking of a whirlwind through them. It was evident that they had seen something that had alarmed them seriously; in a minute more I heard the cry of "Bagh", "Bagh" It was true. A large tiger had gone out before B. and was concealed in the grass somewhere ahead of us; the monkeys had seen him and gave the alarm. We got him after a hard chase: he was shot in a large clump of Murkool grass in which he took refuge and from which he could not break. The ground was too heavy

1855

1115

Bude Serai/10

for the elephants to go in and the
Anars we threw in would not burn on
account of the water. We heard, tho'
we could not see him, and by the
moving of the grass we could ascertain
his whereabouts. We kept firing
volleys in upon him and D. got a
momentary glimpse of him which
he took advantage of to give him
a shot through the back which
appeared to quiet him, for the grass
ceased to move. After waiting a
minute H's Khas Burdars went
into the jungle sword in hand &
dragged him out through the mud

iger No. 6

1855

1116

Dude Serai ///

and water, quite dead. We now got out of our howdahs and had some tiffin and cheroots under a tree whilst the men were padding the tiger. After a short rest we mounted and proceeded along the swamp which now altered in character, the deep water ceasing + a mixture of long grass, turkool and Butwa stretching right across it with trees of the willow and wild Jāmun kind interspersed at intervals. The elephants formed line again across the swamp and within ten minutes we put up another large tiger: he broke cover into an opening

1855

1117

Oude Serai 112

in the swamp and it was magnificent to see him look round as if astonished at the noise and confusion in this usually quiet secluded spot. As he saw us he received our bullets which wounded and infuriated him, for up he came right at D's and H's elephants who were a little in advance of mine. The next shot turned him and he made off in ^athe direction right ahead of us up the swamp (amongst the trees) which here takes a bend. We followed as quickly as possible, for the trees on the bank were here thickly clustered

1855

1118

Wude Serai 113

together. By going higher upon the bank I managed to get ahead and in a few minutes I knew from the agitation of my elephant that I was near him. On looking down into the swamp, there he was lying completely exposed under a tree at about 40 yards from me, and how magnificent he looked with his ears well back, his eyes glaring, & back arched up ready for a charge! I took as steady aim as I could, for my elephant was much excited, kicking the ground

1855

1119

Old Serai 114

and shaking the howdah dreadfully
and fired. To my horror the gun
exploded with a report little louder
than that of a common percussion
cap. I fired the second barrel, it
did the same. My friend was
now charging right up the hill
at me. I seized up a second gun
abusing the Choprassay in the
Khipwass for having forgotten the
bullets, which I thought was in
his excitement the case, and pulled
the trigger of both barrels; the result
was the same - the powder was bad.
The tiger was now close on my

1855

1120

Wude Serai 115

elephant when D. & H. to my left hit him hard and turned him in their direction. As he went along the bank D. rolled him over like a hare with a bullet through the back. He picked himself up and staggered down into the bottom of the ravine, where we all followed and emptied our barrels into him. It was beautiful to see him roll over, but I almost pitied the brute as he staggered down the side of the ravine and saw him crouching in the agonies of death, game to the last & glaring savagely

1855

1121

Oude Serai/16

at us as he got the coup de grace.

tiger no 7 We left him lying there, for in the mean time another tiger had been put up and seen by B. on the other side. I now examined into the

cause of my gun's misfortune & found that the Choprassey had just commenced a new flask of Pigeon's powder which had been rather damp or was bad from age.

I loaded 3 or 4 barrels with it and found that it did exactly the same each time; it exploded, but with almost no report & with barely force enough to send the bullet out

1855

1122 Oude Serai 117

of the gun. - On examining the grains of powder I found that they had lost the shining glazy appearance of good powder and were agglomerated together in little lumps. This was one of the lessons a sportsman has to learn - look to your powder - the same mishap will not, I think, occur to me again.

I found that another new flask which I opened was the same, but fortunately I had one good one in the howdah, and in the meantime I borrowed a flask from H - the most obliging fellow and the best

1855

1123

Orde Serai/18

sportsman I have ever met - and off

tiger No. 8 we went after No. 4. After some beating we bagged him also, but not before he had been on one of the pad elephants' head. The elephant was a small one and being deep in the swamp, coming suddenly on the tiger he was seized by the head. The beast was however soon shaken off, and very soon after B, and the Rajah on the other side of the swamp finished him. The elephant's head was not much injured; - there were two rather deep wounds, but they were not severe.

1855

1124

Oude Serai 119

The Khas Burdar behind the Mahout fired at the tiger when on the elephant's head, but I don't believe he hit him. This is the 1st full grown tiger to day. Another was seen by B. to cross the swamp and get away into the forest on the side on which he was shooting. As we were a long way from camp and had the rapids to cross, we set off home not having time to beat for more to day, but return to-morrow to make further discoveries in this magnificent swamp. It was a fine night, our line of 24 elephants with the gun

1855

1125 Oude Serai/20

monsters hanging across their backs and really repaid one for all the hard work and sun to which one is exposed.

The day was beautiful, rather warm but at times a pleasant breeze blowing. The hills seemed quite close to us and the effects of light and shade upon them very beautiful. Our beat to-day lay chiefly in the forest. The trees here being principally Seesum are very beautiful. We saw to-day for the first time some Saul trees, but no very fine ones. We recrossed the rapids higher up

1855

1126

Ude Serai/21

than yesterday and have had two broad streams to get over, both very rapid and deep, so much so that some of the small pads were nearly carried off their feet. We arrived at our camp after dark, having had a long march of 10 or 12 miles through the forest.

On the banks of the river we saw some goldwashers' huts where we halted a moment or two to ask them some questions and look at their gold. They shewed us the black-looking sand from which the gold is separated by washing and

1855

1127

Oude Serai 122

which is found in certain places under the first layer of pebbles in the bed of the river. We saw also a specimen of the gold dust itself separated, and some little nuggets of fine gold ^{made by} ~~separated~~ melting down the dust. I bought some of these, the weight of an eight anna piece of silver for eight rupees and intend to have them made into a ring when I get back to Lucknow, as a souvenir of Kuluwapore and the Courallie.

The young Rajah and his younger brothers came to visit us this morning before starting. H. made inquiries after

1855

1128

Oude Serai/23

certain people whom he had seen or known when here some years ago.

Some were dead, and of the ladies several had committed Sutte. On

asking after the mother of a fine little boy of 10 years (the youngest brother of the Rajah) named Jung Buhad^{oor}~~oo~~, we were informed that

she with two slave girls had burnt themselves with the body of the late Rajah. The present Rajah is about 20 - he says, - and his mother is still alive.

The district of Mulwarrah is valued at only 10,000 rupees per annum

Rajah of
Mulwarrah
his brothers

Sutte of the
late rani

1855

1129

Old Serai/24

It is in the Teluka of Khyrabad, and if properly managed, one would think the forest alone might yield infinitely more than that.

On returning to the tents we skinned and measured the tigers. My tigress had been already done and her skin was pegged out on the ground, stretched to dry. The tigers were as follows, before being skinned; — 9 ft, 8 ft 11 inches, 8 ft 10 inches. I did not measure the tigress, but she was full grown and prettily marked. The skin when stretched is about a foot longer than in the natural state before being removed.

1855

1130

Oude Serai 125

from the body. In preparing the skins great care should be taken that they be properly stretched whilst warm and fresh. They are stretched on the

preparing the
skins.

ground and pegged down until dry, well rubbed with salt and alum or even only with wood ashes, the cushions of the feet removed with the claws, and all fat and muscle carefully separated from the skin. In this state, when quite dry they may be carried about for any time or distance, by laying them hair to hair in layers in a hackery.

In stretching them great care should

1855

1131

Oude Serai 126

be taken that it be done equally, and that the proportions be observed, for whatever shape they now assume they will retain for ever. It is well to remove the claws with the cushions or pads of the feet. because, if you do not do ^{so} _h they will inevitably be stolen. We had ours kept under a strong guard, and yet I believe they managed to get some of them away. Any attempts to preserve the whiskers of the tiger may be given up as entirely futile, for they will steal them, whatever you do. The fat of the tiger, too, is in great request, and it is really astonishing

1855

1132

Oude Serai 127

to see the quantity taken out of a full grown tiger before melting down and after that process. The heads of our two first tigers were spoiled in the night by the canine teeth being broken or dug out of them. After this we put all the game under the charge of the Havildar of B's guard. At about 7. P.M. we had another violent storm of wind, rain and thunder, but a bright, clear and cloudless sky after it. Received letters from H. to-day, overland letters & papers, — all very acceptable.

March 24th After breakfast this morning we again

1855

1133

Oude Serai 128

Swampore crossed the river at the same place as yesterday evening and went straight to our beat of yesterday where we got the three tigers, to try that part of it that was left unbeaten yesterday. We were again fortunate, for we found a magnificent tigress with two half grown cubs, only a little beyond the place where we yesterday left off beating. We started her in the Burkoos. She cantered on with the cubs into a broad open space covered with ^{long} ~~very~~ dry grass on dry ground, and there came to bay. It was a beautiful sight to see her charging out at the

1555

1134

Bude Serai 129

line of elephants whilst the cubs were running about in different directions, and each time received & turned with a volley from the howdahs. At last she ceased to charge but we saw the grass moving and heard her growling. We ^{went} up to the spot & another ^{barrel} volley or two made her ours.

In the mean time some of us went after the cubs who were charging here and there in the grass evidently in great fear and anxiety about their mother. They ran the gauntlet of some dozen of shots, and one got away into the

1855

1135

Old Serai/30

forest badly wounded and bleeding at the mouth. As I was following him I came upon the other who charged like a full grown tiger. I pointed my gun downwards and sent a bullet right through his chest as he was grasping the elephant round the leg; this gave him his quietus and I set off after the other cub who had disappeared in the forest. I followed him for full a mile but could not overtake him and returned to the spot where the tigress was now being paddled.

gress hog
to No 10.

She was a beautiful creature, light, lean, and active, very vicious and,

1855

1136

Oude Serai / 31

seemed determined to do mischief.

The Aheer (cowherds) who took us to the place said they had often watched her feeding the cubs and teaching them to hunt and kill. The piece of ground where we killed her was covered with the remains of cows, deer etc; as indeed all along and in the swamp we had observed the same: in fact this seems to have been a most undisturbed stronghold for them.

We now having come a long way from our tent made for home on the way

1855

1137

Oude Serai/32

D. knocked over a young spotted deer
and I a Hog deer which I did not get;
for though badly wounded it managed
to get away far enough to hide itself
in the long grass and I had not time
to follow it. I know no animal more
tenacious of life than a Hog deer. Unless
you hit them in some vital part it is
impossible to bring them down. I recollect
counting 7 bullet holes in one, the
last of which only brought him down.
We got to our camp rather earlier
to-day, and as we got off our elephants
we had the satisfaction of seeing

1855

1138

Oude Serai / 33

the 8 skins stretched out in a row. We put the tigress and her cub beside them.

The weather is delightful; except in the direct rays of the sun the temperature is delicious and the scenery alone would repay one for the journey out here.

The nights are quite cold and the mornings before and just after sunrise lovely. The first range of the Nepaul hills must be about 15 miles distant, but they look much nearer. They are most grateful to the eye that has been long looking on the unbroken & monotonous level of the plains. During the day time

1855

1139

Oude Serai 134

too they are covered with massive cumuli clouds which makes them still more picturesque.

^{25th}
5th March

We moved our camp to-day about 8 miles to the westward, to a place named Sena Patta, on the banks of a stream called the Mohaan. On our way we beat out a ^{long} ~~large~~ nullah with grass and tree jungle in it & here and there very heavy swamps in which one of the elephants stuck for about 2 hours and was not extricated without great difficulty, nor until we cut down branches of trees and threw them to her, to say nothing

1855

1140 Oude Serai | 35

of the beating she got, and being pulled by ropes tied to other elephants' legs.

We found nothing in the nullah, but we were told it was the haunt of a bear. We beat all over it for him, but saw nothing but a few Hog deer, Pea fowl and Black partridges;— we shot none of them as we were always in the hope of finding something better worth shooting.

In crossing an extensive plain not far from the river we shot a Hog deer & a hare or two, but nothing else. We found Colonel Platt encamped on the

1855

1141

Oude Serai 136

River }
Mahaan }

Sona Patta

banks of the river. He has been here some time alone, trying all the small beats in the neighbourhood and has shot 3 tigers and a cub. We crossed the river to our tents which are pitched in a clump of very fine forest trees on the steep bank of the river which is clear but not strong at this part of its course. Our camp is on the same side as Platt's but a mile lower down the stream. There are several rapids

in this neighbourhood and they are Platt has caught several very fine ones all good for Mahaseali. Our angler

(I am not one) intend to try ^{it} to-morrow.

Colonel Platt
killed since by
his own men

1855

1142

Oude Serai 137

The hills have been beautifully distinct during the last two days, so clear that the fringe of trees on the lower ridges can be distinctly seen with the naked eye. Yesterday we had a glorious view of the snowy range beyond the gorge through which the Cowriallie rushes to the plains. It is formed by the junction of two streams which unite and fall through this gorge forming the Cowriallie as it enters the plains. Above, the streams have other names. The Mohaān also joins the Cowriallie near Sitaba Ghāt; it is joined in its turn near Sona Patta

1855

1143

Oude Serai 138

by a small stream called the Putteria. We do not appear to have attained any great elevation and the hills appear to rise abruptly from the belt of forest on the outskirts of which we are now encamped, but still the climate is totally different to that we have left even at Seetapore. The nights are quite cold, the days warm, but when out of the rays of the sun the atmosphere is fresh and cool. This is to be attributed to the proximity to the hills, the quantity of forest vegetation and the numerous mountain streams.

The Cannabis Indica,

1855

1144

Oude Serai 139

Indian Hemp grows here in great quantities; our tents are now pitched on a patch of the young plant, and a very heavy disagreeable odour the bruised plants have. Tobacco also thrives; in all the villages you see patches of it. A few patches of grain cultivation one sees occasionally in the plains of this part of the Serai, but they are few and far between and, one would think, barely sufficient for the support of the few inhabitants. On the banks of the river in more than one place I have observed large quantities of cut and squared Saul trees, evidently

1855

1145 Rude Sorai 140

intended to be floated down the stream on rafts. A Mullah told me they would take 3 weeks to get to Lucknow, so slow and so winding are the streams especially the Goomti.

fishing

We tried a rapid below our camp this evening, but I caught only a pretty looking silvery fish called by the natives Byker. No Mahaseah ever rise at the fly which was of a bright yellow colour; the stream is to be tried again to-morrow.

On our return we found Col. Platt had come to pay us a visit; he takes the direction to-morrow that we have just

1855

1146

Wude Serai | 4/1

come from. I fear he wont find many tigers left.

I forgot to note before that the last tigress measured before being skinned 8 ft. 9 in the curl 5 ft. 8 in.

March 26th We did not go out to-day in order that the elephants and people might have a rest, as they have been working hard every day up to the present, but in the morning & afternoon tried the rapids again for Mahaseah. Both B. & D. lost some tackle taken away by large fish. One Mahaseah of about 10 lbs. was caught and several small fish, the

1855

1147

Oude Serai 142

Byker, also 3 or 4 shark-like looking monsters of the *Cartilaginums* tribe, very ugly and, I should think, very unfit for food.

They say that these rapids are not nearly so good for fishing as they used to be, owing partly to the quantity of timber that is now floated down the stream and partly to the alteration in the beds & channels of the rivers.

Near our camp there are two or three Bungarrah villages. The Bungarrahs are a wandering gipsy-like race who live chiefly by hunting and selling or exchanging the produce of the Terai. They are

1855

1148

Vude Serai 143

both ^aMusselmans and Hindoos, but they
all assimilate very much and they have
a very peculiar & characteristic appearance.
They generally have a number of dogs
with which they hunt the wild Hog and
the spotted and Hog deer; the dogs run
the animals down and the Bungarraks
rush up and kill them with their spears.
Their women wear a very picturesque and
variegated costume one corner of which is
thrown over the head when they wish to
hide their faces, as they pretend to do
when one looks at them.
We hear of a tigress & cubs not far from

1855

1149 Oude Serai/44

our camp; they say she has been doing no end of mischief amongst the cattle & that lately she has killed two horses. Platt has been trying for some time to get her but without success. He has had little chance of doing so being alone and with few elephants, from the nature of the ground she has taken up her quarters in; it is near the forest and she escapes into it before she can be cut off in the swamp where she generally is found.

He has however killed one of her cubs. — We have also Khubir of another tigress and cubs near our next halting-place.

1855

1150

Old Serai 145

We are off in search of them to-morrow morning.

^{the}
27
March We did not get the tigress after all, tho' we found her traces in the swamp in the shape of a newly killed almost warm cow. She had heard us coming and sneaked off into the forest which is dense on either side and where there would not be the slightest chance of finding her. We therefore gave her up with reluctance and struck off due westwards towards a large swamp near Hilouna Gourie where we are to pitch our tents to night. We were more successful here for we got a very fine tiger in the

1855

1151

Oude Serai 146

swamp. I hardly expected to have got anything in it, for it looked more like a large Jheel than a Bhugar: the grass was short and in many places there was really no cover at all. We put up quantities of partridges, snipe, painted snipe and Hog deer, and I was preparing to have a shot at the next partridge that rose, when suddenly I heard two or three shots to my left and in a moment the well remembered grunts of a wounded & angry tiger. D. & B. had put him out of a clump of long grass and sent him over to H's & my side, for we had an open space with

1855

1152 Oude Serai 147

about a foot deep of water between us.

He charged right at us in the most determined manner and was almost on my elephant when a couple of barrels in the ribs turned him and he went

growling off to a clump of grass in which he lay down. We went up to him

and before we finished him he had been up on B's elephant's hind quarters,

♂, I think, gave him the coup de grace

in that position. He was a very fine

tiger and the Aheers told us he had

only just come down from the forest

which was close to the swamp, to kill;

he was lean and hungry looking & had

ger no 11 }
downa }
wire }
camp }

an old festering wound in one of his fore legs, and was also blind of one eye. He was 9 ft. 7 in. in length. The Ahers said that they had frightened him off a buffalo that he had struck down yesterday. He must have been awfully hungry and very savage; he would have killed again that day to a certainty. When we entered the swamp, tho' it was beautiful grazing ground, the short young green grass being much liked by the cattle, yet there was not a single cow or buffalo in it. As we came out with our friend on an elephant's back we met them going in in quantities.

1855

1154

Orde Terai 149

It is wonderful how instinct seems to tell them of the presence of their enemy. The number of cattle killed by tigers in the Terai annually must be enormous; they prefer them to any other food, for they give less trouble than deer and make a better meal. I suppose a tiger kills every second day at least, and when one or two establish themselves near a cattle-grazing village they very soon decimate the herd. They rarely attack men, and when they do so, it is only when provoked. Some are men-eaters, but we met none such. I think, from

1855

1155 Oude Serai 150

what I have seen and heard that they shew the most extraordinary forbearance - for already we have met with two men who have been in the grip of a tiger and yet allowed to go away almost unhurt. I am certain that a tiger would never touch a man unless he went out of his way to disturb him, or he was very hard pressed by hunger. They nearly always try to get away when first found, but wound them, and they fight like devils incarnate.

On returning to the tents we found that he had more than one old

1855

1156

Oude Serai / 51

wound besides the one in his fore-leg,
and whilst his skin was being taken off
a Bungarrah came forward & told
us that 15 days ago his brother-in-law
was returning from the forest in
that direction, (where we found him)
that in the dark he saw something
lying in the grass as he forced his
way through it — which he took to
be a deer; he fired a shot, and in
the next moment to his horror, he
was in the grip of a large tiger.

The animal seized him by the shoulder
but dropped him again almost imme-
diately, and leaving him, disappeared
in the forest. The man is now recovering

seized
a tiger

1555

1157

Rude Serai 152

from the wounds which do not appear from the description to have been very severe. It seems extraordinary that the tiger, being wounded, should have let him off so easily.

After bagging our tiger we struck off through the edge of the forest in a northerly direction, for a plain in the forest in which there is said to be a good find for a tiger. It is here that the tigress and cubs live. We beat it all over, finding ~~nothing~~ ^{only} ~~but~~ ^{long} dry grass and a dry bullah, but got nothing except some Hog deer, — it was too dry for a tiger. We killed a little small game on our

1855

1158

Kude Serai 153

way back to the tents, and amongst other animals a young boar. We saw also one or two Florican; as yet we haven't had a chance of getting a shot at that bird. The Florican is a very easy bird to shoot if you will get down from your elephant and stalk him, but not otherwise.

The forest we entered to-day was chiefly Saul, but the trees not very large, — the Seesee has almost disappeared.

celebrated We are told that a few years ago Hindoo
Hindoo prince Rao shot 5 tigers in the jungle where
on Delhi we killed ours to-day — and the Nawab
Munower ood Dowlah has also killed

1855

1159

Oude Serai 154

several there. It is evidently a favourite resort, in fact in this part of the country wherever you find a swamp near the edge of the forest, you are almost certain some time or other to find a tiger. —

There are certain haunts that appear to be known to them, for if you kill a tiger his place is taken in a few days by another. The country we crossed to-day is more cultivated than any we have seen in the Terai as yet. B. tells me that when he was here 4 years ago there was not a trace or vestige of cultivation. — We crossed the Mohaan and entered the Wbyreghur district.

Wbyreghur
district

1855

1160

Bude Serai 155

The Ichseeldar is said to be a good man and this cultivation & accompanying population is, I suppose, the proof of it. To get to our camp in the evening we had to recross the Mohaan. We found the tents in a pretty tope of trees not far from the river just on the edge of the forest. Received letters and papers from H. again to-day.

I forgot to mention that in going in search of the 2^d tiger to-day we crossed another small and clear stream and a belt of the forest before we reached the plain where the tigress with her cubs was said to live.

The wind to-day has been blowing

1855

1161

Oude Serai 156

freshly from the S.W., very dry & rather warm; it is doubtless the first indication of the coming hot winds. The view of the lower range of hills on which a dense bank of Cumuli clouds was resting, has to-day been very clear, and the snowy range at times very distinctly visible beyond the magnificent gorge through which the two streams that form the Cowriallie rush to unite.

The Mohaan where we are now incamped is a sandy bottomed stream, shallow & sluggish but clear.

In the evening after dinner to our astonishment some Khutputtie Tamasha

1855

1162 Oude Serai 157

Wallahs as the servants called them, made their appearance outside the mess tent where they had contrived a small theatre under the Shamiana. We sat & looked at their performance for a short time until our dak arriving put a stop to it. I forget the subject of their drama, but it was something very absurd & childish. As it was, it afforded infinite amusement to the servants and other camp followers who collected in crowds to look at it, & occasionally applauded loudly. What could have brought these poor creatures out here into the wildest part of Oude? I suppose they were on their way to Singhai or some of the larger villages.

1555

1163

Hude Serai / 58

The weather still keeps delightfully cool, and when there is a breeze one can remain all day in the sun without the slightest inconvenience.

Our camp is near one of the cattle grazing enclosures called a Gouri, so common in this part of the country and in a tope of trees about 8 miles to the North West of Sena Patta and on the same side of the Mohaan. The road for the Hackeries, camels and camp baggage they tell me has been better than usual to-day. At some of the halts they complain dreadfully especially where any rivers have to be crossed. It is no joke getting a large camp over a stream

1055

1164

Oude Serai 159

with few boats + stupid people. The camels too always give a deal of trouble as they don't like the water in the least.

March 28th We made a long + unsuccessful series of beats over what a few years ago was the best find in Oude for tigers, but we neither

Rungnawass saw nor got anything. One large swamp,

swamp Rungnawass to the south of Hilowna + in one of the numerous breaks in the forest which here consists almost entirely of Saul trees, the largest we have yet seen, being at least a mile + a half long and perhaps half that breadth, offers cover for any quantities of tigers, buffalos, elephants + rhinoceros. We beat it as

1855

1165

Kude Serai 160

thoroughly as we could but saw absolutely nothing. Here elephants were formerly caught in numbers, and at certain seasons of the year they still come, for we saw comparatively recent traces of them. The rhinoceros has been also seen here but more rarely. Tried several other beats in the neighbourhood but without the least success. All this country used to be full of Gonds. (large deer) but we haven't seen one. They say that the Bungarraks and the encroachments of cultivation & population have frightened them all away. In passing through the forest we saw a few spotted deer but they were very wild & could not be

large deer

1855

1166

Oude Serai 161

approached on the elephants;— we had neither time nor inclination to get down & stalk them then as we were still intent on tigers. In crossing the grassy plains we took an occasional shot at a Hog deer and D. shot a couple of blacks. We ^{turned} ~~retired~~ to our camp after dark, having had a long, tiring and unsuccessful day's work. We move our camp to-morrow.

March 29th We have been travelling almost due north to-day for about 12 miles through dense belts of Saut forest and again across plains covered with long grass, which in many places has been set fire to & burnt. In these plains one finds cattle-feeding

1855

1167

Oude Serai 162

villages and inclosures with a few huts for the wretched creatures who herd the miserable half-starved looking cattle there. Several times to-day we have seen the tracks of wild elephants but very little game of any description. After all, in the heart of the forest one never does see anything except an occasional herd of spotted deer and a few forest birds or monkeys. The predominant feature of the forest is its extreme stillness; life seems to be altogether absent.

In crossing one of the plains to-day D. shot two Floricans which he took the trouble to get off his elephant and stalk. We beat out one very likely looking swamp, but found nothing in it. In the edges of

1855

1168

Oude Serai 163

the belts of the forest Pea fowl & Jungle fowl are very common and we saw quantities. I observed that many (most) of the Saul trees have a circular strip of bark taken off near the ground, leaving only a narrow strip connecting the upper & lower part of the tree together; this is done for the purpose of collecting the resin that exudes freely from the incision and which is of a very good kind.

The latter part of our march to-day has been over undulating ground here and there interspersed & broken by nullahs. I am informed that much of this ground is under water during the rains, — very difficult to believe, as one sees it at this season of

1855

1169

Oude Serai 164

the year.

We now seem to be almost at the foot of the hills, but I believe they are still 6 or 8 miles distant. The trees growing on the lower ridges are distinctly visible to the naked eye, and the ravines & water courses down which the mountain streams flow during the rainy season are very plainly seen.

the stream Our encampment is on the banks of a
Kundra small stream, the Kundra, in a patch
of ^{very} tall and graceful looking Seesee trees,
just putting on the bright green delicate
looking foliage, and their pretty delicate
& sweet-scented flowers. — and near a
Durruck village named Durruck inhabited by

1855

1170

Bude Serai 165

Jaroos, a race who claim descent from the Chowhan Chattries, but who are said to be the real aboriginal inhabitants of the Terai. They have not the appearance of hill people so much as that of the inhabitants of the plains. However they are the only members of the human race who can live all the year round in the pestiferous atmosphere of the Terai, and they are said, tho' I think the appearance of many belied the statement, not to suffer from Malaria. - We had some of them in the mess tent after dinner to ask about Shikar. After some hesitation & much reserve, one old fellow promised to take us to a tiger to-morrow, and to make him

Jaroos

1855

1171

Bude Serai 166

more secure he offered to go through the process of an incantation by which, the tiger being charmed would not be able to leave the place. Of course we were only too delighted, and the old gentleman set to work. The process seemed simple enough, though doubtless it was more difficult than it looked. All the instruments requisite were a brass dish and some dry rice. These were placed in a series of little heaps, counted & recounted, shifted from one place to the other, the charmer, the while, looking very solemn as did all the spectators (not European) & as if he really believed it. At last the right conjunction of numbers was hit upon

Tiger
charming }

~~1855~~

1172 *Old Serai* 167

Touching his forehead he put the dish on one side, and looking up for the first time he informed us that the tiger was now firmly spell-bound and that nothing but our guns could get him out of his scrape. They refreshed themselves all round with raw brandy and seemed much pleased with it as a beverage. — They told us that about 10 days ago a Rajah (I forget his name) had been shooting here with a good line of elephants & a large retinue of followers, that whilst they were after a particular tiger that had been already started, the Rajah had sent a man up into a tree to look where the brute went if he should.

1855

1173 Oude Serai 168

break cover in that direction: the man foolishly got onto a branch about 10 ft. from the ground. - The tiger not only broke

man killed by cover, but he did so near the unfortunate
tiger wretch, and seeing him on the branch with his legs hanging down sprang up & seized him by one of them, which the Jaroo said he bit clean off. (this I don't believe, of course) and he described the struggle between the man & the tiger most graphically. The tiger was killed and the man has since died. The Jaros are said to be a most ingenuous and truthful race, but I cannot answer for the truth of the details of this story.

1855

1174 *Orde Serai* 169

B. and H. tell me that the character of this part of the Serai has quite changed during the last 4 years; there is now so much more cultivation than there used to be and many of the best tiger beats have entirely disappeared. This merely implies that now there is a little cultivation where formerly there was none at all.

Elephant
catching pits

Elephant catching seems to have been discontinued too, for tho' we saw many Obis, the pits in which they are caught, they are all old & nearly filled up by decaying vegetable & other matters.

March 30th

Surruk

We set out this morning after breakfast at about 10 A.M. in search of the

1855

1175

Wude Terai 170

tiger, but, for some good reason, of course, the charm had failed, and he was not to be found. Our way lay through some magnificent Sal forests; many of the trees are either cut or now being cut and roughly squared into logs. The price of a tree in this district is 8 annas, but ere it reaches Lucknow, what with carriage and repeated taxation, its cost has risen 50 fold.

The scenery of this part of the Terai is really very beautiful; the lower range of hills now clear to us, filling up ^{the} the background of every break in the forest which, with the constantly recurring glades & undulating slopes give the charm of

1855

1176 Oude Terai 171

variety which has hitherto been wanting. There is said to be a continuous & unbroken narrow belt of forest at the very foot of and partly in the first ascent of the hills, but this we have not come to. Many of the sudden breaks in the forest - the Maidans that we have met with are of considerable extent - a mile or more in length & breadth - many much larger. These plains are covered with long grass, and in some of them, near the edge of the forest large swamps are found. Such a one was said to be the haunt of the charmed tiger, but the season has been hot and dry and the water had all dried up, so that in consequence, we

1855

1177 Oude Serai 172

found no tiger. We did get some Hog deer tho' and other small game. Saw numbers of Pea fowl and Jungle fowl.

The atmosphere is thickened & the sky almost obscured by the smoke rising from the burning of the long grass and under jungle in the plains & forests which at this time is set fire to in order that the ashes may promote the growth of the young shoots of grass for the cattle.

These annual fires do much mischief to the young trees, many being totally destroyed; indeed, not only the young but the old & fully grown trees are withered & parched up by the fire. The logs of timber left on the ground ready for transport to the rivers are frequently

the forest
timber

1055

1178 Oude Serai 73

burnt to ashes or remain like masses of charcoal; but yet the forest continues to flourish and thrive, until the slow increase of population & cultivation shall gradually sweep it away it will continue to withstand what the few miserable inhabitants of its recesses with their cattle, fires & axes can do towards its destruction.

After beating all over the cover to which the old Saroo took us, where the spell-bound tiger should have been but was not, and listening to long explanations which were to the effect that the charm had failed through no fault or ignorance of his, and that his confidence (&

1855

1179 *Wude Serai* 174

ours of course) ought not to be shaken in the efficacy of tiger charming in general, we travelled away westward through the forest until we emerged in a large open plain, partly under cultivation for the ensuing rice season; here an Aheer joined us and said he could shew us a tiger close to his Gaurie which was not far off. - He took us to a large patch of dense jungle, consisting of Catechu, Mimosa and Seesoo jungle surrounded by long grass and altogether a very likely looking ^acover for a tiger as any I have seen, though so dense that the elephants with pads only could ^{hardly} penetrate it, and with Bullahs running through it in all directions. In the long silky looking grass

1855

1180

Orde Serai 175

on the outskirts we found the lair & the kill. There is no mistaking this when you see it; - the beaten down grass, the bones and other remnants of the last unfortunate animal dragged there, and the strong odour of the animal himself renders it unmistakable.

If any doubt were left, the elephants would soon remove it; - the trunks beat the ground, or are curved aloft in the air, they trumpet, they kick the ground, and some of them, if allowed, will try to kick the remains of the "kill" with some vague idea that they are pounding the enemy himself. They soon get composed tho' unless the tiger is in the immediate neighbourhood,

1855

1181

Oude Serai 176

when it is very difficult to keep them, except the very old & experienced ones, quiet. We stationed ourselves at different parts of the jungle where we thought the tiger might break cover and sent in the pads to beat him out. He was there, for the Khas Burdars on the pads saw him, and we heard him, but the jungle was so extensive & thick that we could not beat it properly, and he kept doubling back, but refusing to take to the plain on any terms whatever. The Mahouts said it was a tigress & that she was more than once close under the elephants' feet, but that she shewed no inclination to fight and seemed only

1855

1182 *Bude Serai* 177

anxious to hide herself. The jungle was too dense for the howdahs or we should have got her. Whilst I was waiting at my station at the corner of the jungle a little Carber (Muntjack) came out close to me, stood tamely staring at me with his great eyes, seeming to wonder what all the noise was about. I could have shot him with the greatest ease & certainty, but I could not fire whilst the tiger was afoot, and I don't think moreover that I could have done so, for the little creature stood looking at me apparently without fear; after staring for a moment he slipped quietly into the jungle again and disappeared.

1855

1183

Rude Serai 178

We were obliged at last to give up this tiger, and we returned to our tents having only bagged two Hog deer, one Florican, one hare and one civet cat. Had we all the time we were on a wild goose chase after the tiger been ^{shoo} starting small game, we might have had a large bag to-day; but as usual, when and where we were looking for the tiger game was plentiful, when we were not looking for him game was not to be found. It is odd that as yet we have not seen a large deer of any kind, and but very few spotted deer, and yet they are said to abound in this district. This district of Khyreghur is I believe

1855

1184

Wude Serai 179

"Huzoor Tehseel", that is, pays revenue direct to the king and is not subject to the Amil in this respect. 18000 rupees per annum is all it is said to yield, but the timber alone if properly worked and managed ought to yield ten times that sum. The present Talookdar is said to be a good man, and since his incumbency the population has increased and the cultivation been extended. All this is very proper and good, but it interferes with our tiger shooting and consequently we don't approve of it. The Talookdar's name is Ram Sahai.

We move our camp to-morrow, for there

1855

1185

Kude Serai/80

is nothing to be got here and we have now had 2 blank days. The sun during the day until noon was intensely hot, but after that time a breeze sprang up from the S.W. which blew steadily until the evening. This is probably the commencement of the hot winds, and I have no doubt that further south in the plains it is hot enough ere this; the nights and mornings tho' are still cold enough here.

March 31st

We marched to-day in a S. S. W. direction through broad belts of forest and over an extensive plain. Our ground to-day and yesterday has been broken & hilly, many of the hillocks of considerable height.

1855

1186

Bude Serai 81

and interspersed here and there with dry
Mullahs. On the road we met our Dak, the
first we have now received for 4 or 5 days.
Whilst passing through an open glade in
the forest an Aheer who was grazing his
cattle there ran after our Elephants, &
coming up to us said he would shew us a
tiger for he had met one in the forest a
short time ago and that he knew the
long grass cover in which he had hidden
himself. We retraced our steps, and turning
off to the left into the forest he brought us
to an extensive and irregular patch of long
grass surrounded by a very ~~dry~~ winding &
deep but dry Mullah - a capital cover. But ^{tho'}

arch in
in for a
tiger.

1855

1187

Oude Serai 182

we beat it out all over and in every direction we could not find the tiger. I am certain that it is in vain trying to find tigers in the forest; there are so many places where they can hide and so many opportunities of slipping away unseen when they hear one coming that I look upon the attempt as waste of time. — We beat for the wretched creature about 3 hours before we gave him up and then I daresay he was miles off cooling himself in some forest swamp of which there are several in the neighbourhood. We then proceeded towards our next encampment and before we reached it, crossed

1855

1188

Mude Serai 183

cross the the Mohaān again. On the other side of
the stream we found an extensive plain
in which we got some small game shooting
We bagged a Hog deer, 3 Florican 6 Blacks
and 3 Hares. I shot my first Florican
here, a fine male bird; but I had to
stalk him for some time before I could
get a shot. He was wild and the grass
was too short to hide him or prevent
him from seeing me. I bagged him
at last after firing long shots at him
3 times. During the day we have tried
every likely looking tigerish place, and
near one swamp in the forest - but which
was too heavy to beat - we found a kill

1855

1189

Oude Serai 184

of about 2 days' standing, but no ^{Tiger} forest.

Camp

Rushma

March 31

1855

We reached our camp in the edge of the forest at about 6 P.M. The river is near the spot and here makes many windings.

We have had a long tedious march and very little to repay us for it. For the gharries it must have been a ten mile march — We of course made much more of it. In the forest especially and indeed everywhere we find the flies most troublesome, but as yet we have been free from Mosquitos. At our new camping ground to-day we find the sand-flies very troublesome. The tents are pitched on the side of a hill with a sandy soil & covered

1855

1190

Hude Serai 185

with fine forest trees, for we are on the edge of another belt of the forest. The ground is here strewn with the fallen leaves of the Saul trees which are here very large and at this season of the year losing their foliage. The little they retain being of almost every tint of colour one can imagine, the effect mixed with other trees putting on their spring foliage - as the scene is very beautiful and varied. In the evening B. received another dak containing overland extras; the last news from the Crimea and some ministerial changes. but no other news in the way of letters or local newspapers. The day has been close

1855

1191

Ude Serai 186

and warm; we felt it much in the forest where the great trees shut out the air and that dead and depressing silence & quietude ever remains. About noon, as usual (lately) the S.W. breeze sprang up and relieved us. The sun is now getting very powerful and in the morning at breakfast the tents get very hot; the nights tho' still continue cool and pleasant.

As I before remarked the extreme stillness of the forest is very striking; not a sign of life to be seen ^{when} except ~~the~~ occasionally some curious wild bird screams or when a flock of monkeys make their appearance ~~make their appearance~~ springing from

monkeys

1855

1192

Old Serai 187

to branch
branch, and tree to tree. There are several varieties of monkey in these forests. The commonest appear to be the lungoor, tho' they don't often appear in the depths, but rather at the outskirts or where there are detached patches of jungle, — and the common reddish-brown-looking monkey which haunts all the Mango topes in the plains; others there doubtless are, and I saw one or two varieties, but they are less common.

The Jungle and pea fowl are very numerous near the edges and even in some parts of the depths of the forest. The black partridge is also found wherever the

1855

1193

Wude Serai 188

uma of long grass grows. The spotted deer pass
the Terai you in herds but they are not nearly so
numerous as I had been led to expect,
and the Hog deer bounds out from the
long grass in all the glades & plains
in the openings of the forests. The larger
deer the Goud, Barasaⁱⁿga are also found,
but we have not seen one as yet. Tigers,
leopards and the Black bear are also
denizens of this part of Wude, but the two
latter are very rare and we have not
as yet seen one. The Civet cat, Porcupine,
common Hare and short-eared Hare or
Lepus hispidus - the latter especially -
are found near the foot of the hills.
The pretty little Carib, *Cervus Muntjack* is also found

1855

1194 Oude Serai 189

near the hills

and everywhere the common wild Hog.

In the swamps the ^{Python} ~~Boa~~ is not uncommon.

B. mortally wounded one the other day in the Inula swamp, but it got away. The

ivers and swamps are full of ^{crocodiles} ~~alligators~~

and Garrials. I shot a large one the other

day with B's 12g. rifle: the ball went

clean through it as it lay basking on

the bank of the river. It managed to

slip into the water, and as it sank &

went down the stream it left a long

track of blood upon the water: it would

be found after some days floating dead,

or on the banks of the river. The mountain

streams contain many varieties of

good fish - the Mahaseah of course the

1855

1195 Oude Serai 190

finest. He is a noble-looking fish and takes out the line as well as any salmon; he gives as much sport in catching, but how inferior in the taste! — They are caught with flies in the rapids and in the slower streams with ground baits. It appears that a yellowish coloured fly is the favourite.

Of birds — One finds the Florican (we got very few), the Leek, occasionally a Bustard, the Turkool partridge, the Grey, the wood partridge, the 4 spurred called the Chaw Khaxa^r by the natives, the black partridge, the quail of 3 or 4 varieties, the Coolung in the plains, the Bittern, the common, the Solitary, painted & Jack snipe

1555

1196

Oude Serai 191

the Hurkool partridge
in the swamps.

Blyth tells me that there is probably also a
very tiny hog called Hodgson's pigmy hog
about the size of our English hare, to be
found, but though I have made inquiries
I cannot find anyone who has seen or
heard it.

The Elephant and Rhinoceros are both to
be found in this very ground but of late
years very few of them have been seen.
Some years ago H. shot two Rhinoceros
not very far from where we now are.

The high conical mounds produced by
white ants are very numerous where we
now are - in the forest and in the plains

white ants

1855

1197

Oude Serai 192

also. The land crab is also not uncommon
and crabs and in some places the little mounds
of earth it throws up are so numerous
and make the ground so rough and irre-
gular that the elephants have much
difficulty in walking over it; - they
were very common near Durruck. Yesterday
our servants saw the Bungarrak whose
brother^{he} told us had been wounded by the
times wounded tiger we killed at the Nilowna Ghel;
tigers they say that the wounds in the shoulder
have been very severe, but that he is
recovering from them. A day or two ago a
Coolie from the same neighbourhood
presented himself with a scarred eyelid
and face, the result of a personal

1855

1198

Oude Serai 193

encounter with a tiger; he said that he came suddenly on the animal in the long grass of a swamp where he had gone to cut Murkool reeds. The tiger sprang upon him and knocked him down, inflicting the wound in his face the scars of which we now see, with his paw, but doing him no other injury. This I think shews great forbearance or great cowardice on the part of the tiger. One can hardly attribute it to the latter for let the "human form divine" have what influence it may over the wild animals of the forest, a naked nigger in a swamp one cannot conceive to be a terrible object to a tiger. But whatever indifference the

1855

1199

Oude Serai 194

tiger shews the man, it is exceeded by that of the man for the tiger. I have seen them fishing in a swamp ^{alone} about, where they knew a tiger was lurking waiting his opportunity to seize one of the cattle grazing near the swamp, and the cow-herds over and over again have been known to beat them off the dead body of the cow just struck down. — singly of course they dare not do this, but 3 or 4 of them together will. The tiger growls and ^{charges} threatens them, but if they stand firm and threaten with their iron-headed lathies he gives it up and sneaks off into the jungle again until he can find an opportunity of returning to his meal.

1855

1200 Oude Serai 195

or that of providing himself with another. When the Buffalos find themselves in the presence of a tiger they get together into a circle with their heads outwards and in this position they defy and he dare not attack. The cowherd gets into the centre or rather they put him there, for they all form round him and he is as safe as if he were in the middle of a city - no tiger can touch him. It is only the stray ones of the herd that are taken, they separate and wander unconsciously near the lair. The tiger rushes out, and as he strikes them down with his irresistible fore arm, the teeth at the

1855

1201

Bude Serai 196

same time enter the throat and then he ^{lies} ~~lays~~ upon the palpitating & struggling victim whilst there is a drop of warm blood left. He then leaves the body for a time but soon returns to take his first meal off it. I believe myself that the tiger will continue to eat the same animal after decomposition, but I take it for granted that it is a sine qua non that he should have killed it himself in the first instance.

Our friend the wounded Coolie profited by experience and says he never did nor never will go into a swamp again for Murkod reeds, at all events until he has

1855

1202 *Abde Serai* 197

first ascertained who is inside of it.

April 1st Left our camp as usual soon after breakfast taking an S. S. W. direction through the forest. After passing through several miles of dense tree jungle we emerged on an extensive plain and swamp named the *Mugila Tal*. There was too much water and *Murkool* in the centre for the elephants to go into it, so we beat along the edges to the eastward where it lies close to the edge of the forest. Here we found a very fine tiger. He got up out of a patch of high grass in front of us, just as my loader in the *Howdah* behind me called my attention to fresh foot-prints in the mud.

1855

1203

Rude Serai 198

He tried to get into the forest, but the moment he rose he was hit and as he crossed in front of my elephant over the little interval of open between the grass and the forest, he got the contents of 4 or 5 of my barrels in the shoulder and ribs. We followed him as he staggered up the rising ground and at about 100 yards ahead we came up with him sick and dying at the foot of a tree & for No 12 stretched out on some felled logs which he was biting in his dying & agony. He was too badly hit to shew any fight; he was hit in many places. We padded him and pushed on through the remainder of that part of the swamp that could be

1855

1204 Oude Serai 199

beaten, but found nothing. We then struck off across the plain and through a new belt of forest to another large swamp & plain. The swamp is known by the name of Badi Tal; here, some years ago, ^{two} shot ~~his~~ Rhinoceros and B. also says that they have never been here before without finding Gonds or other large deer. They say also that the swamps are much altered and contain less water, that the grass is much less in quantity and not nearly so high or such good cover as formerly. The plains too now in many places are under cultivation to a great extent and in every direction there are herds of cattle feeding

1855

1205

Blude Serai 200

in the long grass. I saw one or two very respectable looking wheat or barley fields - quite an innovation in this part of the world: the grain was nearly ripe and ready for cutting.

The tiger we had just shot had evidently recently come down from the forest to kill, for his stomach was quite empty; he looked long and lank and the foot-prints of his track from the forest were quite fresh and wet, but he had a beautiful skin and was a fine full grown animal with the dark dusky skin and black stripes peculiar to the forest tigers. 9 ft. 10 in. as he lay unskinned.

We crossed the plain on the other side of

1855

1206 Oude Terai 201

the swamp and reached our tents which were pitched on the outskirts of a strip of the forest which bounds the plain on that side and on the banks of a little running stream.

We have seen no small game to-day and not a deer of any kind; except at the tiger and at a wild cat shot by B. we have not fired off our guns.

The day has been hot and sultry, cloudy in the morning, but towards noon as usual, a fresh breeze from the S.W. sprang up. I was much struck to-day with the size of the Paul trees and with the enormous creepers which cling to or hang in festoons from them. The Elephant creeper

1855

1207

Oude Serai 202

morain or called by the natives the Morain extends
elephant over immense tracks of the forest, stretching
creeper and depending in loops and all sorts of
rauhinia fantastic folds and loops twists from
scandens the branches; in some places as thick
very large as a man's body, in others not larger
than a walking stick, climbing and
descending in some places smothering
the tree it holds in its embrace and
running riot everywhere. In some places
it appears to have taken complete possession
of the forest; the leaves are large, oval
and cleft at the apices. The flower is
papilionaceous and the seed-vessels enormous
- pods as big as an ordinary sabre.
The Wony tree is also found here, but it

1855

1208

Ude Serai 203

does not grow to any great size; it is a dark sombre-looking tree with a ^rcorrugated bark and a deep green foliage.

Kumbe

The natives pointed out to me a tree called by them the Kumbe; from the bark of it they make the matches for the fire locks; it is separated from the wood by beating and is tough and fibrous; it burns excellently as tinder and might, I have no doubt, be made useful for many purposes.

I caught some small fish like carp in the stream which we had for dinner.

Obies or The forest near the two swamps which I elephant pits have just described is full of old pits for catching elephants; they are called Obies.

1855

1209

Bude Serai 204

They all seemed to be old and out of use, for many of them were filled with long grass or decaying vegetable matter. The elephants do not come here in such numbers now as to make it worth while trying to catch them ~~here~~; but formerly numbers used to be taken. They do come down in the rains and I believe the early part of the cold season and we saw the traces of those that had been here about that time last year. We are now almost on the verge of the forest again as we have been travelling nearly due south since we left Durrak which must be about 10 coss from where we now are.

1855

1210

Old Serai 205

The cross here is less than that in the plains; the 10 cross representing about 16 miles, I am told. The hills are gradually becoming more and more indistinct; in a day or two we shall have lost sight of them. To-morrow we take a westerly course towards Chundun Chowky - called also by the Tarooos and Aheers of the neighbourhood Sahib Dotar; it being the spot where some years ago Col. Hodgson of the B. service was pulled out of his howdah and badly hurt by a wounded tigress. H. was present when it happened and gave me a full account of the accident. At most of our encamping grounds we

1855

12 11

Quade Serai 206

meet with old shikarry friends of B. & H. who have been here before on several occasions. I am most fortunate in being with two such experienced sportsmen—so persevering and indefatigable that had it not been for them and their excellent local and general knowledge of the places the people and the habits of the animal we are looking for, I am afraid our bag would have been but a bad one. They always seem glad to see them again and volunteer to accompany us on the pads and to shew us game, & in the evenings hang about the camp or come into the mess tents after dinner, talk of

1855

1212

Blude Serai 207

old times and ask numberless questions in which they seem to be much ^{interested} ~~instructed~~.

They generally accompany us for a march or two and hand us over to some other old friend who takes us and our shooting interests in hand for the time. To-day the head man of a Taroo village whom H. addresses as the "Mocuddum" has taken us under his guidance & intends to accompany us to-morrow.

Our camp to-day is near a Gowie and Badi Sal small village near the edge of the swamp known as the Badi Sal.

Received letters again to-day from Lucknow and Seetapore. We have now become aware

1855

1213

Inde Serai 208

that some of our daks are missing and this must have been caused by the neglect of the Shooter ^{Sowars} ~~Sowars~~ stationed at different villages. They have left their stations and trust to the village authorities to send on our daks by Parsees; this we know to be the case from the fact of our having already received some daks in this way. With our letters to-day I received some more ~~more~~ supplies (money) for the elephants.

April 2nd

Left our camp as usual at about 10 A.M. after breakfast. To-day our course has been north westerly and across an extensive plain bounded on all sides by forest. On the northern side of the plain

1855

1214

Oude Terai 209

are the Badi and Muffila swamps,
our beats of yesterday. After passing over
at least 8 to 10 miles of this plain and
through several villages of Taroo, Aheers etc.
we came at last to a swamp called from
its shape and course the (Chonkeerie.
Here our shikarry (picked up in one of
the villages) informed us that he had
seen and repeatedly heard of a she bear
and cubs. We beat out the Hurkool thorough-
ly, and it was no light work, but found
nothing. We then crossed the stream &
tried several other small patches, but
were unsuccessful. Recrossed the river
after a long and hard day's work to our
camp which is to-day situated in a very

1855

12/5 Old Serai 210

pretty and picturesque spot on the steep bank of the river just where it makes a bend, with a beautiful view of the hills.

This is the very spot where some years ago

H. was encamped with Col. Hodgson & Capt. W.

when - not far from the camp - Col. H. was

taken out of his howdah and seriously

injured by a wounded tigress; it was to

this place that he was carried in to have

his wounds dressed, and from here he

started in a palkee accompanied by W. for

Seetapore. H. described the accident. They

had found the tigress in a patch of grass

or grain & I think he said and hearing

a shot fired he turned round & saw the

tigress on Col. H.'s elephant's head over the

mahout with her fore paws on the front of the

1855

1216

Oude Serai 211

Howdah and H's hand in her mouth. As he struggled to get his hand free and as the elephant in its fear shook & rolled the howdah, he suddenly saw H. dragged out and both ^{fell} rolled to the ground together, the tigress underneath. She left him then and retired to a piece of grass cover close to, where she received her coup de grace, but had already been wounded by the shot H. fired at her as she sprang onto the elephant's head. I believe the Col. has now recovered, but I am not certain whether he did not sustain some permanent injury from the tiger's teeth and claws. It must have been a dreadful time whilst he struggled with her with his hand

1855

1217 Oude Serai 212

Chundun } in her mouth, and what a fearful moment
Chowkie } as he felt his strength failing as she
dragged him out of the howdah! He is,
I am told, one of the most powerful
men in India and one of the best sports-
men. H. tells me that he has seen another
man taken out of the howdah by the
tiger. A servant was seized in the
Khowass and dragged right out; he was
killed on the spot. I believe it to be a
very rare occurrence for a tiger to make
such a spring and ^{that it is} only when they are
very savage, badly wounded & infuriated
that they can do it. They seldom get higher
in their spring than the forepaws on the
elephant's head, or fixed into the pad

1855

1218 Rude Serai 213

under the howdah; a second spring is impossible - for they have no purchase on their hind feet and when in this position they are always quickly shaken off and shot or shot as they cling with a desperate ^{grasp} hold to their hold in the pad or the head of the elephant. A tiger is not nearly so active an animal as I believe he is generally supposed to be; they cant run 500 yards without being completely winded, and if they once take to the plain they are certainly done for, for after running a quarter of a mile they are sure to ~~be done for~~ lie down in the first patch of grass or jungle they meet, and there they will sell their

1855

1219

Old Serai 214

lives as dearly as possible, but they won't run any further if they can help it.

After feeding, a large male tiger is easy prey. He looks fierce and savage enough, but what can he do against elephants & a battery of guns? A tigress with cubs is quite another creature; she is active cruel and vindictive, fights to the last for her cubs and seldom dies without doing mischief, or before she has been on the heads or tails of some of the elephants. She will take the initiative and attack one before being wounded.

undung
howie } I'm crossing the plain and near the banks
of the river we saw a few Hog deer and
I knocked over one young buck; that, with

1855

1220

Bude Serai 215

the exception of a Florican and a few partridges is the only game we have seen to-day.

Received letters and a thermometer to day from Lucknow.

Mr Blyth
the Curator of
the Asiatic
Society's
Museum

A letter from Blyth about Fauna of Terai.

The wind to-day has been W. & S. W.

blowing very fresh at times and preventing the sun from feeling as he otherwise would have done, very hot; it is dry & parching, evidently the forerunner of the real hot winds which I daresay are now beginning to set in at Lucknow and Calcutta. Even here the gusts come quite hot sometimes, like a blast from a furnace. There is great evaporation too &

1855

1221

Oude Serai 216

we can cool our wine and water beautifully by exposure to it.

The hills are less clearly visible than they were, partly owing to the natural haziness of the atmosphere but more to the smoke from the burning grass in the forest.

April 3rd

This morning at sunrise the thermometer in my tent was 56° ; it felt quite cold. I have no doubt but that it is

much higher at Lucknow, though my letters say it is unusually cold for the season there.

We set out as usual at about 10 A.M. after breakfast. Our road to-day lay due south, through the forest & across

1855

1222

Oude Serai 217

the plain and finally bringing us to
the sandy banks of the Surgoo at the
village of Coosumber. On the other side
of the stream there is a large Gowrie.
Not very far from the village H. informs
me there are to be seen traces in the
forest of an ancient city said to have
been built by one of the first of the
Mussulman conquerors of India
and called after him Gowrie Shah. The
ruins are very nearly extinct, but still
enough exists to shew that at one time
it must have been a great and even
flourishing city. It is desolate enough
now, and completely^{el} overgrown with jungle
and forest. The latter, here and in the

1855

1223

Wude Serai 218

neighbourhood is particularly dense, and the great elephant creeper is so completely in possession of it that the pathways are obstructed and the trees bound together and smothered in its embrace. We had to cut our way through it in the Howdahs and when we emerged on the banks of the river we found ourselves near the large village of ^{my} Coosur which is surrounded on all sides by the Mimosa Catechu plant.

On our way to-day we beat through a long winding glade of grass which during the rains has been a water course and but very recently a swamp, now perfectly

1855

1224

Old Serai²¹⁹

dried up. We found no tiger in it, though excellent cover for it. This was owing, I have no doubt, to the absence of water.

We got a quantity of Blacks and two short-eared hares, but no other game.

After leaving the Nullah we came into a wide beaten track in which we met several carts going to the forest for wood. They said that they came from Furruckabad and that they were going for timber.

On arriving at Coosumber we were informed that a tiger had that day struck down a buffalo on the other side of the river in a swamp, but that the buffalo had been recovered from him, and, though severely

1855

1225

Aude Serai 20

wounded, was still living. We crossed the river and, accompanied by the Aheer went towards the swamp which was about a mile distant on the other side of the river. We found the swamp to be a most extensive one, extending for miles; but we only beat out that part near where the tiger was said to have retreated to after he had been frightened off the buffalo. We could not find him though we beat out the place well and carefully, and, it getting dark, we were obliged to return home. I got a very fine buck Hog deer just as we were leaving the swamp. Our camp was by the river side close to the village.

1855

1226

Old Serai 21

The stream here is neither broad nor deep and runs along a sandy channel. The banks of the river are sheltered by Catechu and Seesee trees.

We are now near the outer verge of the forest and soon shall be out of it altogether.

April 4th

The thermometer in my tent this morning was 52° at 6 o'clock A.M. At night I have no doubt it was much lower.

I sent off to-day a batch of deer skins to a place named Bimbeerpore near Singhai to be made into Sabur, a soft kind of leather which is well prepared out here and has a peculiar dark brown colour given to it by the vegetable matter

1855

1227

Nude Serai 222

used in its preparation

The hills are now almost lost to sight from the combined effects of the smoke and the distance.

We set off as usual at about 10 A.M., crossed the river and put the elephants in a line into the swamp, commencing beating where we began yesterday evening. Our guide was an old Aheer who had some years ago been himself severely wounded by a tiger in attempting to rescue a bullock just seized. This swamp called, I believe, the Munggye swamp is a very extensive one and extends in an irregular direction for miles; in some places the water is so deep

Munggye
swamp

1855

1228

Ude Serai 223

and the ground so heavy that the elephants cannot enter it. It has tree forest on either side of it, but the jungle is not so heavy and of a different character to that we have just left. The swamp runs all the way, about 5 miles to our next camping ground about 5 or 6 miles, where there is a village now almost deserted, and a Gowie named Mungye. We beat the whole of the swamp as well as we could, but could not find any tiger. We hear that a very short time ago it had been beaten by Mr R. of Shahjehanpore with a good line of elephants and with some success for he had got some tigers out of it,

ickets

1855

1229

Old Serai 224

we did not hear how many though. The tiger of yesterday evening must have been frightened by the Aheer who rescued the buffalo, and taken to the forest.

There is something interesting in an animal or a man escaped living out of the jaws

of the tiger — at least, so I thought this

morning when I saw the buffalo

staggering about in the gowrie looking very faint and wretched, and when the

old Aheer pointed out that he had been

saved the same way himself many years ago. Tigers were more common & I

imagine not so much bullied in those

days.

1855

12 30

Oude Serai 225

About half way to Munggye, B. and I were on one side of the swamp, D. & H. on the opposite side and the pads in line beating it out. I was a little in advance of B., when, turning round, I saw his elephant bolting off across the plain to the left as hard as ever it could go, and all the pads in great confusion, the line broken, some bolting in one direction, some in another. I observed also that the men on their backs had thrown themselves on their faces and were covering themselves up with their chuddahs. B. was wrapping himself up in a blanket, and his bearer behind

1855

1231 Oude Serai 226

him was tearing his hair and dashing his arms about in the most frantic manner. In a moment I knew all about it — a swarm of bees had been disturbed by one of the beaters in the swamp, and they were on us to take revenge. — I being a little ahead did not get them, so soon as B., and the moment I saw him wrap himself in the blanket I knew what it was. The bees too were soon about me, swarming about my head in all directions, dashing in the most savage way at my face & hands. I kept them off as well as I could with my hat until I could get the blanket,

1855

1232

Oude Terai 227

carried on purpose for this emergency out,

and having wrapped it over my head

I escaped with only one sting in the ^{leg} ~~leg~~.

My loader was severely stung, so was

the ^{pi} ~~Nadali~~; the elephants got it in

several places, but the Mahout escaped.

Our elephants, the moment they saw

what was the matter, bolted, and

fortunately we were in a ~~place~~ piece of

ground free from trees, or I don't know

what would have become of us. They did

not stop for at least a couple of miles

and then, by setting fire to the grass

and standing in the smoke we got rid

of the bees that still continued to follow us.

1855

1 2 3 3

Oude Serai 228

The pertinacity of the little wretches is wonderful; they stuck to us for at least $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour, and such a set of objects when we all got together again I never saw. B's man was frightfully disfigured and several of the Mahouts were so swollen and altered that no one could have recognized them. I pulled out no end of stings from different faces and necks. The bee cannot leave his sting in the wound of his own accord I believe, but in the frantic efforts to get rid of them when stinging, the wretched creatures with their hands knocked the bees off and broke the stings and tails off in their faces. We collected together again in about an

1855

12 3 4

Old Serai 229

hour, and notwithstanding our miserable flight we could not help laughing heartily at it, - I could well afford to do so having got off so well - and returned to the swamp about a mile further on. Of course we could not go back to the old place & commenced beating out the edge of the swamp for a tiger. The middle was too heavy and contained too much water for us even to cross over to the other side along which D. & H. were beating; they had intirely escaped the bees & were laughing at us. We had barely entered the swamp when out came a second swarm, ~~The blankets~~ just as vicious

1855

1235 *Under Terai* 230

as the first ; we were off in time though to
escape more easily this time, and though
nearly all were stung we did not suffer
so much as before ; the elephants did
not run so far and the bees left us
sooner. We found a place where we could
cross a little higher up. We here found
the remainder of the party and went
straight on to our camp. which was not
very far from the spot and was situated
in a tope of mango trees, the first we
have now seen for some days. We
dismounted, went on, and had some
tiffin, and afterwards went on across
a broad grassy plain till we came to

Camp

Munggye

1855

1236 *Ende Serai* 231

river Chowka the be
cross
nothing
was
them
green
as an
hullah
slip

where the
movement
my friend
- uncle -
keep both
form

shall
is plain
over (grass)
et near
ight
ish looking
ing a
ie
r suddenly
r, but

not before D. had put a bullet through
alligator him. We tried to get him out by making
the elephants walk up the hullah, but he
slipped away between their feet I suppose,
for we could not find him. There has
been a shooting party encamped here.

J. H. HOGG PHOTO.



Heversham Church.



Portraits enlarged up to life size &
finished in oil and water Colors.

1855

1236 *Wude Serai* 231

river Chowka the banks of the Chowka, which we shall cross to-morrow. We found in this plain nothing but Hog deer, and the cover (grass) was so light that we could not get near them. Part of the plain was a bright green close sward, as green & fresh looking as an English meadow. In crossing a Nullah we saw a large ^{crocodile} ~~alligator~~ suddenly slip down the bank into the water, but not before D. had put a bullet through him. We tried to get him out by making the elephants walk up the Nullah, but he slipped away between their feet I suppose, for we could not find him. There has been a shooting-party encamped here.

Alligator

1855

1237

Oude Serai 232

only a few days ago from Shahganpore
and they have spoilt it for us. We hear
that they killed one tigress in the swamp.
I wonder if they got any bees also! We saw
the tracks of their elephants very fresh.
We are much too soon after them to have
any chance of finding tigers, — for if
any be there, they will be in the heavy
part of the Bhugar, where the elephants
could not go and where it would be im-
possible to beat them out. We found at
Munggye a detachment of 20 or 30 sepoy
of the Seetapore regt on their way out to
relieve a party out under a conductor
who is cutting timber for government in

1855

1238

Oude Serai 233

the Saul forest.

The wind to-day has not been so steady; part of the day from the east, part from the west. The thermometer at 1. P. M. in the howdah was at 90° in the shade and 99° in the sun: the wet bulb at 78° . In the evening at 8. P. M. the temperature in my tent was 68° .

April 5th Thermometer at 6. A. M. 55° in my tent.

Our march to-day has been across an extensive plain through which the small river Ghogie flows, and across the Chowka which here flows over a very broad sandy bed and is a considerable stream. The elephants could just ford it and that was

1855

1239

Orde Terai 234

all, some of the little ones had to swim.

We took some tiffin under a tree while they were crossing and followed them as soon as they were assembled on the other bank, in boats. The camels, cattle etc. swam across.

On the other side of the river, on the far side of its bed, we came upon the worst

quicksands and most treacherous quicksands we

have yet met with; the ground seemed quite hard and firm as I crossed, but

on looking back at the elephants following

I saw that it was shaking & trembling under their feet, and suddenly I saw

B's elephant sink up to the girths, and he

1855

1240 Oude Serai 235

seemed to be settling down rapidly still deeper. The poor old blind thing was so completely entangled that she had no time to make an effort to extricate herself. Some distance behind her a little tusk at the same time got entangled and was roaring furiously for help, poor little fellow! he got into a very bad piece of ground, and was up to the eyes before he knew what he was about. It was not until we took off the howdahs and pads and cut down Jhao bushes and pushed them with the pads under the elephants' heads that we got them out of their difficulties. After a delay of a

1855

1241

Bude Serai 236

couple of hours we then pushed on for
our camp which was not far distant
in a tope of Mango trees near a large
village named Brammugger, but now t
almost deserted. Near this place until t
last year there were some of the best
tiger beats in Bude, but the great over-
flow of the river has done much mischief
and left now a level flat plain covered
with grass where formerly there was splen-
did cover for tigers. We found that
another shooting party had been here
before us G + M. - and we hear that
they shot some Antelope in the plains
at Brammugger there is one of the conical

Raydon &
Donald

1855

1242

Wude Terai 237

towers built by the for surveying purposes
by the survey (Trigonometrically) In it we saw the
freshly written name of one of the party
who have been here before us. I & D. went
out in the evening to try and get a shot
at a few antelope grazing in the plain,
but after working very hard for miles after
2 or 3 very wild ones and a despairing shot
at a very knowing buck who kept just
out of shot for about a miles¹⁹ chase - we
returned to camp with nothing but a
good appetite. These deer have been too
much shot at and hunted lately, and
though we tried them with the shikarry
bullock, still we could not approach them.

1855

1243 Oude Serai 38

The thermometer to-day in the howdah exposed to the sun was 99° .

This village is in the Bhoor district, but owing to recent disputes among the Zemindars it has gone wrong and is now almost deserted, the population having emigrated to some other district.

April 6th

A cloudy morning, thermometer 60° at 6 A.M. We have now lost sight of the hills, but in the rainy season or in clear weather they would be visible.

At present the atmosphere over the forest is turbid and thickened by the smoke of the burning jungle and at this distance one can see it hanging like a dense vapour along the East & West pointing out

1855

1244

Old Serai 239

the situation of the line of forest.

Started as usual after breakfast in a direction southerly; little hope of any sport to-day. Our road lay across a plain stretching as far on all sides almost as the eye could reach, the horizon broken here and there by distant tops of trees. We passed through one large and populous village named Butowlie, which I am told belongs to the Talookdar Omrao Singh. We are now in the district of Mahundy, which is under an Amil named Kishun Sahai.

The character of the country here alters, the plain being now extensively cultivated

1855

1245

Oude Serai 240

showing the result of being under better management. The cultivation consists of grain^{gram} and other pulses; the former appeared to be ready for cutting in some places it was being cut. We halted in a very fine Mango tope with a Bamboo tope close to it, of which, by the way we have seen several to day. Near a village named Amallie or Amarrie, and after resting and eating some tiffin we set off to see if we could find anything in the plains or in a belt of Saul jungle which is near the encampment and stretches some distance in an irregular manner east & west.

1855

1246

Old Serai 241

smallie

This appears to be the last trace of the Serai and it shews that here there must be a great change in either the climate or the soil, for the Saul trees here are little larger than shrubs, the highest not 40 ft. high. I should say the belt of jungle where we crossed was about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile broad, and emerging on the other side we ^{found ourselves} ~~found~~ ⁱⁿ ~~in line~~ in a wide grassy plain across which we made our way. In the jungle we found nothing but one small deer at which I did not get a shot. The men on the pads said they saw a hyena - I did not see him. In the plain we found some antelope. I got down and after hard work & a

1855

1247 *Orde Serai* 242

long shot knocked over a fine Black Buck. We put up a few Blacks and a "school" of young ^{pigs} ~~dogs~~ out of a grassy nullah one of which was knocked over in the general volley fired at them. Another boar ran the gauntlet and finally turned and charged right through our line and got away safely though about 10 shots were fired at him; he went too far to follow him up, so we turned off towards the tents and got home about 6. P. M. To the branches of a Mango tree in the tope we found to our dismay a large swarm of bees clustering, but as we gave instant orders that they were to be treated with all respect, not to

1855

1248

Oude Serai 243

be interfered with in any way, no guns to be fired near them, no fires to be lighted under that tree we hope they will do the same to us, that is, let us alone; for we freely admit that if they choose, they have only to descend from their tree and put us to ignominious flight. The day has been very close and sultry, the wind easterly and very light, a dense bank of hazy cloud hanging over where the hills should be. We are evidently getting into another climate

Monday the The thermometer in my tent this morning at 6. A.M. 64° . Sky cloudy & atmosphere close, but as we are in a dense tope of mango trees, the sultriness is owing to

1855

1249

Vude Berai

that cause perhaps.

Marched rather earlier this morning our course south across the cultivated plain for a short distance and then through a belt of Saul jungle for about 3 or 4 miles until we came to a long low-lying piece of swampy ground in which there was much water. The Vol, a small stream that we crossed on our way from Hergow to Seetlapore Ghat, finds its way through the swamp, but ^{no} one would recognise it as a running stream, as it looks like a part of the swamp as it ~~drags~~ ^{drags} itself along through the long grass. At each end of this swamp are some patches of dense cover called "ketarrali" or cages,

1855

1250

Oude Serai 245

very favourite resorts of tigers. They are called cages from their appearance, consisting of various kinds of trees - the Willow, wild Jamun and others growing closely together and intertwining their twisted and knarled branches and trunks. At the bottom is grass, Rattan & ^{other} ~~the~~ under-wood with a quantity of water. They are some hundreds of yards in length and perhaps half the breadth. They can be beaten with the Pad elephants but the Howdahs cannot go in. We beat out 4 of them, but found nothing. The Ahiers grazing cattle in the plain say that this year they have not heard of nor seen any tigers in them, and all attribute their

1855

1251

Old Serai 246

absence to the excessive rains and the quantity of water left in the swamps. H. has shot numbers of tigers here and he and all the Mahouts who have been here before say that this is the first time they have found them empty. We found a few Hog deer & Pea fowl in this plain amongst the long grass, and in one of the wettest parts of the swampy ground where the water was up to the elephants' knees D & B. shot a ^{Python} ~~Boa~~ Constrictor as he was dragging himself along in the grass. He was 11-2 long. After being shot he got under water and hid himself completely but was fished out by one of the Piadahs with an aneus

1555

1252

Oude Serai 247

We took his skin off in the evening and stuffed him with Boosah.

As we ^{could} not find anything in the Kettarahs we crossed the belt of forest, & emerging on the plain, again highly cultivated we found our camp about a mile to the westward in a tope of

Kokra Mango near a large village "Kokra

Millanie" in which there is a large

Puckah house, the residence of some ~~recent~~ former Rajah, but now empty.

We received news from Seetapore here and

B. tells me that the Daks of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd

& 4th are missing. The Shutter Sowars

left at different stages to pass on the

Dak have probably entrusted them to

1855

1253

Older Serai 248

Passes to bring on and they have either lost or made away with them; perhaps they may ultimately turn up. Sent off a Shutter Sowar to look after them.

The people here say that the tigers have not been here this year on account of the rain being so heavy and so much water remaining in the swampy Kattarahs. But they also say that there are tigers in the forest, for within the last week two cows have been killed by them and last night they heard one roaring as he crossed the plain. The latter story I doubt, the former is probably true.

Graydon and Macdonald have been here for about a week, but they got nothing

1855

1254

Oude Serai² L. G.

except a few antelope which are plentiful enough in these extensive plains, but very difficult of approach, owing to the absence of any cover to stalk them in. I. went out and returned empty handed after a long walk this afternoon.

April 8th

Thermometer 63° in the tent at 6. A.M. Yesterday in the Howdah at 1 P.M. it stood at 92° ; we are getting back to a hot climate again. The wind for the last two days has been easterly, the weather hot sultry and hazy. The hills are now completely obscured from sight. Thakoor Medar Bux, a fine jolly-looking old gentleman, evidently of

1855

1255

Oude Serai 50

Hindoo stock though a Mussalman,
with his men came to see us this morning.
They brought with them 3 elephants
and accompanied us to-day in our
search for tigers which has again
been unsuccessful. He says he has
made inquiries all the country round
and as yet no tigers have made their
appearance in the Katlarraks. Some
days ago a Paasee of his was wounded
in the arm ^{by a tiger} in the forest; the particulars
I did not hear, that he had searched
for miles and miles for the brute in
company with Graydon and Macdonald
but that they could find no trace of him.

1855

1256

Oude Serai 251

We went across the plain to the edge of the forest where there is a long belt of grass, a very good cover for a tiger, but we found none. A few Hog deer and pigs got out of it, I shot a Pilegys — the first we have seen — a solitary snipe and a Black or two. We then went on to some Kattarrahs called Koubabar, a very favourite resort of tigers, but we found none. The Mahout (Hs) told me that Capt. W. Hearsay had shot several tigers and leopards out of this very spot; at present there is too much water in it. We took tiffin under a tree & returned to our tents. B. heard from Col. Platt. He had shot in the Muilla swamp, after we

1855

1257

Old Serai 252

left it 2 tigers and a large black bear;
he must have beaten the swamp toward
the hills, for I am certain we left
nothing in the part where we beat.
The day has been very hot & sultry;
Thermometer 94° in the Howdah.

April 9th

Thermometer 65° at 6 A.M. Letters
from Haze^{yes} - home news etc. Started as
usual after breakfast and reached an
incamping ground at a place named
"Gola Gokuzun" about 3 P.M. We had
a little small-game shooting on the way;
I got a pig and one Hog deer. We beat
with Paasees several Ketarrahs, but
found nothing. It is too early and there is

Gola
Gokuzun

1855

1258

Oude Serai 53

too much water yet for tigers in the Ketarrahs, but they say that they are in the forest. We passed through some miles of Saul forest to-day; the trees small and stunted; the Bany tree is not uncommon, but it is also small.

Bears are occasionally (very rarely) found in the forest; we have not seen the trace of one though we passed through a part of the forest where they had been recently seen.

Gola Gokurum is a celebrated place of pilgrimage for the Hindoos, there being a holy Tank and several temples with images of Mahad^e and other members of

1855

1259

Oude Serai 254

the Hindoo Pantheon. They are exact repetitions of what one sees everywhere else of the same kind. The Mango trees surrounding the Tank & village swarm with monkeys very tame and bold. The Tank contains small fish (in quantities) that will almost eat out of your hand. Of course no one knows the date of the Tank and tinages Mundy's Temples. An old Bramin gave it as his opinion that about 4 lacs of years might hit the mark, but probably under it. The Zemindar of the district, Mugdoon Bux, a very wizened, seedy-looking, opium-eating, small old gentleman who accompanied us said that the

1855

1260

Oude Serai 55

images, most of which have their noses or arms or legs broken off were mutilated by Aurungzebe when he passed through Oude; this I should think probable enough for everything about the place looks very old. The Tank is pukah but the walls have fallen in in places. Of course a host of Gosains and Bramins swarm about the place and divide the profits which are considerable. They shewed us the residence of the Mahunt the High Priests, a respectable looking ~~place~~ as building as such places go, and close to the principal temple, in which, in a sort of dark well, is placed the Idol. Above it is ^{hung} ~~was~~ a string of bells which a

1855

1261

Oude Serag 56

devotee who was ^{muttering} ~~sumbling~~ Sanscrit
which he did not understand struck
from time to time, as part of his
devotions. It was a ^{pure} ~~fine~~ example of
idolatry.

A naked madman was gibbering and
howling about the enclosure of the Temple.
They said that he had murdered his
own brother, but that he is now quite
harmless; he lies about the place and is
a fit companion for the monkeys that
swarm there and the lazy Gosains
who are the priests of the shrine.

The Mango topes are very fine here and
twice a year give shelter to thousands
of pilgrims who come from all parts of

1855

1262

Oude Serai 257

Hindoostan to visit the Tank & shrine

The tombs (~~Lew~~ wallas) of the Gossains are dotted all about the place; they are buried, the Bramins are burnt.

Bramin game Drury caught one of the sacred monkey's material assistance in by putting a running noose of string capturing the round a hole in the ground in which said monkey. Some grain had been previously placed as bait. The unsuspecting Bunder put in his hand, jerk went the noose and he was a prisoner, but roused the whole colony to the rescue, but being kept off by sticks we secured our prisoner and took him to the tents. The poor brute strangled itself during the night in its struggles to get free.

1855

1263

Dude Sera 58

Our
An old friend Medar Bux, the Zemindar
of Kotwarrah is still with us; we shall
be in his district to-morrow. Some of
his Paasees brought me a ^{male} ~~male~~ and
^{female} ~~several~~ specimens of the 4 spurred
Partridge; the skins I intend to send
to Blyth. The natives call it the ^{"Shau"} ~~Hakhar~~
They are very rare here and the
Thakoor says they have only been
known in this part of the country for
about 4 years. The bird is about the size
of the Black and is ^{colour} ~~also~~ very like the
jungle hen only richer; the head is that
of a partridge with red round the eyes;
the tail is longer and very like that of
a jungle hen; the legs red and on the

1855

1264

1264 *Old Serai* 2.59

2.59

small of each leg 2 spurs, though on the specimens I got there was only one well developed spur and the rudiment of a second on one leg, the other leg perfectly smooth. They said he was only a one year old bird and that in another year his four spurs would have been complete. The country here is well cultivated & the grain is now being cut. The Amil Rai Histem Sahai makes 7 lacs per annum out of it; he pays only 4 to the king including muzzerana etc. - clear profit to him of 3 lacs per annum. The ^{Mr} ~~Mr~~ Towlie Rajah who is in the Mahindy Illaka is also they say immensely wealthy - the money made in the same way.

1855

1265

Oude Serai 260

Our shooting is now all over and we make the best of our way back to Sentapore. I have written in to day my Dak for the 12th at 4 P.M.

To-morrow we start at 5 P.M. for our next halting ground, about 6 or 8 coss from here in Ketivurrah district, a large village named _____

Camp as usual in a tope of mango.

April 10th Started early this morning that we may rest in the middle of the day.

Arrived at our ground at 10. A.M.

We had sent on the kits and ^{one} ~~our~~ tent to have breakfast ready and the other tents were to come up afterwards ^{us}. It is blowing a thoroughly hot S.W. wind.

1855

1266

Oude Serai 261

to-day: thermometer 101° in the tent.

Our camp is in a tope of small young Mangos, not giving much shade, near a village named Sutura.

Our old friend Medar Bux still with us; he shewed us his house and fort on the way, a regular citadel with a high wall, ditch and gate well ^{periced} provided with loop holes and gates thick and barred like a port-cullis. I bought a young gray pony colt from the old gentleman; of course he wanted to give it, but on it being explained that that was impossible he took the money.

Another Dak this morning and with it the "Express" containing the news of the

1855

1267

Oude Serai 262

death of the Emperor of Russia

April 11th

A long march of 9 coss this morning over a well cultivated plain, - the crops just being gathered in.

Thermometer 72° this morning at 5. A.M. Arrived at our camping ground in a tope of Mango trees near a village named Mianh and breakfasted soon after, having sent on the mess tents and servants over night to be ready for us in the morning. A strong S.W. hot wind blowing all day. Atmosphere full of dust and hazy. Thermometer in tent at 3. P.M. 90° We are now only 7 coss from Seetapore where we hope to arrive to-morrow morning.

1855

1268

Oude Serai
263

Yesterday evening after dinner we had a distribution of tiger claws and after it no end of applications from the servants for them. They prize them greatly for making amulets to hang round their children's necks. The tigers' fat was distributed some days ago; — the skins will be divided next.

^{Hutnies}
Yesterday evening 3 or 4 ~~natives~~ made their appearance in camp and amused us by their gymnastic feats. It is really wonderful to see the extreme facility with which they twist themselves into all sorts of difficult positions; they would be the envy of any European acrobat. They said that they were not

1855

1269

Bude Serai 264

^{putries}
real ~~natives~~ but that they came from
a tribe down in the Dekhan.

More newspapers from Lucknow by the
Dak to-day; received papers from
Calcutta of the 2th of April.

The following morning we marched at
5 A.M., reached Seetapore for breakfast
and started for Lucknow at 5 P.M. the
same day; reached Lucknow at 5 A.M.
the following morning, having met
an express brought by a Shuter Sowar
on the road near Mahona, telling me of
the dangerous illness of poor little
Constance Hayes and asking me to hurry
on as quickly as possible.

1855

1270

Nude Serai

265

Since our return we hear that Wroughton's party have been more successful than we were. They killed 16 tigers, 2 bears & a leopard. They got 6 tigers out of the Innella swamp, where we also got six, and by keeping to the east avoided the mistake we made in going westward into Khyreghur. Colonel Platt has killed 10 or 12, so that with Wroughton's, ours, Rickets of ~~Shahpur~~^{Sehanpore} and the Rajah who had been shooting at Durruck, at least 50 tigers must have been taken out of that part of the Serai this year.

Twelve Tigers this trip.

It was on Sunday night
the 11 March 1855. that
I left for Satebne and
I returned to Lucknow
on the 12th of April -
I found that my ^{constant} ~~very~~ ^{Hays}
patient little C. W. was
very ill and she had some
apnea but I the out reather
the exact state...
The weather was very
intensely hot in Lucknow
and I was glad to get
back to my work again.
I should not here refer
to any of the details

of my Flushing Whistles
as it is all summer
my journal. which
may be read here
and there preceding
with my story -
During my absence
in the town - Her
and Bridget had
arrived and with her
her daughter and
son - I had heard that
Mrs Lady O'Brien
she wrote to me
frequently that thing

Lucknow

8 / 273

268

had arrived ~~from~~ from
her the information
that had reached
Lucknow before that the
very lady was all that
a very lady should be.
The day is the day has
me after my return
to Lucknow I was dining
with Capt. Weston &
Hunter. he had returned,
when we saw the
brigadier and his
daughter Henry &
was drunk and I was not.

269

1274

1855.5.56

a Hampshire and that met
a Huntress here —
This was the first time
I said my wife knew
what to be.

The next day I met
Lady Darnley's brother
Mr. Darnley of the
Regiment. He had come
to London. went to
call on the Duchess
and Miss Darnley. and
then home the first time
I spoke to my wife
that was to be.

Lucknow

~~1006~~

1275

270

I called again my soon
and I very soon found that
I had met the woman
who was to be my wife
if I could persuade her
to think so - I am writing
then for my children
and it is not necessary
to tell them what their
mother was - for I have
so far they know what she
is - the happiest part
of my life now began
and through her sweet
and gentle influence is

living tender affection
it has been happier
here since than I ever
looked could be my
lot: a very fate!
I have had many troubles
and anxieties well
but she has turned
them all - lightened
them all and made
my home the happiest
in the world. - There
was a burning point

Unknown

1277

272

My wife died here & returned
to her home since - & as
it might have been
known that I cannot
say. I think I will not
at her home ^{here} -
her father since his coming
and he was married
on the 4th of October 1855.
She was 21 on the 19th
of the September preceding
I was 31 the following
December - he was
married in the Cambridge
Church - & she was

273

1278

1855-56

my best man. And the
Simpson, daughter of
Col Gay. were Brides
bridesmaids - all
the people of the house
were present - at the
wedding! - We spent
the honey moon at
Annis's house and after
Christmas and after
it we went to live in
our house in the Newbury
House of course. had
been prepared for her
reception.

~~unknown~~

~~1279~~ 1279

274

he had a carriage sent
to the by Robert T. Allen - and
he used to come up every
day to see her.

In any record however
brief of this part of my
story. I feel sure that my
dear wife would think
I had ~~omitted~~ ~~omitted~~
been sensible of I had not
to my kind good the
Orphans were to be in their
occasions. My dear Robert
and the doctor - and
Lady Orman would think

a mother might have
been to her ~~at~~ that time.
She was very good to
me also.
Refused to come down
with me riding to my
work her head there
I had many opportunities
of seeing her and of
learning to know her
much I loved her.
I have a picture of her
dressed by Carpenter at
that time. It shows her

He has put me. In the
surroundings of the street
and the very face that
has only become sweeter &
more beautiful to me
after looking at it for 22
years! —

We were very happy. —
And the cold season
passed quickly. and
brightly — All the time
things were going on in
the Academy and the
theatricals. and the

277

1282

1855-56

late that week ending
 once the house was
 and approaching the bulphus.

^{Early in}
 in June 1856. I made

another expedition after
 taken with my hawk
 friends. I have lost

all notes of it. but
 it was a successful
 one. and we got

many tapes - and
 some bulphus. at the

mountain island ^{Horkapora} Horkapora
 of course I had other things

Ducknow ~~10th~~ 1283

278

to think of now. And my
wife occupied all my
thoughts - and much as I
enjoyed the tiger hunting
I longed to be back with
her again - I had frequent
letters from her. And heard
that all was well. -

Porter was recommended
to Calcutta and a short
absence of some weeks he
returned charged with
instructions by the command
of the Govt of Oude. - Her
being was to be speed continued

terms - a pension is
was to make me the first
to the President & British
Officers. - He declined to
accept the terms was
deposed. and the
was formally made a
British province - was
placed under the ad-
ministration of a Chief
Commissioner. & Staff
The King went down
to Calcutta proposing
to proceed to England

Lucknow

1285

280

and appeal to the Queen
he never got further than
Lucknow where he has
remained to the day (1877)
The day that William
went to see the
Queen to the King, I happened
to be away from the
city, I had ridden
out to winter on the
Campore Road to meet
my old friend Aunt
Martha. She was with
the force brought over
to the Lucknow in

Anticipation of my
disturbance that might
take place. When
sent for me to accompany
him and the other
Apostles. And I
should have been
there had I known
what was going to
happen. Everything
had been kept so
quiet & I did not
know. I was rather
glad I did not hear

Lucknow

~~1068~~ 1287

282

It was understood to me
as a point affecting
some. Her husband
was received by a friend
without arms. And all
the external signs of dependence
& embarrassment were
displayed.
We knew on being told
what was the plan
and asked to refer
her attention and
acceptance of a position
or retention of the title
and dignity of living

declined. and made
her most earnest
protestations against
the proceeding. He
and the S. M. P. of
England saw him
the day. and only
could take a few
min. The audience
wondered what he
thought right. The
opposition strongly
expressed. but the

Lucknow

1289

284

Byng would go to London
lay her case at the foot
of the throne: and in
leaving he would send
his instructions to her
Officers & they all
ordered from the Indian
Govt. - Her husband
had no alternative
he must be kind to her
thing - and left her
to fulfil his instructions
A few minutes passed
that broke down the

Provision and Order
were issued first.

Chief Commissioner
for Civilian and
Military Subjects and

X See the many
Cases of Financial
and Judicial Commission
and the need for
Commission -

Commission - by
Commissioner & Agents
were appointed to

ducknow

~~1022~~ 1291

286

the province and ~~the~~
in ducknow Major Banks
was appointed Commander
of the Division of Lucknow
the 8th Division
by Commander and
Capt. Carnegie for the
evacuation!

In arranging the new
scheme. Ostrum was
assigned to provide
for the Old Residency
Mun. - Hays was
nominated Major Gen.

Esther continued as
told of Peter & Maggie
and Estham had been
informed that I should
be made a Civil
Engineer as by Country
Inclination. Her diary
wrote much kindly
lettered but refused
but said. I had done
well in my profession
it was a pity I should
give it up and that

lucknow

1293 ~~224~~

288

if I chose to continue
on in my mechanical
work - he would guarantee
me as long as I cared
to hold the appointment
the allowance and
himself. I had hitherto
refused - and I suppose
he called by whether
Nepenthes was sent.
I refused - of course
I acceded. My house
my pay and allowance
were all guaranteed

and selected the
descriptions of Civil Surgeons
of Indiana and Subordinate
of all Charitable
Institutions in Indiana
Very affectionately I send
to you a copy of my
"services" dated the
20th of March 1856.
And as my record
works before - and in
addition ^{besides} to it much
that was additional
I would say that

Lucknow

~~1026~~ 1295

290

the annexation of Oude
was the last act of Lord
Dalhousie's administration
and that the details were
carried out by Lord Canning
who assumed office
on July 29th 1856.

Mr G. C. Curzon I should say
was very to the Chief Commissioner
and there was nothing
but an appeal to the
whole thing was a kind.
The old residency ceased
to exist and the rules
and regulations of a British

291

1296

1855-56

promise permitted -

Obtain the splendid
 Sober and practical
 Offer - did not
 like the work with
 a good promise - need
^{the} ~~the~~ ~~the~~ constant
 between them
 and the school
 and financial concerns
 the health which
 but soon gave away
 and I had to retire

Lucknow

~~#028~~ 1297

292

on his way to England
for change - He was
succeeded by Mr. Connelley
Jackson a civilian
with some Civilians
views and the work
of writing revenue and
judicial matters was
on - Every one was
disappointed. The old
Royal family and
nobles and courtiers
were at their work
in the - Campbells

and his content presents
Jackson and the two
Cummings. All set
to together and all
was the same. Jackson
the an excellent man
very clever - and a
great friendly man
remained to give
obedience and at last
he he could not do.
He had Cummings
unmoved him - and
he was succeeded by the

Unknown

1299

294

W. Lawrence: but this
was not for some time
and I must try and
recall some of my other
recollections during the
time that elapsed before
the execution and
for W. Lawrence and such.

I may as well here
say that William who
had some time in better
health recovered sufficiently
to take command of the

~~Person~~ ~~Whodden~~ ~~him~~
despatched against some

and which he was
appointed in Jan'y 1857.
When he did return
to London he came to
the relief when it was
in a close state of siege
and I had the happiness
of receiving him into
my house - when he
came in I put through
the arm after his
trouble for the things
the streets of London

Lucknow

1301

296

But to go back! Soon after
the Camp departure. Arrangements
had to be made among
many other things for
providing for all the
Establisment - and I

was asked to discharge
the property of the Army
Elephant. Exp. Bus.
Provisions. Top Wharves.

Circumstances - and
some other things - then
we addressed to my other
work. Some unexpected time
of course I had plenty

of subordinate. I was
indeed sober and
careful in writing
the great manuscript
which made me the
treasury for feeding
all these Gentlemen.
I used to be much
claimed at the Opera
I spent on the treasury
all standing against
me. - but. I will
come out. I really
had it very cheaply

Lucknow

~~1084~~
1303

298

Considering the number
brought in 3 or 4 hundred
Elephants, 20 or 30 tigers
and all the other animals
which were to my duty
of keeping of animals.
Droghda who could
not be many of his
kind the very near
case had to be considered
and back price per month
and Subsidy provided
for or accumulated
I was very glad in the

course of time when I
take sentence in
book of all my
demands. - I should
say that I had
received a very nice
letter from Orlean
Hager. I had
before me sitting
up my pocketbook
work. I found I had
not time for it
and all my time

Lucknow

1305

300

was needed for very
behavioral notes —
Monday. It was reported
to me that one of the large
fighting Munia had
broken loose. Had been
taken down in the open
plain and killed near.
I immediately released
him to death. And at
about. Changing the
directions — I went
to my friend Master
Subbar and told him
and asked him if he would
come and help to shoot.

Of which he at last
assented - he then
stepped out and to
that place where
the Minoror had
advanced himself - &
followed -

The Minoror had
taken himself to
a patch of swampy
ground not far from
the old. Aram out
of the King's suburban
palace. And there he

Beckner

10387307

302

found him. - he got me
an elephant and approached
him with one gun ready
he at once pulled his gun
snorted, looked vicious
and showed that he
meant to fight. - The
elephant became very
unsteady, he fell down
he wounded him. he
went far away where
there were people and
the same elephant. so
he changed his tactics

We left my uncle
and went back to the
top of the hill where
we had found the distant
I sent back to the
boat at the same
time and a
chuckie or two
I wanted to try an
experiment: but
sent me the message
to the back ground
and got up into the

Ducknew

1309/0² 760

304

here. I am one. I am the
Grand-Sublime for another
close to me.
Because the very Sows
had returned to the tree
small bottles of Syllables
there was. I killed by
at least 20 Sows.
I put it all in the
Chapatter and used
them down in a bottle
close to the trees. By
which I knew the
Rhino: I must come. When
he was running off the

Swamps. Had seen a number
 of men to the very the
 Rhine. with the same
 they had a purpose
 began to beat in line,
 the ship walked with
 hats towards the river
 where we were when
 at a very short and
 deliberate pace, and
 then stopping to
 watch proper - a shout
 was then - at last
 he came to the Ch. Spettin
 and deliberately swallowed

Lucknow

~~1042~~

306

1311

very happy. he would
have with great interest
he I should say he would
staying where he stood
standing at the shop
in some shop - but he
never moved - at last
when he was looking
to feel the position or not
I cannot say but he
began to move. This
was asked in war time
the signal to fire was
both and so at the same

mummied. I took him
 in the shoulder through
 the double shield -
 Sub then hit him in
 the neck. - He dropped
 never moved - fell
 prone in his belly. Did
 not know I'd over.
 he could hardly
 believe it. but then
 he was stone dead
 the left. A Munnada
 name (Kane says) to

Lucknow

13/3

388

have his story told.
Of which I need not
worry - The news
came in the morning
after the great loss
and told he knew
it was a strange thing
he had never wished
it before. That the
first sitting in ^{Stonem}
in the Carcase after
the ship was sunk
died in hundreds -
my bullet a round me

only a small tree on
 side of the mountain
 243 The summit of the mountain
 had been sighted before
 the trip. The noble
 view of our side was
 now found being against
 the view on the other
 so much for the white
 unbroken sky of the Rhine
 river.

Subbing by the Rhine
 here is much smooth
 one - was smooth in
 the back of the river

Lucknow

~~746~~ 1315

310

Some extraordinary importance
has occurred to me during
this year - my brother
Richard who had some
ambition to seek his fortune
had come out to India
and I asked him to come
to me to Lucknow. He came
and lived with me and
he was working at Hindustani
and also studying with
Mr Crank of the Land Revenue
with the view of securing
some office - He was a very
fine young man. Very strong
active and an excellent
writer - He had to take

may buy back, St. John,
with the surest ease. and
take him over pump
that is troubled people -
He continued with me
until the end. For by
he was killed by the
machines not long after
as I shall have to relate
he was only 23 years old.

The most important event
that occurred in the 27th
June 1856. - Some writing
with the paper was sent to
Cassidy - then was
some to the 11 and 12.

Lucknow

1317

312

The road and I noticed
that she was not looking
well. I had not time to
take her home to ~~the~~ ^{our}
own house. It came to
her father's house in Cantonment
and there between Sunday
of 26 - and 1 day 27th
June. Her first boy was
born. Dr. Kaimukh was
at hand and came and
took care of her. I was
exceedingly anxious for her
and I felt so strange
when they put my little
son in my arms - my

Clarking reconced rapidly
and as soon as possible
he went back to an over
house - Before had been
anxious about the friend
from H - who had been
absent a few days before
and the folk in the road
added seemed to bring
it on rather promisingly
but like the and the
boy did well -
In due time he was
christened - at the same
time with the little Adam
Black - and he called
him Robert Andrew after

Lucknow

1319.

314

her Father and nurse -
The Potchamptan who had
recently come to Lucknow
with his wife, as Chaplain
Christened them. Poor
Potchamptan was an excellent
fellow a fine healthy
vigorous cheery man
and was much liked
all - he had a small
mustache which I noticed
him - from of a sweet
type. from which he
recovered. - but to his
chastity during the siege
that was coming after
recovering from a wound.

The Americans had made
great changes - it had
brought many new people
and gave me much
more work - for King
brought and the Royal
Khana went on with them
they were widows much
and the money paid
for them were worked
in British paper - so they
they were secure - all
the men went as before
under my supervision
But Jails were formed
and some houses
crowded - and these

Unknown

#521321

316

was much relieved &
mortally - all the time the
subject of much anxiety
I am at home as a science teacher
and my mother day before
these at all times? and
I had the greatest difficulty
about my personal and
about questions of life
and I got into much
disagreeable disputes
on the subject which
were not finally settled
of when the hunting
came and elsewhere
all! - I had much more
private work to do in

attending the families
 of the West Abroad!
 The Residence, returning
 among the old daughters
 because the 'Old Camp' ^{from}
 says house - went to
 the Ormery - located
 to the Subbier - I returned
 my own house of course
 in return of the ^{same} ^{work}
 and of occupation -
 The other house was
 connected with the
 Office - and Antebellum
 my post office work was

Lucknow

~~1047~~ 1320

378

I arranged a postal system
through the Province, Post
Master being appointed
in the Postal Station and
the Postal Service
being made by Post
Master of Lucknow. In
this if I remember right
I received some increase
in my pay —
The Government of the
Province to those who
who attended the
head high office because
Government. I returned

There an American he
 with an American office
 I often think of my
 old friend Mr. Crank
 Mr. & Mrs. - and lady
 of Schuyler. The Principal
 in hand directing the
 institution - with pleasure
 I had some very great
 friends in Cambridge
 Mr. De Munn. The Kings
 and others - many of
 them believe that there
 is a true working rule
 and that we are not

Unknown

~~1066~~

1325

320

Since I have met you,

How are you! —

During the County Meeting
incumbency I had been
torn through the Province
with him. And he had
great part of the — the
object being to lay down
the state for the State
a report in writing that
He was accompanied
by his wife, daughter
and George Jackson
New York — the daughter
Jackson C. L. was the first
Came here.

at Saturday - and he
 had a very pleasant
 time of it in church
 during the celebration.
 We noted a great many
 mortars. From Memphis
 to Brantley and came
 back crossing the river
 at Brunswick - we
 had our stipendiary with
 us - and I got plenty
 of shooting. The two men
 got with the large objects.
 A very good fellow
 named Huffer was
 with the commanding officer -

continued
 at page
 1345

Gude

1327

322

Notes of an expedition in Oude in 1857.

The party consisted of Colonel Conerley Jackson Esq^r Chief Commissioner of Oude Sir Mount Stuart Jackson Bart. his nephew an assistant Commissioner Capt Lester, Mr Gonne assistant Commissioner Miss Gengina and Miss Madeline Jackson and Dr. Fayrer —

Mr. Jackson died lately of the effects of a fracture of the thigh received during the forced march from Lucknow to Cawnpore Sir M. Jackson ^{the gauge of his} his sister Gengina ^{were} were both shot by the rebels. Capt Lester were killed during the siege. Miss M. Jackson alone survives. Mr Gonne ^{was also a victim} ~~also~~ survives to the Mutiny.

1857. Jan 1. Lucknow. Halted.

Jan 2. Lucknow. Shot in a field near

Mahesh (Kundwah) 5 Ducks - 4 Snipe - 1 Quail
1.

Heron.

Jan 4. Crossed the Chowka at Seittapore
 Marched to Burragaom. Good Duck shooting
 Porican (killed one female) Hog Deer. Halted
 at Burragaom, very swampy and unhealthy.
 Sunday 4. Marched to Selho, very swampy.
 On the road to Burragaom from Seittapore
 a man fell ~~into~~ with a ~~cart~~ ^{chucko} ~~into~~ a wheel
 and was drowned. Sent to the Esa Nigger
 Rajah for ~~two~~ Elephants. — Ground very
 low swampy and unhealthy full of wheels covered
 with wild fowl killed 5 yesterday. Crossed the
 Gogra today. Now a very small stream.
 Tigers said to be in the neighbourhood but
 no good Khubber (news)
 5th Encamped on banks of Borah
 6th Crossed the Borah and arrived at Dowerah
 we found since we crossed the Chowka has been
 one almost unvaried swamp except on the sandy

~~Under~~

1329

324

bank of the oorah. It appears a little higher towards Dowerah but even here all the surrounding Country is under water during the rains. On the afternoon of the 5th and up till 12 of the 6th heavy rain.

7th Halted at Dowerah and shot some ~~Black~~ on the banks of the river Oorah. Ground all about this low and during the rains under water partly from inundation partly from the rain.

8th Arrived at Esa Jagger ground all low and under water during the rains -

Rice ground common, all the tops of trees bear the water marks at various heights from the ground.

9th Arrived at Mullapoor 12 miles across a low flat Country completely under water during the rains and even now very damp. No artificial irrigation and the surface always

325

1330

gran. The Jhamun and different fig trees
very fine in this district.

Mullapore is on the south bank of the
Shoura near the junction with the Ghogra,
and the surrounding country during the
rains is completely under water. The particular
spot in which the Bungalow of the Deputy
Commissioner is rather higher and escapes
but all round it is water. There are in-
numerable nullahs and low wet patches
of ground in the vicinity.

The place is very feverish during the rains
and after them and the inhabitants say that
this has been the case ever since the last
7 or 8 years when the main body of water
left the Chowka distant about 8 or 10
miles from this and took the channel
it now flows in a deep stream of about
60 to 80 yards in width and which every

Orde

1331

326

3rd or 4th year with the waters of the Ghogra
inundates the surrounding country the
drying up of which induces the fever. Not one
of the **Chasapuri**, **Burundanga**, **Jahnel**, or
Jhanna people have escaped. The fever ap-
pears to assume the tertian type generally
and is very prevalent but apparently not very
severe. Bronchoceli is also very prevalent.
Out of a group of men inspected casually
just as they stood about the camp from
about 15 to 20 I picked 5 or 6 cases. The
soil near the river is sandy with clutches of
loam on the surface. The ^{well} water is about ten
feet from the surface and is said to be good.
The inhabitants attribute this to the ^{river} rain
water. They say that until the great unin-
dation which brought the new river close
to the village of Mullaspore the district was
healthy. At this season ~~of~~ the land is dry and

327 1332 1857
The river flows at 8 or 10 feet from the surface
near the station but in the rains about can
go straight across to Esa Kugger or even to
Sour^rxa. My informants were the Theeelder
Native Doctor and Chupmarrie many of
the inhabitants and the Deputy Commissioner
himself. They appear to think that bad as
^{this} it is it is the best in the neighbourhood
and that no healthier spot could be selected
especially on this side of Baviam Ghat.

Mullapore January 10th 1857.

The Civil Station of Mullapore is situated
on ~~the~~ ^{piece} ~~bank~~ of ~~land~~ ^{land} surrounded almost
by a bend of the river Showra etc about
a mile from the old ^(7 ft) Shurree and town of
Mullapore. The accompanying sketch shows
the position of the station with reference to the

rivers Showra and Kowriallie or Ghagra.

Since crossing the Chowka at Keltapou
Ghat I have made a careful Enquiry at
Each of the villages or towns where we have
halted as to the general Character of the
Climate and Country. I have satisfied
myself that the whole Extent of this part of
the Doab lying between the Kowriallie and
Chowka is low swampy ground subject
during the rains season to inundation
from the two principal ^{rivers} as well as from the minor
^{the tract of land between the 2 rivers} streams that flow through it. Rice is
the chief cultivation and even at the
present season of the year much of the land
especially that near Bhuragoun is under
water.

The natural Consequence as might be
Expected is Malaria and the inhabitants

of the district as well as the new comers
seem to suffer from intermittent fever spleen
and Bronchocela, if one may believe the ac-
counts given not a single Binkinday, Chikapa,
— or other servant attached to the

Tehseeedar and Thannals have
escaped fever, in some form or other.
Mullapore though at this season of the year
dry and tolerably healthy is during the
rains an unhealthy swampy island
the native Amalah reaching the Cutcherry
by boats. The neighbouring country is
intersected by rivers small streams, ~~mullap~~ ^{and} ~~sheels~~
and it is a positive fact that in the rains
a boat can go direct from Mullapore to
Esa Nigger across the ground over which you
ride in the dry season.

As may be perceived by looking at the
accompanying sketch the station itself

Quade

1335

330

will probably ere long disappear before the
Encroachment of the river. Upwards of 300
yards of the present neck of land as represented
in the sketch having been cut away during the
last floods. Should the next rainy season be a
heavy one and the river continues to cut in
its present direction it must be washed away or
cut off from the main land. About two miles
to the South and East of the station there is
a high ridge of ground which during the rains
remains ^{also then an island} dry. It has the advantage of being
connected with the village of Mullaspore which is
also half inundated at that season and would
probably if any public buildings be required
be the most appropriate site for them.

I have made careful Enquiry as to the
Sanitary Condition of the Station and its neigh-
bourhood and the result is what might be expected
Intermittent fever is very prevalent and scaraly

any one escapes but from all I can gather learn it does not appear to be of a severe character yielding ^{not producing much spleen} easily to treatment, and seldom fatal -

The Native Doctor who seems a well informed and intelligent man informs me that Spleen is uncommon but that Dropsy and Bronchocoele are prevalent. He also thinks that the fever shews a tendency to assume the ^{more} severe ^{type of} ~~and~~ intermittent form during the drying up of the rains. There can be no doubt but that the station is in this respect unhealthy, for it is notorious that scarcely an individual escapes the fever in some ^{phase} ~~degree~~ of intensity, but the mortality does not seem to be high and I cannot say that the inhabitants here as they did at Burnagum, Dourenah and Esa Rigger pre-

Old

1337

332

sent a the ~~same~~ few stricken and debilitated appearance & debilitated condition of those places.

The inhabitants of the District attribute its present unhealthiness entirely to the formation of the new river Showra which about ten years ago suddenly became the principal channel through which the Chouka discharged its waters into the Kowriallie. From a stream that a man could wade across it has become a large deep and rapid river which during the rains floods the surrounding country injuring the crops and rendering some localities ^{so} unhealthy that the ryots are actually unable to gather in the grain and as I was informed by the Assistant Commissioner of Mullapore so completely prostrated were they in some of the villages last year that there was not a man to accompany and point out the

333 1338 1857
Damage that had been done by the inundations. -

As far as I can learn the whole of this district is of the same physical character and the general impression seems to be that Mullapore once the most healthy part of it has become now nearly as unhealthy as other stations.

The greater part of the district during the Cold ^{Season} weather is tolerably healthy. Certain localities as Burragaon are at all seasons utterly unfit to be inhabited but during the months of May and June the rainy season and especially during the months of September October and November the whole is unhealthy -

As I have said the disease does not appear to be intense or obstinate in character very different from that occurring further North in the Irai where you have the combination

of stagnant swamps and decaying vegetable matter from the forest but it is sufficiently so to make it detestable to health and very objectionable as a place of abode.

What effect the turning the course of the river into its old bed might have I am not prepared to say, but as the inhabitants attribute the unhealthiness of the district to its encroachments, it is possible that some such measure if properly carried out might have the effect of restoring the original salubrity of the soil. -

15th Jan^{ry}

+ station

The Town of Baraitch is situated upon a ridge of high ground on the banks of the ^{the} Sargor and is raised above the highest water level during the heaviest inundation or rainy season. The Military Cantonment and Officers' Bungalows are to the south of the city and on lower ground.

¹³⁴⁰
~~Guide~~ with reference to the Sanitary Condition of 335
Baraitch it would be hardly fair to draw
a Conclusion from the Experience of the last-
year which is said to have been an unusually
sickly one. The troops and Military police
as well as others new comers and old inhabitants
having suffered severely from ~~intermittent~~ ^{intermittent} fever
but to judge from the physical aspect of the
Surrounding Country and place itself, and that
may be learnt from the inhabitants of the
City generally, it would appear that Baraitch
like ^{all} other places in this district is always
more or less subject at certain seasons of the
year to Endemic Fever and again though it
would appear that the old inhabitants do
not suffer to the same extent as the new
comers.

In the absence of records I am unable to give
statistical accounts of the sickness during
the past season. The Medical Officers of the

1857

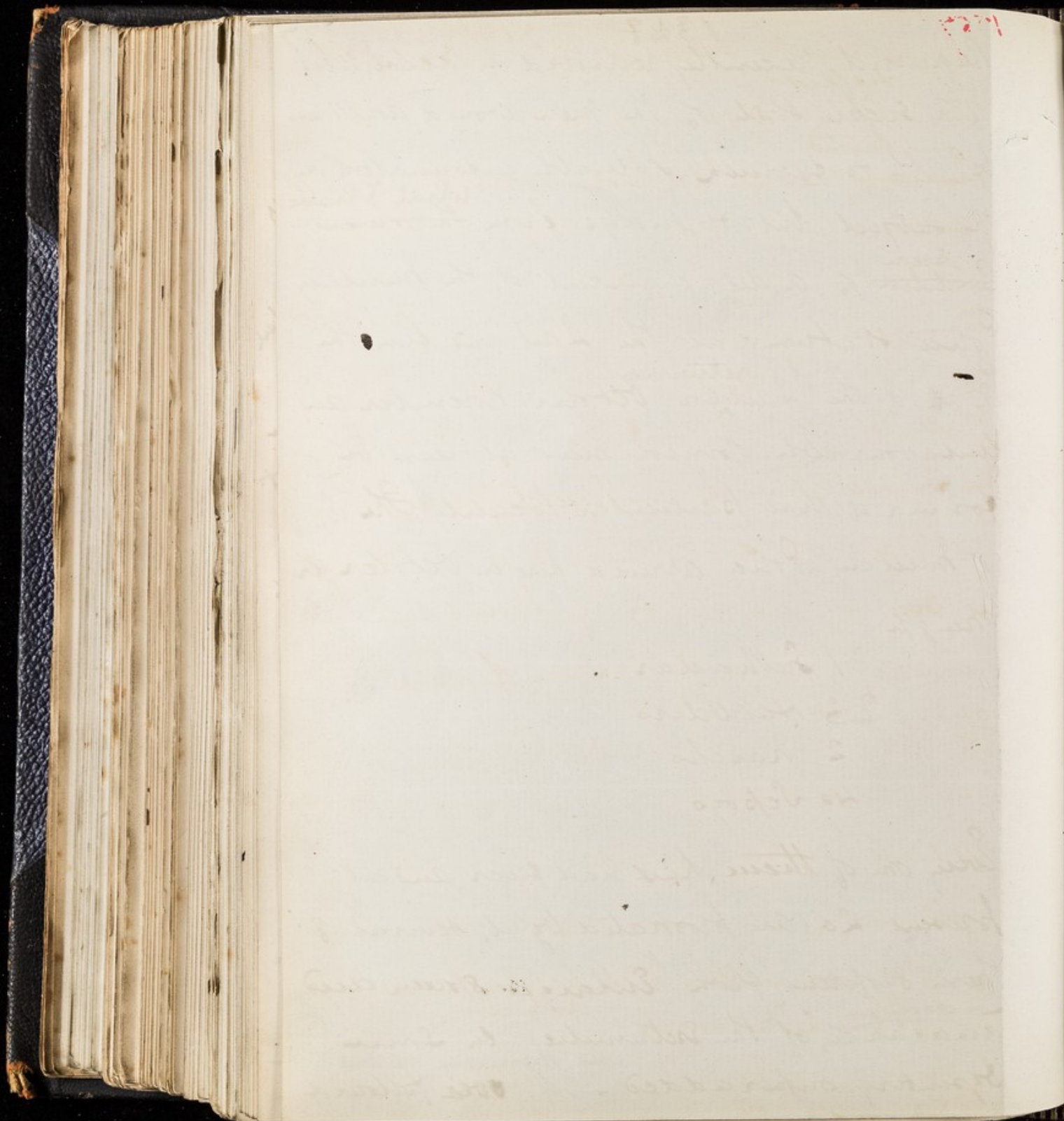
1341

Vide 336

Regiment recently removed on account
 of the sickly state of the men would doubtless
 be able to furnish valuable information as
 the subject, but to judge from ^{what I have} ~~the present~~
^{seen} ~~condition~~ of a detachment of the Military
 Police stationed at the Jail and from the
 state of the Jail ^{returns} for October, November an
 unfavourable opinion must at least be
 formed of that particular locality. The ^{detachment}
 of Military Police arrived here in October in
 strength

- 1 Subadar
- 2 ~~3~~ Havildars
- 2 Naicks
- 40 Sepoys

Every one of them have had fever and at
 present 20 are prostrated by it; several of
 them suffering from Enlarged spleen and
~~anasarca~~ anasarca of the extremities in some
 dysentery is superadded - ^{one Havildar died} of ~~fever~~ followed 13



1857

1342

Dampels

Cuda 337

by dysentery and cholera

I found the

National

All actually suffering from fever and I ascertained

that in the Jail during the month

of October 48 Cases of intermittent fever were admitted

dysentery

In November 23 Cases of fever admitted. Dec

15. In the Jail and in the detachment of Military

Police the fever has been followed by dysentery

in the Jail some of the dysentery Cases have

proved fatal. In November 2 died of dysentery

in Dec. 6 and up to the present date in

January 1 died of the same disease.

The whole of the high ground on which Barantch is situated is intersected by ^{broken ground} gullies,

old wells half dried tanks and holes out

of which the earth has been dug for building

the City: crumbling brick heaps, an excess of vegetation in many places, ^{abundant} and clay comes by Tamarisk trees.

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

1859

1343

Oude 358

Much improvement might be effected by filling up these tanks and levelling the inequalities, clearing away & cultivating the surrounding neighbourhood and cutting down all superfluous jungle.

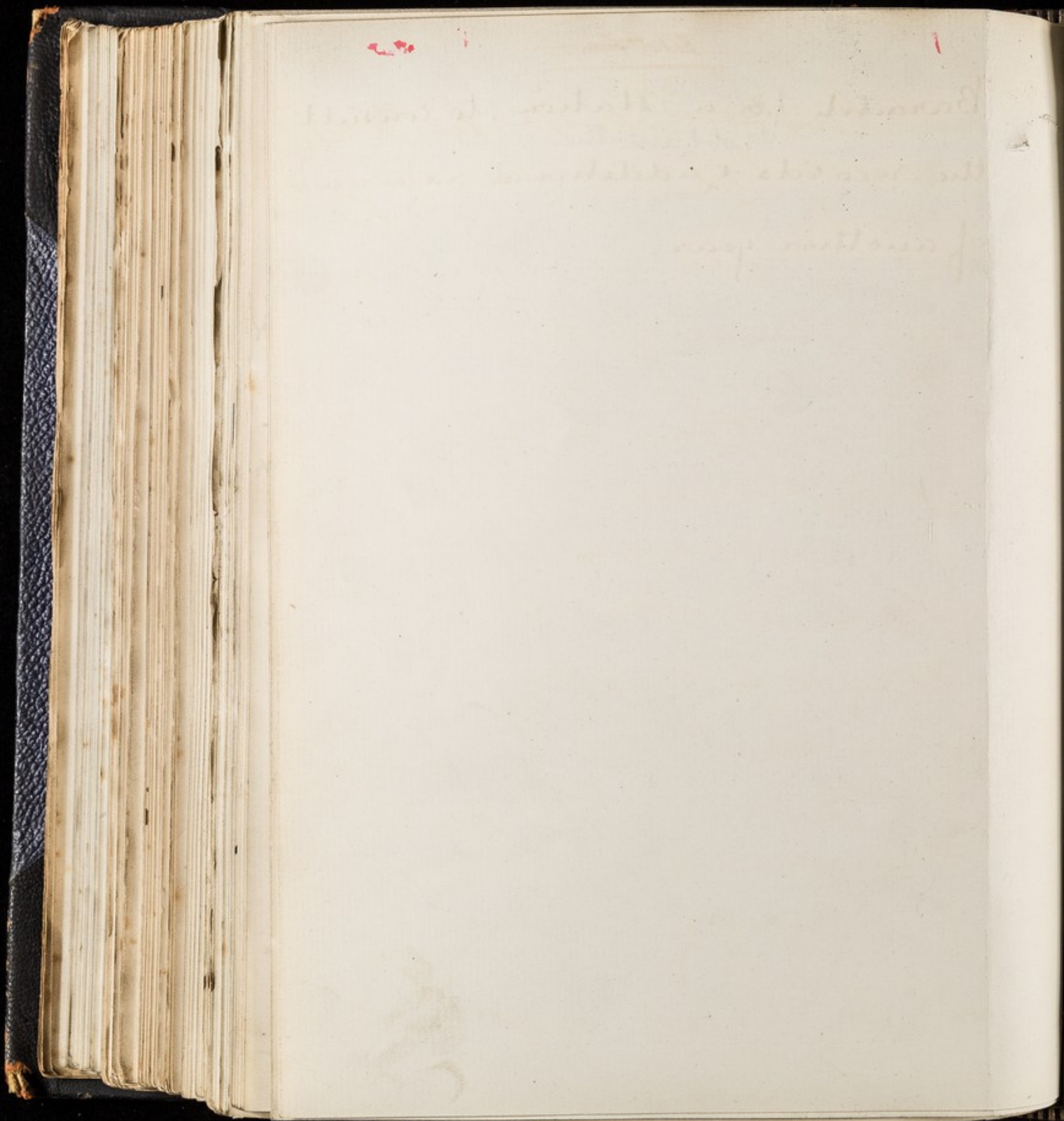
As this is the first trial to which, as a station it has been subjected, and as all appear to consider the past season to have been a most unhealthy one, it would perhaps be desirable, before coming to any final conclusion upon the fitness or unfitness of

1857

1344

Slide 339

Baraitch for a station, to consult
the records & obtain the
additional experience
of another year.



1857

~~1855~~

Licknew 340

1345

C. Combs Esq. and he
 used to ask Mother
 to take I remember
 mention that I was now
 the owner of 'Licknew'
 the Shepherd from which
 I got eggs on my two
 expeditions to the lake
 I brought her from
 Capt. W. Hearn's 1307
 where she was a great
 beauty. very strong and
 active and very fleet.
 I had had another very
 fine female Shepherd
 my own. I forgot her
 name. Had brought her

^{at}
 from some natural
 in a short time I sold
 her. a rather good one
 in exchange for Henry's
 elephant and some
 money into the bargain
 She went from him
 to the Deputy Commissioner.
 She was a very fine
 elephant but too
 timid for life shooting
 She then made a
 capital sowrie
 elephant "Litchum"

Lucknow

1347.

342

was with me. as who
were my horses. in the
edition - I remember
an extraordinary accident
that occurred. When we
were encamped on the
banks of one of the rivers
I have now forgotten the
name - we found it
further than we expected
and some preparations
had to be made to get
boats to cross our
baggage in - the camp
was pitched on the
banks of the river

a stormy evening with
sleet and with dark
banks - In the evening
Hughes and I started
up the banks of the
river with our poles
about 500 yards from
camp - we noticed
a squirrel lying on
the bank opposite.
He was near the
water - the distance
was about 100 yards.
I fired and I saw
that the ball took
effect

Lucknow

1849

344

but as so often happens
the creature found a shrub
and stepped into the river
at the time the Shepherds
were all sitting close to
camp. Lucknow with
the rest. The animal
was washing her and
showed her very kindly
Chapman. Was kind
of the water side looking
in. A few minutes
after coming the animal
but heard a rumbling
among the Shepherds.
Some were riding her

345

~~#63~~ 1350

1857

of the river. There
were trumpet ^{birds} ~~birds~~
looking exactly like those
particularly with her
trunk up in the air.

I observed a Shrike
in the river among
the Shepherds' sheep
and I had heard that
Shrike Birds had
run into the river
up to their waists when
he had seen a horse
and were jumping
with their beaks.

Lucknow

1851.

346

we hurried back to the
nest and found that
they were dragging a
large squirrel up the
bank. It was the one
that I wounded. He was
in fact, broken the
one leg - and it lay
in the partially paralyzed
condition. He fled down
and across the stream
among the Sphaceles
leaves - hence the confusion!
The tired Sphaceles
bought the brave new

347

~~1855~~
1852

1857

Standing in the tunnel
 have time to take.
 The man being the
 creature much younger
 the Stephens left
 and knowing a being
 that it was wounded
 stopped with and dragged
 it on shore - where
 it was lay. Snapping
 its jaws with noise
 a loud noise -
 It was much lacerated in
 the body and legs
 and much of the same

Lucknow

1853

348

on the sand. except with
the four and fore legs -

It was about 10 or 12
feet long.

I told Rupa that the
Government to make
"Luchini" kill it.

She immediately came
up to it - with her trunk
with her in her
paw and for the it -
and crushed it - then
knew crushed it -
the hand forth - with
which she is united

349

~~1067~~
1354

1859

A browned. wheaten
 tempered small time
 'Bosby Kurre'. Her
 daughter called it and
 when Mary then for
 half a minute
 she smiled a red
 cheek and went to
 some kind from her
 smile head and
 cranked. When
 she was much
 excited. And apparently
 very anxious to assist
 her memory. Her Shepherd

Lucknow

13.5.5

3.50

Let me tell you with
a hope a whole day
but it is not well to
show them to them
anything as it tends
to make them uneasy
and apt to make at any
time that they come
near them. I should
be as bad as home.
There is a private money
in the hand!
We cut down the ground
and as usual found a
quantity of rubbish in
the stomach.

We returned to London
 and I resumed my
 duties. and my hard
 work had. The weather
 was much better, lighter, in
 the fall. and very
 good. - Had. as before
 said before. about the
 diet. the scale I had
 down had been
 attended where my
 situation and I had
 the prisoner in the
 house in the first part.
 Then I reported, and
 when I had had pointed
 out

Lucknow

13 57

3 52

The mistake of reducing
the det. & that my
advice had not been attended
to. - He was taken up by
C Jackson. And then
in the next morning he was
taken to task. He was
very angry and now sat
around about 11 and
I was called on to study
specially in writing, when
I was that day.
Fortunately I had to study
and under the at hand
and there were the
mistake. In order that
I had written book by

353

~~#1071~~
1358

1859

there she had ordered
 her son to be executed
 of the prisoners. She
 also wrote to her
 her father and the
 date when I had very
 strongly called attention
 to it - and of I honestly
 saying that such would
 be the result and
 knowing the responsibility
 in the judicial authorities
 all the time. It is
 a case of conscience. When

Lucknow

1859

354

Heckman left the Sick
Lawrence Camp. and indeed
it had rather settled
when the hunting holes
out. and the day it.
There was no doubt of
what would have been
the result. However,
was glad it ended in
peace. I always
kept on good terms
with them all.
Toward the close of the
year I made some inquiries
of the Assistant Secretary
before to point to further

troubles. Meanwhile
the settlement of the
province was going on
on our principles. The
old settlers were required
into people were the
Europeans - and there
had been the land
and villages -
Quebec being the
city was half of it.
There was a work
the poor country is
however been in
last case, and there
is no doubt that an intention
was detected

As I have said. the constant
friction between the C. Court. &
the Mich. Court. Subher and
omnium. ended in 1808
Canning recalling Jackson
and Jackson was summoned
to resume his Appt as Justice
but he had been needed for
the Persian war - and
so it came about that
Sir M. Lawrence who was
then Gov. Gen. to assist in Rajasthan
and about to proceed to
England on Medical Certificate
gave up his leave and came
to Lucknow as Chief
Commissioner. and arrived

357

1362

1857

There on the 20th March
1857 - soon - a month or
so after the first indications
of the impending meeting
had manifested themselves
at Birmingham -

There was certainly a
change for the better
after her arrival - the
natural feeling all wanted
on her side and were more
entirely and hopeful.
Sir H. was a friend
of the workers and their
sympathy tended to
revivify their cause
of complaint

Lucknow 1363/476.

358

About the time Mr. Sullivan
and I made an expedition
to the train. And had
a tolerably successful
campaign against the
tigers. I forget how many
we killed but I think
it was ten or twelve.
We also got some Mr. [?]
some [?] [?] [?]
we were with. I think
the [?] [?] [?]
and [?] [?] was [?]
I remember some of
the incidents of the
trip. On one occasion
we had made a long

359

1364

1857

beat in the front & I
thought we had got a light
by the time we were
by moonlight - but had
to take a steam, very
thick to need for the
by dark night - we looked
at a sort of prod. and
leaving the front we
entered on a very thin
water in the same place.
I was well in advance
when I heard something
in the air I stopped my
shepherd and said
that there was a great
sea monster - a monster

Lucknow

~~1075~~ 1365

360

among the elephants
near the water. And I
saw a large animal
looking about apparently
charging at him. I
hurried back and found
that it was a large
bull buffalo. - he had
been lying in the very
spot near the pond.
One of the natural
gamekeepers had told
me the elephant and the
dog were something. The
buffalo immediately
charged at him
and he had my gun

time to escape. He
broke then charged
the Stephens with the
left in the front
in front of the
and turned around
to the right -
Some shots were fired
at him and I was
in time to see him
a Cushing Barrett.
He was wounded and
now turned and
disappeared in the
long grass - in the

Lucknow

1367

362

uncertain light of the
moon broken and could
not be taken and he got
away - he followed them
for some distance in the
dark - but the darkness
was heavy. It was late
and he had a long way
to go to get to camp so
he was obliged to leave
him - he heard the
next day that he was
well known that he
had been there some
time and had completely
lost his road to both
Cantonment and Lucknow

as he had charged me
at any rate when he had
and he was dead to him
some considerable
dinner. It may be
imagined what a
bold and brave brute
he was by a attack on
white horse of the place.
On another occasion
Subbin and I were
logging along side by
side. on our way to
the next camp with
a long boat but
came on his return.

Lucknow

1082 1369

364

~~Laguna~~ (Swamp) bulley
were hunted by some Indians who told us that there were two before the swamp - and that they had them taking their cattle. - we immediately collected the line of elephants which were all straggling about in great numbers - and entering one end of the swamp, while the herd was kept driving it. I saw one ridge, but fell in the first collection.

very heavy. After beating
along some distance
the elephant came up
and almost immediately
on his side we found
a hole. I got two shots.
and then a third and
he rather fell a heart
on. - but beat us and
some a high rock near
changed the line we
on twice and broke through
my back - he got out of
the swamp and my back
reached it at the end
and beat us again in
line. after succeeding

Lucknow

1371

366

distance between became
very much reduced. and
I heard the sudden sound
of a tiger - he moved
cautiously on. The tiger
was at my side. I then
saw a very large
called one. I then looked
on the elephant head
and he found it was half
in the water. I lay a dead
tiger - it was the one I
had killed in the morning
heat - I was occupied
in looking at the tiger in
the water and saw
that he had it - looking
nothing like the rest.

been doing - Subbin she
was very fatigued. had
some water the time
and ~~then~~ suddenly
heard a shot and then
another - Looking forward
I saw Subbin Shephard
on her knees. her head
almost in the ground
wailing about helpfully
and he clung to her
saying the how dare
with me hand what
he started the gun he
had put fire in the
then - I asked her
that the light had
in her Shephard's head

Lucknow

~~1373~~ 1373

368

and was putting her down
the elephant. I was running
with fright. I knelt down
at once and as sitting up
I rubbed the elephant
had recovered himself.
The elephant was still making
a great noise. The elephant
was coming up here -
trying to greet us. Subba
looking back, but determined
was trying to get a shot
at the elephant which was
crouching on the ground
ready for another charge.
I took up my big rifle
(4 to the 6) and sent a
bullet in to the head &
the elephant was dead.

369

~~1374~~ 1374

1859

Subbs was happy and
called out why Ned
prie - she was a head
up - so I said and
would have been a
don't shepherd by me
and pulled her right
over the line -

Don't shepherd by me
with the word been heard
in her head - she was
had behaved as shepherd
and had the word been
taken with her and
Subbs got a short while
looking the word with
one hand, with the

Lucknow

1375.

370

Thank he had the gun
and had blown off -
a the elephant's shorts
him off - a full hour
then I came up the
was sitting herself happy
for another change and
I even said anything but
have waited -

we had the one tiger
the last was a fine
tiger - and had the
camp - in looking the
elephant's head - the
gun came and acted
well to need look at
something - and I found her
of the tiger's claws and

371

#8891376

1559

been torn off - and left,
deeply imbedded in
the elephant's head
The women here put
iron and steel the
elephant he knew -
"my 'Luchini'" looked
beautifully as steady
as a rock, but very
angry and much excited
and the way was
much the same as
we were by the day
in standing in the mud
of her feet in the
ground - When he last
claimed her he said, the
Customs I killed the

Lucknow

1377

372

Lucknow sent for a letter
was sent them and on two
different occasions they
found it in the most masterly
manner - he was showing
a white swamp. Beyond
a Whistling. in the
Khyber district - a very
wild place - a swamp in
the forest - we had been
in bed of it - and it then
bifurcated. Each branch
carrying a running machine
from the other - Subhan
understand we were to use
one branch - and took
the other. I had
a man with me who knew

373

~~1097~~ 1378

1857

the place well and he assured
me that Subhan was
going in the wrong direction
However he would not
be dissuaded —
I went on in my own
way. and had me or
two pads among them
a high mountain.
with me - the forest
on one side the mountain
and hundreds of heavy
hul in the air - where
I then was it was so
heavy for the Shepherds
to bear it. so they were
following - to take the hul
a little higher up - to take

duchnew

1379

374

increased. I became sadder
because I was excited
riding the Grand, & thinking
her heart and there is a
tape near the net-
tachment. I stopped as
made sign. I took the
some small sticks in
her basket & threw them
in the land to my
right. It was quite
certain that the tape
was there. I knifed
me at a little further
on - the ground was
wandering away. I
knifed my horse back
into it. I heard
the tape. I heard their

375

~~1093~~ 1380

1857

make things the same as
^{the same} turned and followed back
 along the side of the stream
 and then he got the
 big snail not to be in
 the corner and with it
 I picked the top of the
 stone and had better
 in a scratch he would
 be sure to be in the
 rest of the day and
 would not go into any
 corner. The snail was
 with him in. The
 legs were the same
 as ^{an} ^{opening} ^{through} ^{which} the
 1st or 2nd side but
 the top was the same - I
 found it and then there

lucknow

~~1044~~
1381

376

Subbin my that I was
with the shot came back
with the line and fired
see - he beat along the
swamp, horse left hearing
and my son Lucknow
again informed me that
a tiger was near - in a
moment the animal broke
since long time and with
the animal killed me
a lion lying dead, with
a large bladder of
lung to the husbandry
man a wound in the
chest. My bullet had
passed right through the

377

1382

1854

camp. We have had
more or a hundred
Eads and and then
fallen dead —

We got another here in
the same swamp and
a third we the same
in that we did pretty
well that day —

On another occasion
we were taking the
end of a heavy bull
cow. and I intended the
end of it — thinking
that we might have
a new. Such a fine
the most determined of

Lucknow

1383

378

of a large woman it was
not an intention to heat the
particular heat which
was very heavy. and
required Medical assistance
and was removed to the
next day - so we kept
on - the next day he
felt a great deal of
the heat - and he
forgot to eat - he had
been wounded by a bone
which had a
sucking wound. & the
leg nearly paralyzed.

In the morning my wife & the
occasional stated nurse
had been the assistant

379

~~1097~~ 1384

1857

Another incident I must
relate - I think it seemed
rather peculiar - because
coming home to her camp
near Sma Patten - we
were in the forest - and
came in what looked
like a small thicket of
some very small, herbaceous
like plant - it really
looked like the
rest of the people -
we thought - but nothing
as well to think of
and had scarcely
noticed it before there
was a screaming!

Lucknow

1385

380

and all the women were
 captive of a champion knight
 and called Stephane.
 There was a tower and
 three arches, little towers
 and here were all the
 the middle of them
 the knight, changed
 so handsly but the king
 liked before the queen
 the army before - too
 of the arches were transferred
 to the walls of the Stephane
 and the third was
 caught by the death
 by throwing a lance at her

and brought home his
Camp - I remember
the excitement - well
but am much less
like than it occurred in
my second or third
excursion to the lake
I forget what was there
with the Oak - but I
don't see look it home
to the Camp -
Many other memories
of my old Oud
begin shooting Kaye Creek
back to me as I sit
and write, but I must
not leave the subject now

and for me to other travellers.
It was when we were
beginning our trip at one
of our first halts that
we got news of the celebrated
Chopra. They were then
then circulating in India
in elsewhere. They had been
in the village near where
we were then camped.

And then we saw said
report was a report of
Communist after which
we certainly thought they
were meant to be a warning
of some of small kind
they looked as pieces
of the village to village but no
where could. or would be
and

and I think he had more
about us who would have
told us had they known
tell us what they really
meant - some think that
it was a signal that they
were to be in the work
not for something -

Her historians do not say
why we think a broad,
a he had put them
caught - I put which
still want the water
back in some minds
I have had to show to
my wife for things were
unsettled and matters
were in danger as they had been
when we were from trip to the terrace!

1389

384

Insert about two previous incidents

Notes of a Tiger-shooting expedition

in the Oude Serai in 1857

from March 10th to April 6th or 7th

This is the expedition referred to in
the preceding pages.

1857

1390

Oude Terai 385

Notes of a Tiger-shooting expedition
in the Oude Terai in 1857 - from
10th March to 6th or 7th of April.

The following brief notes of an expedition
to the Terai for tiger shooting in 1857
just before the mutiny began, were
preserved with some other papers through
the siege of Lucknow. Most of my
papers were burned, but one or two
books of M. S. escaped and were
afterwards picked up in the deserted
Residency in my house and forwarded
to me by a friend who went in after

Copied by Edith F. Parry from original shooting journal

1857

1391

Dude Serai 386

the Garrison had vacated it. Hence it comes that these and the notes of my expedition of 1855 have been preserved, though in an imperfect condition.

Besides the journal of the tiger-shooting trip there are some fragmentary remarks on the meteorological state of Lucknow in the year 1854 and also some fragmentary notes made during an expedition through Dude with the chief Commissioner Mr Coverley Jackson - partly with a view of inspecting stations and considering

1857

1392

Oude Yeraï 387

the question of where it might be expedient to place new ones. These are very fragmentary and only a small part preserved, but I put them all together, as they may interest those who care to read these memoirs of my life in future days.

On this occasion I accompanied Mr. Martin Gubbins of the B. Civil Service ^{Judicial} ~~Medical~~ Commission of Oude. He was a most charming companion, — kind, good, warm-hearted, a keen sportsman and a most enthusiastic and devoted servant of the Government.

1859

1393

Rude Serai 388

He held a very high and important office, and he faithfully & without fear discharged his duty - according to his lights and though his views were not in accordance with those of the C. Commissioner and others and perhaps ~~and~~ it may be that they were over-judiciously strained, and not always ~~at~~ ^{judiciously} ~~decisively~~ carried out, yet there cannot be a doubt as to the honourable spirit and absolute integrity of purpose that guided all he did. I liked him much and though I knew he had his faults of temper and judgment, I respected him

4

1857

1394

Vide Serail 389

for his straight-forward honourable character, and enjoyed the companionship of one of no ordinary knowledge and ability. His subsequent conduct in the defence of the Presidency, whatever else it may have done, proved him to be a gallant gentleman and a generous friend. His character and mode of action during that trying period have never been rightly estimated I think, and injustice has been done in some respects to as good & brave a man as ever lived.

His health failed completely after the,

1859

1395

Old Serai 390

siege; his mind in fact gave way.

A constitutional predisposition to melancholia developed in consequence and so overpowered him that at length he terminated his life by his own hand.

It was ^{on} the ^{attempt that} second ~~time~~ when he accomplished it. In ~~one~~ ^a previous occasion in Calcutta in 1859 - or 1860, he nearly did so when living with Mr Harrington ~~in Calcutta~~. Mr H. found him suspended by the Punkah rope, cut him down and sent for me. I went immediately and found my poor friend unconscious. The measures taken for his

1857

1396

Oude Serai 391

recovery were happily successful and he regained his health for a time, but some time later - I do not know, or rather do not remember the precise date, - during a recurrence of the symptoms of great mental depression, he made another attempt and this time it was fatal.

Besides Gubbins we were joined by the civil officers of the districts we visited, and were accompanied by my old friend the Nawab
Munower-ood-Dowlah. Things ^{had} ~~were~~ changed since my first expedition in 1855. The province of Oude had passed into

1857

1397

Oude Serai 392

British keeping and a new system of government or administration ^{existed} was prevalent, and it probably was the too sudden and rapid introduction of the changes incidental to this new government that did considerable harm and helped to stir up the people to mischief. Still the trip was a very enjoyable one, and though it was easy to perceive there was a restless and unsettled state of ~~opinion~~ ^{feeling} of discontent among the people, no one would have thought the great calamity then overshadowing us was at hand. There were many indications of the

1859

1398

Wude Serai 393

approaching troubles but they were not
^{so} clearly discerned before as they were
after the events had occurred.

The Chopatties were even then circulating
and they were spoken of in one of our
camps, but they do not seem to have
attracted much attention from me, ^{at all events} as
I don't seem to have noticed them
in my journal — tho' I have mentioned
~~hearing of~~ Boileau's death — killed by
the Dacoit ~~Tuffal~~ ³³ Ally, as I heard from
my brother Richard who was then in
Lucknow.

In this expedition we killed 11 tigers; the

1857

1399

Ude Serai 394

last however was not recovered ^{though} - there
could be no doubt of ^{its} death ~~though~~.

1857

1400

Oude Serai 395

March 10th left Lucknow this evening at 6. P. M.
by Palkee dak. - a dust storm on the
way making everything very uncom-
fortable. Arrived at Khyrabad at
about 7 in the morning where our
horses were waiting. Rode into our
camp pitched in a tope on the
Shaghnanpore road near the ~~Serai~~ ^{Serai}, a
short distance beyond Seetapore.

I have with me 4 elephants, my own
"Luchma"; one of Ally Muckey Khan's
& two of Moosen ood Dowlah's; ^{of these} one is
the large, Mukhwa Moula Bux =
Dined with Thornhill.

1857

1401

Oude Serai 396

March 11th

Hirgown

Rode to Hirgown - 7 coss. Nearly swamped
in the muddy bed of a small nullah -
into which ^{my} ~~the~~ horse plunged.

Hirgown is a considerable village built
on the site of an ancient city or town of
the Bhurs. There are the remains of
buildings and of what has apparently
been a moat. There are some wheels
in the neighbourhood; in one of them
and in the moat I shot this afternoon
4 teal and 2 pintail ducks. I passed
through the place this time two years
ago and again about ^{six} ~~two~~ weeks ago with
the chief Commissioner. On that

1857

1402

Oude Soura 397

occasion I shot in the moat a very fine specimen of the spur winged goose. The old Brick fort has been converted into a ^aThamph.

In my former journal I mentioned an old woman who remained by the grave of her husband in a tope of trees about 3 coss from Mirgown. I made inquiries to-day, and they shewed me a little mound of earth by the grave of the husband, now crumbling to pieces.

One of my camels was said yesterday to have gone mad, so he was left at Beetapore and a buffalo substituted; it

1857

1403

Oude Serai 398

appears that this creature has gone sick, so I shall have to leave him behind also.

Caught a monkey with a mouse to day much to the amusement of the natives I find the station of Seetapore with its new cantonments, new Bungalows new lines very much increased since I passed through ^{it} two years ago.

March 12th

Kheerie ^{is} about 10 miles north of Mirgown, a large native town, probably to be the Sudder station of the district. I gave a medical report in favour of it about 6 weeks ago when here with the Chief Commissioner.

1857

1404

Pude Serai 399

Went out in the evening to see if there were any Quail in the gram or ~~near~~ ^{Arthur} Khets, but did not see any. Shot a brace of ^{grey} ~~young~~ partridges and a blue pigeon.

Since killed by
mutineers

Thompson arrived to-day from Kymara; he has killed one tiger this year.

Thornhill and Lester from Seetapore are also with us. Heard this afternoon that Boileau of Gondah had been killed by ³³ ~~33~~ ³³ Ally, with 4 sowars, but no particulars. Gajraj Singh, rajah of Pushadpore visited the camp this evening and Meerood Singh, the Ovel rajah, in the morning.

1859

1405

Oude Serai 400

Mahewa

March 13th

about 6 miles from Kheeria. Crossed the

Mahewa

river Dol, which is fordable just below
the fort of Pushadpore, on horseback.Arrived at Mahewa which is on the
low Khader land at 7 A.M. andencamped in a Mango tope. There
are some fine bamboos surrounding
the village of Mahewa - ~~a village~~
containing about 500 inhabitants.Jheel of
KundowahAbout 2 miles N.W. is the Jheel of
Kundowah where, when here with
the C.C. a short time ago I got
some good duck-shooting and a few
snipe. The jheel communicates with
the Chowka and is apparently the low

1857

1406

Oude Serai 401

ground occupied by a former bed of that river. There were a few birds in it, but too wild to get at, tho' I got into a canoe. On the other side of the Ghel in a Semel tree in a village I found the nest of a fishing Eagle. I sent a Paasee up and found that there were two nearly full grown young ones;—one was just able to fly a little and got away out of the man's reach; the other fought well, but was ultimately pitched out of the nest and fell to the ground; we picked him up & brought him home,—he was as large nearly as a turkey.

1857

1407

Oude Serai 402

The ^{sun was} ~~sun~~ rather hot to-day and
 I was glad to sit under the shade
 of a tree. In the evening Mr Gubbins,
 Thomson & I went down to the Jheel again
 but the birds were too wild and
 not to be got at.

filled by his ^{own men} Heard to-day from ^x Richard an
 account of ^{Fuzzul} ~~Juggul~~ Ally. — got an
 "extra" telling us of the murder of
 poor Boileau and 4 sowars —
 received also a good account of
 General Outram.

March 11th

Burragāon about 14 miles from
 Mahewa and to the N.W.; the
 village is not an important one

1857

1408

Oude Yeraï 403

arragoon

and is about 2 miles from the river bank, from the ghat known as Parorah Ghat. Passed through a large village named Tinduah. The floods come all over the low ground now and numerous mango and other large trees are dried and withered in consequence. The natives say that it is the quantity of sand collecting about the roots of the trees in those places where the water stagnates for some time, that destroys them ^m ~~trees~~.

The Bamboos are rather fine, we

1857

1409

Oude Serai 204

passed several ^{clumps of them} surrounding villages
and forts.

Nawab Munowar ood Dowlah joined us to-day
with all his party - a large one - and
elephants; - I cant say how many,
but I should guess them at 25 to 30.
He rode part of the way with us &
we had some hawking; the birds
killed a white paddy bird or two,
but nothing else. The old gentleman
got on his elephant about half way
and we left him. His camp is some
distance from ours, being on the
banks of the river.

1859

1410

Older Jera 405

I found that the elephants are getting as charrah the branches of another species of Indian fig called by the natives Khaghur; it is more like the peepal than any of the others, & they say the elephants prefer it to the Bergot. To try the experiment I sent for Bergot and placed both before them — my own & another elephant; they appeared to prefer the Khaghur.

The country crossed to-day is an extensive plain low and rather damp; — the latter part of the march where the Chowka has overflowed, sandy.

1859

1411

Oude Serai 406

(Jhao)

We came upon the Tamarisk, ~~for~~
 for the first time, and the grass
 called by the natives Sata; it
 grows on all the river banks.

The hills are ^{not} ~~invisible~~ ^{in detail} as the atmos-
 phere is hazy, but the ^{loom of the} ~~line of the~~
 hills and the ^{line of} ~~line~~ of clouds overhanging
 them ^{are} ~~is~~ visible.

This afternoon I went out towards
 the banks of the river with elephants,
 saw literally nothing but a sounder
 of pigs; - shot one little fellow with
 the rifle for chops. The grass had
 been a good deal burnt and the
thJhao in many places was also scorched

1859

1412

Oude Terai 407

They say that there are pigs - Hog
 deer, - heel gye; I ^{found} ~~saw~~ only the former.
 I saw several topes of very fine trees
 many of which have been completely
 destroyed by the Bahia (flood); others
 seemed to have received a severe
 shock and had a scanty, sickly-
 looking foliage; they were chiefly
 Mango, tho' mixed with peepal,
 Tamarind, Gooler etc.

March 15th
 Sunday

Burrowah
 Ghat on the
 Chawka.

We hear that Parorah Ghat has been
 abandoned in consequence of the
 stream having divided, and the new
 Ghat is at Burrowah about 2 miles
 to the westward, so we send the

1857

1413

Old Serai 408

camp on there and cross this evening
Had service in Mr. Gubbins' tent.

At 5 P.M. we started on pads and
crossed to the camp on the other side.

The river is not deep, but on the
opposite side the elephants had about
10 yards or so to swim.

Here we received the first Khuber of

first Khuber
of tiger

tigers. The Nawab sent on a man,
~~and~~ a Zemindar Kesrie Singh has

also gone on. In the evening the
Nawab's man returned and said

that he had received information of a
tigress and cub about 20 coss from camp,
a buffalo calf having been killed yesterday

1857

1414

Ude Serai 209

He had also seen recent traces of the tigress. We go on to-morrow in search of her. No Dak reached us to-day. We have a line of about 35 elephants.

March 16th

Crossed the river yesterday evening and encamped on ^{its} the banks; got news of a tiger and cub about 4 coss from the Ghat. The man sent on to make inquiries returned with apparently certain information.

We started with a line of 30 elephants

first tiger beat after breakfast and thoroughly beat the place which was a large plain of grass with nullah and wood on one side of it, but found no tiger. Killed a few Black & Murkool ^{partridges} & a few Hog deer

1857

1415

Oude Serai 410

and pigs. — did not get back to the tents until 7 o'clock. They had been carried on to Ludoria where the Bhoor Rani had a house, and were pitched in a tope of mangos, the ground covered with the wild Indian Hemp. Caught a black partridge to-day in the long grass; it was apparently so frightened that it could not fly; the Mahout jumped down & caught it just in front of the elephant.

The ground is now very low and the sward is quite green shewing that here water is near the surface.

Ludoriah
instant from
howka about
5 miles

1857

1416

Oude Serai 411

We crossed the Ghagie to-day. At the place where we took the elephants across the water came up to the pads. - Saw a few antelope to-day and a brace of Florican, but got ^{none of them} ~~neither~~. The place where we beat for the tiger is nearly opposite Namungger. The grass is now being burned in all directions - lines of fire are visible all night. The days are hot, but the nights quite cold. There is a great difference in climate. Ther. stands at 55° in the morning.

March 17th
all since killed
by the rebels

Thornhill Thomasen and Lester

1857

1417

Oude Serai 412

leave this morning, returning to their districts. We are now in the Mullapore district. We started at 10 o'clock, after breakfast, and had with us two old Shikarries. Sham Doll + Kirpa Ram of Kheer. We shot on the way some hares, pigs, Pea fowl and Blacks; I killed two hares, two pigs + one Rock pigeon.

We beat out two very likely patches of jungle consisting chiefly of Bak (grows to quite a tree).^x Kameela, various figs and other plants. Saw numbers of pigs, jungle fowl, pea fowl, + some spotted

1859

1418

Pude Terai 413

deer, but as we were looking for a tiger did not fire at them till we got to a second patch of jungle. As we came out of the wood into the plain, and just as I had laid down my ball gun and taken up the shot (Mantou) I heard the natives cry out "Gouldar" and a leopard rushed past with the speed of lightning: I gave him the contents of a shot barrel, as I had not time to change the gun. It was considered too late to follow him so he was allowed to go - I hope we shall not lose any more in this way.

1857

14/19

Oude Serai 414

Found our tents in the open on the banks of the Surjoo at Bungela ghat. The river is insignificant, not up to a man's waist in depth & not broad.

March 18th

Marched as usual after breakfast to Motiapore near Singhai; shot nothing on the way. This, 6 years ago was good tiger ^{shooting} ~~sporting~~ country,

Motiapore &

Singhai

now there is nothing. We passed through some strips of Khair & Seeru jungle in one of which we disturbed a hive of bees, with the usual result. Some of the servants got stung; my Mahout had 7 or 8 stings in his

1857

1420

Orde Serai 415

face. I wrapped myself in a blanket, sat still and escaped.

Our camp is in an open plain near a small stream, the Burhawa, surrounded by cultivation and not the slightest probability of finding a tiger within 6 or 8 miles. The Hawab has not been here for 6 years and he was not aware of the changes that have taken place in that time.

We move on towards the Cowriallic tomorrow. I hope we shall find something there. I bathed in the small stream this afternoon.

1857

1421

Oude Serai 416

The sun is hot in the day, but the air is cool and at night quite cold, — mornings & evenings deliciously cool.

March 19th

Marched as usual after breakfast, easterly. Crossed a good deal of cultivation and through some patches of jungle in which I saw one or two small Saul trees. — Encamped on the banks of the Couriallie about ^{the place where} across from the village of Dullajpore used to stand before it was washed away by the river last year. The river here is broad and deep. We are on a high bank 30 or 40 ft. above the water. The bed is sandy & the water

1857

1422 Oude Terai 417

tolerably clear, but very unlike the same river at the rapids some miles higher up. We beat for a tiger in a swamp close to our camp;—it was a likely looking place, but we found nothing except a few Black & Murkool partridges. On the way we got a few hares, Blacks and a Black buck, 3 wheel eye & some quail and pea fowl. Coming through the ~~wood~~ jungle we had a narrow escape from Bees; I saw two or three swarms of them hanging to trees, but fortunately they were not disturbed. A proclamation from the Baraich

1857

14 2 3

Old Serai 418

Commissioner reached our camp, offering rewards for the apprehension of ^{he} Tuffel ally's followers.

March 20th

Beat a large patch of grass jungle & also some Jao in the strength of a tiger's footprints seen near it, but found nothing. The place was just opposite Burtapore where two years ago on this very day I was shooting. The swamps on the other side are good cover for tigers, but very heavy & difficult to beat. We are to cross & try ^{them} to-morrow. Last time I was there I saw many footprints of tigers, but got none.

Mugeretta

1857

1424

Oude Serai

419

The Hawab caught some Mahasea with bait: he sent us one, it was pretty good, but soft.

In returning from the tiger beat we got a few partridges, Murkool & Blacks.

I beat over all the swamp we had tried the day before, but there was nothing - not even a Hog deer - to be seen. The hills are not yet in sight: this must be owing to the haze from the burning jungle, for we saw them clearly on a former occasion at this distance, at the same time of the year too.

1857

1425 *Inde Serai* 420

The Ther. goes down to below 50° - 48° at night. How different to Lucknow! But the sun is getting very hot in the day time; we have generally however, had a breeze.

March 21st Crossed the river this morning, having sent the elephants over before breakfast, we had about 2.5. Beat the long and deep swamp near Bhurtafore. where 2 years ago I nearly lost 2 elephants. The fussun was not so bad this year, & tho' the elephants could not go quite through; it, we managed to beat it pretty well by stretching a rope across

1857

1426

Wude Serai 421

fastened

~~attached~~ at each end to an elephant

and having bells attached to it. In this swamp we got nothing, but farther on we found two other Turkool Bughars. The first we beat without getting anything, though we saw the fresh foot-prints. In the second we put out a tigress & killed her; — one shot rolled her over. We went up and found her dead, the ball having passed right through her. — the lung protruding from the wound.

We put another tiger out a little higher up; he broke back twice, having charged out twice at me. I hit him

tiger No 1.

1857

1427

Wade Serai 422

Tiger No 2. each time and the last killed him
We found him lying dead in the
swamp at the foot of the Hurkool.
The beaters would not go in, thinking
he was only wounded, so I took
my elephant into the swamp and
after beating down the ^{grass} jungle the
elephant pointed him out; he
was in the water in a little
Mullah quite dead.

The tigress was 8 ft - the tiger
8 ft 3 in. in length.

Suchmi behaved remarkably well;
each time that the tiger came near her

1857

1428

Oude Serai 423

she pointed him out although we could not see him for the density of the jungle; when he charged she was quite steady, a little excited but not afraid.

As we returned home, on a point of a sand-bank in the river we saw a group of Garials and fired at them. Had our tigers skinned in the usual manner and ^{the skins} stretched with pegs on the ground.

March 22

Sunday. This morning a man came and told me that the fresh foot-prints of a tiger were close to the

1857

1429

Oude Terai 424

camp. I went to examine them and found that it was true. The tiger had come across the river during the night, walked along the bank of the ~~close to our~~ river then crossed to a field on the other side of the path, and evidently made for the swamp we had been beating two days ago.

We had service (~~gone~~^{gone} having joined us this morning) and then put the howdahs on and went to look for him in the swamp, but did not find ~~him~~^{the tiger}. He was either left in some unbeaten part, or he had crossed to the

Since killed
by mutineers

1857

1430

Oude Serai 25

tree jungle on the other side, or, as old Sham Lal suggested, had recrossed the river higher up; however we did not find him.

The river here is at least 300 yards wide, and the stream runs about 3 or 4 miles an hour. It appears to swarm with ^{crocodiles} ~~Attigators~~ & gharials; on every sand bank and point you see the latter lying sunning themselves — some of enormous size.

^{crocodile} ~~Attigators~~ are not so frequently seen, but yesterday we watched one enormous fellow floating near the surface

1857

1431

Oude Serai 426

The Hawab has caught several Mahasee;
he catches them with attah fastened
as a bait to a moderate sized hook;
he got one yesterday, I hear, of about
^{seers}
8 to 10 seers in weight.

The sun is getting rather hot now
in the middle of the day - but still
the nights are cool and pleasant.
The hills are still hidden by the
haze and smoke.

March 23rd Crossed the river again at the same
place and beat out the same
swamps with the exception of the best
piece where we got the tiger yesterday.

1857

1432

Oude Torai 427

— why it was left I cannot say. One of the Hawab's men came & said that he had seen a tiger under a tree at the end of the swamp — I don't believe him. We got nothing & went on to the Chelwa swamp across the Girhua and just on the outside of the Jungle where two years ago we killed two tigers. We beat it — but not in my opinion well. — for I am convinced by the noise made by the elephants that the tiger doubled back, for it is a certain find. A half-grown leopard passed me and I had one

Chelwa

1857

14 33

Bude Serai 428

shot at him, but the open space was too narrow; and he crossed it like a flash of lightning - for me to get good aim at him, and we did not see him again for we only beat up the swamp once. - The Hurkool was very heavy. On our way back I shot 3 Garials lying on sand banks in the Cowsiallie.

The Gishua is fordable where we crossed it, - the water being about up to a man's arm-pits. There was a strong westerly wind and clouds of fine sand flying about in the bed of

1857

1434

Cude Serai 429

the river.

Moula Bux the Muckna would not swim the river. I suspect the fault was not his but the Mahouts.

We go to Pannugger to-morrow.

March 24th

This morning Kunduj Sahi the Khyreghur Rajah came to pay us a visit; he is a Paributia about 25 or 26 years of age. ~~Gorne~~ ^{some} says he is a good Shikarrie and that he drives his own elephants in Kedah (in pursuit of wild elephants) as well as the Mahouts. He has recently been fined 1000 rupees for not arresting two of his Mahouts

elephant
catching }

1857

1435

Oude-Serai 430

concerned in the murder of a Saroo woman. He knew of the murder & knew also that the Mahouts were about his premises after it occurred without arresting them.

We marched along the same side of the river leaving the bank ^{however} to Ram-

Ramnugger or muggers higher up and not very far from Sona Patta. We got a little small shooting - partridge, pigs and Hog deer - on the road, but no tigers.

At Ramnugger there is a Ghat & a quantity of Seese timber collected

1857

1436 Oude Serai 431

there ready for floating down the river.

In the evening (we arrived about 3)

since killed
of mutineers

Colonel * Fisher joined our camp; he

has killed 4 tigers and has with him only 4 elephants; he also killed

a Python 12 ft. long near Sona Patta;

he also saw a bear but lost it. He

tells me that he killed with a

yellow fly a number of Mahaseah

in the Cowriallie rapids;— that

they rose readily & quickly to the

fly;— he says also that the ^{Mohaan} ~~Mahaseah~~

at Sona Patta is not now good for

1857

1437

Oude Serai 432

fishing ~~the~~. The Nawab killed a large ^{crocodile} ~~Attigator~~ on the opposite bank of the river this morning — a very good shot of above 200 yards.

We saw the hills and the gorge in them through which the Cowriallie flows, for the first time to-day; they were very indistinct and the snowy range not visible.

March 25th Went along the banks of the river & crossed the Mohaan. We were taken to a place where a tiger is frequently seen, but the jungle was very dense and the grass heavy & burnt in

1857

1438

Oude Terai 433

many places. In returning to our
tents we came upon a patch of green-
looking stuff which in the distance
looked like a Dhall Khet; we beat
through it and found a tigress & 3
cubs of about a week old. — they
were of the size of small cats.
She was soon killed as she would
not leave the patch on account of
her cubs but kept breaking back.
Once she charged my elephant &
passed close to her legs; I took the
opportunity of giving her a bullet
in the back, and soon after she

1857

1439

Gude Terai 434

was killed, riddled by bullets. She was a fine tigress, not long, but with a high and heavy body - she was only 8 ft. 10 in. in length. Two of the cubs were trampled to death by the elephants; - one was picked up alive and is with Fisher. We saw very little small game and only 3 or 4 cheetah tho' we were much in the forest.

The Mohaan has much diminished in size since I was last here and the elephants crossed it - not being much deeper than their knees. The banks were

1854

1440 Oude Serai 435

a little unsafe, but none of the elephants stuck tho' the Muckua very nearly did so.

The name of the place we went to was something like "Irhowna".

March 26th Marched through the forest to day to Sena Patta, crossing the Mohaan

Sena Patta We encamped on the same ground as I did exactly to a day 2 years ago.

On our way we saw the fresh kill of a tiger and we traced him for some distance, but he had probably gone into the forest and we could not find him. Not very far from our

1857

1441 Oude Terai 436

incamping ground we beat through
one or two very likely looking places
called the "Chow Boorgie", but Col.
Fisher had been through them a
day or two before and we got nothing,
the cover certainly ~~tho'~~ was excellent.
The river seems to be smaller
than it was when I was here last
and Col. F. says it is no use fishing
it; he is going on early to the Cowrie
we follow after breakfast.
The weather is getting warmer but
there was a breeze from the west,

1859

14 4 2 Oude Serai 437

rather hot, but still refreshing as it is better to have wind tho' warm than stagnation. It is cloudy also and seems to threaten rain at times. We are encamped under some Seesee trees - (the Hawab has taken the spot of ground we were in 2 years ago) and the young leaves and blossoms are very fresh looking & sweet, but it seems to be in advance of what it was 2 years ago, for then the trees were covered with blossom and young leaves and the air was redolent with the perfume. This year

1857

1443

Oude Serai 438

the leaves are more fully formed and
the blossoms appear to be nearly over.
We had a longish march to-day
through the forest which here consists
of a variety of trees amongst which
the Semel - Kameela - Pakur -
Gooler - Khair - various creepers
as the Aila - and a peculiar tree
with an apple-like fruit which is
very tough and astringent. - Several
and several other trees that I
don't know the names of. It has not
the character of the regular forest
from its irregularity and being

1857

1444 Oude Serai 439

interspersed with open plains, glades
& swamps here and there — the best
find for tigers.

March 27th

Marched to Hulwapore, having
made a long detour to the north
west after an imaginary tiger; — we
saw part of the Saul forest however.
Got a little small shooting on the
way back. — Hog deer, Florican
Pea fowl — Blacks.

Found the Hawab who had gone
ahead of us encamped on this side
of the river — our tents having crossed.
He had found a tiger in a swamp

1857

1445

Oude Serai 440

on the way and had been waiting in hopes of our coming up, but as we had gone another way he came on and we met at the Ghat. The tiger was left to his own devices; he was in a place named the ^{Sunsumah} Sunsumah Mullah.

Found the channel of the river somewhat altered. - the stream where we crossed being all in one bed. The elephants had to swim; we crossed in boats, but are higher up than on the last occasion. The river is fordable for elephants above & below

1859

1446 Oude Terai 441

where we now are.

The fires on the hill-side especially at the Gorge look very pretty, but tho' the hills are sufficiently clear to day we cannot see them as ^{well as} we did when I was last here.

March 28th Marched to Billassa about 2 coss from Bhurtapore, and on the banks of the Cowriallie - a very pretty place it is!

We met Koolia^{ray} Sing to-day; he is not altered since I last saw him except that he had on a sort of an attempt at an English dress and a black

1857

1447

Cude Serai

442

wide awake hat.

We recrossed the river and beat for the tiger the Hawab told us of yesterday. The Mullah was perfect and I have no doubt a tiger was there, but we could not beat it on account of the Fussun. We left half of it unbeaten and forded the river lower down, - here in 3 streams - pebbly beds and Seesee forests on the islands and banks. The camp was about 5 or 6 miles from where we crossed - We got no game to-day. I saw a Fish Hawk make a swoop

1859

1448

Orde Terai 443

at a Mahaseah in the rapid just below where we crossed; he struggled in the water for a moment or two and, I think, lost the fish. The Khayeghur Rajah accompanied us to the middle of the stream & left us.

March 29th

Went to see Col. Fisher try the rapid opposite our tent, but he did not catch anything — the fish were not rising.

Marched after breakfast & service, it being Sunday to the banks of the Gishua beyond Bhurtapore.

1857

1449 Oude Serai 444

we beat through some of the best looking swamps & nullahs that I have ever seen; some parts were so heavy that the elephants could not (or the Mahouts would not) go in. I am certain there were tigers there but we saw none. I saw the very spot on which we killed a large tiger when I was last here and again the place where we killed a tigress in a plain of grass near Bhurtapore; we got some small game only. Incamped on the banks of the Girkua beyond Bhurtapore about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles.

1857

1450

Oude Terai 445

I forgot to mention that at Kuluwapore

I got 10 pellets of gold for 4 rupees.

The washing is just over they say now;

— others however said it was still
going on.

We killed a number of jungle fowl
yesterday.

March 30th

Beat through the Bhutapore swamps
again which were very heavy. We
nearly lost one elephant and were
finally put to flight by a swarm
of bees. My men were stung; I escaped
but was nearly suffocated under
my blanket, and as we had to cut

1857

1451

Ude Serai 446

our way through the dense forest full of creepers it was no joke.

We got a little small game - Hog deer etc - on the plain.

Encamped at ^sHowjin on the banks of the Cawriallie which has this year been cutting away its banks rather extensively.

March 31st

^sHowjin

Old ^sPham Dal left us this morning to go back to his ^{Thanna}~~Thanna~~ of Singye; he is a good old fellow, but his day has gone by. We went this morning to the neighbourhood of Thora-gowrie, having heard of a tiger.

1857

1452

Oude Terai 447

We found the fresh kill and soon after the tiger himself; he got away from us by the worst management and we lost him in the forest.

This morning we went out before breakfast and did not get back until noon.

At 2 P.M. we marched and set off for our camp at Hirkapore. On the way we found another tiger; he also got away from us; we beat him out of a sea of long grass and as the wind was fresh we could not distinguish him moving before us

1859

1453 Oude Serai 448

although the elephants, especially
Luchmi frequently gave notice.

My Mahout saw him steal out of
the grass and get into the plain a long
way from us.

The swamps about Hirkapore are
the most extensive I have seen. It
was here that the Nawab shot
the large wild elephant years ago.

April 1st

Hirkapore.

Tiger No 4.

Good sport to-day. Got a large male
tiger out of the swamp ^{near our tents} where Munowar

-ood-Dowlah killed the wild elephant
long ago. Out of another swamp close
to, we put out 3 Buffalos, - a bull,
cow and calf. Col 7. killed the cow

1857

14 54 Pude Serai 449

and calf; the bull got away into another heavy swamp out of which we could not beat him.

Went on to the long grass plain through which we passed yesterday where the tiger got away; killed in

April 5-6-7 it a tiger and two tigresses — one old, the other young.

April 2nd

Marched to Thalla. Beat the Mudwapore swamp which is generally a good find, but got nothing in it.

Breakfasted here under a tree and

beat another swamp in which there certainly had been a tiger ^{a short} ~~some~~ time

1857

1455

Oude Serai 450

ago. We crossed a long, rather deep
Mullah or Burghar, and in a
heavy patch of grass & Murkool we
found a very large tiger & tigress
which we killed. The tigress got
hold of J's elephant & clawed it
well, leaving a claw in the trunk.
It was the elephant's own fault, for
she rushed on the wounded tigress
and knelt on her; the brute seized
her by the head & scratched her well.
The best sport we have had yet.
The country is very flat & uncultivated
round here. It is in the Esa Muggen
Illaka and has been long wairan, so

1857

1456

Orde Terae 451

much the better for the tigers. I
suppose it will improve now.

April 3rd

There are several excellent swamps
in the neighbourhood. We tried one
before breakfast, but the tiger was
out; we found his kill, — he had
been there just before doubtless.

After breakfast we were taken to a
place beyond the Surgoo near the
village of Motipore, where a tiger
had killed a cow. We found the tiger
but he escaped, ^{the tree} ~~in through~~ the forest.

On our return about 8 P.M. just after
crossing the swampy bed of the Babbay,
a wild buffalo came out & charged the

1857

1457

Oude Serai 452

Hawab's son-in-law ^{Indra} Agla Soorab's
elephant; he did not fire, but came
up and told us. We went back & found
the creature in the plain. Had
several shots at him and followed
him a long way, but in the uncertain
light of a half moon he escaped in
the jungle. It was a very fine sight.
We marched before breakfast and
had the Shemianah pitched in a
tope at Gooleria on the banks of the
Babbay or Chowka a small sluggish
stream, but we passed the place &
got nearly to our halt at Chundimpore

April 4th

1857

1458

Old Serai 453

before we found out our mistake.
We returned about 2 coss to the tents
and had breakfast. We got no
shooting to-day except a few hares
and partridges. I saw a huge blue
bull, some Hog deer and one or two
pigs, but no other game.

We reached Chundinpoore at about
5 or 6 o'clock. Our tents are close to the
river Surghoo.

ger No 10. F. who came on before us killed a
tiger this morning within 500 yards
of where my tent is pitched. It had
been living in a tope of trees with a

1857

1459

Old Serai 454

good deal of underwood & Mattan
jungle.

They say the tree jungle here
abounds with tigers, but it cannot
be beaten with elephants, — so we
try a hunqua to morrow. A man
named ^{ufam} ~~Ghokam~~ Mussool made
his appearance at the tent at dinner
time and is to make the arrangements.
The country passed over to-day was
an extensive plain with flat nullahs
here and there intersecting it; — topes
of trees, some cultivation and belts
of ^{tree} jungle.

1857

1460

Oude Serai 455

April 5th

Chundimpore on the Surjoo.

During the wild
animals with num-
bers of men with
hunting & noise
in the forest.

To-day we try a hunqua, managed
chiefly by Bhaya Bux Singh - a
good shikarrie. We had Charpoys
fastened in trees, and about 200 men
beat the jungle towards us. The
first thing that came out right
under my tree was a large tiger.
I heard his footfall in the leaves
and in a moment he was before
me
moving rapidly across the bit of
open ground. I gave him two balls
in the back, the only shots I could
get at him; they struck him.

1857

1461

Oude Serai 456

He roared and tried to bite his side
and disappeared in the thick jungle

I thought he had fallen a little
further on, but when the men

came up and I told them to

search for him they tracked him
for some distance by quantities

of blood on the ground and leaves.

to some ^{Battan} ~~Bent~~ jungle where he
probably lies dead.

A large boar also came out but
was not fired at. A number of
pea fowl and a few monkeys &
jungle fowl, but no deer.

1857

1462

Oude Serai 457

We did not get back to breakfast till 8 o'clock. After it we marched across a beautiful sward as level as the palm of the hand and here and there not badly cultivated, to a large tope the Bharya Bagh near which we encamped.

We returned
to Lucknow
soon after this

Note in 1858

Of the gentlemen mentioned in these notes all except myself & Mr. Robbins are now dead. — victims to the Mutiny. Poor Thomson was murdered at or near Shahghatpore; Gorne somewhere in the Mullapore district; Colonel ^{Fisher} L.

July 3

1857

1463

Oude Serai 458

by the men of his own regiment of
Cavalry; my poor brother Richard
killed at Mynpore by the men of
his own troop of irregular Cavalry;
Thornhill and Christian both
murdered at Seetapore; Lister shot
through the neck during the siege
of Lucknow. — died in 3 days.

The Nawab Munower-ood Dowlah,
the finest specimen of a native
Mahomedan prince in India, — a
first rate shot and an honest good
man, I have heard with much regret
is lately dead. He was treated with

1859

1464

Older Seraj

459

much indignity by the mutineers during the occupation of Lucknow — all his property destroyed; from exposure and grief the poor old man sank and died about 6 months ago ^{aged 84} (March 1859).

The Rajahs and other native noblemen, landowners mentioned in this journal have also been concerned in the mutiny, but I believe none have been seriously implicated with perhaps one or two exceptions. They were apparently forced to join.

75

1857

~~1102~~

1465

Licknow
400

It was about the time of
my marriage that I heard
the sad news from my sister
Anne in Australia of the
death of my brother John.
He had not long heard of
the promotion that resulted
from my conversation with
Commodore Lambert at
Rangoon. He having
a desert with the rank
had been sent away on
some duty to head Zealand
in Tannier and soon
after his return to report
the "Furstone" at Melbourne.

461

1866

1859 32

he was attacked with
some acute disease -
shook and died.

He was much liked &
found his death had
shaken that his
funeral was quite a
touching sight. All
the officers & men of the
regt of war were present.
I know the news of his
death caused me great
grief - and it was a
great blow to my Father
& Mother at home

Lucknow

1468

462

My sister Annie had
been in Lucknow since
1848. or 49 - she had not
been fortunate in that
but some of her children
but of her own health I
had soon seen. - My
brother ~~was~~ William
& Charles were in Australia.
but William ~~was~~
leaving it about
then time. - he intended
to go to his wife to Calcutta
where I was then in
1858 after the siege of
Lucknow - - very well known

of that antiques we
last pleasure - and
I shall not come
but - the heart to make
Africa from America is
has been there. Since.
My father & Edward
went to see since they
went there to America
It was a holy they all
went to that country
for money then they
lost there. -

In Dec 1856. I completed
my 32nd year. I was married
and had a son. So was
settling in the life. -

after Dubbin^d returned from
an shooting expedition the
numbers of discontent in the
native army began to be
more prevalent, and of such
usual occurrence this killing
as it had taken place in
order. The force there had
now been increased, stores
had been sent, had been
raised and partly the
32^d Foot were stationed
in Lucknow. The 52^d had
been previously stationed
there. and I should mention
that they had suffered rather
more from cholera - This
was in the Lucknow time

465

1470

1857

They had occupied a large
 building near the old
 Baker's park. Known
 as the "Chamber of Deeds"
 It had indeed formerly
 in the days when there
 are numerous stable
 and around the museum
 attention and adaptation
 of 120 but many to the
 houses it had been
 converted into a stable
 for summer horses
 No 52? were located
 here and a stake out
 break of Chokeberry
 place - No kept the head

Lucknow

1471

466

immediately and then
quite a panic among
the men. Jackson called
a Committee of the City
General from Cambridge
the Surgeon of the Regt.
Brown and myself to
begin, and we walked
down to the river. The
weather was very hot at
the time but I urged
that the men should
at once be removed
as the Cambridge road
was not the best way the heat
since the morning was very
hot it was advised to
take the morning train

467

#~~89~~ 14721857 ~~Jan~~

ceased - and she then
asked me a two more papers
from Sam. Norton, when
the objection that there
was a copy to occur was
made. I said better that
^{the} they should give Sam
Norton ^{many} than the other -
The numerous objections
were rejected. and the
motion ceased.

I ought to have mentioned
that when I went away
with Subbins before
went to stay with the
Subbins who was very
kind to her - and they
entertained each other

a curious incident occurred before
we became implicated in the
troubles that were rapidly closing
in on us from all sides.

One morning Colonel Palmer,
who commanded a Regt in
Cantonment, had brought his
daughter down to consult
me at my home in the
Residency. As he told me
that the report had come
of the outbreak of the rebels
at Meerut and that many
suspects had been killed.
Within a very short time they
were killed. She was 12 or 13
years of age barely full a
woman. She was that height
the height of a young girl.

469

1474

1857

whole holding through the
 hall of the room. The
 day of the Sunday
 when she used to be
 had to take a long. Carried
 her by off but where the
 time. Now with the
 medially off and had
 to make her like by
 her through. But she used
 in a kind house of the
 state - but little her thought
 of what was coming or had
 deeply the trouble was
 coming would answer
 her - when a kind letter
 before I was performing

Lucknow

1475

470

some time of quartering
north - but I must
return to the community
the trouble with the masses!

It was quite certain that
Oude would not long remain
unaffected and very soon
indication of the prevailing
discontent began to show
themselves - already we had
begun to receive representations
and to anticipate that
which was hanging over us.
In H. Lawrence's view the King's
Constitution and principle
owed the to great and
active the people and the
city of Lucknow remained
quiet for long after the troops

471

1476

1857

have shown that they were
in concert with the very
the entire Army all over
the Country - The report
have shown to have and
warned of the danger of
meeting and they were
assured that the Government
had no design against
their religious prejudices
in Caste. And they
have admitted to a good
example and not to be
away by dangerous people.
The Officers were dismissed
as a matter held by the
they were addressed and some
who had these good things
were punished & threatened

Lucknow

1477

472

Day passed in without any
open outbreak, but it was
known that we were in the
cross of a volcano which
would break through at any
time. The news of the outbreak at Delhi
following that at Meerut, and the
murder of the European officers
in Ladakh, had also reached us
and it was evidently only a
question of time before
our turn should come.
In May 1857, the troops in
and about Lucknow were
suddenly intimidated. The
European troops were divided
between the Cantonment,
the Residency, and an old
city where the British Residency

473

1478

1857

The 2^d Regt. Co. Cavalry were
 in Moorhouse beyond the
 Campment. The 48th 71st
 1/3rd h. I were in Campment
 The 7th Dr. Regt. were in
 were stationed at the
^{and Dr. Regt. 18th May}
 Moorhouse. Both a substation
 Palace. - There were also
 regular Cavalry. ~~and~~
 and Indian Police Station
 in a small the city.
 It was the Moorhouse both
 in the ~~16~~ 16th of May the first
 part of the day of working
 to the place. in the end
 of the Regt. ^{on the 16th May} - In the afternoon
 in the part of the day with
 some and the same

Lucknow

1479

474

and the numbers were
so frightful. and the need
pled. and so the first
change was made —
Sir D. Lawrence had been
called up by the Government
and the Government had
been very busy. The
weather being intensely hot
it was the first time the
Government had been held
and Sir D. Lawrence
to work to try and anticipate
the entire of the day and
minors the whole of the
that had usually been
prepared in the
summer the day leaders of
the 18th & 19th were punished
those who had been very
well punished & rewarded

475

1480

185 pizen

It now appears certain
 that the time had arrived
 when measures for putting
 her husband, the ladies &
 children and the women
 were necessary. - and so it
 came about that part of
 the 32 foot wheel barge
 was taken to the Romney -
 Brigadier Hancock
 was now commanding
 the troops. As my father
 would not let me
 travel before the winter
 commenced and had been
 home - in addition
 to the summer since
 we were also brought
 with the Romney!

Lucknow

1481-

476

The women and children
also brought into the Assembly
the women were placed in the
Dug Khanna - the Banqueting
hall was crowded with
women.

The heat of the weather was
now intense and told
strongly on the men -
The great part of the 32^d
and some guns were
stationed at the Munir
Cantonment - Several
of the Officer Major Bailey
who was Commissioner of Lucknow
and the S. & S. of Lucknow
came in to the Assembly in
the City where they resided
was one of the day.

477

1482

1857

ND

The shore of the 32^d kept well
 received by the 10th of June the
 the continued reading
 It may be seen that the
 in the 1st of May the first
 of the summer mentioned
 of the 2nd of June had
 fallen due and have been
 without difficulty. The
 however showed in other
 distinct measures, being
 all full! —

It became necessary to take
 about for a place of strength
 in which to enclose the
 houses - numerous
 stores - and the houses

Lucknow

1483

478

The Amherst Thoroughbred
The Kendry were selected
and means were taken
to make each
defensible & suitable. Major
Ankum was the Chief Engineer
he all commenced by
on our houses. and by
taking the provisions. as
it was evident that wholly
else might be taken. The
The houses of those who
occupied the Kendry
would have been filled by
our flowing. not only with
the Amherst of Lucknow but
of those who came in
when we have the Kendry

479

#2 1484

1857. 20

We barricaded the windows
 put sand bags in the top
 of the house that would be
 penced with for the night
 look holes - we were in
 a state of watchful suspense
 constant threatenings and
 rumors. but no overt
 act of mutiny was
 that of the 2nd.

Cannons were in position
 sufficient to smash the
 the enemy were strong
 in all directions
 then and they sent me
 urgent reports for aid
 on the 21 May. Sir H
 Lawrence told me that

duckenro

1485

480

he was sorry to hear that
some numbers in ~~the~~
columns to Campbell and
a country party of the
31 were dispatched under
Capt. Stone - a force of
regular Cavalry of 1st
Regt, and some of Dubois's
men to the National
then were considered
not trustworthy men
and my confidence was
placed in them -
Hager was to ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~be~~
the while and he was
sent to communicate
to H. Wheeler commanding
at Campore - and to the

2481

#23 7486

1857 *ad.*

to be removed next day.
He was detained by Wheeler
and then finding that
the Cavalry was not
needed at Camp Pine he
obtained permission to
return to his home in
Cavalry - He left
Camp Pine on 27th May.
At Baker's announcement
and with the
deed in connection
with my son brother
Richard - He being had
whilst his father was
for him. used to be
a local newspaper
to act as but...

Lucknow

1487

1482

They reached Aynapore
and the last letter from
boys dated 30 May
showed all were well and
completely spent and
Carpenter -

On the 1st June - Hargrave
had been into the Station
of Aynapore, leaving
the Country he reached
at Krowhi a short
distance from the town
left Aynapore with
Lieut Carey. H. P. who had
joined him there, and
went out to report the
men and proceed up country

483

#25 1488

1859

We found them just as
 we had found them they
 had risen - killed four
 reckoned and Barker
 they then rode at 1000
 and killed him. While
 Carey was in the good
 side. And with mounted
 entered with the party.
 It appeared that in the
 morning the high indeed
 very for them had killed
 his men - and Barker
 who had his men in
 another take of his men
 riding to join him -
 It was very hot - very
 for them walked up to the
 toll with the charging
 noble men his men and

Lucknow

1489

484

were in the act of drinking
water out of a leather bottle
that had given him no
satisfaction. When one of his own
men (a Bangash or a looker
named Summul Khan) walked
up behind him and cut
him down through the back
of his neck with the tutum
he had. He was only 23.
He fell dead. As the Mughal
men were cut through the
old water officer's slave boy
who came back and told me of
it - must be another brother
as he fell! - There were
immediate news and a
rush to the house. Barker
said that they had seen

L185

#27 1490

1857

They immediately rode at
him and killed him. he
he said that coming and I
believe killed a wounded
horse a tree he put they
killed him -

A lecture officer said Wagon
and Carey coming and
were not and wanted to
know to go. he then asked
had water & were kept
the in control - Wagon
then immediately went and
a look at Wagon and
Carey. They rode past.
but Wagon was everywhere
both sides in both directions
that then when he came

Duckman

1491

486

him when he was on his
old brake - a murder
outlook him ever his hand
though he says he felt
and was murdered of
debutant. Some of them
showed they were a distance
but he picked a hitch
they tried but he was
and got away -

He was then all dead
in Delhi and murdered
off hunting down down
they were all a new
murderers. He was
and old style murder
named these things who
with some of the old

467

~~#149~~ 1492

1857

followers. I tried to join
 them - they murdered him and
 took up the body of
 the other murdered man
 and carried them in a
 journey into high woods
 where they were all
 buried - They then
 came straight back
 to the men and said
 we had had news -
 from Barber and Hayes
 to the westward. I saw Hayes
 off with a large party
 the war in construction
 for that there were hardly
 all away some times
 the men round the neck
 the still time but has murder
 the men

Lucknow

1130 ~~1130~~ 1193

488

His personal nature & the of my
but his attachment to a very
distinguished man an old
friend of Dr. H. Lammie's with
himself - He brought him to see
but he was very much startled
and introduced him to his
father and all the others
the greatest reliance could
be placed - I think that I
am not sure that this was
the man who used to sing
songs - but however that
may be he came off with
his reputation well & was heard
of him & any of the members
they were probably killed
or died at Delhi & he
struck with in the
heart of the family - He was

I then had success in my
 many attempts to get
 a check the sum I
 called my brother. but
 I could get nothing done
 and then I applied to the
 constable who was chief
 of the Police. He says
 he will see later. and
 an important chance
 occurred.

The dark trial was then
 given. the summer I lived
 with men more rich
 looked with a lot. He
 came back with the
 whole story and was
 liberally rewarded by
 sum.

Lucknow

14:95

490

I felt very sad about poor
Dick. He was a very fine
lad, and would have
made a splendid Cavalry
Man. He had already
done well as a Cadet in
the Antislavery mounted
police - and he promised
he will here. He was a
real favorite. But I wonder
how he liked would actually
have been confirmed? And
he might have been to keep
himself up - was a great
stomach and I could not
lament the loss of a good
brother. He died in the
Antislavery service. I must
it would be another sad loss.

491

1857

H337496

Lucknow

to the dear old people at
home. And it seemed only
too probable that Miss
must soon follow! —
I had about this time
been in possession of a number of
copies. My dear Mr. D.
reported. we had a good
England - particularly letters
of Miss Jane. I had a letter
from her to my parents.
but ~~she~~ after the first
when in Calcutta. we
working though more than
the chance among her
I found my name
registered not - and at
one step. They told me that
they had heard I had arrived -

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