DESCRIPTION
HISTORIQUE ET GÉOGRAPHIQUE
DE L'INDE,
QUIT
PRÉSENTÉ EN TROIS VOLUMES, ENRICHIS DE 68 CARTES
ET AUTRES PLANCHES:
1. La Géographie de l'Indoustan, écrite en Latin, dans le pays même,
   par
   LE PERE JOSEPH TIEFFENTHALER,
   Jésuite et Missionnaire apostolique dans l'Inde.
2. Des Recherches historiques et chronologiques sur l'Inde, et la Description
du Cours du Gange & du Gâgrâ, avec une très grande Carte,
   par
   M. ANQUETIL DU PERRON,
de l'Acad. des Inf. & B. L. & Interprète du Roi pour les langues orientales, à Paris.
3. La Carte générale de l'Inde, celles du Cours du Brahmapoutre, & de la Naviga-
tion intérieure du Bengale, avec des mémoires relatifs à ces Cartes, publiés
   en Anglois,
   par
   M. JAQUES RENNELL,
   ancien Ingénieur en Chef dans l'Inde & membre de la Soc. R. à Londres.
   Le tout, augmenté de remarques & d'autres additions, rédigé & publié en François,
   par
   M. JEAN BERNULLI,
   de Strasburg, Stockholm, Upsal, Copenhague, Lyon, Bologne & plusieurs autres.

TOME I. NOUVELLE EDITION.

A BERLIN, MDCCLXXXI.
DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE CHRISTIEN SIGISMOND SPENER.
Et se trouve
A BERLIN, chez l'Editeur. — A PARIS, chez V. Talliard & FILS, rue de la Harpe. —
A LONDRES, chez W. Faden, Corner of St. Martin's Lane, Charing-crois.
Je me réjouis à cet égard & à beaucoup d'autres sur l'indulgence & la bonté naturelle de VOTRE MAJESTÉ, & pour ne pas abuser de ces précieuses qualités, par une prolixité têtuëse, je finis en me disant avec le plus profond respect

SIRE

DE VOTRE MAJESTÉ

à Berlin, le 2 Août
1786.

Je très humble, très soumis & très obéissant serviteur,
JEAN BERNULLI
des Acad. RR. des Sc. de Stockholm, de Berlin & autres.
LA PROVINCE D'OUDGE.


Selon les registres de l'empire les revenus annuels de cette Province sont, de

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Montant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>La plus grande somme</td>
<td>321317119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La plus petite</td>
<td>912565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La plus petite</td>
<td>4785771</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parmi les villes de cette province, Avaad (ou Oude) & Lucknow sont deux des principales & des plus anciennes, & méritent une mention particulière.

Avaad, appelée Adjuncta, par les Indous lettrés, est une ville de la plus haute antiquité. Ses maisons ne sont (pour la plupart) que de limon, couvertes de paille, ou de tuiles; plusieurs (cependant) sont de brique. La rue principale va du Sud au Nord, & à un mille environ de longueur. La largeur (de la ville) est un peu moins grande. Sa partie occidentale est affilée sur une colline de terre, ainsi que celle du Nord. Celle du Nord est rebord sur des éminences. Vers Bangla elle est unie.

Aujourd'hui cette ville n'est gueres peuplée, depuis la fondation de Bangla ou Fozabad, ville nouvelle où le Gouverneur a établi sa résidence, & où un très grand nombre (d'habitants d'Oude) se sont transplantés.

Sur la rive Sud (du Deva) se trouvent divers bâtiments construits par les gentils, en mémoire de Ram, qui se prolongent du Levant au Goumait (a).

---

(a) Il est très probable que c'est à ces bâtiments qu'appartiennent ceux que représente le tableau

NIII. n. 1 & 2. (6)
LA PROVINCE d'OUDE

Le lieu le plus remarquable est celui que l'on nomme Sorgadoari, c'est à dire: le temple céleste. Car ils disent que Ram a enlevé de là au ciel tous les habitants de la ville; ce qui a quelque ressemblance avec l'Ascension du Seigneur. La ville alors déserte fut repeuplée & rendue à son premier état par Bikarmadjit, ce fameux Roi d'Ooufen.

Il y ait ici un temple construit sur le bord élevé du fleuve; mais Aurengzebe toujours attentif à propager la fête de Mahomet & ayant en horreur les gentils, le fit démolir & remplacer par une mosquée accompagnée de deux obélisques, afin d'abolir jusqu'au souvenir de la superstition Indoue. Une autre mosquée bâtie par les Maures est contiguë à celle-là vers le Levant.

Près du Sorgadoari est un édifice bâti en long par Nabatray, un Indou, citant lieutenant du gouverneur (proprator) de cette province (a).

Mais un endroit fameux particulièrement, est celui qu'on appelle Sitha raf-\-si, c'est à dire, la table de Sitha, femme de Ram. Ce lieu est attenant à la ville, au Midi, & située sur une éminence de terre.

L'empereur Aurengzebe a fait démolir la forteresse appelée Ramcot, & a élevée au même lieu un temple mahométan, à triple coupole. D'autres disent qu'il a été construit par Babor. On y voit 14 colonnes de pierre noire, hautes de 5 emmans, qui occupent l'emplacement de la forteresse. Douze de ces colonnes portent maintenant les arcades intérieures de la Mosquée; deux (de ces 12) sont placées à la porte du cloître. Les deux autres sont partie du tombeau d'un certain Mauer. On raconte que ces colonnes, ou plutôt ces débris de colonnes artificiellement travaillées ont été apportées de l'île de Lanco ou Selendip [appelée Ceylan par les Européens] par Hanumann, Roi des Singhès.

On voit sur la gauche une estrade carrée élevée à 5 pouces de terre, revêtue de chauss, longue d'environ 5 aumès, large tout au plus de 4. Les Indous la nom-

(a) Voir la Pensee. XXV. n° 2.
Ante conjunctum ex Monachis Euthemic qui Moudi dixit.
LA PROVINCE D'OUDE.

nomment Bédi, c'est à dire, le berceau. La raison en est, qu'il y avait autrefois ici une maison où Befchan naquit en se produisant sous la figure de Ram, & où sont aussinés, dit-on, ses trois frères. Dans la suite Aurenzhé ou felon d'autres, Bâbor, fit rasier ce lieu: amin'd'ôter aux gentils l'occasion d'y pratiquer leurs superstitions; néanmoins ils rendent encore un culte superstitieux à l'un & l'autre endroit: savoir, à celui où étoit la maison natale de Ram, en en faisant trois fois le tour, prostrés par terre. Les deux endroits sont entourés d'une muraille basse garnie de créneaux. On entre dans l'avant-faille par une porte basse cointrée.

Pas loin de là est un endroit où l'on creuse des grains de riz noirs convertis en petites pierres, que l'on dit être cachés sous terre depuis le temps de Ram.

Le 24 du mois Tchêt, un grand concours de peuple célèbre ici le jour de naissance de Ram si fameux dans l'Inde entière.

Cette vaste ville est éloignée d'un mille de Bangla, à l'Est vers l'E. N. E. en sorte que sa latitude aussi sera plus grande d'une minute environ que celle de Bangla.

La forteresse construite en quadré, affle sur le bord élevé du fleuve, est entourée de tours rondes & basses. Les murs ont besoin de réparation. Elle est dévouée d'habitants & point en est de défense. Autrefois les Gouverneurs de la Province y avaient leur résidence: Sadakhan effrayé par un mauvais augure la transféra à Bangla. Aujourd'hui elle est détruite de fond en comble.

Depuis l'endroit où sont plantés les canons, jusqu'à Oude; par l'espace de 2 milles, le Gagra prend fon cours vers l'Est, laissant un double coude, l'un près de la partie occidentale de la ville, l'autre à peu de distance de là vers l'Ouest; se repliant de là vers le N. E., il boîgne la ville à l'Ouest, après quoi il retourne vers l'Est, proche de la partie septentrionale. Mais il change son cours presque tous les ans. Son lit est égal (en largeur) à celui du Danube près de la citadelle d'In-
GOPTAR GHALT

sit loco in que Romstchandem
vannessa visum.

Monum: tum novum, quod
in memoriam Romstchandi,
bus hinc terram stipite,
rectum dict.

a. Tectum unum palmi altitudo.
Vinc. palmare dominum lato-
latum, in quod Romstchandem
ipse continent et creanisti
governut.
b. Vestibulum primum, longum
24 palm, latum 32 palm.
c. Vestibulum altum, in quum
24 palm, latum 11 palm.
d. Vestibulum tertium, longum
14 palm, latum 6 1/2 palm.
LA PROVINCE D'OUDE.

d'Ingelstadt en Bavière, mais le volume de ses eaux est moindre. Dans la saison des pluies il s'étend fort au large; tellement qu'en quelques endroits il la largeur passe un mille & demi.

Bangla ou Fesabad a été fondée par Sédat Khan, après qu'il eut abandonné la ville d'Oude. Originaire de la Perse, il fut, il y a plus de 40 ans, Gouverneur de cette province; il bâtit un palais (a), planta un jardin admirable, dans le goût Perjân, & établit ici sa résidence. Peu à peu cet endroit devint une ville, qui a plus d'un mille en longueur.

Le Gouverneur actuel, petit fils de celui-il, a orné la ville de plusieurs bâtiments & jardins, après qu'en 1765 les Anglois la lui eurent rendue avec toute la province; il a aussi aggrandi la place du marché, qui étoit ci-devant étroite, & a muni la forteresse d'un basté, de tours rondes & d'un rempart, en force que la forte population en a fait une ville d'une très grande enceinte. La latitude géographique de cette place, obsevée en 1767, s'est trouvée de 26°. 29'.

Goptérgath est un endroit planté d'arbres touffus, à un mille de Bangla, sur la rive Sud du Gogra. Il est situé sur une colline peu rapide, & muni de petites tours de terre aux quatre côtés. On voit au milieu un trou souterrain, couvert d'une coupolette de grandeur médiocre. Tout auprès est un arbre Tamariner haut & âgé. Un portique régne à l'entour. On dit que Ram, après avoir vaincu le Géant Ravan & être reçu par Lanka, est descendu dans cette fosse & y a disparu; de là vient qu'on a donné à l'endroit le nom de Goupdr, qui signifie: Départ pour les airs. Vous avez donc là une Descente aux enfers, de même que vous aviez à Oude une Montée au ciel. On pourra se faire par la figure une idée du local & de la forme de cet endroit. (f)

Le Gogra fait ici deux coules en se divisant en deux bras: l'un, le plus grand, prend son cours vers le Nord-est; l'autre, le plus petit, coule vers Bangla. De

(a) Cet endroit est décrit que représente la Planche XIV, n° 1.
(b) Voyez la Planche XIV, où Gâts est une feinte d'écriture de l'original.
INTELLIGENCE BUREAU
(Ministry of Home Affairs)

Subject: Prechecking of English translation of document in French – order passed by the Special Full Bench of the Allahabad High Court at Lucknow- Reg.

MHA may please refer to their UO no. 71016/21/2005-Ay dated February 9, 2010 on the subject mentioned above.

2. As desired, a copy of our UO no. 3/R/2009(RJB)-191 dated August 22, 2009 is enclosed.

[Signature]

(Rajeev Ranjan Verma)
Deputy Director

MHA (Shri Govind Bharti)
DIB UO No. 3/R/2009 (RJB)-G dated February 9, 2010

Encl: As above
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the above is true and correct French to English translation of the document, a copy of which is also enclosed herewith. The translation has been done by a Class-I officer of this department, who is well qualified to undertake such work, being Master in Arts (M.A.) in English Literature from Madurai Kamraj University, Certificate Course in French from Alliance Francaise, Chennai, Diploma in French from Alliance Francaise, Chennai and Advance Diploma in French from School of Foreign Languages, Ministry of Defence, Government of India.

(T.J. Kavitha)
Assistant Director
Intelligence Bureau
MHA, New Delhi
Para wise comments, to the objections filed by Mohd. Hashim against the extracts of Book TIEFENTHALER and translation of the same, are as under:

1) Fact
2) No comments
3) No comments
4) A-C) No comments: However, it is submitted that the first copy of the documents provided to us was not legible. The second time we got a scanned copy which better in legibility and the translation (page wise and line) was done of that document.
5) The discrepancy shown in the translation work was rechecked by official of the IB and our comments are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.o.</th>
<th>French words</th>
<th>1st translation of French documents- not fully legible</th>
<th>2nd translation of the French documents based on scanned copy</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A)</td>
<td>a.u.F.e.b</td>
<td>Not translated</td>
<td>Not translated</td>
<td>No comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B)</td>
<td>Pacherpur</td>
<td>Facherpour</td>
<td>Necessary correction done based on better legibility.</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C)</td>
<td>Garanfa</td>
<td>Garansa</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>are created</td>
<td>are rebuilt</td>
<td>Verbatim translation. No factual error.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(E)</td>
<td>Kerabad, Sara</td>
<td>Kerabad, Sindi, likewise, Sara</td>
<td>Due to legibility omitted words in the first are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECRET

Annexure - 1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(F)</th>
<th>Niman</th>
<th>Nimcar</th>
<th>Necessary spelling correction done based on better legibility.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(G)</td>
<td>--- the annual income of this province is about 1st value --- the smallest *2-</td>
<td>--- the annual income of this province is about 1st value --- the smallest *2-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- the highest amount is about 1st value 2nd value</td>
<td>- the highest amount is about 1st value 2nd value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(H)</td>
<td>The Western and the northern sides, are situated on a mud hill. The North eastern part of the city is situated on Knolls</td>
<td>Its western side and that of north as well, are situated on a mud hill. That of the North east is situated on Knolls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I)</td>
<td>Today, the city is hardly populated.</td>
<td>Today the city has been hardly populated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECRET
<p>| (J) | On the south bank of Deva are found many buildings constructed by people in memory of Ram | On the south bank (of Deva) are found various buildings constructed by the nobles in memory of Ram, extending from east to west | “extending from east to west” was added due to legibility in the 2nd translation |
| (K) | A square box raised 5 inches above the ground---- can be seen there | On the left is seen a square box raised 5 inches above the ground | “on the left” is added in 2nd translation due to better legibility. |
| (L) | Height | maximum width | Change due to better legible copy of the document |
| (M) | The two spots are surrounded by a low crenellated wall | The two spots are surrounded by a low constructed with battlements | As crenellated wall means walls with battlements. There is no factual error. |
| | One of which enters the front hall, through a semi circular door | One enters the front hall, through a semi circular door | of which inadvertently typed in 1st translation |
| (N) | Sadarkhan | Sadatkhan | Necessary correction done based on |
| (O) | It washes the city in the west, after that it turns towards east | It washes the city in the west, after that it returns towards east | The French word 'tourne' means 'turns' and the French word 'retourne' means 'returns'. Due to illegibility of the prefix 're' in the first translation instead of return it was written as turns. Necessary correction done based on better legibility. |
| (P) | --- could have a big city with a big surrounding wall. The geographical latitude of this place, observed in 1767 was situated | --- could have a big city with a big surrounding wall. The geographical latitude of this place, observed in 1767 was situated | Paragraph alignment properly done in accordance with scanned copy. |
| (Q) | Another building covered with a dome and used as a tomb to a Muslim was built | Another building covered with a dome and used as a tomb to a Muslim was built | The French word 'mahométan' was translated as Muslim |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(R)</th>
<th>Muslim peer was built on the same hill</th>
<th>on the same hill peer. Peer being superfluous has been removed in 2nd translation. No change in meaning.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The length of this city from Racabgans to the south up to Iffagans in the North, is about a mile and a half. The breadth from Chodagans or from sunrise to sunset (perhaps east to west) is about a mile and more</td>
<td>The length of this city from Racagans to the south up Issagans in the North, is about a mile and a half. The breadth from Chodagans or east to west is about more than a mile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The word sunrise and sunset are literal translation of east and west respectively. The explanatory note was given in bracket in the first translation. In the second translation the exact meaning of the word were given without any explanatory note.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(S)</th>
<th>Due to the unevenness of the ground, one can walk only by taking digressions and by climbing up</th>
<th>Due to the unevenness of the ground, one can walk in the city only by taking digressions and by climbing up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Due to legibility in the second copy, the words &quot;in the city&quot; omitted in the first are included in the 2nd.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annexure - 2

Para wise comments on the objections raised by Shri Ved Prakash, Advocate for the plaintiff are as follows:

1. That on page no. 252 in para 6 line 2, the word “FiFabad” is said to have been wrongly spelt as Fesabad. The font used was that of 18th Century and not the modern French/English font. The exact spelling is Fesabad and is pronounced (in French) as ______.

2. That on page no. 253 in the first line word the Sorgadoari has been retained with same spelling. The pronunciation of this word is ______.

3. That the word ‘Oudjen’ (pronounced as ______) was wrongly typed as Oude. It is acknowledged that the word ‘oude’ should be replaced with ‘Oudjen’. The English equivalent of Oudjen is Ujjain.

4. It is submitted that the French word ‘Empans’ was duly translated as ‘spans’. However, it is not legible whether it is 5 spans or 6 spans. The original document may be consulted for ascertaining the correct number.

Definition of ‘empan’, from the French Dictionary LAROUSSE 1996 (Annexure 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition and explanation in French</th>
<th>Translation in English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Empan – ancienne é mesure de longeur égale à la distance entre l’extrémité du pouce et celle du petit dans leur écart maximum</td>
<td>Old measure for length equal to the distance between the end of thumb and that of the small one when they are apart to the maximum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annexure - 2

Para wise comments on the objections raised by Shri Ved Prakash, Advocate for the plaintiff are as follows:

1. That on page no. 252 in para 6 line 2, the word "Fifabad" is said to have been wrongly spelt as Fesabad. The font used was that of 18\textsuperscript{th} Century and not the modern French/English font. The exact spelling is Fesabad and is pronounced (in French) as फेरबाद.

2. That on page no. 253 in the first line word the Sorgadoari has been retained with same spelling. The pronunciation of this word is ओझोल्दाँर.

3. That the word ‘Oudjen’ (pronounced as ओजेंन) was wrongly typed as Oude. It is acknowledged that the word ‘oude’ should be replaced with ‘Oudjen’. The English equivalent of Oudjen is Ujjain.

4. It is submitted that the French word ‘Empans’ was duly translated as ‘spans’. However, it is not legible whether it is 5 spans or 6 spans. The original document may be consulted for ascertaining the correct number.

Definition of ‘empan’, from the French Dictionary LAROUSSE 1996 (Annexure1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition and explanation in French</th>
<th>Translation in English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Empan – ancienne é mesure de longueur égale à la distance entre l’extrémité du pouce et celle du petit dans leur écart maximum</td>
<td>Old measure for length equal to the distance between the end of thumb and that of the small one when they are apart to the maximum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Definition of 'empan', from the French Dictionary LAROUSSE 1969 with pictorial illustration (copy enclosed for reference REF1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Definition and explanation in French</th>
<th>Translation in English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distance comprise entre l'extrémité du pouce et celle du petit doigt très écartés (de 22 a 24 cm)</td>
<td>Distance at full stretch comprising between the end of the thumb and that of the small finger.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Copy enclosed — picture is self explanatory

5. It is submitted that the French word "aunes" was translated as 'ells'. The objection raised was that the word aunes has been wrongly translated as ells and that 'aunes' is equivalent to 1.20 mtr. as per the annexure 1 enclosed. It is submitted that one ell is equal to 41 inches as per Oxford Dictionary (copy enclosed for reference REF2)) which is equivalent to 1.04 mtr. which is closer to the above figure. The word pouce has been correctly translated as inch.

6. No comments.
HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION
OF INDIA,
PRESENTED IN THREE VOLUMES, ENRICHED WITH 68 MAPS
AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS:

1. The Geography of Hindustan, written in Latin, in the same country
   by
   FATHER JOSEPH TIEFFENTHALER
   Jesuit and Apostolic Millionaire in India.

2. Some historical and chronological Research on India and the Description
   of the flow of the Ganges and the Gagra with a big map
   by
   Mr. ANQUETIL DU PERRON
   de l'Acad R des Inf and B.L and the King's interpreter in oriental languages, in Paris

3. The general map of India; the map of the flow of Brahmaputra; and the map of
   the inland navigation of Bengal, with reports pertaining to these maps,
   published in English
   by
   Mr. JACQUES RENELL,
   former Chief Engineer in India and member of the R. Soc in London
   All of them, with added notes and other additions,
   edited and published in French
   by
   Mr. JEAN BERNOULLI
   Sociétés des Sciences de St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Upsala, Copenhagen, Lyons,
   Bologna and many others

VOLUME I NEW EDITION
Containing the Geography of Hindustan, with 39 Illustrations.

AT BERLIN, MDCCICXCl
FROM THE PRINTERS HOUSE OF CHRETIEN SIGISMOND SPENER
And is found
AT BERLIN, in the office of the Editor
---At PARIS in the office of Tilliard et Fils (Tilliard and Sons), rue de la Harpe --
At LONDON in the office of W.Fadeu, Corner of St. Martins Lane, Charing-cross.
I rely upon the leniency and kindness of YOUR MAJESTY, in this regard, and I do not take undue advantage of these precious qualities to make you devote time for a tedious verbosity. I conclude with profound respect.

LORD

YOUR MAJESTY

At Berlin, the 2nd August,
1786.

Your humble, submissive and obedient servant
JEAN BERNOULLI
des Acad. RR des Sc. de Stockholm, Berlin and others
Sultanpoure, (B)charchpour, otherwise known as Pacarpore Ferosabad likewise Navaghar fortresses, (C)Garana.

Under the domain of Kerabad (D) are rebuilt Baror Anzana, Bftsva Beffara, Pela, Tsjitapour, Kerabad. 22222 (A) Sindi, (E) likewise Sara, Sadanpoure, Gopamao, Khiri, Kherighar with a prominent fortress partly made of stone and partly made of bricks, Khorkela, Laharopur, Matsehreta, (F)Nim, on the eastern bank of Guomati, Hargaon.

According to the registers of the empire, the annual income of this province is about 321317119 Dams
The highest - is about 9125851 rupees.
The smallest - (G) - 4785771 rupees.

Of all the cities of this region, Avad (or Oude) and Lacnav are the two of the major and very ancient cities which are worth mentioning.

Avad called as Adjudea, by the educated Hindus, is a city of very olden times. Its houses are (mostly) made up of mud only; covered with straw or tiles. Many (however), are made of bricks. The main street goes from South to North and it has a length of about a mile. The width (of the city) is a little lesser. Its western side and that of North as well, are situated on a mud hill. (H) (J) That of north-east is situated on knolls. Towards Bangla it is united.

Today, this city (I) has been hardly populated, since the foundation of Bangla or Fesabad – a new city where the Governor established his residence – and in which a great number (of inhabitants of Oude) settled in.

On the South bank (of Deva) are found various buildings constructed by the nobles in memory of Ram, (J) extending from East to West (a)

(a) It is most likely that those shown in the Illustration XIII nos. 1 and 2 belong to these buildings.
The most remarkable place is the one which is called Sorgadaori, which means: the celestial temple. Because they say that Ram took away all the inhabitants of the city from there to heaven: This has some resemblance/similarity to the Ascent of the Lord. The city, thus deserted, was repopulated and was brought back to its earlier status by Bikarmadjit – the famous king of Oude (OUDH).

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On the left (K) is seen a square box raised 5 inches above the ground, with borders made of lime, with a length of more than 5 ells and a (L) maximum width of about 4 ells. The Hindus call it

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Not far from there is a place where one digs out grains of black rice, turned into small stones, which are said to have been hidden under the earth since the time of Ram.

On the 24th of the Tschet month, a big gathering of people is done here to celebrate the birthday of Ram, so famous in the entire India.

This vast city is a mile away from Bangla at the east towards E. N. E such that its latitude also will be greater by about one minute than that of Bangla.

The fortress constructed in square form situated on the elevated bank of the river, is equipped with round and low towers. The walls need to be repaired. It is uninhabited and is not protected. Earlier, the Governors of the province had their residence here. Sada Khan(N) frightened by a bad forecast got it transferred to Bangla. Today, it is destroyed from top to bottom.

In a space of 2 miles, from the place where the canons are planted up to 'Oude', the Gagra takes its course towards east, making a double bend – one close to the western side of the city and the other, a little distance from there, towards the West. And bending from there towards the NE and ¼ E, it washes the city in the West; after that, it returns (O) towards the East, close to the northern side. But it has been changing its course almost every year. Its river bed is equal (in width) to that of Danube, near the citadel of
Ingoldstadt in Bavaria, but the volume of water is less. In rainy season, it increases breadth-wise in such a way that at some places, its breadth exceeds a mile and a half.

Bangla or Fesabad was founded by Sadatkhan, after he had abandoned the city of ‘Oude’. A native of Persia, he was, the Governor of this province, more than 40 years ago. He constructed a palace (a) cultivated a nice garden, in the Persian style and established his residence here. Gradually, this place became a city, the length of which is more than a mile.

The Present Governor, grandson of that person, adorned the city with many buildings and gardens, after the entire province was returned to him by the British, in 1765. He also widened the passage which was narrow earlier and provided the fortress with a ditch, round towers and a rampart, so that the thick population could have a city with a big surrounding wall. [P] The geographical latitude of this place, observed in 1767, was situated at 26° – 29°.

Goptargath is a place planted with thick trees, a mile away from Bangla, on the southern bank of Gagra. It is situated on a hill which is less steep, and is provided with mud towers on four sides. An underground pit is seen in the middle, covered with a medium sized dome. Near it is a very old and big tamarind tree. A portico extends around it. It is said that Ram, after having defeated the Giant Ravan and having returned from Lanka, descended into this pit and disappeared. Deriving from this, this place was named ‘Gouptar’ which means ‘Departure for the Air’. Therefore, you have Descent into the Hell, there, which is similar to ‘Rising into the Sky’ that you had in ‘Oude’. One will be able to have an idea about the locality and shape/form of this place (b) from the figure.

The Gagra makes two bends here by dividing itself into two branches the bigger one flows towards North-East; the other smaller one flows towards Bangla.

(a) It is, undoubtedly, this palace that is shown in the Illustration XVI no. 1
(b) See the Illustration XVI where Galt is wrongly spelt from the original.
The province of Oude (Oudh)

It is half a mile from Gouptargath to the place of canons: the distance that Gagra covers from the West \( \frac{1}{4} \) North West to the East and \( \frac{1}{4} \) South East.

Lacnou or Lacnav (\( \text{a} \)) is no less than Adjudea in antiquity and it surpasses the latter in size and population. It was founded by Latschman or Lacman, brother of Ram, who gave his name to this city. It was renovated by Bikarmajit, king of 'Oude'.

On the other side of the bank of Goumi, is elevated a mud hill, where Latschman had his residence. In order to erase them from memory, Aurengzebe got a mosque, with two high minarets, constructed in this place. Another building covered with a dome and used as a tomb to a Muslim (\( \text{Q} \)) was built on the same hill. The residence of Latschman was razed.

The length of this city, from Racabgans in the South up to Issagans in the North, is about a mile and a half. The breadth from Chodagans, or from the East to West, is about more than a mile. (\( \text{R} \)) The entire circumference is about four miles. The city does not have walls, like Adjudea and Bangla. It has a great number of brick houses but mostly made of mud, covered with tiles, situated on the mud hill and scattered here and there. The bigger part of the city extends towards the east and it is situated on an elevated place. The smaller part is in the lower side. The roads are narrow and stinking because the people of the country have the habit of throwing all the garbage in the streets. Due to the unevenness of the ground, one can walk in this city (\( \text{S} \)) only by taking digressions and by climbing up and down.

The main building is, undoubtedly, the one named quintuplet palace (\( \text{b} \)) situated at a little distance from the southern bank of Goumi on an elevated place and constructed in the form of a fort with walls and tall towers. It has a

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(\( \text{a} \)) The pronunciation of the latter name, ending with a sound which is something between the latin \( u \) and \( o \), seems to me the best, through various inferences; but one can also write: Lukno. The British write: Luknow, Luknour etc.,

This city is shown through the Illustration XXXV. no. 2.

(b) See the Illustration XV. no.1
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I rely upon the leniency and kindness of YOUR MAJESTY, in this regard, and I do not take undue advantage of these precious qualities to make you devote time for a tedious verbosity. I conclude with profound respect.

LORD

YOUR MAJESTY

At Berlin, the 2nd August,
1786.

Your humble, submissive and obedient servant
JEAN BERNOULLI
des Acad. RR des Sc. de Stockholm, Berlin and others
THE PROVINCE OF OUDE (OUDH)

Sultanpour, Facherpour, otherwise known as Pacarpour Ferosabad likewise Navaghur fortress, Garansa.

Under the domain of Kerabad are rebuilt: Baror Anzana, Befsya Beffara, Pela, Tschitapour, Kerabad, Sindi, likewise Sara, Sadanpour, Gopamao, Khiri, Kherighar with a prominent fortress partly made of stone and partly made of bricks, Khorkela, Lahar pour, Matsehreta, Nimcar on the eastern bank of Goumati, Hargaon.

According to the registers of the empire, the annual income of this province is about 321317119 Dams. The highest - 9125651 rupees. The smallest - 4785771 rupees.

Of all the cities of this region, Avad (or Oude) and Lacnav are the two of the major and very ancient cities which are worth mentioning.

Avad called as Adjudea, by the educated Hindus, is a city of very olden times. Its houses are (mostly) made up of mud only; covered with straw or tiles. Many (however), are made of bricks. The main street goes from South to North and it has a length of about a mile. The width (of the city) is a little lesser. Its western side and that of North as well, are situated on a mud hill. That of northeast is situated on knolls. Towards Bangla it is united.

Today, this city has been hardly populated., since the foundation of Bangla or Fesabad (1) – a new city where the Governor established his residence – and in which a great number (of inhabitants of Oude) settled in.

On the South bank (of Deva) are found various buildings constructed by the nobles in memory of Ram, extending from East to West (a)

(a) It is most likely that those shown in the Illustration XIII nos. 1 and 2 belong to these buildings.
The most remarkable place is the one which is called (2) Sorgadaori, which means: the celestial temple. Because they say that Ram took away all the inhabitants of the city from there to heaven: This has some resemblance/similarity to the Ascent of the Lord. The city, thus deserted, was repopulated and was brought back to its earlier status by Bikarmadjit — the famous king of Oude (OUDH) [oudjen] (3).

There was a temple in this place constructed on the elevated bank of the river. But Aurengzebe, always keen to propagate the creed of Mohammed and abhorring the noble people, got it demolished and replaced with a mosque and two obelisks, with a view to obliterating even the very memory of the Hindu superstition. Another mosque built by the Moors is adjacent to the one towards the East.

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On the left is seen a square box raised 5 inches above the ground, with borders made of lime, with a length of more than 5 ells (5) and a maximum width of about 4 ells. The Hindus call it

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THE PROVINCE OF OUDE (OUDH)

Bedi i.e. 'the cradle. The reason for this is that once upon a time, here was a house where Beschan was born in the form of Ram. It is said that his three brothers too were born here. Subsequently, Aurengzebe or Babor, according to others, got this place razed in order to deny the noble people, the opportunity of practising their superstitions. However, there still exists some superstitious cult in some place or other. For example, in the place where the native house of Ram existed, they go around 3 times and prostrate on the floor. The two spots are surrounded by a low wall constructed with battlements. One enters the front hall through a low semi-circular door.

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In a space of 2 miles, from the place where the canons are planted up to 'Oude', the Gagra takes its course towards east, making a double bend – one close to the western side of the city and the other, a little distance from there, towards the West. And bending from there towards the NE and ¼ E, it washes the city in the West; after that, it returns towards the East, close to the northern side. But it has been changing its course almost every year. Its river bed is equal (in width) to that of Danube, near the citadel of
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The main building is, undoubtedly, the one named quintuplet palace (b) situated at a little distance from the southern bank of Goumati on an elevated place and constructed in the form of a fort with walls and tall towers. It has a

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