DESCRIPTION
HISTORIQUE ET GÉOGRAPHIQUE
DE L'INDE,
qui
présente en trois volumes, enrichis de 68 cartes
et autres planches:
1. La Géographie de l'Indostan, écrite en Latin, dans le pays même,
par
LE PÈRE 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 Gârgâ, avec une très grande carte,
par
M. ANQUETIL DU PERRON,
de l'Acad. R. des Ins. & B. L. & Interprète du Roi pour les langues orientales, à Paris.
3. La Carte générale de l'Inde, celle du Cours du Brahmapoutre, & de la Naviga-
tion intérieure du Bengâlé, avec des mémoires relatifs à ces cartes, publiés
en Anglais,
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 Français,
par
M. JEAN BERNOULLI,
Premier Abonné à l'Acad. des Sc. & B. L. à Berlin. Associé des Académies & Sociétés des Sciences
de St. Petersbourg, Stockholm, Upsal, Copenhague, Lyon, Bologne & plusieurs autres.

TOME I. NOUVELLE ÉDITION.
Contenant la Géographie de l'Indostan, avec 39 Planches.

A BERLIN, MDCCCLXXXI
DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE CHRISTIEN SIGISMOND SPENER.
Et se trouve
A BERLIN, chez l'Éditeur. — A PARIS, chez la V. TALIARD & FILS, rue de la Harpe. —
À LONDRES, chez M. FADES, Corner of St. Martin Lane, Charing-cross.
Je me repose 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 édifiante, je finis en me disant avec le plus profond respect

SIRE

DE VOTRE MAJESTÉ

à Berlin, le 2. Août 1786.

Je très humble, très affranchi 
obéissant serviteur,
JEAN BERNOULLI
des Acad. RR. des Sc. de Stockholme, de Berlin & autres.
LA PROVINCE D'OUDE.


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

311317119 Dams.
La plus grande somme, est de 9125651 Roupies.
La plus petite 4785771 Roupies.
Parmi les villes de cette province, Ævad (ou Õnde) & Láznar sont deux des principales & des plus anciennes, & méritent une mention particulière.
Ævad, appelée Aávyola, par les Indous terreurs, 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 afilée sur une colline de terre, ainsi que celle du Nord. Celle du Nord est reçue par des éminences. Vers Bangá elle est toue.
Aujourd'hui cette ville n'est guère peuplée, depuis la fondation de Bangá ou Faxáïd, ville nouvellement où le Gouverneur a établi sa résidence, & où un très grand nombre (d'habitants d'Óndë) se sont transplantés.
Sur la rive Sud (du Dard) se trouvent divers bâtiments construits par les gén- try, en mémoire de Ram, qui se prolongent du Levant au Constan (2).

(2) Il est très probable que c'est à ces bâtiments qu'appartiennent ceux que représentent les figures
NIII, n. 1 & 2. (6)
LA PROVINCE d'OUDE.

Le lieu le plus remarquable est celui que l'on nomme Surgadoori, c'est à dire le temple céleste. Car ils disent que Ram a enlevé de là au ciel tous les habitants de la ville; ceci 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'Ouden.

Il y avait ici un temple construit sur le bord élevé du fleuve; mais Aurangzebe, toujours attentif à propager la fée 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 Indique. Une autre mosquée bâtie par les Natives est contiguë à celle-là vers le Levant.

Près de Surgadoori est un édifice bâti en long par Nabatay, un Indou, citoyen lieutenant du gouverneur (proprietor) de cette province (a).

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

L'empereur Aurangzebe a fait démolir la forteresse appelée Ramcot, & a élevé 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 empans, qui occupent l'EMPLACEMENT de la forteresse. Douze de ces colonnes portent maintenir 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 Maure. On raconte que ces colonnes, ou plutôt ces débris de colonnes artistement travaillées ont été apportées de l'île de Lanka ou Selendip (appelée Ceylan par les Européens) par Hanumân, Roi des Singes.

On voit sur la gauche une circulaire élevée à 5 pouces de terre, revêtue de chaux, longue d'environ 5 aunes, large tout au plus de 4. Les Indous la

(a) Voir la Pangée, XXV. n. 2.
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 Beshkan naquit en se produisant sous la figure de Ram, et où ont aussi nés, dit-on, ses trois frères. Dans la suite Aurangzebe ou félon d'autres, Babor, fit raser ce lieu, afin 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, prosternés par terre. Les deux endroits sont entourés d'une muraille bâtie garnie de créneaux. On entre dans l'avant-faîte par une porte bâtie coiffée.

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 Tschét, 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 est fera plus grande d'une minute environ que celle de Bangla.

La forteresse construite en carré, assise sur le bord élevé du fleuve, est munie de tours rondes et bastées. Les murs ont besoin de réparation. Elle est dénue d'habitants & point en est de défense. Autrefois les Gouverneurs de la Province y avaient leur résidence; Sadakhan offrait par un mauvais augure de transférer 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 son cours vers l'Est, faisant un double coude, l'un près de la partie occidentale de la ville, l'autre à peu de distance de là vers l'Ouest; le repartant de là vers le N. E., il boit 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 années. Son lit est égal (en largeur) à celui du Danube près de la citadelle d'In...
a. Loomen minus palmi altita.
   Sinus palmar de vitro sive
   tardo, in quod Romuli
   reges inducere et coenans
   edificant.

b. Vstitilium primum, longum
   12 palm, latum 3.5 palm.

c. Vstitilium secundum, angulum
   24 palm, latum 11 palm.

d. Vstitilium tertium, longum
   16 palm, latum 8.5 palm.

GOPTAR GHALT

et est locus in quo Romuli
edificantur domum.

Monum: in memori a Romul
hibi in hanc terram edicu.

Rerum: aedifici
in loo, promine.
LA PROVINCE D’OUDÉ.

(d'Ingelfeldt en Bavière, mais le volume de ses eaux est moindre. Dans la saison des pluies il s'étend fort au large; tellement que dans quelques endroits sa largeur passe un mile & demi.

Bangla ou Pesabad a été fondée par Sédackhan, 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 Perlan, & 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-là, 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 agrandi la place du marché: qui étoit ci-devant étroite, & a muni la forteresse d'un fossé, de tours rondes & d'un rempart, en forte que la forte population en a fait une ville d'une très grande enceinte. La latitude géographique de cette place, observée en 1767, s'est trouvée de 26° 29'.

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

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

(a) C'est ce qui est dans cette que représente la Planche XLI. n° 1.
(b) Voyez la Planche XIV, où Gour est une lettre 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.

(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
INTELLIGENCE BUREAU
(Ministry of Home Affairs)

Subject: Rechecking of English translation of document in French-Order passed by the Special Full Bench of the Allahabad High Court at Lucknow—regarding.

MHA may please refer to their UO No. 71016/21/2005-Ay., dated August 19, 2009 regarding the above mentioned subject.

2. The French document and English translation was rechecked with reference to objections raised by Plaintiffs in the suit. Para wise comments on the objections raised by Mohd. Hashim and Ved Prakash, advocate for the plaintiff is enclosed as annexure 1 and 2.

3. A fresh copy of the translation (Annexure-3) highlighting the changes that had been done (coloured) in the light of the objections. The translation had been done of a scanned copy of the French document.

(Rajeev Ranjan Verma)
Deputy Director

MHA

DIB UO No. 3/R/2009(RJB)-19
dated August 22, 2009

(Shri Y.K. Baweja, Director N)
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.</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>Pachepur</td>
<td>Facherpoor</td>
<td>Necessary correction done based on better legibility.</td>
<td></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>
<tr>
<td>(F)</td>
<td>Niman</td>
<td>Nimcar</td>
<td>Included in 2&lt;sup&gt;ND&lt;/sup&gt; translation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(G)</td>
<td>the annual income of this province is about</td>
<td>the annual income of this province is about</td>
<td>Necessary spelling correction done based on better legibility.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- the highest amount is about</td>
<td>- the highest &quot;1-&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- the smallest amount is about</td>
<td>- the smallest &quot;2-&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In accordance to the original amount is about should be retained after &quot;1&quot; and deleted after &quot;2&quot;.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inadvertently this phrase is deleted in both &quot;1&quot; and &quot;2&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(H)</td>
<td>The Western and the northern sides, are situated on a mud hill.</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>Paragraph alignment not done in first translation. Proper alignment and restructure of sentence as per the scanned copy done in the second translation. No factual error.</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>The word 'est' means both is as well as has</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECRET
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(J)</th>
<th>On the south bank of Deva are found many buildings constructed by people in memory of Ram</th>
<th>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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(K)</td>
<td>A square box raised 5 inches above the ground can be seen there</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L)</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>maximum width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(M)</td>
<td>The two spots are surrounded by a low crenellated wall. One of which enters the front hall, through a semi-circular door.</td>
<td>The two spots are surrounded by a low constructed with battlements. One enters the front hall, through a semi-circular door. As crenellated wall means walls with battlements. There is no factual error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N)</td>
<td>Sadarkhan</td>
<td>Sadakhan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| (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 | better legibility:
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>| (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>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 Issagans 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 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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(S)</td>
<td>Due to the unevenness of the ground, one can walk only by taking digressions and by climbing up</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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 [fɛsabad].

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 [sɔʁɡadɔʁi].

3. That the word ‘Oudjen’ (pronounced as [ɔːdʒɛ̃]) 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 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>
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 "Filabad" 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 

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

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<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
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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, MDCCXXX
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 Tiliard et Fils (Tiliard 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
Sultanpour, (B) Jacherpour, otherwise known as Pacarpour Ferosabad likewise Navaghar fortress, (C) Garanha.

Under the domain of Kerabad (D) are rebuilt: Baror Anzana, Befsva Beffara, Pela, Tschitapour, Kerabad, (A) Sindl, (E) likewise Sara, Sedanpour, Gopamao, Khiri, Kerighar with a prominent fortress partly made of stone and partly made of bricks, Khorkela, Laharpur, 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 9125651 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.

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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.
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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 obliterate 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 (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

(a) See the Illustration XXV no. 2
Page 254

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. (M) One enters the front hall through a low semi-circular door.

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. _Sado Khan_ 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. *\(\text{The geographical latitude of this place, observed in 1767, was situated at 26° – 29°.} \)

*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 ‘Guptar’ 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.

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(a) It is, undoubtedly, this palace that is shown in the Illustration XVI no. 1
(b) See the Illustration XVI where Gait 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 ¼ North West to the East and ¼ South East.

Lacnow or Lacnav (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 Goumati, 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 (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. (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 (S) only by taking digressions and by climbing up and down.

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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(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 : Lujno. The British write : Lucknow, Luknung 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 Navagarh fortress, Garansa.

Under the domain of Kerabad are rebuilt: Baror Anzana, Befeva 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.
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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.
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THE PROVINCE OF OUDE (OUDH)

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)

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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.
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