

## Section B.—History.

CHAP. I. B.

History.

Early his-  
tory of Mewát.

The following is taken from the last Gazetteer :—

“ For an account of the early history of Mewát, as far as it can be gleaned from the Muhammadan historians, Chapter I of Major Powlett's ‘ Gazetteer of Alwar ’ may be referred to. The salient points of the history are the turbulence of the Mewátis, who, relying on the strength of their hill retreats, plundered the country far and wide whenever the central authority was from any cause temporarily weakened ; the severe measures from time to time adopted to repress them ; and the important parts played in the time of Taimúr by Bahádar Náhar, the reputed founder of the Khanzádas, and in that of Bábar by Hasan Khan Mewáti, with whose death the political importance of the Khanzáda lords of Mewát ceased. Since then there has never been a sole and independent ruler of Mewát, which at present is partitioned between Alwar, Bhartpur, and Gurgáon.

In the time of Akbar the present Gurgáon district was contained in *subahs* Delhi and Agra, and comprised, wholly or partly, the following *Sarkárs* and *Dasturs* :—

Constitution  
of the district  
under Akbar.

<i>Subah Delhi.</i>		<i>Sarkár and Dastur Maháls or Parganas.</i>	
<i>Sarkár</i>	<i>Dasturs</i>	Tijara	Indor
Delhi	Palwal		Ujina
	Jharsa		Umri-Umra
<i>Sarkár</i>	<i>Dasturs</i>		Pinangwan
Rewári	Bahora		Bisru
	Táoru		Bhasohra (? Bichor)
	Rewári		Jhamráwat
	Sohna		Khánpur
	Kohána or Lohána		Sákras
	<i>Subah Agra.</i>		Santhwári
<i>Sarkár</i>	<i>Dastur</i>		Firozpur
Suhar or Pahári	Hodal		Kotla
			Ghasera
			Nagina

During the flourishing times of the Mughal empire Gurgáon may be said to be without a history ; but with its decay, mention of the district is again found in the pages of the historians, and events occurred which still live, although often distorted and exaggerated, in the memories of the people. At first the prominent actors are Rao Bahádar Singh in the centre of the district, the Biloch chiefs of Bahádargarh and Farukhnagar in the north, and the great Ját ruler, Súraj Mal of Bhartpur, in the south. In the time of Aurangzeb there was a noted freebooter of Dahána (now Bádashahpur) by caste a Badgujar Rájput, and by name Háthi Singh. Churaman of Bhartpur is said to have interceded with the Emperor for his pardon, which was granted on condition of his killing a noted Meo robber named Sanwalia. This condition having been fulfilled, he was granted Ghasera, with eleven other villages, including Núh and Malab. He was succeeded by his son Rao Bahádar Singh, who extended his rule over, according to tradition, a country yielding 52 *lakhs*, or, in reality, over the *parganas* of Indor, Kotla, Ghasera and Sohná. But there was one duty incumbent on a Badgujar chief on pain of incurring the curse of leprosy, pronounced by his ancestor when turned out of Jaipur by the Kachwahas on any Badgujar Rája who should not fight with Jaipur. So Bahádar Singh made a treaty with Malhar Rao (Scindia), intending to attack the Jaipur Rája, who, in his turn, wrote to Súraj Mal of Bhartpur, instigating him to attack Ghasera, which he might then keep. Bahádar Singh was hunting beyond the Jamna when he met Súraj Mal on his way to Ghasera, but at

Subsequent  
history.

**CHAP. I. B.** the time of the meeting, only accompanied by a few followers. He greeted Bahádar Singh as a friend, and professed to have a great desire to see his far-famed sword. Bahádar Singh courteously complied, but when he saw his sword being passed away from him among the Ját chief's followers, he discovered the treachery, and fled for his life to a distant ferry on the Jamna, whence he escaped to Ghasera. There he was besieged by Súraj Mal, and after a heroic defence the fort was captured; Bahádar Singh and all his family, except one grandson, Bhagwant Singh, perished, Bahádar Singh's wives blowing themselves up with the magazine when no hope of victory was left. Ghasera was taken by Súraj Mal in 1810 *Sambat*=1767 A.D.

The Biloches of Farukhnagar.

Before this the Ját chief had extended his rule over the south and south-east of the district, practising horrible cruelties on the Meos in endeavouring to bring them under subjection; and he now pushed his conquests to the north, and thus came into conflict with the Biloches of Farukhnagar. The Emperor Farrukhsiar (1712 to 1718 A.D.) granted a Biloch named Dalel Khan, but who afterwards earned the title of Faujdár Khan, the son of a *zamindár* of Khurrampur in this district, several large *jágírs* and the site of the present town of Farukhnagar, which was founded by him. His four eldest sons were killed in battle, and he was succeeded by his youngest son, Kamgar Khan, whose son, Muse Khan, was the ruler of Farukhnagar at the time of Súraj Mal's invasion. Súraj Mal captured Farukhnagar and took away Muse Khan with him to Bhartpur, where he was kept prisoner until Súraj Mal's death in 1764 A.D. when he escaped by the connivance of the jailor and regained possession of Farukhnagar, which continued to be ruled by this Biloch family until the Mutiny of 1857. After Súraj Mal's death the Ját power declined, and for a short interval the energy of Najafkuli Khan recovered most of the district for the Mughal Emperor; but in 1788 he fell away from the Emperor, and was besieged by him at Gokalgarh, near Rewári, whence he escaped to Kánound and died; the famous George Thomas distinguished himself in this siege of Gokalgarh. Then there follows the confused period of Mahratta domination, the rule of the '*ghorawalas*' or horsemen as they are still called in the district.

The Mahrattas and their French officers.

During their domination the district was usually entrusted to Scindia and French officers, whose head-quarters were at Koel, in Aligarh, and the best known of whom to the people are Piru Sáhib and Louis Sáhib, Generals Perron and Bourquin. Their rule seems not to have been over-trammelled by law, if a story is true which is told by the Rájput *lambardárs* of Ghamrauj near Bhundsi, to the effect that a complaint had been made against them by their Gujar enemies who live on the other side of the valley, and the French officer one day rode to their village; and when the *lambardárs*, as usual, went out to meet him, he at once cut them down with his own hand. The famous adventurer, George Thomas, had assigned to him, in 1793, the district of Firozpur, and once plundered Gurgáon, and took off with him to Tijára fourteen of the chief men, whom he afterwards released at General Perron's request; while Sombre, another adventurer, the husband of the well-known Begam Samrú obtained the *pargana* of Jhársa.

History of Rewári and rise of the Ahírs.

Meanwhile the history of the semi-detached *pargana* of Rewári had been somewhat different. In the time of Aurangzeb, an Ahír of the village of Bolni south-east of Rewári, by name Nand Rám, rose into the royal favour, and was made governor of the *pargana* of Rewári. His eldest son, Rao Bál Kishan, fell fighting in the royal cause against Nádir Shah, in 1739 A.D., at Karnál. The second son, Rao Gújar Mal,



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The annexation in 1803.

	UNDA GEORGE THOMAS.						Rs.
Jhajjar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,51,980
BELONGING TO MR. JOHN BAPTIST.							
Rewári	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,200
Táoru	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,000
Fírozpur Jhirka	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,864
MAHALS FORMERLY BELONGING TO GENERAL DUBOIGNE.							
Pargana of Palwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,72,375
Núh (Noop ?)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,687
Sohna	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,20,000
Sákras	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,634
Hodal	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,620
Hathin	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,78,258

History of the district after annexation.

With this treaty the history of Gurgáon as a British district commences.

The district at that time (exclusive of the *pargana* of Páli, which was transferred to Delhi in 1863), consisted of the eleven *parganas*—Jharsa, Sohna, Núh, Hathin, Palwal, Hodal, Punahána, Fírozpur, Bahora, Rewári, and Sháhjahánpur. In 1803 it was a principle of English policy to make the Jamna, as far as possible, the limit of the actual British possession, and to interpose between that border and foreign territory a buffer of semi-independent States; and in consequence of the effect given to that policy, it was only gradually that the greater part of the district came under direct British rule. The history of each *pargana* was as follows :—

Sohna, Rewári, Bahora, Núh were the first to be brought under our immediate rule in 1808-9 A. D. Sohna, Bahora, and Rewári were made over for a short time by Lord Lake to the Rája of Bhartpur; but were subsequently, like Núh, Sohna, and Rewári, farmed to the Ahír Rao Tej Singh of Rewári, and Bahora to Rao Rám Bakhsh, his brother. In 1808-9 these *parganas* were settled by Mr. Fraser. Hodal was the next *pargana* to lapse on the death, in 1813 A.D., of Muhammad Khan, Afrídi, to whom it had been given in *jágir*. Palwal was held by Nawáb Murtaza Khan in *istamrár* at a quit rent of Rs. 45,000 per annum, and lapsed at his death in 1817 A.D. Hathin was similarly held at a quit rent of Rs. 30,000 per annum by Faizullah Beg Khan until his death in 1823. All these *jágirdárs* were strangers to the district, who received these grants for distinguished military service.

Sháhjahánpur was continued in *jágir* to Harnarain Haldia, who held it in 1803, until his death in 1824, when it lapsed. Táoru was made over to the Bhartpur Rája, and was held by that State until the capture of Bhartpur in 1826. Punahána and Fírozpur were granted, as also was the present State of Loháru, to Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, a *vakil* of the Rája of Alwar, who had rendered great services to Lord Lake. Ahmad Bakhsh Khan was succeeded by his son Shams-ud-dín Khan as Nawáb of Fírozpur and Punahána, while Loháru was bestowed on his younger brothers; disputes arose, and an order was passed by Government that Shams-ud-dín Khan should administer Loháru as well as Fírozpur and Punahána, his brothers being provided for by pensions. Mr. W. Fraser, the Commissioner of Delhi, objected to this decision, and procured a delay in its being given effect. In revenge for this, Shams-ud-dín Khan procured his assassination by a retainer of his own. The man was arrested, the Nawáb's complicity in the crime was proved, and both he and the assassin were hanged at Delhi in 1836, and the *parganas* of Fírozpur and Punahána were annexed to the district. Such is the ordinarily received account; among the people, another story is current as to the motive of the assassination. The *pargana* of Jharsa also lapsed in 1836, up to which date it was held by the Begam

Samrú, on a grant made previous to the British conquest, and confirmed to her for her life in 1803.\* **CHAP. I. B.**

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After this cession the district remained unchanged in extent until the Mutiny; it differed from the present district in including the *pargana* of Pali-Pakal (27 villages), and a few Palwal villages now in Delhi, and excluding the villages annexed after the Mutiny; it was divided into six *tahsils* :—

<i>Tahsils.</i>	<i>Pargana included.</i>
Sohna ... ..	Jharsa, Pali, Sohna, Táoru.
Kewári ... ..	Kewári, Bahora, Sháhjahánpur.
Palwal ... ..	Palwal.
Núh ... ..	Núh, Hathin.
Punahána ... ..	Punahána, Hodal.
Fírozpur ... ..	Fírozpur.

At first the head-quarters of the civil officers of the district were at Bhárawás near Kewári, where for some years there was a strong frontier cantonment, of which but few vestiges now remain. Gurgáon was then a cavalry station, the land which now forms the estate of Hidáyatpur Cháoni having been taken up for that purpose in the middle of Begam Samrú's *pargana* of Jharsa, probably in part with the object of keeping in check the troops which the Begam kept at Jharsa where several tombs of French officers exist. After the cession of the Ajmere territory, the Bhárawás force was transferred to Nasirabad, and the Civil Officer removed to Gurgáon. Up to that time the district had been in the direct charge of the Delhi Resident; but in 1819 Mr. Cavendish received charge of it, with the title of Principal Assistant Commissioner of the Southern Division; in 1832 this title was changed to that of Collector and Magistrate. The best known to the people among the older officers are Messrs. Cavendish disguised as Ghamandi Sahib, J. P. Gubbins, C. Gubbins, M. R. Gubbins, F. B. Gubbins, John Lawrence, Routh and Fraser, and above all Mr. G. C. Barnes as Settlement Officer.

**Mutiny.**

In old days life of the district had been turbulent and stirring, but it now seemed to have settled down into a peaceful and quiet routine; the feudatory races had betaken themselves to agriculture, the higher castes to agriculture and our service; and old feuds, if not extinct, were at least dormant. When in May 1857 the Meerut mutineers entered Delhi Mr. Ford of the Bengal Civil Service, was Collector of Gurgáon. He at first, with the assistance of a body of Pataudi *sawárs* who were in attendance on him, drove off some troopers of the 3rd Light Cavalry who had come over from Delhi to attack the station, and suppressed an outbreak in the jail. But eventually he was compelled to leave the station, which was thereupon plundered and burnt, and proceeded *via* Sailani and Palwal to Hodal, which he reached on the 14th May. He was accompanied by four or five clerks and others and on the way picked up the Customs Officers at Bhundsi, Sailani and Palwal; on the 15th May he reached Mathra, whence he returned to Hodal on the 20th, accompanied by four or five Englishmen and one hundred Bhartpur Horse. At Hodal he remained until the 29th May, when he was compelled to leave by the mutiny of some Bhartpur and Alwar troops which had meantime joined him. On the day before the Mutiny, he had proceeded to the large village of Saundhad, a few miles distant, and had compelled the people to give up a gun which they had taken from Hodal. On the 29th he started for Palwal, accompanied by some thirty Europeans, Customs Officers, fugitives from Delhi and others who had joined him; on the 30th May the party proceeded from Palwal to

\* For a full account of this grant, see Punjab Record for 1872, No. 1 of Privy Council Cases.

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the ferry over the Jamna at Cháensa, intending to cross over to Bulandshahr. Hostile demonstrations on the Bulandshahr side of the river prevented this and the party then proceeded to Mohena, where they were hospitably entertained by Mír Hidáyat Ali, *Risaldár* of the 4th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, a gentleman who was subsequently rewarded by a grant of the village (since transferred to Delhi) in *jágír*. On the 8th June Mr. Ford left Mohena for Sohna, which he reached on the 9th, and there found a force of the Jaipur Contingent, under Captain Eden, which had come across by Táoru after a fight with the Meos. This force afterwards marched to Palwal and Hodal, and on the 1st July Mr. Ford joined the British camp at Delhi, where he remained until the 13th October.

Meanwhile the general state of the country had been as follows :—

The Meos were up at once and plundered Táoru, Sohna, Fírozpur, Punahána, Pinangwan, and Núh. At Núh there was a long fight between the Khánzádas and police defending the town and the Meos attacking it, and a large number of Khánzádas were treacherously put to death after their surrender. Except in Mewát there was no general or widespread disturbance; but no sooner was the pressure of our rule removed, than old feuds which had apparently long been buried burst into life. In Palwal there is a tribe of Játs, known as Surot, inhabiting Hodal and the surrounding villages, and in alliance with a Pathán village called Seoli. Adjoining these are the villages owned by another Ját tribe known as Ráwats, and between the Ráwats and Seoli there had been before 1803 a quarrel which had cost many lives on either side. The Ráwats also had an old feud with the Chirklot tribe of Meos, their western neighbours, originating in a claim of the former to the village of Kot, out of which they affirm that they were cheated by the craft of a *kánungo* in the time of the Mughal Emperors. The quarrel had long lain dormant, but now the Ráwats were attacked both east and west by their enemies, and allied themselves with the Rájputs of Hathin, and the fight went on for months. It is said that this warfare was not uncharacterized by acts of courtesy: when the women brought their husbands their food, the fighting ceased: when a prisoner was captured, he was ordinarily treated well and released; when one party fell short of ammunition, it notified the fact to the enemy, and hostilities were suspended until the arrival of further supplies. On the whole, the Ráwats triumphed; and on one occasion a runaway horse brought the leader of their enemies, a *lambardár* of Kot, into their ranks; there he was killed, his head was cut off and kept a few days in Bahin, the chief Ráwat village; but the Kot men, when they saw this inverted their war drum, and until they have had their revenge, inverted the drum must remain. Eventually a British force came to the assistance of the Ráwats, who were supposed to be on the part of the Government; but at first the only result was a heavy loss to them, as, having advanced with a small English force and relying on its protection, they were engaged in plundering the Meo villages, when suddenly a strong hostile force of mutineers appeared; our troops had to retreat, and many Ráwats were surprised and killed.

In Fírozpur there were two Meo *chaudhris* of the Chirklot clan—Chánd Khan of Bazidpur and Kabír of Bukháraka; these men, who were closely related, had taken different sides in a quarrel which had originated in the murder of a *lambardár* of Badarpur by a villager of Khuspuri in the time of Nawáb Ahmad Bakhsh Khan. In 1857 the quarrel broke out afresh, and all the Chirklot and some of the other villages of the neighbourhood were divided into two factions, headed respectively by Chánd Khan and

Kabír. Kabír burnt and plundered the villages of Aterna, Shamsabad, Shádipur, Aklímpur, and Chántipur, a hamlet of Bhádas; and then Chánd Khan assembled his men and burnt Bukháraka and plundered Imámnnagar. Finally, both parties mustered in strength, and a fight, which lasted eight days, took place on the boundary of Badarpur and Bukháraka; the result was indecisive, the loss on each side was some fifty or sixty killed. In the time of Súraj Mal, the Bhartpur chief, the grandfather of Chánd Khan and Kabír were men of note among the Meos of that day: Súraj Mal sent for them to Hathin. Kabír's ancestor declined the invitation and escaped; Chánd Khan's grandfather complied, and was sawn asunder.

Rao Tej Singh of Rewári, who has been mentioned above, left three sons, Púran Singh, Nathu Rám and Jawáhar Singh. Jawáhar Singh died childless, but Púran Singh had one son, Tula Rám, and Nathu Rám one son, Gopál Deo; and Tula Rám and Gopál Deo were the representatives of the family at the time of the Mutiny. Extravagance and family quarrels had involved them in grave pecuniary embarrassments from which there appeared to be but little hope of their extricating themselves. On the outbreak of the Mutiny and the cessation of all effective British authority, Ráo Tula Rám at once assumed the government of the *parganas* of Rewári and Bahora, collected revenue, raised forces, cast guns, and kept the country quiet and protected it from the Meos. No acts of oppression were ever charged against him or his cousin, who acted as his general; and he did to some extent keep up communication with the British, but, on the other hand, he undoubtedly intrigued with the Delhi Court; he pursued in fact a temporising policy, waiting to see how matters would go before declaring himself too openly on either side, and meanwhile anxious to keep safe the country which he hoped to obtain as his share. Finally, when a British force came marching towards Rewári from Delhi, he and his brother disobeyed the summons to attend at the British camp and fled. This led to the confiscation of the *istamrâr*; Tula Rám and Gopál Deo both died as fugitives, the one at Kabul, the other at Bikaner.

As already related, Rao Tula Rám extended his rule over Bahora; but in that *pargana* there were a few Meo villages, and they had declined to acknowledge his authority, and were plundered and burnt. The Játs of the village of Bahora live in continual dread of their powerful and turbulent Meo neighbours, and so aided Tula Rám during his short sway. But when his power collapsed, they were at once attacked by the Meos: the conflict took place at Jaurási where the Játs assembled. For two days the fight lasted, but the Játs were driven back on the small conical hill close to the village, and there one hundred and eleven Játs, Ahírs, and Brahmíns are said to have fallen; the Meo loss was eighty.

On the 13th October Mr. Ford returned to Gurgáon. Order was quickly restored in Jharsa, Palwal, and Rewári; but the Meos held out longer. They were, however, defeated at Raisina, where Mr. Clifford, s.c., was killed, at Ghasera, Rupraka and Mau, and then the country gradually settled down. The Nawábs of Jhajjar and Farukhnagar and the Rája of Ballabgarh were executed, and their states confiscated; and the Farukhnagar villages were at once annexed to the Gurgáon district, as was also the royal demesne of Kot-Kásim. Thirteen villages and parts of five other villages were confiscated for various acts of rebellion and murder, besides four estates which had belonged to Tula Rám and Gopál Deo; and the history of the Mutiny may now be closed with the record of one of its results, the transfer of the district with the rest of the Delhi territory from the North-West Provinces to the Punjab in the beginning of 1858.

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History of the district since the Mutiny.

There is not much in the history of the district since the Mutiny which calls for notice. The *pargana* of Kot-Kásim, which had been annexed to the district after the Mutiny, was made over to Jaipur in 1860. In 1861, a new sub-divisional arrangement was effected, and the district, which had formerly consisted of 6 *tahsils* or sub-divisions, was now constituted into 5, among which the *parganas* were distributed as shown in the subjoined list :—

Name of <i>tahsil</i> .							Name of <i>pargana</i> .
Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Farukhnagar.
							Jharsa.
							Part of Sohna.
							Part of Bahora.
Rewári ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bewári.
							Sháhjahánpur.
							Náh.
Náh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Háthin.
							Táoru.
							Part of Sohna.
							Part of Bahora.
Falwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Palwal.
							Part of Sohna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hodal.
Fírozpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Punahána.
							Fírozpur.

The *pargana* of Pali had been transferred to the Delhi district. The following lists will show the further transfers of villages to and from this district, which have occurred since 1861 :—

*I.—Villages transferred from Gurgáon to Delhi on 1st May 1863.*

Bajri, Pali, Ranhera, Sakráwa, Fírozpur, Karnerah, Kheri, Madalpur, Majesar, Naglah Juan Jairu, Bahálpur, Aterna, Hirphala, Sháhpur, Kilgáon, Malaira, Lotai, Sikri, Panehra Kalán, Panehra Khurd, Naraholi, Fatahpur Biloch, Narela, Hirapur, Mohena, Sháhjahánpur, Oli, Bijjepur.

Pákal, Paota, Tikri Khera, Dhauj, Zakupur, Tarohi, Salokri, Alampur, Aláwalpur, Kot, Kharkhara, Khosi Jamálpur, Gotra Mohabbatabad, Mangar, Nurpur, Dh amaspur, Sánpar, Mahola, Mohyapur.

*II.—Villages transferred to Gurgáon from Rohtak on 1st May 1861.*

Mubárikpur, Sultánpur, Kaliawas, Akbarpur, Jhanjraula, Ikbálpur, Khurrampur Dumán, Daboda, Alim-ud-dínpur, Palri, Musháidpur, Jaráun, Shekhpur Majri, Birhera, Karaula, Rájupur.

Gugána, Khandsa, Bakainka, Farídpur, Mahchána, Basaunla, Tirpari, Juniáwas, Fázilpur.

*III.—Villages transferred to Gurgáon from Delhi on 1st May 1863.*

Chapraula, Pirthala, Taranpur, Daula, Chandu, Budhera, Makraulá."



Mr. Froude-Tucker, Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle, has kindly contributed the following description of the interesting archæological remains of the district :—

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Interesting  
archæological  
remains.

“The district of Gurgáon is well endowed with buildings of archæological interest, but these are Muhammadan, almost without exception. Monuments of Hindu origin are conspicuous by their absence, and the predominance of Islám may perhaps be traced to the propinquity of old Delhi, the stronghold of the invader.

The most interesting towns from an archæological point of view, are Palwal and Sohna. In the former place we find two *masjids* bearing inscriptions of the beginning of the 13th century, while at the latter is a mosque dating from the first year of the 14th century. In various towns and villages scattered through the district, these are supported by a series of monuments representative of each successive century.

Perhaps the most interesting building in the district is the mosque at Kotla, dating from the reign of Muhammad Shah Tughlaq. It is partly ruined, but its conservation will shortly be undertaken by Government.

The Muhammadan architecture of Gurgáon does not possess any unusual features. The earliest buildings are of the pillared-hall type, erected from the spoil of Hindu temples and following the same principles of construction, while a reversion to this type is to be found in a few monuments of the time of Akbar. The intervening buildings portray the characteristics of the middle and late Pathán styles, and although true examples of the Lodi style are wanting, yet the one distinctive feature of the local style may perhaps be traced back to Lodi influence. This feature is to be met with chiefly in neighbourhood of Sohna where some of the buildings are of unplastered stone, rough hewn, with projecting patterns of coloured stones inserted as decoration.

At Farukhnagar the only buildings of archæological interest are the Shish Mahal and its attendant gateways built by Faujdár Khan in 1733 A.D., and a mosque of the same date.

At Sohna are many monuments of interest, among which the following may be noticed :—

The Bara Khamba with the mosque attached to it (now used as a rest-house), which is believed to date from 1301 A.D; the Dargah of Nazzam-ul-Haqq with a picturesque tomb and a mosque of red and buff sandstone bearing the date 1481 A. D. This building was visited by General Cunningham in 1882 (A. S. R., volume XX, page 136), and the Firmán bearing Akbar's signature and other interesting documents seen by him, and these are still in the possession of the managers of the mosque; the Qutb Khan-ki-Masjid, built of variegated local stone with red sandstone in addition within, is late Pathán in style and an interesting and picturesque example of the period. In addition to these mention must be made of the dome over the famous hot springs in the centre of the town. This is said to be of great antiquity, but its architectural claims are few. It was repaired in 1774 A. D. by Rustam Khan, Pathán.

The two tombs lying to the west of the town and locally known as the Lál and Kála Gumbaz, are of interest as they are survivals of the Kamboh Settlement, the site of which is still marked by extensive ruins.

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archæological  
remains.

A large fort picturesquely crowning the hill behind the town was constructed by the Játs of Bhartpur who took possession of the town after Bahádur Singh of Ghasera was defeated and killed by Súraj Mal. It was unfinished when the British occupation took place, and is now in ruins.

At Bhundsi,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Sohna, is a fine Dargah mosque of the late Pathán style, said to have been built by the Khanzádás of Mewát.

Near Malab, 4 miles south of Núh, in the village of Kotla, is the mosque and tomb of Bahádur Khan Náhir. In these buildings red sandstone and grey quartzite are skillfully combined in a very effective and well-built structure. Over the ruined gateway is an inscription giving the date of its building as 1392—1400 A. D. The groupe is raised on a high platform and is very strikingly situated in a hollow of the hills which at this point are crowned by the ruins of an ancient fortress. Near the village is a lake mentioned by Baber in his memoirs (see A. S. R., volume XX, page 129). ”

Gurgáon cannot boast of any great archæological possession, but the decaying mosque of Aliwardi Khan near the station is certainly picturesque, while the graves of two French officers of the Begam Samru's army are of historical interest.

At Fírozpur are many ruined tombs and shrines indicating its former importance, but none are of particular interest. The Jáma Masjid dates from 1824 A. D.

At Palwal we are again in the midst of interesting antiquities, the oldest of which is probably the Jáma Masjid, a pillared-hall with sandstone columns said to have been taken from a Hindu temple dedicated to Gobind Savaji. It is also known as the Ikrámwáli Masjid, and from an inscription over the Mihráb appears to date from 1210 A. D.

The Idgah of Gházi Shaháb-ud-dín consists of a single west wall divided into 15 bays and flanked by two towers. The centre bay is inscribed with the date 1211 A. D., but the building has been much altered.

Just outside the town on the east is the tomb of Roshan Chirágh built of red sandstone and dating from 1661 A. D. The saint is said to have levied a tax of one stone from every cartload that passed Bhartpur to Delhi for the building of Sháh Juhán's palace and with these the tomb was constructed.

At Rewári the most interesting monument is the Dargah of Sayyid Ibráhím Sáhib, whose death, according to a modern inscription set up over the entrance, took place in 420 A. H.=1029 A. D. The mosque probably dates from some 300 years later.

The Lál Masjid, built of red sandstone, piers and lintels, dates from the time of Akbar. There are two picturesque tanks of no great antiquity, but that nearest the railway station has a groupe of picturesque Hindú Chattris on its banks. There are also two Saraogi temples.”