REPORT
ON
BOOTAN,

BY

CAPTAIN R. BOILEAU PEMBERTON,

Envoy to Bootan;

WITH AN

APPENDIX AND MAPS.

1838.

CALCUTTA:

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1839.
Political Missions

TO

BOOTAN,

COMPRISING THE REPORTS OF

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN,—1864;

CAPT. R. B. PEMBERTON, WITH DR. W. GRIFFITHS'S
1837, 1838,

AND THE ACCOUNT BY

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1865.
ABSTRACT

OF THE GOVT. OF INDIA

REPORT ON BOOTAN.

PART 1ST.

SECTION 1ST.

1. Attention early directed to Bootan and Tibet. British nation particularly interested in the investigation.

2. Imperfect notices of these countries—Marco Polo—Jesuit Missionaries—Klaproth—Abel Remusat—Baron Humboldt.

3. Bootan as little known as Tibet.

4. Coos Beyhar attacked by the Bhooteahs—repulsed, and pursued, by British troops into the hills.

5. Bhooteahs apply to the Tibetan authorities for assistance. Teeshoo Lama addresses the Governor General of India, Warren Hastings, Esq., on the subject.

6. Request favorably received—style of letter—deputation of a Mission to the Lama.

Mr. BOGLE'S MISSION.

7. Mission entrusted to Mr. Bogle, a gentleman of the Bengal Civil Service—presents taken.

8. Mr. Bogle, accompanied by Dr. Hamilton, travels through Coos Beyhar, Tassisudon in Bootan, and Phari, to Chamnanning in Tibet—confidence with which he inspired the Teeshoo Lama.

9. Results of this Mission.
10. Character and offices of the Teeshoo Lama at that time—
guardian of the Dalai Lama—expectations of Government disapp-
pointed by the death of the Lama.

11. Notices of the trade of Tibet by Mr. Bogle—paucity of
geographical information—sagacity of Major Rennell—error in
Captain Turner's Map.

12. Letter from the Regent of Teeshoo Loomboo in 1781,
announcing the death of the Lama to the Governor General.

13. Intelligence of the re-appearance of the Teeshoo Lama.

CAPTAIN TURNER'S MISSION.

14. Second Mission under Captain Turner of the Bengal Infan-
try—accompanied by Mr. Saunders, as medical attendant, &c.—
Lieutenant Samuel Davis, of Bengal Engineers, as Draftsman and
Surveyor—Mission travels through Moorshedabad, Rungpoor, and
Coos Beyhar, thence through Bootan to Teeshoo Loomboo, by Mr.
Bogle's route.

15. Detained three months at Tassisudon,—only two gentlemen
permitted to proceed—Mr. Davis returns to Bengal.

16. Route by which Mr. Bogle and Captain Turner travelled
generally considered the best into Bootan—mistake—jealousy the
cause of their being conducted by it—attempts to compel Captain
Pemberton's mission to enter Bootan by it defeated.

17. Objects of Captain Turner's mission—incidental notices
of them in his work—Teesho Lama's apprehension of the Chinese.

18. Establishment of commercial intercourse said to have been
effected—sanguine views—no Treaty executed.

19. Arrival of Poorungeer, a Fuqeer from Teeshoo Loomboo
—description of the then state of the trade in Tibet—merchants
protected.

20. Examination of the views entertained—unstable Govern-
ment in Tibet.

21. Goorkha invasion of Tibet instigated by the Sumhur Lama
—plunder of Teeshoo Loomboo.

22. Demand of redress by the Emperor of China—his Envoy
insulted by the Goorkhas—advance of Chinese Army against Nepaul
—Goorkhas apply to British Government for assistance—Dalai
Lama writes deprecating its being afforded, and states the real designs of the Chinese Army.

23. British Government offers its mediation—failure of Captain Kirkpatrick's attempt to establish commercial intercourse with Tibet through Nepaul—submission of the Goorkhas to the Chinese.

24. Chinese retire to Teeshoo Loomboo—establish chain of posts along the whole southern frontier of Tibet—retain permanent Military occupation of the country.

25. The accuracy of Captain Turner's assertion that Sikkim was also garrisoned by Chinese troops, and the attempted occupation of Bootan successfully resisted, questionable.


27. Interference of Bootan in the affairs of Bijnee—resisted by the British Government—subsequent impolitic concession.


29. Nature of inquiries made by him—no recollection of his visit in Bootan.

30. Renewal of intercourse between the British and Bootan Governments, on the assumption of the sovereignty of Assam by the former.

31. Political state of Assam with reference to surrounding Tribes—their encroachments—same spirit of aggression manifested against the British possessions by the Nepaulese.

32. Investigation into the nature and extent of the territorial cessions made to the surrounding tribes by the Rajahs of Assam, and to Bootan in particular—causes that led to them.

33. Feelings by which the parties were mutually influenced.

34. Bootan more than any other state had benefited by these concessions—preliminary enquiries necessary to a clear comprehension of the subject.
SECTION 2ND.

OF THE BOOTAN DOOARS IN ASSAM.

1. Boundaries and extent of the Dooars—eighteen in number—seven in Assam—eleven in Bengal—area—square miles.

2. Dooars covered with dense forests—partial cultivation—intersected by numerous streams flowing into the Burhampooter.


4. Kacharee tribes by whom they are inhabited—peculiar language—predatory habits.

5. Officers in charge of the Dooars—subject to Bhooteah authorities in the hills—Soobahs and Pilos derive all their advantages from the Dooars—feelings with which they regard their inhabitants.

6. System of incursion which prevailed against the Assam Territory from the Dooars—protection given to the aggressors by the Soobahs in the hills—at its height when the British authority was established in Assam.

7. Tribute which the Bootan Government paid to that of Assam.

8. Appointment of Suzawals—deception practised by them—increasing balance against the Bhooteahs—their conduct.

9. Names of the seven Dooars in Assam.

10. Nature of tenures by which they are held—differences in tenures not accounted for.

11. Kooreaparrah Dooar held by the Towung Rajah, a tributary of Lassa—place of residence—amount of revenue obtainable from the Dooars.

12. Char Dooar and Now Dooar—held by British Government—pay Black Mail to Bhooteah and Duphla tribes—arrangements recently made regarding it.

13. Fruitful causes of misunderstanding—arrangements to which they led.

15. Letter from Mr. Scott to Government—no notice taken by the Deb of the applications to him—occupation of the Dooar by a party of Sebundies—rescue of the prisoners.

16. Letter from the Deb Rajah to Government,—reference to the Governor General's Agent.

17. Agent shews great increase of Revenue obtained from the Dooar—thinks it inexpedient to surrender the Dooar until satisfaction has been obtained—recommends other arrangements.

18. Messengers from Deb reach Gowhatty—restoration of Dooar demanded—refused until the conditions have been fulfilled.

19. Propositions by Mr. Robertson, the Governor General's Agent.

20. Suggestions approved by the Government—but the Bootan Government does nothing for twelve months.

21. Captain Jenkins reports the examination of witnesses as to the death of Doompah Rajah and his accomplice—Bhooteahs consent to pay a fine—Dooar restored to them.

22. Spirit of the Bootan Government shown in these transactions—fruitless negotiations.

23. Aggressions from Kulling and Bijnee Dooars.

24. Attack from Bijnee upon the British Territory, and seizure of our subjects—representations of the local authorities—refusal of Bootan officers to pay tribute.

25. Terror excited amongst the villagers by these incursions—flight of the inhabitants of the borders.

26. Detachment of Assam Light Infantry enters the Bijnee Dooar—attacks stockade—releases captives—captures Bhooteah arms—and Doobah Rajah.

27. Doobah Rajah confesses his participation in the aggressions on the British Territory—connivance of the Tongso Pilo.


29. Organized bands of robbers kept by the Bootan frontier officers—reported to the Deb Rajah—doubtful whether the letters ever reached him.


31. Bijnee Territory—Pergunnahs of Koontaghaut and Howraghaut—tenure by which they are held—northern portion of Bijnee
tribute paid to Bootan—probable necessity of interference in the affairs of Bijnee and Sidlee.

32. Aggression from Kulling Dooar on British Territory—participation of Ghumbheer Wuzeer—demand for robbers.
33. Preparations for resistance made by Ghumbheer Wuzeer.
34. Advance of Captain Matthie into Kulling Dooar.
35. Investigation made on the spot—failure of conviction—agreement entered into by the Wuzeer.
36. Ghumbheer Wuzeer possessed no authority to make such an agreement—how to be viewed.
37. Captain Matthie's continued exertions—apprehension and surrender of many more robbers.
38. Dacoity committed in British Territory from Banska Dooar—situation of Dooar.
39. Officers by whom the Dooar is governed.
40. Understanding between the different Officers of the Bootan Dooars—protection afforded by them to offenders against the British Government—Boora Talookdar of Banska Dooar particularly conspicuous—Captain Bogle proceeds into the Dooar with a detachment of Assam Sebundies.
41. Arrival at Hazaragong—apprehension of a notorious offender—accomplices secreted at Dewangiri—letters addressed to Dewangiri Rajah—proclamation issued—passes closed.
42. Uneasiness at Dewangiri—deputation from Rajah—refusal of Officers to retire from Dooar until reparation had been made and offenders surrendered.
43. Bootan Government ignorant of these proceedings—evil consequences equally great—increase of strength of Assam Sebundy Corps.
44. Anxiety of British Government to avoid collision—in contemplation to withdraw from the Dooar—intelligence received that a rupture had taken place.
45. Dewangiri Rajah descends from the hills with an armed force.
46. Captain Bogle declines granting him an interview—nineteen robbers surrendered—visit of the Rajah to Captain Bogle—appearance and number of his followers—interview productive of no advantage—refusal of Captain Bogle to retire until remaining culprits had been surrendered.
47. Embarrassment of Dewangiri Rajah—agrees to do everything but surrender the Boora Talookdar—retires apparently to the hills.

48. Stockades himself at the foot of the hills.

49. Ordered by Captain Bogle to retire—Detachment advances against him.

50. Assam Detachment finds the first position evacuated—the Bhooiteah force drawn up in front of the second Stockade.

51. Critical position of the Assam Detachments—charge and disperse the Bhooiteahs—pursued into the defiles of the hills—severe loss inflicted upon them.

52. Narrow escape of Dewangiri Rajah—abandons tents, robes, and standards.

53. Description of Bhooiteah Stockade.

54. Voluntary surrender of Boora Talookdar—letter addressed to the Deb Rajah by Captain Bogle.

55. Serious nature of this collision—reflections upon it.

56. Surrender of offenders—attention of Bootan Government excited—arrival of Zeenkafs at Gowhatty in Assam.

57. Arrival of a second deputation—represents the extreme distress to which Bootan is reduced by the attachment of the Dooar—Zeenkafs convey letter from the Tongso Pilo and father of the Dhurma Rajah.

58. Moderate tone of these letters—proof that the Tongso Pilo had shared in the plunder of the British Territory and assisted in organizing bands of robbers—motives for again surrendering the Dooar—proposals made to the Zeenkafs.

59. Zeenkafs admit that they have no power to enter into agreements—they return to the father of the Dhurma Rajah at Dewangiri—and come back again to Gowhatty with blank forms impressed with his seal—agreement made.

60. This document never subsequently ratified by the seal of the Deb—necessary to give it validity in the estimation of the Bootan Government—Zeenkafs mere messengers—not worthy to communicate with the Governor General’s Agent—Tongso Pilo Officer of corresponding rank—conduct to be observed in any future negotiations.
61. Banska Dooar restored to Bhooteahs—some definite arrangements absolutely necessary to preserve tranquillity of the frontier.

62. Danger of existing state of relations pointed out by Mr. T. C. Robertson in 1833.

63. Expediency of adopting that portion of his recommendations relating to the deputation of an Envoy to Bootan—advantages of the measure.

64. This unsettled state of affairs not confined to the Assam Dooars—those on the Bengal frontier equally injured by their restoration to Bootan—frequent attempt of the inhabitants to shake off the yoke—desertion of large tracts of land.

SECTION 3rd.

OF THE BOOTAN DOOARS ON THE BENGAL FRONTIER.

1. Names and number of the Dooars.

2. How bounded.

3. Very little known of the early history of the Dooars—originally belonged to Bengal—bounded on the West by the Teesta River—confused boundaries on the South.

4. Surrender of Phullacotta in 1784 to the Bhooteahs—of Churabunder in 1779, and of Jilpesh in 1787—description by Dr. Buchanan of the state of this frontier in 1809.

5. Connection of British Government with Coos Beyhar—protection against the Bhooteahs—references made to Government by Coos Beyhar and Deb Rajah—instructions of Mr. D. Scott—not attended to by Coos Beyhar Rajah—Ensign Brodie appointed in 1834 to settle disputed boundaries on the frontier.

6. Successfully accomplished—boundary determined from the Suncoss to the Gudhadur River—orders for the establishment of permanent boundary marks—not carried into effect—Ensign Brodie reports favourably of the conduct of the Bhooteah Officers—bands of robbers supposed to be instigated by the Katma.
7. Discovery of a curious custom called Gaongeeree.

8. Account of the Bootan officers who have charge of the Dooars.


12. Soobah of Cheerung Dooar—extensive jurisdiction—best pass into Bootan through it—authority extends to all the country between the Suncoss and Monas River—roads diverging from Cutchabary.

13. Sidlee and Bijnee Rajahs under the Cheerung Soobah—boundaries of Sidlee—tribute paid to Bootan—Cheerung Soobah, the local agent of Sidlee—family of Sidlee—cruelties of the Bhooteahs—difference in those parts of the Territory, which touched upon the British and Bootan frontiers—attack upon the fort of Sidlee by the followers of Durhna rain—complaints to Government—measures taken in consequence.

14. Hilly districts of Nunmattee—Nicheema and Hateekura—produce much cotton—this part of the country still very imperfectly known—access to it prohibited by the Bootan officers—the climate most destructive.

15. Danger of collision in these Dooars between the British and Bootan authorities—inhabitants of the Dooars driven into rebellion by the oppression of the Bhooteah officers—petition to be taken under British protection—represent their situation as most deplorable—representation of the Dullimcote Soobah against Hur Govind Katma—followed by a letter avowedly from the Deb Rajah—supposed to be a forgery.

16. Accounts of Hur Govind—treatment by the Zeenkafs—driven into rebellion—seizes some Talooks—engages the services of mercenaries—resisted every attempt of the Bootan Government to seize him—offers to pay a tribute of fifty thousand (50,000) rupees for protection from the British Government—not complied with—made terms subsequently with the Bootan Government—districts
held by him—amount of tribute paid to the Bootan Government—improbability of the present cessation of hostilities lasting.

PART 2ND.

SECTION 1ST.

CAPTAIN PEMBERTON'S MISSION.

1. Precarious state of relations between the British and Bootan Governments—conduct of the frontier Officers.
2. Causes which rendered a Mission necessary—its particular objects.
3. Preliminary information sought for—inadequacy of the sources from which alone it was procurable.
4. Intention of deputing an Envoy announced to the Deb and Dhurma Rajah of Bootan—attempts to evade it—acknowledgment of certain presents sent by the Governor General of India to the Dhurma Rajah—application regarding Hur Govind.
5. These replies of the Deb and Dhurma worthy of particular remark—proofs subsequently procured of their containing gross misrepresentations—the presents which the Dhurma was made to acknowledge never reached him but were appropriated by the Deb.
6. Zeenkafs who conveyed these letters return from the Presidency with replies announcing the intention of deputing an Envoy after the rainy season—causes for adhering to this resolution.
7. Nomination of Captain Pemberton as Envoy—other officers appointed—escort from the Assam Sebundy corps.
8. Route selected by the Envoy for entering Bootan—reasons for doing so—disadvantages of that travelled by Mr. Bogle and Captain Turner—exemplified in their reports.
9. Diagonal direction of the line chosen for the late Mission—consequences of any compulsory deviation from it either North or South within the hills.
10. Mission proceeds direct from Calcutta to Goughatty in Assam—detention at the latter place—final departure from Goughatty—
crosses the Burhampooter—state of Kamroop during the Burmese occupation of Assam—desertion of inhabitants.

11. Contrast between its past and present condition, now highly cultivated and well inhabited—flourishing appearance continues up to the Bootan frontier—from whence a very striking change for the worse is apparent.

12. Delay at Dumduma—march to Dewangiri in the hills—delay there—attempts made to induce the Envoy to return to the plains, and march through them to the Buxa Dooar pass—successfully combated—rebellion in Bootan commences during the detention of the Mission at Dewangiri.

13. Route originally selected by the Bootan officers for the advance of the Mission changed—reasons assigned by them for doing so.

14. Rumours circulated regarding the real objects of the Mission, and the true causes which led to the change of route—consequence to which it must lead and ready assent given by the Envoy.

15. Effects of this change, exactly what had been anticipated.

16. Route by which it was intended to return—defeated by the jealousy of the Bootan Government.

17. Distance travelled from Dewangiri to Poonakha—time occupied in accomplishing it—rate of travelling.


19. Route towards Bengal from Poonakha by the Buxa Dooar—better inhabited than any other part of Bootan—total distance from Poonakha to the Burhampooter river—arrival of the Mission at Gowalparah in Assam—loss of but one man—persons of which the followers of the Mission were composed—country traversed—rugged and lofty—climate severe.

20. Review of route—greater portion of it never before traversed by Europeans or Natives from Gangetic India—Mission closely watched—intercourse prohibited between the people of the country and followers of the Mission—consequences of disobeying the order to some Bhoteaks.


22. Instructions provided for eventually proceeding to Lassa—refusal by the Bootan Government even to forward a letter—Envoy
proposes in the first instance to confine his observations to the country of Bootan—important from our existing political relations with it, and the imperfect knowledge of the country previously possessed.

SECTION 2ND.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF BOOTAN.

1. Names of Bootan—boundaries—limits and area.

2. Lofty and rugged character of the scenery—stupendous size of the mountain masses—elevation of the paths—limited views obtainable.


4. Geological basins or valleys—the most remarkable of them—their elevation above the sea—effect upon the climate and vegetation.

5. Valleys of Paro and Daka—observations by Captain Turner and Mr. Saunders upon them.

6. The valleys all surrounded by lofty mountains—snow limits—effects of the sun in January and February.

7. Valley of Poonakha—contrasts in scenery—fruits of Bengal—heavy masses of Gassa Mountains.

RIVERS.

8. Rivers of Bootan numerous and rapid—nature of their beds—rivers flow from the southern borders of Tibet—some few said to have their origin from lakes within the boundary of that kingdom—particularly affirmed of the Mateesam river.

9. The largest rivers are the Monas, the Patchoo, Machoo, the Tchinchoo, the Toreesha, the Manchee and Durla—districts through which they flow.

10. The Monas river, called also the Gomarree, the most considerable—receives all between it and Tongso—unfordable—crossed by iron chain suspension bridge—nature of the structure.
11. Direction of the valley of the Monas—one of the principal routes from Bootan to Lassa runs through it—highly inclined nature of the bed—boulders of gneiss—precise situation of sources unknown—supposed to be within the Tibetan frontier—affluents—length of course—inclination of bed—great consequent velocity of current—navigable only for a very short distance within the hills.

12. Machoo river—origin—course—known in the plains as the Suncoss—falls into the Burhampooter above Rangamutty—crossed in the hills by wooden bridges at Poonakha and Wandipoor—valley of Poonakha through which it flows—devastated by the rebel forces—river after passing Wandipoor rushes through a narrow defile in the hills—best route through it to Bengal—importance of the command of Wandipoor Castle—purity of the waters of the Patchoo Machoo—unfordable—navigable by small boats to the foot of the hills only.

13. Tchinchoo river—flows past Tassisudon—through a limestone country—upheaved appearance of strata—nature of bed—valley of Tchinchoo best inhabited part of Bootan—bridges by which the river is crossed—Tchinchoo known in the plains as the Gudhadur river—falls into the Burhampooter below Rangamutty.

14. Of the remaining rivers little known—general course from North to South—flow through Paro Pilo's jurisdiction—inapplicable for purposes of navigation.

15. Minor streams all affluents to those already described—sometimes mark boundaries of districts.

16. Allusion to the Tsanpo river of Tibet—information obtained in Bootan regarding it—Major Rennell's opinions—confirmed by the investigation of British officers attached to the army in Assam—questioned by Monsieur Klaproth—Tsanpo asserted by him to be the Irawattee of Ava.

17. Memoir of Captain Wilcox—arguments used by him—never answered by Monsieur Klaproth.

18. Inhabitants of Bootan and Lassa all agree in representing the Tsanpo of Tibet as the Burhampooter of Assam—describe its course—express astonishment that the Envoy should not have known it—their statements confirmed by a manuscript Map from Mr. B. Hodgson, the Resident of Nepaul—evidence establishes the
correctness of Major Rennell's opinion of the identity of the Tsanpo and Burhampooter rivers.

ROADS.

19. Most celebrated roads, those which follow the defiles of the rivers—road to Dewangiri by the Deewa Nuddee—to Tongo by the Mateesam river—to Poonakha via Cheerung by the Patchoo-Machoo river, the best route into Bootan from the plains—the most direct route that by Buxa Dooar to Tassisudon—extremely difficult—inaccessible to laden animals—not the route by which the caravans travel to Runngpoor.

20. Route by which the caravans do travel ascertained—far more accessible than that by Buxa Dooar—erroneous opinions regarding the latter route—causes that led to them—attempts made to compel Captain Pemberton's Mission to enter Bootan by this route.

21. Lofty elevations crossed on the different routes from Bengal and Assam into Bootan—snow on the Loomala mountain—appearances observed in the month of May.

22. Character of the mountains further eastward—Jongar and Tsaleng—Temple above Bulphae—mountains seen from it—route from Kalling Dooar to Tassgong.

23. Modifications of temperature produced by the general direction of the principal ridges.

24. Same causes arising from physical conformation of country which led to the adoption of certain lines of route from Bengal to Bootan, have induced the Bhoteahs to pursue their routes into Tibet through the valleys of the different rivers—five principal lines of communication—one from Tassgong up the Monas river—a second from Tassangsee by the defile of the Koolloong—a third from Jugur by the Samkachoo—a fourth from Poonakha up the valley of the Machoo—and the fifth by the defiles of the Painomchoo.

GEOLOGY.

25. Bold and generally rugged character of the scenery of Bootan—mountains principally composed of primitive and secondary formations—sense in which these terms are employed.
26. A general sketch only intended at present—more detailed statement to be given hereafter—comparison to be made with specimens collected by Dr. McClelland in Kumaon as described in the Journal of the Asiatic Society and in his work on Kumaon.

27. Ascent from the bed of the Deewa Nuddee to Dewangiri—boulders, granite or gneiss masses—hornblende slate—brown and ochre coloured sandstones—vertical section exhibiting conglomerates—inferior heights from three to eight hundred feet—contrasts between them and the ranges in their rear.


29. Roongdoong—gneiss and mica slate to Tassangsee—Doonglala range—gneiss—central axis—superincumbent rocks—mica and talcos slate.

30. Tamashoo—traces of limestone succeeded by mica slate and gneiss in ascent to Pemee—Roodoola Pass—gneiss—Boomdung-tung and Jaeesah—mica and talcos slate.

31. At Tchindipjee limestone formations extensive—best description of limestone said to be obtained here—extends to Santeegaon and Phaen—gneiss again appears a short distance from Poonakha—valley filled with boulders of granite and gneiss.

32. From Poonakha to Tassisudon, Woollakha, Chupcha, and Murichom to Buxa Dooar, limestone—well cultivated fields—foot of Buxa hill brown sandstone—rapidly disintegrating.

33. This general description of the physical structure of Bootan probably sufficient to give a clearer idea of it than was previously entertained—proceed to a consideration of the Government of the country—formed on the models of those of Tibet and China.
SECTION 3rd.

SUB-SECTION 1.

GOVERNMENT OF BOOTAN.

1. Secular head of the Government, the Deb Rajah—spiritual supremacy vested in the Dhurma Rajah, a supposed incarnation of the Deity—both totally distinct from persons holding corresponding ranks in Tibet.

2. Deb Rajah—from what class chosen—office held for three years—rule frequently violated—office now held by the Daka Pilo—rebellion which seated him on the throne—his age—appearance—and manners—difficulties of his situation.

3. Dhurma Rajah supposed to be Boodh himself—on his death office remains vacant for a twelve month—religious observances how regulated during that time—Re-appearance of the Dhurma how indicated—measures subsequently adopted to test his identity—conveyed to Poonakha—installed—present Dhurma’s age—Mongolian countenance—appearance—dress—Captain Turner's account of the Teeshoo Lama—Dhurma of Bootan more prudent—supposed mistake of Captain Turner.

4. Two councils, of whom composed—their offices—intriguing propensities of the Priestly Council—light in which they are regarded.

5. Secular Council under the Deb—officers of whom it is composed.

6. Lam Zimpé—his office—by whom nominated—situation now held by the late Jongar Soobah—the Deb's brother.

7. Donnay Zimpé—holds second seat in council—not respected—a tool in the hands of the Lam Zimpé.

8. Teepoo or Tassi Zimpé, entitled to a seat in the council when present with the Court—did not see this officer—well spoken of—general wish that he should succeed to the Debship.

9. Poona Zimpé—Warden of Poonakha—treachery of his conduct—regarded with great contempt by his party.

10. Deb Zimpé, old and faithful follower of the present Deb—appearance and character.
12. Paro and Tongso Pilos, entitled to a seat in the council ex-officio, when at the capital—when at their own castles, always consulted on every affair of importance.
13. Daka Pilo—rank very inferior to that of the two other Pilos—no seat in the council—inferior in this respect even to the Wandipoor Zoompoon.
14. Officers considered eligible to the rank and offices of Deb.
15. Jurisdiction of Paro Pilo—Soobahs under his authority.
16. Description of Soobahs or Zoompons—Doompas.
17. Tongso Pilo—Soobahs under his authority—Doompas and Chang Doompas.
18. Daka Pilo—nominal control over the Wandipoor Zoompoon—rank of Cheerung Soobah—a Chang Dooma.
20. Oppression of the Zeenkafs upon the inhabitants of the Dooars—particular instance mentioned.
21. Authority of Pilos and Zoompons in their several jurisdictions absolute—appeals rare—fines—duties of the council.
22. Government, if fairly administered, sufficient to produce more favourable results—no fixed salaries paid—incentives to peculation—uncertainty of tenure of office—cultivator the victim.
23. All property escheated to Government on the death of the head of a family.
24. Evils of such a system—all desire of accumulation destroyed.
25. Consequences seen in deserted houses and villages—not caused by emigration—country able to support a much larger population.
26. Singular fact of few aged persons being seen in Bootan—supposed cause.
27. Attempts made to explain the cause of Polyandry prevailing in Tibet and Bootan—unsatisfactory causes assigned by Captain Turner—incompatible with the character of the Booteahs.
28. Candidates for office compelled to renounce marriage—conduct of the Tongso Pilo—consequences.
29. Classes of persons to whom the restriction is limited.
30. Polyandry prevails more extensively in the northern and central portions of Bootan than the southern—comparative effects upon the population.

31. Consequences of this custom—general depravity of morals—worse even than that of the Tibetans in the twelfth century as described by Marco Polo.

SUB-SECTION 2ND.

THE PRIESTHOOD.

1. The priesthood—their political and spiritual influence—authors of much evil.

2. A privileged class—numbers—employments.

3. Object of ambition to be admitted to this rank—how obtained—how subsequently employed.


5. Sanctity of priests questionable—present feelings of the rest of the population regarding them—conduct shewn to the Dhurma.

6. Reproaches of the late Dhurma—his remarks on the increasing demorality of the country—and neglect of the priests—consequences.

7. Priests how supported—mission made to contribute to their comforts and luxuries.

SUB-SECTION 3RD.

REVENUES.

1. Revenues insignificant—barren nature of the country—want of energy in the people—little more than suffices for food and clothing—channels into which the revenues flow.
2. Contributions from the Dooars—estimated amount—no records kept at the capital—other sources of revenue—nature of that contributed by the hill population—how expended.

3. Total amount of revenue from every source estimated at about two lakhs of rupees—small proportion available for any public exigency—every thing valuable derived from the Dooars—cautious jealousy of the Bhooteah officers.

4. Erection of houses—mode of investing property—how secured in the possession.

5. Government scarcely able to preserve itself from dissolution—real power in the Tongso and Paro Pilos—how attempted to be counteracted—coalition with the Dhurma and priests.

6. Circulating medium—prejudice against mints how removed—Deba Rupee coined by the Pilos and Soobahs—fluctuating standard of metal—Narainee Rupee circulates in the Dooars—daily becoming more scarce—causes.

SUB-SECTION 4TH.

MILITARY RESOURCES.

1. Commensurate with paucity of population and wealth—estimated numerical strength of force by Kishun Kant Bose—remarks upon it—difficulty of provisioning even the followers of the Mission—produce of country very trifling.

2. Arms and equipment of Bhooteahs—wretched matchlocks and blunderbusses—force opposed to the detachment under Captain Bogle, exertions made to equip it.

3. No standing military force—guards in the castles increased on state occasions—how fed and armed—mode of attack described by Captain Turner—want of courage displayed—held in contempt by our troops in Assam.

4. Quality of their gunpowder—anecdote regarding it—inferior to the worst description manufactured in the plains.

6. Jealousy between the Tongso and Paro Pilos—want of combination—general ignorance of their own country displayed by the Bhooteaahs.

SECTION 4TH.

PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY.

SUB-SECTION 1ST.

AGRICULTURE.

1. Produce limited—causes—form of government—poverty of soil—scanty population—care in terracing the fields—cultivation regulated by the form and character of the mountains—fir and pine at what elevations found.

2. Zones of elevation most extensively cultivated—physical structure influences selection of sites—soil how formed—subject to marked modifications—upon what dependent.

3. Barley—buck wheat and hemp at Sasee—Valley of Jaeesah,—wheat—altitudes at which it is cultivated in the Western Himala mountains—Lengloong, sugar cane—castor oil plant—beetul vines—Roongdoong—orange trees.


5. Hoe and plough similar to those used in Bengal—system of husbandry derived from the plains.

6. Aqueducts—ingenuity displayed in making them.
LIVE STOCK.

1. The Mithun or Mehree—colour—height—the red and spotted cattle—where most numerous—butter manufactured extensively—how transported.

2. The Yak, or chowry-tailed cattle—seen between Tongso and Jaeesah—live amongst the snows—very wild—description of one seen at Roongdông—how employed—herds to whom belonging.

3. Shawl goats of Tibet rarely seen in Bootan—difficulty of transporting them to the plains—precaution taken to preserve the breed from exportation—variety most highly prized.

4. Sheep of Bootan larger than those of Bengal—inferior to those of Upper India—blankets manufactured from their wool—few flocks seen—sheep and goats employed in the conveyance of goods—salt the principal article—how carried—weight conveyed by the Tibetan sheep—journeys accomplished.

5. Poneys of Bootan—form—great strength—mistake of Captain Turner—bit used—riding—seldom beyond a walk—when pressed how accomplished—support given to the horseman—form of saddle peculiar—conduct of Poney in hills and plains—colours various—mares employed for burthens—the most celebrated stud horses kept principally for state and traffic—not as Cavalry.

6. Mules highly prized—fine ones seen—from what place obtained—asses from Kumpa very fine.

7. Pigs greatly valued in Bootan—where obtained—anecdote regarding them—a striking illustration of Booteah character.

8. Dogs not numerous—the large Tibetan variety kept for show principally—common Pariahs—anecdote of one which attached itself to the Mission.

9. Domestic birds—fowls and pigeons—fowls not numerous or large—peculiarity in the crow of the cock.

10. Pigeons most numerous and destructive—immense quantities of grain consumed by them—husbandmen anxious to destroy them—causes that prevent it—conduct of the priests—requested us to shoot the pigeons—eaten by the Zeenkafs.
WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

11. Variety of species induced by variation of climate and elevation—great paucity of wild animals in Bootan—few deer—some monkeys—curious variety seen by Dr. Griffith at the Mateesam river.

12. Musk deer where found—a few skins produced.

13. Bears heard of at Poonakha only—abound in the hill districts further west.

14. Birds of Bootan—varieties found at different places in the course of the journey.

15. Reference to a Synoptical Table in the Appendix—value and importance of the accurate determination of heights—a complete series obtained on the present occasion.

SUB-SECTION 3RD.

MANUFACTURES.

1. Manufacturing industry at a very low ebb—coarse description of blankets—cotton cloths—butter or ghee—wooden bowls—daos—spears—arrow heads—copper utensils—paper, useful variety—leather.

2. Pottery—process of manufacture—made in two pieces—indifference of the Bhooteahs to suggested improvement.

SUB-SECTION 4TH.

COMMERCE.

1. Trade confined to Tibet, Bengal and Assam—articles exported from Bootan into Tibet—imports to Bengal—articles contributed by the hill districts of Bootan—account furnished by Mr. N. Smith, the Collector of Rungpoor, of the present state of the trade between that place and Bootan.
2. Tabulated list of exports and imports, with their relative value.

3. Trade between Bengal and Tibet formerly carried on through Bootan—letter of Mr. Bogle on this subject—causes of its interruption.

4. Suspicious policy of the Chinese evinced even in their intercourse with Bootan.

6. Communication between the Kumpa Tibetans and Assam—routes by which they travel—term Kumpa how applied.

7. Several stages marked in the general map of different routes—parties of Kumpas met in the hills proceeding via Dewangiri to Assam—place at which they were left—their salt conveyed by very beautiful asses—estimated number of Kumpas—precautions taken by Booteah officers to insure their return.

8. Hazoo in Assam—the place of resort and pilgrimage of the Kumpa Booteahs—cause of estimation in which it is held by them—Hazoo supposed to be the Azoo of the Mogul Historians of the expedition of Meer Joomla.

9. Establishment of dancing girls—goods principally brought down by the Kumpas—articles taken off in exchange—time of return to the hills—dread of the rains.

10. Principal line of communication from Tibet to Bengal through the Paro Pilo's jurisdiction—formerly, routes much more numerous—doubtful whether the merchants who now come to Rungpoor are people of Bootan or Tibet—jealousy of the Paro Pilo—conquests by the Nepalese effectually closed all intercourse between Bengal and Tibet through their territories—Chinese authorities equally adverse—Mr. Trail's account of the trade from Kumaon.

11. Mistake as to the route generally travelled by the caravans from Bootan to Rungpoor—extreme difficulty of the Buxa Dooar route.

12. Great antiquity of the intercourse between Tibet and Bengal—mention of it by Professor Heeren in his historical researches.

13. Description of the trade by Ralph Fitch in 1583 in Hakluyt's collection of voyages—curious account of the merchants.
14. Identity of the articles then brought for sale with those still conveyed to the plains by the Booteahs.

15. Trade supposed not to amount at present to more than fifty thousand rupees per annum, although it was formerly two lakhs for Assam alone—little prospect of improvement as long as Chinese influence is paramount in Tibet.

SECTION 5TH.

CIVIL AND SOCIAL STATE.

1. Character of a people dependent upon their institutions—Booteahs low in the scale of civilization—degraded morals—Polyandry—monastic institutions—general character of Mongolian race—exceptions noticed.

POPULATION.

2. Population divided into eight principal classes—names of classes—term Gylong how applied.

3. Pure and mixed Mongolian races—Assamese slaves, the Helots of the country, how provided with husbands and wives—injurious effects of the system.

4. Numerous applications for release made to Envoy—when carried off in the majority of instances—attempted destruction of one person demanded by the Envoy.

5. Extent of population in Bootan—attempted estimate of numbers in the hills and plains—avowedly imperfect from want of adequate data—population of the Dooars—of the mountains—remarks upon it.

LANGUAGE.

6. Language spoken in Bootan said to be a dialect of the Tibetan—how modified—on the southern borders, adoption of Assamese and Bengalee words—four great lingual divisions—parts
of the country where spoken—people understand each other with difficulty—evil likely to increase from want of mutual intercourse—vocabulary of words collected—propose to submit it for comparison to Mr. Csoma de Koros.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES.

7. Most remarkable circumstance the noise with which they are performed—instruments used—images in the temples—stated periods of worship—its strangely compounded character.

DRESS.

8. Dress of the priests—loose robe—materials of which it is made—caps—habits of all classes disgustingly filthy.

BUILDINGS.

9. Ingenuity displayed by the Booteahs in the construction of their houses—description of one—some of stone—others of mud walls—latter how built—extreme hardness—effect of rifle balls upon them.

10. Inclosed farm-steads at Roongdomg and other places—not common.

FOOD.


12. Miserable diet of the great body of the people.

AMUSEMENTS.

13. Archery—degree of skill exhibited not great—form and size of target—fine powerful archers seen at Dewangiri—description of arrow used—form of the head—poison when used.

14. Quoits—skill displayed at the game—peculiar mode of holding the stone—Booteahs very fond of the game.
CHARACTER.

15. Disposition of the Booteahs naturally good—but apathetic and indolent—generally honest—bad qualities how exhibited—effect of their government and religion—character of the highest officers of the country—the worst—more unfavorable opinion formed of them than of any class of corresponding rank seen in other Indo-Chinese nations.

16. Reasons for entering so much into detail—country scarcely at all known—precarious state of relations with it.

SECTION 6TH.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

SUB-SECTION 1ST.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA AND TIBET.

1. First in importance—relations of Bootan with China—annual intercourse with Lassa—very doubtful whether any takes place directly with China.

2. Tradition regarding the former occupation of the palaces by Tibetan officers—cause of withdrawal—conditions imposed.

3. Style of buildings confirms the current belief—reference to a Chinese author—name given to the Bay of Bengal by the ancient Tibetans.

4. Uncertain when the Tibetans withdrew from Bootan—light in which the Chinese are now regarded by the Booteahs.

5. Names by which China and Lassa are known in Bootan—remark upon Captain Turner—the term Kumpa how applied—knowledge of Booteahs almost entirely confined to this portion of Tibet—Booteahs only familiar with the line of route leading to Teeshoo Loomboo.

6. Months in which intercourse takes place—Booteahs dread the severity of Tibetan Winter.
7. Regular communication with Lassa when occurring—imperial mandate from China—form in which conveyed—reply how sent—amount and nature of tribute.

8. Return present from Lassa—three Lamas from Bootan reside constantly at Lassa—this city how regarded—Dhurma Raja and Dalai Lama—assumed relationship—interchange of presents.

9. Chinese authorities at Lassa—exercise no direct control in Bootan affairs—one instance only in which it is said to have taken place—circumstances related.

10. Last rebellion the most protracted—no application to or reference from Tibet—causes that may lead to it—all parties in Bootan anxious to avoid any reference to Chinese authorities at Lassa.

SUB-SECTION 2ND.

RELATIONS WITH NEPAUL.

11. Relations of Bootan with Nepaul appear to have arisen in 1788—on the invasion of Sikkim by the Nepaulese—assistance given by the Bootanis to the Sikkimites—Goorkhas retire.

12. Bootan troops return to Bootan—causes—length of time they were engaged—Rajah of Sikkim flies to Tibet.

13. Goorkhas successful—alarm in Bootan and at Lassa—assistance supplicated from the Emperor of China—Deb and Dhurma Rajahs offer to cede Nepaul the lands of Bykantpoor in Bengal given to them by Mr. Hastings—saved the concession by the timely defeat of the Nepaulese by the forces of China.

14. From that period to 1813 Bootan unmolested by the Nepaulese—causes of forbearance—dread of the Chinese—handful of Goorkhas could overrun Bootan in a season.

15. Policy of the Marquis of Hastings—interposition of Sikkim between Nepaul and Bootan—consequences—additional security to Bootan.

16. Petition addressed by the Rajah of Nepaul to the Emperor of China in 1815—advocates the invasion of Bengal by the Chinese through Bootan—arguments used to enforce it.
17. Cautious policy of China—since then scarcely any intercourse has taken place between Bootan and Nepaul—names by which the people and country of Nepaul are known in Bootan.

18. Information received by the Envoy in Bootan regarding parties of Nepaulese—routes by which they travelled—route through Sikkim to Nepaul now closed against the Booteahs—countries which must now be traversed by a Nepaulese force to invade Bootan—Sikkim regarded as a tributary by Lassa—title by which the Rajah is known there.

19. Invasion of Bootan by Nepaul—would bring down upon the latter the vengeance of China—might lead to a permanent occupation of the Castles of Bootan by Chinese and Tibetan troops—effect upon the British Government.

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SUB-SECTION 3rd.

RELATIONS WITH SIKKIM.

20. Relations with Sikkim entirely confined to a trifling commercial intercourse.

21. General ignorance of the Booteahs of the geography of their own country—obstacles to removal and intercourse—precaution taken to prevent them.

22. Relations with Kumpa purely commercial.

23. Relations with the British Government already shown—a few remarks rendered necessary.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

1. Recapitulation—nature of connexion between British and Bootan Governments—Booteahs could scarcely exist without the Dooars—scanty products of the hills—anxiety to conciliate the Booteahs apparent in our early intercourse with them—continued to mark the policy of the Government on the occupation of Assam.

2. Engagements entered into with the Booteahs by Mr. Scott—confirmed those which had been extorted from the weakness of the
Assam Princes by the Bootan Government—consequences of the forbearance.


4. Negotiation with such a Government hopeless—dictates of a rigid policy—the immediate permanent resumption of all the Dooars in Bengal and Bootan—motives for pursuing a less severe course.

5. Value and importance of the Dooars to the Rooteahs shown—almost every article, of luxury or convenience, obtained from them—some decisive measures nevertheless necessary—offences perpetrated chiefly in the Tongso Pilo's jurisdiction—his advice prevented the ratification of the Treaty—desirable that the punishment should fall most heavily upon him—advantages of temporarily attaching the Assam Dooars, and sparing those of Bengal.

6. Apprehensions that would probably be excited—probable course of conduct that would be pursued by the Booteahs.

7. Treaty might be made, or communication with Lassa insisted upon.

8. Bootan Government would probably request the good offices of the Tibetan authorities, as it did in 1782; opportunity thus afforded of opening communication with Lassa—interest of the Booteahs to effect it.

9. Reasons which render it expedient to ascertain the foreign relations of Tibet; belief that Russian Agents have found their way there—description of foreigners resident at Lassa by merchants of that city—not Missionaries—Russian intrigue probably now agitating Nepaul.

10. Emissaries dispatched from Katmandoo to Tibet to arrest the progress of the late Mission—determined opposition of the Bootan Government to any communication being opened.

11. If not considered desirable to open communication with Tibet, another course of proceeding suggested.

12. Vain to expect any arrangement with the Booteahs without first attaching the Dooars.
13. Booteahs aware that their late proceedings render such a measure probable—attention drawn to the late Mission.

14. Consequences of permanently severing the Dooars from Bootan.

15. Hills might perhaps be invaded without serious consequences from the Chinese, but their jealous apprehensions would be much increased.


17. Expediency of having an officer resident at the Court of the Deb—effects of the arrival of the Mission—treatment by both parties—the measure would be popular with the people—advantageous to British interests—how received by the Deb.

18. Might be acceded to on certain conditions—probable effect of the measure—tribute might be advantageously remitted—quit rent.

19. How such a measure would be regarded by the Chinese—their conduct on the establishment of the Nepaul Residency, proposed measure less likely to excite their jealousy and apprehension—quotation on this subject from the Chinese Repository—request of the Chinese not complied with—no ill consequences.

20. Conclusion of Report—acknowledgment of cordial assistance to Dr. Griffith and Ensign Blake in the performance of the duties of the Mission—to Captain Jenkins and the Officers under him—and Mr. N. Smith, the Collector of Rungpoor, for their obliging and ready communications.

21. Mention of several Documents in the Appendix and Maps which accompany the Report.

(True Abstract,)

R. BOILEAU PEMBERTON.

Envoy to Bootan.