

HAND-BOOK
OF *0 d-17*
THE LUSHAI COUNTRY.

WITH MAP.

COMPILED

(UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL IN INDIA)

IN

THE INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

BY

CAPTAIN O. A. CHAMBERS,

ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT.

ATTACHÉ.



CALCUTTA:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

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NOTE.

ALTHOUGH this Hand-book has been compiled from the latest and best information available, it is of course far from complete or accurate ; all officers to whom it is distributed are therefore requested to be so good as to communicate any corrections or additions they may be able to make to this office.

R. G. WOODTHORPE, *Colonel,*
Deputy Quarter Master General,
Intelligence Branch.

SIMLA,
The 24th September 1889.

PREFACE.

IN compiling this Hand-book the following authorities have been consulted: "The Imperial Gazetteer of India;" "Report on the Chittagong Hill Tracts, by Lieutenant F. McD. Baird, 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment;" "The Hill Tracts of Chittagong, by Captain T. H. Lewin;" "An account of the proceedings of the Chittagong column of the Lushai Expeditionary Force, 1871-72, by Brevet-Major C. J. East, Assistant Quarter Master General, Bengal;" in addition information has also been obtained from the reports of the Commissioner of Chittagong and various other official sources.

As this Hand-book, though professing to be only "a Hand-book of the Lushai Country," also contains information on the Chittagong District and the Hill Tracts, it has been found convenient to divide it into four parts, *viz.*:—

PART I.—The Chittagong District.

PART II.—The Chittagong Hill Tracts.

PART III.—The Lushai Country.

PART IV.—Appendices—consisting of accounts of former expeditions and reports on the military road to Lungleh, &c., &c.

A vocabulary of the Lushai and Shendu languages has also been placed among the appendices. Though, owing to dearth of materials, this vocabulary is necessarily very incomplete, it is hoped that it may be of some assistance to the officers and men serving in the Lushai Expedition of 1889-90.

R. G. WOODTHORPE, *Colonel,*
Deputy Quarter Master General,
Intelligence Branch.

September 1889.

HAND-BOOK

OF

THE LUSHAI COUNTRY.

PART I.

THE CHITTAGONG DISTRICT.

Before proceeding to the description of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Lushai country, it will be as well to briefly review the natural features and conditions of the regulation district of Chittagong.

The district of Chittagong is situated between $20^{\circ} 45'$ and $22^{\circ} 59'$ North latitude, and between $91^{\circ} 30'$ and $92^{\circ} 25'$ East longitude; area 2,567 square miles. The hills and seaboard of Chittagong were formerly the battle-ground upon which several races struggled for supremacy. Indigenous hill tribes, Burmese, Portuguese, and Muhammadans, all preceded us as masters of the country, and each have left behind traces of their rule. Geographical position.

In the middle of the seventeenth century Chittagong was a refuge for bad characters, runaway slaves, and Portuguese adventurers, who, using the port as head-quarters, pursued a career of rapine and piracy. Their light vessels scoured the neighbouring seas, entered the rivers on the Bengal seaboard, and often carried their devastations as far as forty miles inland. History.

They would surprise and carry away the whole population of a village on a market-day, or at times when the inhabitants were assembled for the celebration of a marriage or other festive occasion. These captives the pirates either kept for their own service or sold as slaves to the Portuguese.

To deliver Bengal from this tyranny, the Emperor Aurungzebe in the year 1664 ordered an expedition to be undertaken against the pirates.

Shaista Khan, then Governor of Bengal, was placed in command of the expedition, and having assembled a powerful fleet of boats and an army 13,000 strong, succeeded in taking the town of Chittagong and utterly destroying the pirates. The district was annexed to Bengal

and the name of the town of Chittagong was changed to that of Islamabad. The Muhammadans continued to rule the country till the year 1760, when it was ceded to the East India Company by Mir Kasim.

Nothing of interest occurred till the outbreak of the first Burmese war in 1824, when a force of Burmese, 8,000 strong, marching on Chittagong, surrounded and annihilated a British detachment of about 300 sepoy and two guns at Ramu, a frontier village to the south.

However, before the Burmese commander could follow up his success, the setting in of the rains rendered the roads impassable; and soon afterwards, on the capture of Rangoon, his force was recalled.

The only event of any importance in the recent history of the district was in connection with the Mutiny of 1857. In that year the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th companies of the 34th Native Infantry, stationed at Chittagong, suddenly broke into mutiny on the night of the 18th November, plundered the treasury, released the prisoners in the jail, and murdered a native constable, but abstained from molesting the inhabitants, and took their way into Hill Tipperah.

They were promptly pursued and broken up; the Raja of Hill Tipperah and the hillmen arrested all stragglers, and sent them in to the British authorities.

Since 1857 nothing has occurred to disturb the peace of the district.

Boundaries.

The district is bounded on the north-west and north by the river Fenny, which separates it from the British districts of Noakhali and Tipperah, and from the semi-independent State of Hill Tipperah; on the east by the Hill Tracts of Chittagong and the Arakan Province of British Burma, the river Naf forming the frontier; and on the west by the Bay of Bengal.

Physical aspects.

Chittagong district consists of a long and narrow strip of coast, backed by low ranges of hills, lying between the Bay of Bengal and the Chittagong and Arakan Hill Tracts.

Its length is about 165 miles, and its average breadth about 15 miles. These ranges of hills run through the greater part of their length, almost parallel with each other and with the coast line.

The level strip of land between the coast and the first of these ranges is intersected by numerous large tidal creeks. These creeks are navigable, but are not used to any great extent for purposes of commerce.

Mountain ranges.

There are five principal hill ranges in the district, *viz.*, the Sitakund, the Goliasi, the Satkania, the Maskhal, and the Teknaf range.

Of these, the most interesting is the first named, which contains

the sacred peak of Chandranath or Sitakund, 1,155 feet in height, the highest hill in the district.

The principal rivers of the district are the Karnafulee and the River. Sungoo, both of which are navigable throughout the year.

This river rises in the north-east of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and, after a very tortuous westerly and south-westerly course through Chittagong, falls into the Bay of Bengal. Chittagong town and port are situated on the north bank of this river, about 12 miles from its mouth.

Up to this point it is navigable by large sea-going ships and steamers, and throughout its entire course in the district by large native cargo-boats. The details of the navigation of the Karnafulee are as follow :—

Total distance between Chittagong and Demagri = 149 miles.

From Chittagong to Rangamateea.

Distance 70 miles. Steamers up to 4' 6" draught can reach Rangamateea all the year round.

Rangamateea to Burkul.

Distance 38 miles. There are falls 3 miles below the town. Steamers up to 4' 6" draught can come up as far as the falls from July to September. Country boats all the year round.

Burkul to Demagri.

Distance 41 miles. Only available for small country boats.

The Sungoo, which takes its rise in the south-eastern corner of the Arakan Hill Tracts, also follows a very circuitous course, and finally enters the Bay of Bengal, 10 miles south of the Karnafulee. It is navigable by large cargo-boats for a distance of 30 miles throughout the year.

In addition to the above rivers there are an immense number of small streams and watercourses, navigable throughout the year by small native boats.

The canals or artificial watercourses consist of a line of reopened creeks in the coast tract solely used for navigation. These creeks are very important and the line formed by them is one of the great highways of the district.

A considerable portion of the low-lying tract of Chittagong is protected by embankments from the sea.

Numerous ferries are established across the principal rivers and streams.

A hot spring on the sacred hill of Sitakund is a great place of pilgrimage. There is also a salt spring situated about 3 miles north of Sitakund, which is also visited by large numbers of pilgrims.

Forests. The jungle products consist of reeds, canes and bamboos, mostly brought from the valleys in the hill ranges.

Minerals. No coal nor minerals are known to exist in Chittagong.

Wild animals. The wild animals of the district consist of the tiger, elephant, rhinoceros, leopard, wild boar, and deer.

Climate. Chittagong is very unhealthy. Every form of malarious disease is met with, intermittent fever being the most common. This fever seldom proves directly fatal; but its constant recurrence causes enlargement of the spleen and liver, anæmia, dropsy, and ultimately death from debility.

The district is hardly ever entirely free from cholera.

Amongst other causes to which the unhealthiness of Chittagong has been attributed are the numerous tidal creeks and the extraordinarily large number of tanks scattered over the lowlands.

The average annual rainfall for twenty-five years, ending in 1881, was 103·58 inches.

Communications by water; The rivers Karnafulee and Sungoo are the principal means of communication with the interior. Remarks on the navigation of the above will be found under the heading "Rivers."

by roads. The principal roads start from the town of Chittagong and lead to Akyab, Lama, Noakhali, Sirtay Tlang, and Dacca. The following routes contain full descriptions of each of the above roads:—

Route No. 190.

From CHITTAGONG to AKYAB.

AUTHORITIES.		NAMES OF STAGES.	DISTANCE.				RIVERS.	Number of Nul-lahs.	REMARKS.
Military.	Civil.		Stage		Total.				
			Miles.	Fur.	Miles.	Fur.			
Officer Commanding Presidency District, FORT WILLIAM.	Collector of Chittagong, CHITTAGONG.	SHADOOR DIGGEE	9	0	9	0	Karnafulee, <i>A ferry.</i>	7	Supplies procurable after due notice; water plentiful; country flat and cultivated; road bridged, but unmetalled, not fit for carts; cross the Karnafulee at 3½ miles.
		MOHASING DE- WAN-KA HAUT	9	0	18	0	Sungoo, <i>A ferry.</i>	16	Supplies procurable after due notice; water plentiful; country and road as in last stage; the Sungoo is crossed towards the end of the march.
		PATHAN HAUT	14	0	32	0	.	6	Supplies, water, country, and road as in last stage.
		HARBAUGH KHALEE	13	0	45	0	.	29	Supplies and water as above; country hilly and jungly; road as above.

Route No. 190—continued.
From CHITTAGONG to AKYAB—continued.

AUTHORITIES.		NAMES OF STAGES.	DISTANCE.				RIVERS.	Number of Nullahs.	REMARKS.	
Military.	Civil.		Stage.		Total.					
			Miles.	Fur.	Miles.	Fur.				
Officer Commanding Presidency District, FORT WILLIAM—contd.	Collector of Chittagong, CHITTAGONG—contd.	BHURA MOREE .	8	0	53	0	Mamoree, A ferry.	13	Supplies and water as above; country and road as in last stage. Cross the Mamoree to- wards the end of the stage.	
		FASHIA CHURRA	8	0	61	0	.	13		
		EEDGONG .	10	0	71	0	Khoota Khalee, A ferry.	14		
		BAG KHALEE .	10	0	81	0	Eedgong and Joorea, Ferries.	13		
		RAIJOO .	9	0	90	0	Bag Khalee, A ferry.	11		Supplies, water, country, and road as above.
		CHOONG KHALEE	13	0	103	0	.	7		
		JAHAZ PURA .	10	0	113	0	.	6		
		BURRA DIL or RAJA CHURRA .	8	0	121	0	.	5		
		TEKNAAF .	6	0	127	0	.	2		
		Officer Commanding British Burma Division, Madras Army, RANGOON.	Deputy Commissioner of Akyab, AKYAB.	MOUNGDOO .	7	0	134	0		Naaf, A ferry.	...	Supplies procurable after due notice; water scarce in the dry weather; country flat and culti- vated; road unmetalled but pass- able for carts; the Naaf is a miles broad during the fair sea- son; it is easily crossed in an hour, but being open to the west, takes longer during the monsoon, and can only then be crossed by large boats.
DEWAN KHALEE	7			0	141	0	.	13	Supplies procurable after due notice; water plentiful; country cultivated; road, lately construct- ed but not metalled; nullahs bridged for foot-passengers only.	
MYIN HLOOT .	11			0	152	0	Noakhali, A ferry.	16	Supplies procurable after due notice; water plentiful; country as above; road bad; nullahs bridged; pass TharayKong Bong (dāk bungalow) at 2, and Alay Tungyaw or Haut Sarota at 5 miles. The Noakhali is ford- able at low water, and will be bridged shortly.	

Route No. 190—concluded.

From CHITTAGONG to AKYAB—concluded.

AUTHORITIES.		NAMES OF STAGES.	DISTANCE.				RIVERS.	Number of Nullahs.	REMARKS.
Military.	Civil.		Stage.		Total.				
			Miles.	Fur.	Miles.	Fur.			
Officer Comdg. British Burma Division, Madras Army, RANGOON—contd.	Deputy Commissioner of Akyab, AKYAB—contd.	INDUR . . .	9	0	161	0	. . .	5	Supplies procurable in small quantities after due notice; water scarce and bad; country partially cultivated; road bad; one of the nullahs is bridged, the remainder unbridged but fordable at low water; pass Myan Choung (dā bungalow) at 2 miles.
		b.	—	—	—	—	. . .	6	Supplies procurable in small quantities after due notice; water plentiful; country and road as in last stage; nullahs bridged.
		KODANGOUK . . .	7	0	168	0	. . .	6	No supplies; water bad; country and road as in last stage; nullahs bridged.
		b.	—	—	—	—	. . .	4	Supplies procurable in small quantities after due notice; water scarce; country as in last stage; road very bad; nullahs partially bridged.
		DONEBINE . . .	7	0	175	0	...	...	Supplies procurable after due notice; water procurable but not plentiful; the Myoo is 4 miles broad, and it takes 2 hours to cross it; of the 50 nullahs between Mounddoo and the Myoo river, 43 are bridged for foot-passengers, and they are all fordable all the year round at low water.
		b.	—	—	—	—	Myoo, A ferry.	...	A civil station; supplies and water plentiful; country cultivated; road metalled.
		ANGOO MAW . . .	7	0	182	0	. . .	...	22 Marches, Total . . . 198 0
b.	—	—	—	—	. . .	...	
YAYKHYANBYAN . . .	4	0	186	0	. . .	...	
b.	—	—	—	—	. . .	...	
AKYAB . . .	12	0			. . .	...	
p-o. t-s.	—	—			. . .	...	
22 Marches, Total . . .	...	...	198	0					

Route No. 191.

From CHITTAGONG to LAMA (CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS).

By Chandergona and Ruma.

AUTHORITIES.		NAMES OF STAGES.	DISTANCE.				RIVERS.	Number of Nullahs.	REMARKS.
Military.	Civil.		Stage.		Total.				
			Miles.	Fur.	Miles.	Fur.			
Officer Commanding Presidency District, FORT WILLIAM. Deputy Commissioner of Chittagong Hill Tracts, RANGAMATEEA.	Collector of Chittagong, CHITTAGONG.	HATHAZAREE p-o.	11	2	11	2	...	1	A large village; supplies easily procurable after due notice; water plentiful; no regular encamping ground; country chiefly rice cultivation; road unmetalled but bridged; the nullah is a hill stream called the Halda, which flows from the Hill Tracts into the Karnafulee river; it is very winding and navigable by boats up to Nazir's Haut, a distance of about 30 miles from the Karnafulee; pass Dewannuggur at 1, Gohirah at 2, Cheekdair at 3, and Ranjan at 11 miles.
		RAOJAN p-o.	10	0	21	2	Surta, A ferry.	Several.	A large village; supplies easily procurable after due notice; water plentiful; no regular encamping ground; country and road as in last stage; cross the Surta at 5 miles.
		KALIPUR	12	0	33	2	...	Several.	A small village; supplies procurable after due notice; water good and plentiful in the dry season, bad in the rains; no regular encamping ground, though plenty of land is available in the dry season; country hilly and jungly; road a mere pathway.
		CHANDERGONA	11	0	44	2	...	Several.	A small village on the right bank of the Karnafulee river; supplies procurable after due notice; water plentiful; no regular encamping ground; country generally hilly and very jungly; road a mere pathway, unbridged. The better plan instead of marching by land to Chandergona would be to go up the Karnafulee to it by boat from Chittagong; this can be done in about 6 hours.
		BUNDERBAIN	20	0	64	2	Karnafulee	Several.	A good-sized village on the banks of the Sungoo river; supplies must be collected; water plentiful; to encamp any number of men the jungle must be cleared away; country and road as in last stage; cross the Karnafulee on starting.

Route No. 191—concluded.

From CHITTAGONG to LAMA (CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS)—concluded.

By Chandergona and Ruma.

AUTHORITIES.		NAMES OF STAGES.	DISTANCE.				RIVERS.	Number of Nal-lahs.	REMARKS.
Military.	Civil.		Stage.		Total.				
			Miles.	Fur.	Miles.	Fur.			
Officer Commanding, &c., FORT WILLIAM—contd.	Deputy Commissioner, &c., RANGAMATEEA—contd.	RUMA . . .	13	0	77	2	Sungoo	Seve- ral.	The head-quarters of the Sungoo Subdivision and a police outpost situated on the banks of the Sungoo; supplies must be collected; water plentiful; country and road as in last stage.
		LAMA . . .	30	0			...	Seve- ral.	A hill village; no supplies; water plentiful; country and road as in last stage.
		7 Marches, Total	107	2			

Route No. 192.

From CHITTAGONG to NOAKHALLI.

By Zoraworgunj.

AUTHORITIES.		NAMES OF STAGES.	DISTANCE.				RIVERS.	Number of Nal-lahs.	REMARKS.
Military.	Civil.		Stage.		Total.				
			Miles.	Fur.	Miles.	Fur.			
Officer Commanding Presidency District, FORT WILLIAM.	Collector of Chittagong, CHITTAGONG.	KUDDUM RUS- SUL.	12	0	12	0	...	23	A small village; supplies must be collected; water plentiful; country hilly to the north and east; road bridged but unmetalled.
		SITAKUND p-o.	12	0	24	0	...	23	A village; supplies procurable after due notice; water plentiful; country and road as in last stage.
		ZORAWORGUNJ b.	12	0	36	0	...	28	A village; supplies procurable after due notice; water plentiful; country and road as above.
		CHUR CHANDIA.	10	0	46	0	Fenny, A ferry.	Seve- ral.	Supplies procurable after due notice; water from tanks; encamp on paddy-fields during the dry season; country low and chiefly cultivated with rice; road raised, bridged and good; cross the Fenny and pass Robertgunj at about 6 miles.

Route No. 192—concluded.

From CHITTAGONG to NOAKHALI—concluded.

By Zoraworgunj.

AUTHORITIES.		NAMES OF STAGES.	DISTANCE.				RIVERS.	Number of Nul-lahs.	REMARKS.
Military.	Civil.		Stage.		Total.				
			Miles.	Fur.	Miles.	Fur.			
Officer Commanding, &c. FORT WILLIAM—contd.	Collector of Noakhali, NOAKHALI—contd.	CHUR KENKRA .	10	0	56	0	Chota Fenny, A ferry.	Seve- ral.	Supplies procurable after due notice; water from tanks; country and road as above; cross the Chota Fenny and pass Company-gunj at 8 miles.
		NOAKHALI p-o.	11	1			...	Seve- ral.	A small civil station; supplies and water plentiful; country and road as above; at 6½ miles a road branches off to Dewangunj on the road from Dacca to Chittagong, distant 22¼ miles, and at 9 miles Doom Chur is passed, whence a road runs south to Sidhee in the island of Sundeep.
		6 Marches, Total	...	...	67	1			

Route No. 193.

From CHITTAGONG to FORT LUNGLEH.

By Hathazaree and Rangamateea.

AUTHORITIES.		NAMES OF STAGES.	DISTANCE.				RIVERS.	Number of Nul-lahs.	REMARKS.
Military.	Civil.		Stage.		Total.				
			Miles.	Fur.	Miles.	Fur.			
Officer Commanding Presidency District, FORT WILLIAM.	Collr. of Chittagong, CHITTAGONG, Deputy Commissioner of Chitta- gong Hill Tracts, RANGAMATEEA.	HATHAZAREE p-o.	11	2	11	2	...	1	For remarks, see Route No. 191.
		RAOJAN . p-o.	10	0	21	2	Surta, A ferry.	Seve- ral.	
		KALIPUR .	12	0	33	2	...	Seve- ral.	
		RANGAMATEEA . p-o. t-s.	12	0	45	2	Karnafulee .	Seve- ral.	A small town, the head-quarters of the Chittagong Hill Tracts; supplies easily procurable after due notice; water plentiful; no regular encamping ground; country generally hilly and jungly; road lately much improved and passable for elephants. From here a path runs south to Ruma and Lama, distant respectively 66 and 96 miles.

Route No. 193—continued.

From CHITTAGONG to FORT LUNGLEH—continued.

By Hathazaree and Rangamateea.

AUTHORITIES.		NAMES OF STAGES.	DISTRICT.				RIVERS.	Number of Nullahs.	REMARKS.
Military.	Civil.		Stage.		Total.				
			Miles.	Fur.	Miles.	Fur.			
Officer Commanding Presidency District, FORT WILLIAM—contd.	Deputy Commissioner of Chittagong Hill Tracts, RANGAMATEEA—contd.	KASALONG	10	0	55	2	...	Several.	A large village; supplies easily procurable after due notice; water plentiful; country and road as in last stage; up to this point the Karnafulee is navigable by large steamers.
		BURKUL t-s.	14	0	69	2	...	Several.	A small police outpost; supplies procurable after notice; water procurable; encamping ground obtained by clearing away the jungle; country hilly and densely jungly; road as above.
		DEMAGRI p-o. t-s.	16	0	85	2	...	Several.	A small village; supplies procurable after notice; water procurable; encamping ground, country, and road as above.
		HILLS BASHA	4	0	89	2	...	2	Camp situated on hill overlooking ravine; supplies <i>nil</i> ; water plentiful; road good but unmetalled, width about 6 feet, passable for elephants; bridges of timber over nullahs, passable only for foot-passengers and ponies; country hilly and covered with dense jungle, principally bamboo.
		TUICHONG RIVER	5	0	94	2	Tuichong river, 30 yards broad, 3' deep, current 1½ miles per hour.	2	Camp situated on right bank; very damp at night owing to heavy dew; supplies <i>nil</i> ; water plentiful; road and country as above; convenient camping place for 40 or 50 elephants; fodder for latter abundant.
		PIONEER CAMP	4	0	98	2	Stream 15 yards broad, 2' 6' deep, current 1 mile per hour.	Several.	Camp on right bank; rather enclosed situation; camping grounds for elephants; water plentiful; supplies, road, and country as above.
		MILLS BASHA	1	4	99	6	...	2	Camp on a small hill, about 60 feet above road; water for 2,000 men; supplies, road, and country as above.
		PHYRANG RIVER	10	4	110	2	Phyrang river, 40 yds. wide, 2' to 6' deep in parts current 1½ miles per hour.	Several.	Camp on both sides of river; very open, airy situation; good camping ground for elephants; water plentiful; road, supplies, and country as above.

Route No. 193—concluded.

From CHITTAGONG to FORT LUNGLEH—concluded.

By Hathasari and Rangamateea.

AUTHORITIES.		NAMES OF STAGES.	DISTANCE.				RIVERS.	Number of Nul-lahs.	REMARKS.
Military.	Civil.		Stage.		Total.				
			Miles.	Fur.	Miles.	Fur.			
Officer Commanding Presidency District, FORT WILLIAM—contd.	Deputy Commissioner, &c., RANGAMATEEA—contd.	SAILUNGRET RIVER.	4	0	114	2	Sailungret river, 25 yards wide, 2' deep.	...	Camp on both sides of river; good camping ground for elephants; road, supplies, and country as above.
		CAMP BELOW LUNGLEH.	7	0	121	2	...	Sever- al.	Water for 1,500 men; road, sup-plies, and country as above; a road for elephants has been made to a stream 1½ miles south, where elephants would have to camp if brought here.
		LUNGLEH FORT.	5	0			...	Sever- al.	Stockaded fort; water and sup-plies plentiful; garrison about 200 men; fort situated on high ridge; road from last stage very steep, rises 1,400 feet in five miles.
		15 Marches, Total	126	2		

Route No. 204.

From DACCA to CHITTAGONG.

By Doudcandee, Commillah, and Zoraworgunj.

AUTHORITIES.		NAMES OF STAGES.	DISTANCE.				RIVERS.	Number of Nul-lahs.	REMARKS.
Military.	Civil.		Stage.		Total.				
			Miles.	Fur.	Miles.	Fur.			
Officer Commanding Presidency District, FORT WILLIAM.	Collector of Dacca, DACCA.	NARAINGUNJ p-o.	9	0	9	0		1	A town situated on the left bank of the Lukhya river; supplies plentiful; water very good from the river; country low and under water in the rains; road raised and bridged but not metalled; the Lukhya is slowly drying up.
		BYDE BAZAR	6	0	15	0	Lukhya and Old bed of Brahmapootra.	...	A small village with a daily bazar and a good deal of trade; sup-plies easily procurable after due notice; water plentiful; no re-regular encamping ground; coun-try and road as above; the Brahmapootra here may be said to be a dead river.

Route No. 204—continued.

From DACCA to CHITTAGONG—continued.

By Doudcandee, Commillah, and Zorawogunj.

AUTHORITIES.		NAMES OF STAGES.	DISTANCE.				RIVERS.	Number of Nal-lahs.	REMARKS.
Military.	Civil.		Stage.		Total.				
			Miles.	Fur.	Miles.	Fur.			
Officer Commanding Presidency District, FORT WILLIAM—contd.	Collector of Tipperah, COMMILLAH.	DOUDCANDEE b. p-o.	15	0	30	0	Megna, A ferry.	...	A town situated on a branch of the Megna; supplies and water plentiful; no regular encamping ground; country and road as above; Doudcandee may be reached by boat from Naraingunj <i>via</i> Japta, distance 24 miles, but the best way to send troops from Dacca to Doudcandee would be direct by boats or steamer, about 5 hours' steam.
		ELLIOTGUNJ	11	0	41	0	.	5	A village; supplies procurable after due notice; water-supply bad in the dry season, and if necessary the march might be continued to Muddya, 5 miles further on; country low but well cultivated; road as above.
		BURKUMPTA	11	0	52	0	.	5	A village; supplies procurable after due notice; water plentiful; encamp on paddy-fields; country and road as in last stage; pass Muddya at 5 miles.
		COMMILLAH p-o. t-s.	10	0	62	0	.	1	A small civil station; supplies and water abundant; encamping ground extensive; country and road as above.
	Collr. of Noakhali, NOAKHALI.	NYA BAZAR	13	0	75	0	.	7	A bazar; supplies procurable after due notice; water plentiful; encamping ground confined; country low but well cultivated; road raised and bridged.
		KALLIR BAZAR	8	0	83	0	.	2	A bazar; supplies procurable after due notice; water plentiful; country and road as above.
		MAHOMET ALI HAUT	14	0	97	0	.	9	A village; supplies procurable after due notice; water plentiful; country and road as above.
		KAIRA	12	0	109	0	.	4	A village; supplies procurable after due notice; water plentiful; country and road as above; pass Dewangunj, a large village, at 2 miles; from there a road branches off to Noakhali, distant 26½ miles.

Route No. 204—concluded.

From DACCA to CHITTAGONG—concluded.

By Doudcandee, Commillah, and Zoraworgunj.

AUTHORITIES.		NAMES OF STAGES.	DISTANCE.				RIVERS.	Number of Nul-lahs.	REMARKS.
Military.	Civil.		Stage		Total.				
			Miles.	Fur.	Miles.	Fur.			
Officer Commanding Presy. Dist., FORT WILLIAM—contd.	Collector of Chittagong, CHITTAGONG.	ZORAWORGUNJ . b.	12	0	121	0	Fenny, A ferry.	10	A village; supplies procurable after due notice; water plentiful; country and road as above; nullahs bridged; cross the Fenny about halfway.
		SITA KUND . p-o.	12	0	133	0	.	28	
		KUDDUM RUSSOOL	12	0	145	0	.	23	
		CHITTAGONG . p-o. t-s.	12	0			.	23	
		14 Marches, Total	...	...	157	0		

The population of the district amounted in 1881 to 1,132,341 souls. **Population.** Of these, 801,986 were Muhammadans, 275,177 Hindus, 54,110 Religion. Buddhists, 1,055 Christians, 5 Sikhs, and 8 Brahmos.

The Muhammadan community were divided according to sect into Sunis 797,452, Shias 3,569, and unspecified 965.

Of the Christian population, 211 were Europeans; the great majority of the remainder being "Firinghis," the descendants of the early Portuguese adventurers who played such an important part in the history of Chittagong two centuries ago.

The only towns of any importance are Chittagong and Cox's Bazar. **Towns and villages.**

There are 1,376 villages in the district, out of which 356 contain less than 200 inhabitants.

Chittagong is the chief town and administrative head-quarters of the Chittagong district, and the second port in Bengal. **The town of Chittagong.**

Area 9 square miles; population (1881) 20,969, *vis.*, 14,478 **Population.** Muhammadans, 5,660 Hindus, and 831 "others."

Description. Chittagong is situated on the right bank of the Karnafulee river, about 12 miles from its mouth.

The town is merely an agglomeration of small villages grouped together for municipal purposes.

The houses occupied by the European residents are scattered over a considerable area, each house on a separate hill. These hills, though small, are very steep, and, with one or two exceptions, it is impossible to drive to the top. The principal streets are the Diwan bazar and its continuation the Chandanpura bazar, which run through the town from north to south.

Chief build-ings.

Besides the houses of the European and the principal native residents, the chief brick buildings are the Government Offices, Custom House, Kutcherri, Jail, Treasury, also a dâk bungalow, two churches, several large mosques, a home for European sailors, schools, and a dispensary.

There is also a club. Honorary Secretary, C. Gairdner.

Postal arrange-ments.

There are two Post Offices.

Letters are carried to Calcutta by runners and to Burma by mail steamers. Postmaster, Mr. Russick Chunder Dass.

Telegraph.

The line from Akyab to Calcutta *via* Dacca passes through Chit-tagong.

There is also a line to Demagri with stations at Rangamateea and Burkul. This line will most probably be open as far as Lungsin by November next, and from there will be pushed forward to Fort Lungleh. Officiating Superintendent in charge, Mr. G. M. Robinson.

Trade of port.

The trade of Chittagong has doubled during the last eight years and is steadily increasing.

Imports:—Salt and oil from Europe ; piece-goods from Calcutta ; jute from Naraingunge.

Exports :—Jute to Europe ; rice and paddy to Cochin and Malabar coasts ; tea, cotton, and hides to Calcutta ; oil and salt to Narain-gunge.

In 1887-88 the value of the imports amounted to ₹1,34,89,964, and that of the exports to ₹1,55,92,825. The total amount being ₹2,90,82,789, which is about one fifth the trade of Rangoon, and one third as much again as the trade of Moulmein.

Names of chief merchants.

Messrs. Bullock Brothers (rice, jute, &c., also agents for British India Steam Navigation Company, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China).

Messrs. Ralli Brothers (jute merchants).

Mr. David, of Naraingunge (jute merchant).

Messrs. Kristo Dass Koondoo (leading native rice-exporting firm).

Poultry of all kinds is plentiful and cheap. Beef and mutton in- **Supplies.**
different in quality but moderate in price; yams, vegetables, and
fruit good and cheap. Potatoes and the better class of vegetables
come from Calcutta.

Chittagong town being open to the sea breeze, which usually **Climate.**
prevails during the day, is cool, but the atmosphere is often laden
with moisture, and heavy night-dews and occasional fogs are the
result. The notorious unhealthiness of this town is partly attribut-
able to the existence of a large number of stagnant pools and tanks,
from which malarious exhalations arise. Malaria is also carried by
the prevalent wind (from the south or south-west) from the extensive
chars, or marshy islands, which have been thrown up in the river
opposite the town. Efforts are being made to improve the sanitary
condition of the place.

Cox's Bazar is the chief town of the subdivision of that name. **Cox's
Bazar.**

It is a small sea-port situated at the mouth of the Bagkhali river,
and in 1881 the population amounted to 4,365 souls. The inhabitants
are mostly Mughls. The houses are for the most part built of wood
and thatched with palm leaves.

The exports and imports are similar to those of Chittagong, but, of
course, on a very much smaller scale.

The district of Chittagong is under the Lieutenant-Governor of **Administra-
Bengal, and the following are the names of the chief officials:—** **tion.**

Judicial and Revenue Officers.

Commissioner, Chittagong Division, D. R. Lyall, C.S.
District and Sessions Judge, F. H. Harding, C.S.
Magistrate and Collector, A. Manson, C.S.
Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, C. H. Allen, C.S.
Assistant Magistrate and Assistant Collector, J. Windson, C.S.

Medical.

Civil Surgeon, Surgeon-Major W. Flood Murray.

Police.

Officiating District Superintendent, T. C. Orr.

Public Works.

Inspector of Local Works, C. A. Mills, C.E.

Marine.

Port Officer, Captain E. Good.

Ecclesiastical.

Chaplain, Revd. E. F. Newman, M.A.
Roman Catholic Church: Chaplain, Revd. D. J. Lanslott, O.S.B.

Postal.

Postmaster, Russick Chunder Dass.

Telegraph.

Officiating Superintendent in charge, G. M. Robinson.

- Revenue.** The net revenue of the district amounted to £149,320 in 1881.
- Courts.** Magisterial—10. Civil and Revenue—13.
- Police.** For police purposes the district is divided into 13 thanas.
The regular police force consisted in 1881 of 385 men of all ranks, in the village police to 2,037 men.
There is a central jail at Chittagong and a lock-up at Cox's Bazar.
- Education.** An English school was first established by Government in Chittagong in 1836, and in 1869 a high school (subsequently developed into a college) was opened in connection with it. The college department contained, in 1882, 17 pupils, and the collegiate school 455 pupils.
Since the introduction of the scheme for the encouragement of primary education the number of Government and aided schools established up to March 1882 was 786, attended by 21,288 pupils.
- Agriculture.** Rice is the staple crop of Chittagong, of which there are three harvests in the year.
Other crops are: Indian corn, wheat, barley, peas, jute, flax, mustard, sugarcane, pán, cotton, tobacco, and tea. Of the most important are the three last named.
- Commerce.** The chief imports into Chittagong are piece-goods, salt, and earth-oil; and the principal exports, tea and jute; the latter being largely shipped from this port in preference to Calcutta. The district trade is virtually that of Chittagong town and port.
- Manufactures.** Manufactures are not carried on to any great extent in the district.
A little coarse cloth is woven from cotton, and common kinds of pottery and silver and gold ornaments of inferior workmanship are made.
There are several steam rice-husking mills; and ship-building is carried on.
The carpenters are skilful, but a want of energy is observable in this industry.
- Fisheries.** The sea and river fisheries are very valuable and form a means of livelihood to a large section of the population.

The chief localities for inland fisheries are the rivers Karnafulee and Sungoo ; but the sea fishery at Sanadia and Kali Daba is the most extensive. The dried fish are principally sent to Chittagong town ; but, with the exception of sharks' fins which are exported to Rangoon, there is no exportation of fish from the district.

PART II.

THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

Geographical position.

The district of Chittagong Hill Tracts is situated between $21^{\circ} 13'$ and $23^{\circ} 47'$ North latitude, and $91^{\circ} 46'$ and $92^{\circ} 49'$ East longitude.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.

The district is bounded on the north by the State of Hill Tipperah; on the south by the district of Akyab; and on the west by the regulation district of Chittagong. The eastern boundary, about 180 miles in extent, is formed by the Lushai country, and is defined by a line running from the south-eastern corner of Hill Tipperah along the course of the Tulenpui river to its junction with the Karnafulee; thence along the course of the Tuichong, across the Oheephoom range (dog's grave in Kuki) to the west, and along the Thega Khal to its head-waters; thence westward along the watershed of the Weyboomgtong to Koodung Tong on the Arakan frontier.

The northern frontier is about 130 miles in length, and follows the Lunaai river (running between the Jampui and Hachik ranges) from its source at Beteling Sib, across the watershed to Dolajeri, and thence along the recognised Hill Tipperah border by Surduing to the Fenny river.

The southern boundary, 60 miles in length, runs westward from Koodung Tong by Ola Tong to Ookhea Ghât.

Date of definition of boundaries.

The northern and southern boundaries were defined in 1873 by the Bengal Government on account of their natural advantages: the eastern boundary was based upon the surveys made in 1872-73 by Captain Badgeley and Mr. Cooke, and because the line taken up enabled political influence to be obtained over the Lushais by cultivating direct intercourse with them.

The western boundary, about 160 miles in extent, was created in 1859, when "the whole country east of the cultivated plain country of Chittagong" was placed under a special jurisdiction, in order "to protect our subjects from the aggressions of the frontier tribes."

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Civil Divisions.

The district of the Chittagong Hill Tracts is, for political and administrative purposes, divided into three subdivisions, *viz.* :—

1. The head-quarters' subdivision (Rangamateea).
2. The Sungoo (from Sunkha = shell) subdivision (Ruma).
3. The Cox's Bazar subdivision.

And for dealing with the people through the medium of the chiefs, into four divisions :—

1. The jurisdiction of the Chakma Chief.
2. Of the Boh Mong.
3. Of the Mong Raja.
4. And the Government *Khas Mehal*.

The district is under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the following are the names of the chief officials :—

Judicial and Revenue Officers.

Officiating Deputy Commissioner, L. R. Forbes.
Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, H. H. Heard.

Medical.

Civil Medical Officer, Brojo Nath Shaha.

Police.

District Superintendent, C. S. Murray.
Assistant Superintendent, S. N. Walker.

In 1881 the revenue of the Hill Tracts amounted to £12,763, the greater part of which was derived from river tolls and forest produce.

Two Government schools were established in the district at Rangamateea and Manikchari.

THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS POLICE AND MEASURES TAKEN TO PROTECT THE BORDER.

The machinery for the protection of life and property in the Hill Tracts, although termed police, is essentially a military force trained as soldiers and armed with the Snider rifle, bayonet, and *kukri*. These men, in addition to ordinary police work, serve as a protection against raids from the tribes living beyond our frontier.

In 1887 the strength of the force was as below :—

Subadars	. . . . .	7
Jemadars	. . . . .	6
Havildars	. . . . .	38
Naiks	. . . . .	42
Buglers	. . . . .	11
Privates	. . . . .	543
		647

The men composing the above force are mostly Gurkhas with a sprinkling of Assamese. They can turn their hands to anything; paddling dug-outs, building huts or stockades, clearing paths, &c., &c., and in fact are quite at home in the jungle. The Police are under the command of the District Superintendent of Police with head-quarters at Rangamateea.

**Garrison of
Police at
Lungleh.**

		During the expedition of 1888-89 a fortified post was established
British officer	. 1	at Lungleh, and on the withdrawal of the troops
Subadars	. 2	it was determined to supply their place with
Jemadars	. 2	police for the protection of the fort during the
Havildars	. 10	hot weather. Accordingly a garrison of police,
Naiks	. 16	of the strength shown in the margin, took over
Buglers	. 5	charge of the post on the 15th of April 1889,
Sepoys	. 177	and are still quartered there.
TOTAL	. 213	

**Measures
taken to
protect the
border.**

On the conclusion of the Lushai expedition of 1871-72, the question arose as to how the frontier line should in future be protected from the raids of independent tribes living beyond our border.

In 1872 Colonel Roberts (now Commander-in-Chief) proposed that a line of some sixteen posts should be established along the frontier, such posts to be placed at distances from 6 to 10 miles apart and connected with each other by good roads.

However, owing to the expense entailed by carrying out the above scheme, five posts only were established—Demagri, Phurwah, Pyramid Hill, Polytai, and Tainsi,—resting on two bases, Rangamatea and Ruma, and unconnected by good roads.

Demagri.

Demagri is situated on the Karnafulee some 79 miles above Rangamatea, and communication is kept up between the two places by means of country boats.

Phurwah.

Phurwah is a low-lying post on the Ryng Kheong, situated near the place where that river cuts through between the Belaisuri Tong and the Phuroh Tong. It is provisioned from, and has communication by water with, Rangamatea, by the river on which it is situated—a most circuitous route which takes at least three days. There is a Kuki path between Phurwah and Pyramid Hill, but it has no means of communicating with Rangamatea except by water.

**Pyramid
Hill.**

Pyramid Hill is provisioned from Chittagong, the provisions going up the Thursa Kheong which joins the Sungoo a little way above Bunderbain.

From this post there are Kuki paths to Purwah and Polytai, but they are only fit for lightly-equipped men.

Polytai.

Polytai is garrisoned and provisioned from Ruma. The path till quite lately was exceedingly difficult, but it has been recently much improved.

Tainsi.

Tainsi is on the Sungoo and is easily got at. It is the post from which communication with the Arakan Hill Tracts is kept up—patrols going to and from "Taluk Tuai."

From the above it will be seen that, instead of a line of posts at easy distances connected by good roads and in constant communication with each other, we have only a few posts, all, except

Polytai and Pyramid Hill, out of sight of each other, and with no good roads between. This state of things at last attracted the attention of Government, and in 1887 a road was sanctioned from Ruma *viâ* Polytai, Pyramid Hill, Purwah, along the Belaisuri Tong to Rangamateea. The part between Ruma and Polytai was successfully aligned and the road commenced, but, owing to the murder* of Lieutenant T. F. Stewart, 2nd Battalion, Leinster Regiment, who was engaged in tracing the road on the Belaisuri Tong, further operations were discontinued.

In addition to the above frontier posts a small guard is kept at **Burkul**. Burkul, but this is only meant to keep up communication between Rangamateea and Demagri. This post is in telegraphic communication with the above places.

The two bases, Rangamateea and Ruma, communicate easily, by water, with Chittagong, and the former is connected by the telegraph with Chittagong, Burkul, and Demagri. **Bases at Rangamateea and Ruma.**

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The greatest length of the district is about 180 miles, the least **Length and breadth.** 120 miles: the greatest breadth about 50 miles, the least 25 miles.

The superficial area is 5,419 square miles. **Area.**

The district is divided into four valleys formed by the Fenny, Karnafulee, Sungoo, and Mamoree rivers and their tributaries, and marked out by chains of hills running from the south in a north-westerly direction. The Sungoo and Mamori rivers, until they enter the plains, run parallel to the ranges and form two river-valleys: the Karnafulee and Fenny run transversely across the main line of the hills, and the valleys here are formed by large tributaries of the Karnafulee entering the river at right angles to its course. **General aspect of the country.**

MOUNTAINS.

The main features of the district are mountain ranges of from **Mountains.** 1,000 to 2,000 feet in height, at intervals of 10 to 12 miles, trending north and south; and of confused lines of hills and spurs running down to the bottom of these intervening spaces.

They rise in tapering masses, and, as a rule, will not be found to be more than sixty yards across at the ridge—in most cases, indeed, not so much. The elongated summits of the ranges fall away at the two extremities, and it is only here and there along the ranges that there is any material difference in height.

* 3rd February 1888.

Principal
ranges and
peaks.

The principal ranges and their highest peaks are as follow :—

- (1) The Basi Tong range—principal peak Basi Tong, 2,181 feet ; latitude $21^{\circ} 31'$, longitude $92^{\circ} 25'$.
- (2) Mranga range—principal peak Mranga Tong, 1,650 feet ; latitude $21^{\circ} 40'$, longitude $92^{\circ} 17'$.
- (3) Tyambang range—principal peaks—
 - (a) Rang-rang-dang—latitude $21^{\circ} 41'$, longitude $92^{\circ} 29'$; height 2,789 feet :
 - (b) Luráin Tong—latitude $21^{\circ} 51'$, longitude $92^{\circ} 23'$; height 2,355 feet :
 - (c) Bati Tong—latitude $22^{\circ} 7'$, longitude $92^{\circ} 17'$; height 1,725 feet.
- (4) Belaisuri range—principal peak Belaisuri Tong ; latitude $22^{\circ} 31'$, longitude $92^{\circ} 35'$; height 1,658 feet.
- (5) Saichul (literally, elephant *must*) range—principal peak Saichul No. 3, height 2,000 feet ; latitude $22^{\circ} 28'$, longitude $92^{\circ} 36'$.
- (6) Kainda Tong range—highest peak Phuka Muin, 1,912 feet ; latitude $22^{\circ} 40'$, longitude $92^{\circ} 25'$.
- (7) Oheephoom range—highest peak Oheephoom No. 4, 2,469 feet ; latitude $22^{\circ} 42'$, longitude $92^{\circ} 40'$.
- (8) Bhangamura—latitude $23^{\circ} 2'$, longitude 92° ; height 1,375 feet.
- (9) Bati-main Tong—latitude $22^{\circ} 48'$, longitude $92^{\circ} 1'$; height 1,834 feet.
- (10) Sirtay range—highest peak Sirtay ; latitude $22^{\circ} 59'$, longitude $92^{\circ} 30'$; height 2,235 feet.
- (11) Sitapahar range—principal peak Sitapahar Tong ; latitude $22^{\circ} 29'$, longitude $92^{\circ} 12'$; height 1,138 feet.
- (12) Burkul range—principal peak Burkul Tong, 1,879 feet ; latitude $22^{\circ} 45'$, longitude $92^{\circ} 22'$.
- (13) Lungsin range—height 2,229 feet ; latitude $23^{\circ} 25'$, longitude $92^{\circ} 20'$.

Oheephoom.

RIVERS.

Rivers.
The Karnafulee.

The principal rivers in the district are the Karnafulee, the Fenny the Sungoo, and Mamoree.

The Karnafulee, or Kynsa Kheong as it is called by the hill people, rises in a lofty range of hills to the north-east (the Borpui Klang) of the hill tracts, and after flowing by a most tortuous course enters the regulation district of Chittagong at the village of Chandraguna, and flows for 27 miles as a fine wide stream, but in places at low tide, with a depth of only 6 feet, through a flat, well-cultivated country, inhabited by Bengalees.

Above Chandraguna, the hilly country of the *Chakmas* is traversed, and for 34 miles up to the station of Rangamateea the river is navigable by flat-bottomed river steamers and flats.

From Rangamateea to Kasalong, 17 miles, the depth of water is nowhere less than 2' 6", and on this part of the river it is possible to use large-sized country boats. They may even be used as far as Lower Burkul (Peshgisurra), 12 miles from Kasalong.

From Lower to Upper Burkul, a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, there are a succession of falls and rapids which render this part of the river unnavigable.

At Burkul it takes a sudden northward turn, and above the rapids is found a clear, deep sluggish stream navigable by boats for 19 miles to the rapids of Ooten Chutra. Beyond this place are difficult rapids of considerable extent, and only small dug-outs can be passed over them. For 19 miles further the river flows uninterruptedly until just below Demagri, where more rapids are met with. Above Demagri are 4½ miles of rapids and falls, these opening out into a fine circular basin, 300 yards in diameter, opposite Demagri.

After these rapids 10 miles of waterway may be secured, and the river finally becomes a mountain stream until its source is attained. the Karnafulee flows in a bed composed of mud and sand : as far as Kasalong, or 78 miles from its mouth, the river is subject to the tide, and except during the rains, when the current is very rapid, its flow is sluggish.

At one point below Rangamateea the river runs with great rapidity through a rocky defile, and at some seasons of the year it is difficult for boats to make head against the strength of the current.

The chief tributaries of the Karnafulee in the Hill Tracts are— **Tributaries.**

(1) on the right bank—

The Chengree.
The Kasalong.

The Tulenpui or Sujjuk.

(2) on the left bank—

The Rying Kheong.
The Soobalong.

The Thega Khal.
The Tui Chong.

The Chengree is said to be navigable for three days by light **Chengree.** boats, and the Kasalong for a like distance.

The Tulenpui or Sujjuk (literally Sambur stream) is about 35 **Sujjuk.** yards across where it joins the Karnafulee, and it flows with a sluggish current; the banks, generally steep, are formed by the lower features of high mountain ranges, and are densely wooded to the water's edge. It is navigable to about latitude 23° 15'.

The Rying Kheong is navigable by small boats as far as Phurwah **Rying Kheong.** Guard, which is provisioned from Rangamateea (three days' journey).

The Thega Khal is navigable for small boats to 30 miles from its **Thega Khal.** junction with the Karnafulee to opposite Oheephoom No. 4. It drains an area of some 300 square miles, and empties itself into the Karnafulee, 3 miles south of Demagri.

The Tui Chong drains about 400 square miles of the Oheephoom **Tui Chong.** and Kansa Tong valleys; boats of the smallest size may proceed two days' journey up from the Karnafulee. All these streams are much obstructed by snags, which by collecting cause banks and rapids, making the navigation difficult by day and impossible by night.

River scenery.

The scenery along the course of the Karnafulee and its tributaries is for the most part dull and uninteresting, the river flowing between high banks of earth, covered with tall elephant grass or dense jungle, which effectually prevents any view being obtained of the surrounding country.

Sungoo.

The Sungoo is the next river in importance to the Karnafulee. It takes its rise in the range of hills which divides Arakan from the Chittagong Hill Tracts in or near the hill of Koodoung Tong, and after a course, generally northerly, of about 125 miles over a rocky bed, reaches the town of Bunderbain, the residence of the Boh Mong Raja; from which point, till it reaches the sea, it is affected by the tide and runs principally in a sandy bed. Though shallow in ordinary times, in the rains it is deep, dangerous, and rapid. In the upper portion of its course the Sungoo is called by the hillmen the Rigray Kheong; midway, before entering the plains, it is known as the Sabuk Kheong. It abounds in rapids and is navigable only to smaller boats in its higher points.

Mamoree.

The Mamoree or Matamuri, called by the hillmen Mori Kheong, has its rise at no great distance from the Sungoo, and flows parallel to it for 67 miles on the other side of a range of hills.

Although the course of the river itself is monotonous, yet up some of its affluents, particularly as they near their sources in the hills, the scene becomes one of unmixed beauty.

Fenny.

The Fenny river, which forms the northern boundary of the Hill Tracts, leaves the district at Ramghur, and during its course through the hills is of little importance for purposes of navigation. Its banks are abrupt, and covered with heavy grass and bamboo jungle. It has its source in the same range of hills from which, on the other side, rise the Dhaleswari and Gunli streams, which again are affluents of the river Barak in Cachar.

Scenery on Fenny.

The character of the scenery on the Fenny river is much the same as that on the Karnafulee. Here and there on the banks of the stream, or perched on the ridge of some adjacent hill, may be seen the houses of the hillmen.

Hill streams.

Besides possessing the above-mentioned rivers, the district is intersected with a perfect network of hill streams, which, although navigated in many instances by canoes for some distance, are in no way fit to be classed as navigable rivers.

LAKES.

Lake in Sungoo Sub-division.

A mountain lake of great beauty is situated on the east side of the Ramakri Tong, about 6 miles south-east of Polytai. It was dis-

covered by Lieutenant Gordon, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Sungoo subdivision in 1875.

It is about one mile long and a quarter of a mile broad, and is fed by two small streams at the west end. The water is carried off from the lake by a large stream at the east end.

The elephants living in neighbouring forests have trampled down everything except the large trees, and so have converted a dense jungle into a cool open glade along the lake margin.

The lake is well stocked with fish, and the water is said to be clear and good.

The hillmen regard it with superstition, and are afraid to venture on it.

There are no canals or artificial watercourses in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, nor are there any *jhills* or marshes by which the surface water finds its way through or out of the district. The drainage consists entirely of rivers and streams.

Absence of canals.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

The formation of the hill ranges consists generally of sandstone and schistose clay: not a hard rock of any kind is to be met with on the lower ranges of sand and rich loam, but the higher ranges of hills are rocky and precipitous. The dark-brown rocks are of igneous origin, and this is proved by the fact that earthquakes are known in the district.

Formation of the hill ranges.

Lignite and coal have been found, but on being analysed the proportion of ash is found to be too large to hold out any prospect of profit. The streams where lignite have been found are the Sungoo and Mamoree in the Sungoo subdivision, and the Fenny and Chengree in the head-quarters subdivision. Limestone has been found in two places in the Hill Tracts, but on account of its inferior description its manufacture into lime has been found unprofitable. In 1885 a specimen found in the Sungoo valley proved to be limestone of the purest description. It appears that there are three qualities to be got, two of which, though difficult to get at, would be valuable for building purposes. Sandstone exists in abundance, as also an exceedingly hard description of blue rock; but it is not known if these are suitable for building purposes.

Salt-licks are found in many places in the hills; the best known are Bhangamura in the north and Mawdang Klang in the east part of the district. At latitude $23^{\circ} 28'$ and longitude $23^{\circ} 17'$ from the Lungshem (Lushai for red stone) range two salt springs flow, both cold; and about latitude $23^{\circ} 37'$ there appears to be a third. The Kukis are said to use them, as sources of the local salt-supply, by boiling down

Salt-lick .

the water in conical earthen pots, arranged in rows over a flat low fire-place. The salt has a dull-grey colour. No metals are known to exist in the district.

Valley formation.

The valleys consist of a rich alluvial soil covered with immense timber: the rivers flow generally at a gentle gradient, having cut themselves a bed in the soft rock. In the mountain streamlets "kroungs" or precipitous falls of considerable height are frequently met with.

FORESTS.

Through almost the entire area of the Chittagong Hill Tracts valuable forest trees are found. Forests of one or two particular kinds of trees do not exist, but timber trees of different kinds are scattered here and there. The forests are divided into five ranges.

The mountains are covered with forests (principally bamboo) to their summits: the intervening valleys are covered with immense timber from which parasite creepers are suspended.

Government Forests.

In 1871 nearly the whole district was declared to be Government forest. In the same year the collection of all the Hill Tracts revenue tolls, which had previously been leased to the hill chiefs, was transferred to the Forest Department. The system of cultivation pursued by the hill-people involves the burning yearly of large tracts of jungle and the destruction of valuable trees. Attempts have been made to dissuade the people from following this method of cultivation. In 1874-75 a portion of the Hill Tracts was reserved by Government for the purpose of preserving timber on it. In 1886 the whole of the unleased portion of the Hill Tracts comprised 4,033½ square miles of "district forests," and 1,385½ square miles of "reserves."

In 1884-85 the revenue derived from the forests amounted to ₹66,578: this district containing one of the two Bengal forests which only yield a profit.

Sources of supply of logs.

The principal supplies of logs are derived from the Kasalong, Chengree, Soobalong, Ryng Kheong and Kaptai streams, and sawn timber from the Myani and Chengree valleys.

List of most valuable trees.

A list of the most valuable timber trees in the Chittagong forests is appended.

Jarul.

Farul (Chakma name *jaurul*).—This tree grows to a length of about 90 feet and a girth of 98 feet. Wood largely used at Chittagong for ship-building purposes and for house-building.

Shuruzabad.

Shuruzabad (*tún* in Bengal).—This tree grows to a height of about 90 feet and girth of 12 feet. Wood used for cabinet-making and furniture.

Gamar.—This tree grows to a height of about 45 to 60 feet and **Gamar**. a girth of 9 to 12 feet. Used in making door-frames, panels, &c.

Kaundeb.—Grows to about 75 to 90 feet in length and 9 to 10 **Kaundeb**. feet in girth. Used particularly for masts and spars of ships, tough and not easily broken.

Telsur.—Grows from 120 to 130 feet in length and 18 to 20 feet **Telsur**. in girth. Used principally for canoes.

Chaplais.—Length about 60 feet, girth 15 feet; inferior to *Telsur*, **Chaplais**. but next in demand for canoe-making.

Pitraz.—Used for canoes; little in demand. Grows to 75 feet in **Pitraz**. length, 9 feet in girth.

Chukrasee.—Length about 75 feet, in girth 8 to 10 feet. Used in **Chukrasee**. furniture-making.

Gurzun.—This tree is principally known for the oil which is **Gurzun**. obtained from it. The oil is extracted by means of a hole made in the stem. The oil collects in this hole and is taken out with a coconut shell formed as a spoon.

It is in great demand. The hot season is the most productive. The refuse mixed with a husk of paddy can be used as a light.

This tree is a very stately one, being sometimes 150 feet in length and 15 to 20 feet in girth.

Boats are made of the wood.

Talee.—Grows to about 60 feet in length and about 10 feet in **Talee**. girth. Used in making beds, shoals, &c.

There are several more species of timber of minor importance, used principally for canoes, agricultural implements, &c.

There are eleven varieties of bamboos in the Hill Tracts, and rat- **Bamboos**. tans or canes are found in abundance. Besides these the jungle produces oil-seeds, a little wax and ivory.

Many of the forest trees are festooned with creepers hanging in **Creepers**. coils. Water may be obtained from these by cutting a piece clean out of the creeper with *two* quick consecutive strokes. A dry stick results from three or four hacks, but with two speedy cuts water trickles from the stem.

The water is apt to clog the throat and dry it up, so it should only **Hints for** be used at an extremity. A much better plan is adopted by the **obtaining** Ghurkha Police, who with their *kukries* cut green bamboos just **water in case** below the joints, and from one out of a dozen or so cut, about a pint **of necessity.** of cool refreshing water is obtained.

Two edible trees or plants named *chaur* and *tara* are found in the **Edible** jungle, their tender shoots possessing a delicious flavour. The **plants.** tender shoots of the cane and bamboo are also very good eating. The

wild yam is found plentifully, so that no man lost in the jungle should starve.

Use made of hill plants.

The berries of a certain creeper known to the Ghurkha Police and hillmen are used in catching fish. Below one of the Demagri falls, for instance, a dam is made to confine the water for some distance, and the berries cast into this space. After a time the fish become intoxicated or stupefied, and floating on the surface are easily caught.

Two or three dyes are also made from the hill plants.

METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATE.

Climate.

The climate of the Hill Tracts is distinguished by two characteristics—its coolness, and its unhealthiness as regards foreigners. There are no hot winds in the hills, and the hottest part of the year is tempered by cool sea-breezes. It is the custom of the people to remain in their villages until the cultivation season commences in May, and then the whole country-side moves up, every man to his patch of cultivation on some lofty hill. It is to this custom that the comparative immunity from sickness may be traced; for hillmen, on abandoning their usual mode of life and taking to other occupations not involving the periodical move to the hill-tops, are nearly as much subject to fever as the people of the plains.

Fogs.

During the months of November, December, January, and February dense fogs settle over the hills during the night, seldom clearing away until the middle of the following day. These fogs, however, do not seem to have an unhealthy effect, as the four months in which they prevail are the healthiest of the year.

In the early morning, between the many mountain ranges which can be overlooked from a lofty peak, and following the river-courses, are to be seen dense, almost motionless, masses of white cloud-like vapour, having much the appearance of huge layers of cotton wool. The thick mist covers the valleys, the summits of successive mountain ranges rising like so many islands above it. Sometimes a current of air will carry a flood of this vapour across the lower part of a mountain range into the valley beyond, into which it would flow down with the slow and solemn movement of molten lava.

This description of Captain (now General) East describes realistically the phenomena daily to be seen during the specified months in the Hill Tracts.

Rain.

Towards the end of January and during February some rain generally falls; but "the rainy season does not set in until the end of May or beginning of June, when it continues, almost without intermission, until the end of September. The most unhealthy

month of the year is September, the close of the rains. Fever of a bad type is then prevalent. In the months of April and May the epidemics of small-pox and cholera make their appearance, ceasing at the commencement of the rains. The prevalent wind during the rains and hot season is from the south-west. An easterly wind, if of long continuance, is said to be unhealthy. In the cold season the wind generally comes from the north." At the beginning and breaking up of the rains violent storms of thunder and lightning occur.

Unhealthy months.

The rainfall during the years 1883-86 amounted to—

Rainfall.

—	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	TOTAL.
1883	31'88	61'36	10'02	103'26
1884	20'59	49'77	8'40	78'76
1885	13'89	53'11	7'87	74'87
1886	18'24	87'61	3'90	109'75
	Average .			91'66

The maximum temperature is about 99° F., and the minimum 45° F.; the average temperature during the hot weather is about 83° F., and during the rains 82° F.

Temperature.

POPULATION.

According to the latest returns (1881) the population of the district amounts to 101,597 souls: of these, 36,908 were men, 27,259 women, 19,638 male children, and 17,792 female children under twelve years of age. The number of inhabited houses amount to 15,003, and the number of villages to 815.

Population.

The average density of the population per square mile is 18'75, and comparing this with the average for Bengal, 505'57, it will be seen how sparsely the district is inhabited.

RELIGION.

The population may be thus classified:—

Religions.

Christians	49
Hindus	20,285
Muhammadans	7,292
Buddhists and Jains	73,970
Aborigines	1
TOTAL .	101,597

By far the majority of the population are either Chakmas or Mughhs, both of which races profess the Buddhist religion.

HILL TRIBES.

- Hill Tribes.** The tribes inhabiting the district are divided into two classes :—
- Khyoungthá.** (1) The Khyoungthá, or children of the River, who are of Arakanese origin, speak the ancient Arakan dialect, and follow the Buddhist religion and customs; and
- Toungthá.** (2) The Toungthá, or children of the Hills, who are of mixed origin, speak different dialects, and are more purely savages than the Khyoungthá.
- Khyoungthá.** The Khyoungthá, or children of the River, or Júmiá Mughhs, are subdivided into fifteen different clans or communities, mostly taking the names of the various streams on which they live. Each village has its *roájá*, or headman, through whom revenue is paid. The villages south of the Karnafulee river are subject to a chief called the Boh Mong, who lives at Bunderbain on the Sungoo river; while those to the north of the Karnafulee acknowledge the supremacy of the Mong Raja. The tribute paid to these chiefs is from four to eight rupees yearly for each family. Unmarried men, priests, widows, widowers, and men who live solely by the chase, are exempted from paying tribute. In addition to the money payment, each adult is liable to work for three days in each year without pay at the chief's bidding. An offering of the first-fruits of rice and cotton of every man's field is also made to the chief. The position of *roájá*, or village head, is more an honourable than a profitable one. He is chosen by the villagers and appointed by the chief, to whom he must present a *nazar* (conciliatory gift) on his nomination being ratified. The *roájá* decides all petty cases and disputes in the village, and for so doing receives certain fees from both parties. In some instances he receives from the chief a percentage on the yearly revenue collections.
- Tribute.** The ceremonies of the Buddhist worship of the Khyoungthá are few and simple.
- The roájá or headman.** In each village is a *khiong* or house of religion containing an image of Gautama, their great apostle. Offerings of flowers and rice are daily placed on it by the girls of the village, who also bring trays of food for any priest or wayfarer who may be resting there. Morning and evening the villagers pray at the *khiong*, first ringing a bell to announce their presence to Gautama.
- Khiong or house of religion.** Before *juming* commences, a ceremony called *shiang pruhpo* occurs. It consists in the initiation of the young boys of the villages into their religious duties. The *shiang* is also performed by relatives of sick persons and of any persons who have escaped from danger.
- Juming festivals.**

There are two temples sacred to Buddha in the Hill Tracts **Temples.** (besides the small *khiongs* in each village); one temple is situated at Bunderbain, and the other in the Chittagong district close to the borders of the Hill Tracts. People resort to these in large numbers at the time of their festival in May.

The dress of the Khyoungthá is simple. The men wear a cloth **Dress.** of soft home-spun cotton, reaching from the hips to below the knee. A turban is also worn round the head in a manner different from that of the natives of Hindustan.

In persons of rank, the loin-cloth reaches almost to the ground, and to this is added a short silk jacket with sleeves, tying or buttoning at the throat. As a rule no shoes are worn. The women wind a cloth around the bosom about a span wide, the arms and neck being exposed. The babies are often slung on the back by this. They also wear a petticoat of cotton. Both sexes wear ear-rings, and the women have large truncated hollow cones of silver stuck through the lobe of the ear, which are used as flower-holders.

The marriage ceremony is uncommon. When a youth attains the **Marriage ceremonies.** age of seventeen or eighteen, his parents look about for a suitable wife for him, unless he has done so himself. A favourable day and hour for the ceremony is determined by consulting the stars: invitations are sent out in the shape of fowls or copper coin to the relatives; and the bridegroom on the auspicious day repairs to the bride's house. On the floor are placed water in jars, rice and mango leaves. Round these and the contracting parties a new-spun cotton thread is wound. The priest comes forward, mutters a few unintelligible prayers, takes cooked rice, a handful in each hand; he crosses and re-crosses his arms, giving several alternate mouthfuls to the bride and bridegroom; he then intertwines their little fingers, and the ceremony is concluded by a grand feast.

The Khyoungthá burn their dead. Cremation takes place twenty- **Funerals.** four hours after death. The body is borne to the funereal pile followed by a procession of priests and relatives. The nearest relative fires the pile, and when everything is consumed, the ashes are scrupulously collected and buried. A mound of earth is heaped up, and a long bamboo with a flag erected over the grave.

The language spoken by the Khyoungthá is a provincial dialect of **Language.** the Arakanese dialect; the written character is the same as the Burmese. Their mode of salutation is strange; instead of pressing lip to lip, they apply the mouth and nose to the cheek and give a strong inhalation. Another curious custom is, that a head-boy is appointed in each village to control the boys of the village.

It must be remembered that Khyoungthá is a name applied by

Captain Lewin, and that these races are locally known only as Mughs (pronounced *Mugs*) and Chakmás.

The Chak-
más.

The *Chakmás* form the numerically largest tribe in the Hill Tracts. Although the majority of the clan do not speak the Arakanese dialect, Lewin classes them with the *Khyoungthá* on account of their location on the banks of streams. The name of *Chakmá* is applied to this tribe by the inhabitants of the Chittagong district, and the largest section of the people recognise this as their rightful appellation. It is sometimes spelt *Tsakma* or *Tsak*, or in Burmese *Thek*. Opinions differ as to their origin, some holding that they are of aboriginal descent, others that they are of Hindu origin. It is a remarkable fact that some of their former rulers bore Hindu and Muhammadan names, and sometimes a compound of both. The *Chakmás* are divided into forty clans. A *díwán* or headman presides over each clan and possesses the same privileges as the *Mugh roájá*. The religion professed is Buddhism, but there is a growing tendency towards Hinduism. The *Chakmees* speak a Bengali dialect, and celebrate the *Dúrگا* and *Lakshmi* (Hindu) festivals.

Origin.

Clans.

Religion.

They observe several festivals of their own, the chief of which is the *Bishu*, when all classes repair to the *Mahámuni* temple and make offerings at the shrine of *Gautama* in the month of April.

Births.

The birth of a son is celebrated by the firing of guns, and when he cuts his first *júm* his parents give a feast in honour of the occurrence.

Marriages.

There is no fixed time for getting married among the *Chakmás*, and marriages are brought about by omens as among the *Mughs*. They usually buy their wives, and the marriage is almost the same as that of the *Mughs*, excepting that the bride's father usually makes an admonitory address to his son-in-law on domestic happiness.

Funerals.

The dead are burned, and their ashes thrown into the river by the side of which the cremation takes place.

Peculiar
custom of
Chakmás.

The *Chakmás* differ from all the other hill tribes in one particular point, *viz.*, they are averse to changing the sites of their villages. From generation to generation the village is kept at one place, although the people do not aim at any permanency of structure in their dwellings, the houses being built of bamboo only, thatched with leaves. The *Chakmás* and *Mughs* wear similar clothing.

The Toun-
thá.

The *Tounthá* or "children of the Hills." The second division of the hill tribes consists of the—

(1) <i>Tipperahs</i>	.	.	.	} Tributary to us, and entirely under British control.
<i>Mrungs</i>	.	.	.	
<i>Kumis</i>	.	.	.	
<i>Mros</i>	.	.	.	
<i>Khengs</i>	.	.	.	

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| (2) <i>Banjogis</i> | } Subject to our influence, though paying no revenue. |
| <i>Pankhos</i> | |
| (3) <i>Lushais or Kukis</i> | } Entirely independent. |
| <i>Shendus</i> | |

The principal differences between the *Toungthá* and *Khyoungthá* are, that *Toungthá* villages are generally situated on lofty hills, and are difficult of access; the men wear scarcely any clothing, and the petticoat of the women is scanty: their religion is the religion of Nature; they worship the terrene elements, and have vague and undefined ideas of some divine power which overshadows all: they pay no revenue to their chief, and a man may transfer himself from one chief to another.

Differences between the *Toungthá* and *Khyoungthá*.

Quarantine, as among the *Chakmas*. is strictly observed.

The Tipperahs.

The four *Tipperah* clans residing within the Hill Tracts have all immigrated from the neighbouring State of *Hill Tipperah*. They live for the most part in the country to the north of the *Karnafulee*. The *Riang* clan formerly resided in the Lushai country, and took part with the independent tribes in raids upon British territory.

The *Tipperahs*.

The *Tipperahs* are a restless people, and their villages do not long remain in one place. The men wear a narrow piece of home-spun cloth passed once round the waist and between the legs. The women wear a short red-and-white striped petticoat, the unmarried girls wearing a breast-cloth in addition. Both sexes wear their hair, which is worn in a knot at the back of the head.

Customs and habits.

The marriage ceremony is very simple, and consists in the contracting parties sharing a glass of liquor together and then crooking their little fingers.

Marriages.

On death the body is cremated, and the ashes placed in a small hut built for the purpose, together with the weapons of the deceased. Exorcists are in great request, and disputes are frequently decided by an oath on the *dao*. The *Tipperah* customs are much affected by the locality of the villages, and the dialects in like manner. The *Tipperah* villagers above *Burkul* in many instances speak Bengali and Lushai, and consequently make good interpreters.

Funerals.

The *Kumi* or *Khweymi* tribe in the Chittagong Hills is a branch of the same tribe in Arakan. Their numbers fluctuate year by year as families go to and return from their relatives on the *Kaladan* river in Arakan. The journey takes but two days. The *Kumis* in the district acknowledge the authority of the *Boh Mong*.

The *Kumis* or *Khweymi*.

Owing to their proximity to predatory tribes, the villages are generally situated on top of a lofty hill, and are regularly stocked

Situation of villages.

and fortified. The village has generally but one door, and this is defended by a winding passage trebly stockaded. The door itself is of solid timber, studded from top to bottom with thick bamboo spikes. Outside the village are lofty look-out stations placed at intervals, where a watch is kept day and night; the steep slopes of the hill are rendered difficult of ascent by bamboo *chevaux-de-frise*, while the ravines are strewn with small bamboo spikes.

Habitations. The *Kumi* houses are built of bamboo, elevated eight or ten feet from the ground. The house itself consists of one long hall, about fifty feet long by twenty broad. Outside, above the door, is a line of skulls of deer, tusked boars, wild cows and bear, all smoked brown. If the owner be a great hunter, inside will be found trophies of the chase.

N.B.—This is also noticeable in the Kuki villages about Demagri.

The *Kumis*, like the other hill tribes, offer sacrifices to the spirits of the hills and rivers.

Marriages. Marriage is merely a festive occasion. The dead are cremated and the ashes preserved as the Tipperahs do. The dress is a very scanty cloth; a long end hangs down behind in the manner of a tail: hence their Burmese name of Khwey-mi, *i.e.*, dog-men. The hair is worn bound in a knot over the forehead.

The Mros. The *Mros* are a tribe which formerly dwelt in the Arakan hills; they now live principally to the west of the river *Sungoo*, and along the river *Mamori* in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. A feud used to exist with the *Kumis*, by whom they are said to have been driven from their homes. The *Mros* are tributary to the Boh Mong Raja. In physique they are tall, powerful men, dark-complexioned, with no Mongolian type in their features. They are peaceable, timid, and have their disputes decided by an exorcist. They have three gods, and put much faith in omens: in fact they fix the site of their villages by the dreaming of dreams.

Khyengs. The *Khyengs* are few in number; they inhabit the ranges bordering on Arakan; they differ in no material manner from the *Mros*.

Banjogis and Pankhos. The *Banjogi* and *Pankho* tribes claim to be of common origin, and in language, customs, and habits they exhibit a great similarity. There are three *Pankho* villages and one *Banjogi* village on the banks of the *Karnafulee*, but the majority reside in the *Boh Mong's* country east of the *Sungoo* river. Their language closely resembles that of the *Lushais*, and from their appearance they would be supposed to be an offshoot of that tribe. They themselves claim to be descended from the *Shans* in Burma.

Distinction between the two tribes. The two tribes may be distinguished by the manner of wearing the hair.

The *Pankhos* bind their hair in a knot at the back of their head, but the *Banjogis* tie up their hair in a knot over the forehead.

Although admitting the supremacy of one great God, the *Pankhos Religion* and *Banjogis* offer no worship to him; all their reverence and sacrifices are directed towards *Khosing*, the patron deity of their nation.

Human sacrifices were formerly common, and now the fear of Government merely is said to deter them from resorting to it. Their great oath is by the (*Dao*) spear, gun, and blood, and is taken by the side of a river; it is binding. The *Banjogis* bury their dead; a chief **Funerals.** being interred in a sitting posture.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Rangamateea on the right bank of the river Karnafulee is the head- **Ranga-**
quarters of the Deputy Commissioner of the Hill Tracts, and of the **mateea.**
Frontier Police. Its population at the last census (1881) amounted to 972 persons. It contains a Government Normal School and a small bazar with very limited supplies. Water is obtained in small quantities from four wells, but the river water is fit for drinking purposes. Opposite Rangamateea are a few acres of ground cultivated by Bengalis yielding a large profit. Since the expedition of 1888-89 Rangamateea has much increased in size. There is now a telegraph station and post office.

Kasalong on the left bank of Karnafulee, opposite the mouth of **Kasalong.**
the Kasalong river, contains a small bazar. Traders resort to this place, and collecting their bamboos in rafts, and lading them with cotton, pole them down to Chittagong.

Peshgisarra (*Lower Burkul*) consists of a few godowns, and **Lower**
goods have to be unloaded here to be carried past the Burkul falls. **Burkul.**

Burkul, a bamboo stockade garrisoned by 1 Jemadar and 20 **Upper**
men of the Frontier Police, commanded on the east by a wooded **Burkul.**
hill within 100 yards. A telegraph office has been lately opened here.

Demagri (*Lushai Tlaboonga*) contains a bazar of 400 inhabit- **Demagri.**
ants, where trading is carried on with the *Howlongs* and *Shendus*. The bazar is commanded by a bamboo stockade, garrisoned by 200 men of the Frontier Police in the dry season, and 60 in the wet. The bazar is destitute of supplies, and the water-supply is abundant and good. This village has also largely increased since 1888. A telegraph office has been opened, also a post office.

Chandraguna is situated on the borders of the regulation dis- **Chandra-**
trict of Chittagong; contains a *kutcherry*, and formerly was the head- **guna.**
quarters of the district. A few huts are the only pretence to a bazar.

Bunderbain. *Bunderbain*, on the left bank of the *Sungoo* river, is the residence of the *Boh Mong*.

Population in 1881 amounted to 2,000 souls.

Ruma. *Ruma*, on the *Sungoo* river, is the head-quarters of the *Sungoo* subdivision.

Manikchari. *Manikchari*, the residence of the *Mong Raja*. It contains a school.

In 1881 the census reports show that 815 villages exist in the district.

Habitations. *Habitations*.—In villages the houses are built of logs and bamboos and thatched with the palmated leaf commonly used throughout the hills for that purpose. The houses are low-pitched, and the floor is raised from the ground some four feet.

Change of village sites. The sites of hill villages are changed as soon as the spots fit for cultivation in the vicinity are exhausted. This occurs about every two years.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Domestic animals. *Domestic Animals*.—The domesticated animals of the hill people are the "gyal" (tame buffalo), buffalo, goat, dog, cat, pig, and the common fowl. The gyal are rarely found with any tribe save those independent of our authority. The cow and buffalo are principally found in the *Fenny* district.

Wild animals. *Wild Animals*.—Elephants exist in great numbers. In 1866-68 no less than 200 were captured by the *Kheddah* Department, and 96 in 1876. They are hunted by the *Kukis*, who poach within our frontier, and bring the ivory in for sale to *Demagri*. Tigers are found in considerable numbers, and the *Assam* rhinoceros is common. The leopard, the *Malay* black bear, the jungle cat, the wild buffalo, the barking deer, the *sambur* the lemur, the gibbon (*hoolua*) monkey, the fisher monkey, the small common monkey, the larger monkey, are all met with, as are also the hare, badger, mungoose, porcupine, flying fox, and several varieties of squirrels. Snakes are common and form a delicate native dish.

The boa-constructor is common and often grows to an enormous size.

Very little loss of life from wild beasts and snakes is known.

Birds. *Birds*.—The birds met with in the hill tracts are very numerous, and include the *bhimraj* (mocking bird), parroquet, the peacock, two or three kinds of pheasants, quails, partridge, and a few duck and snipe.

Fish. *Fish*.—Of river fish no less than 31 varieties are known, and of marsh and lake fish ten varieties.

Insects.—*Ticks* and *leeches* are the chief enemies to comfort **Insects.**
The former attach themselves firmly to the skin in every part of
the body, and, if pulled off, cause pain for some time afterwards. The **Hints for
removing
leeches and
ticks.**
lighted end of a small stick or match will quickly cause them to loose
their hold : this is also effective with leeches.

There is no known remedy to keep leeches off your person.
After slight showers of rain they are particularly active, and dropping
from leaves and boughs, insinuate themselves up the sleeves or down
the neck. Frequently one is surprised to find one's socks soaked in
blood, and on searching find the leech has dropped off, causing
the wound to bleed for some time afterwards.*

LANGUAGE.

The Lushai or Kuki dialect is spoken by the inhabitants of the **Language.**
country lying (roughly speaking) between latitude 22° and 24°, and
longitude 92° 30' and 93° 30'.

It is undoubtedly understood by the Shendu tribes who live near
the Kaladan and trade with Demagri and Tulukmai.

MANUFACTURES.

Kunda boats (dug-outs) are made in large numbers by the hill **Manufac-
tures.**
people, and sold by them for use in the districts of Noakhali, Tipperah,
and Chittagong. A large *kunda* boat, made of the best wood, is
worth from R200 to R300. Besides boat-making there are no
manufactures of any kind known to the people of the Hill Tracts.
The iron of their *daos* (hill-knives) and axes they procure from
Bengalis, and it is only the handles that they themselves can make.
The women weave cloth for their own use.

AGRICULTURE AND PRODUCTS.

The *cereals* grown in the Hill Tracts are rice and Indian corn. **Agriculture
and
products.**
Eight kinds of rice are sown about the middle of April, and six kinds
in May, both being reaped in September and October.

The principal green crops grown are two kinds of til (sesamum).
The hillmen seldom extract the oil themselves. The only fibre
grown is cotton ; it is put in the *jum* together with rice, Indian corn,
and a variety of vegetables and fruits, and is reaped from October
to December. The miscellaneous crops are tea, tobacco, potatoes,

* I have tried many methods for keeping leeches off : rubbing the lather of the
soap berry well into one's legs before starting, or rubbing in salt, &c., but a few
minutes' walking through wet jungle speedily destroys the efficacy of these
methods. The best, and perhaps the only, way of effectually protecting the legs
against leeches I have found to be to wear khaki trousers tucked into a pair of thin
socks and a pair of knickerbocker stockings drawn up over all to the knee and
tied there. The leeches seem to be quite baffled by the double casing, and I have
found them dead between the stocking and the sock, when undressing at night.

and tobacco during 1883-85—

Tobacco.

1883-84	. . . . .	51 maunds.
1884-85	. . . . .	67 „

In 1885, 330lb and in 1886, 240lb of coffee were yielded by the few bushes in the district. Tea and Coffee.

In 1886 there was one tea-garden in the district ; it yielded in

1884	. . . . .	14,977 lb
1885	. . . . .	22,127 „

Owing to the opening of a *bazar* at Demagri, a trade in india-rubber has, since 1872, been carried on with the Howlongs and Shendus. It is brought even from a distance of six or seven days' journey. Rubber trade.

Four thousand nine hundred and two Lushais resorted to the Demagri bazar in 1886, as against 3,890 in the previous year.

From 1883 it appears that a brisk trade in cattle is being carried on at Tanisi Ghât up the Sungoo river between *beparis* of the plains and the people of the Arakan frontier.

The chief markets for the sale of the produce of the Hill Tracts are at Kasalong, Rangamateea, Chandraguna, Bunderbain, and Manik-chari.

In 1885-86, when the bazars were closed to the Howlongs, it was found that they obtained salt and tobacco from floating traders on the Kasalong and Soobalong rivers.

Transport.

No villages in the district are altogether supported by river traffic, but considerable traffic is carried on at Kasalong, Rangamateea, and Chandraguna on the Karnafulee, and at Bunderbain on the Sungoo river. The chief rivers by which goods are exported to and from the Hill Tracts are the Karnafulee, the Fenny, the Drung, the Ichhamati, the Sulak, the Sungoo, the Mamoree, and the Baghkali. Traffic.

The roads are mere footpaths, hence communication by boats is preferred,—the Karnafulee and Sungoo being the main arteries of the district.

The boats used are “dug-outs,” some with planks sewn on to the sides to increase their capacity ; these are called “*bullam* boats.” “Dug-outs” are of all sizes, from canoes for one man to boats of 300 maunds burden. Boats.

Those from 50 to 100 maunds burden are generally employed. The crew usually consists of three or four oarsmen and a *manji* or steersman.

These oarsmen can pull steadily all day, without exhibiting any symptoms of fatigue.

Land transport is carried on exclusively by coolies.

Carrying
power of
local coolies.

The hill coolies, who are with difficulty locally procurable, can carry from 25 to 30 seers, slung on their backs, in a "*troung*" or bamboo basket made by themselves in less than an hour.

PART III.

THE LUSHAI COUNTRY.

Though a large number of independent tribes, all, however, probably closely allied to each other, inhabit the country between the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the river Myittha, we are forced, owing to the want of more accurate information, to style this region "the Lushai country."

The Lushai country is bounded on the north by Cachar and the State of Manipur; on the west by the Chittagong Hill Tracts; on the east by Burma; and on the south by Arakan. **Boundaries.**

This region is traversed from north to south by parallel ranges of mountains increasing in elevation from west to east, until about midway between the Chittagong frontier and the river Chindwin, when the elevation begins to decrease in the same manner. **Physical aspects.**

The intervening valleys are occupied by rivers and streams of insignificant proportions and fordable in many places.

The general aspect of the country is very similar to that of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, but it is expected that the country to the east of the Blue Mountains will prove much opener and less obstructed by jungle.

As far as is known, the following mountain ranges traverse the country:— **Mountains.**

	Highest point.
The Ruijam Klang	2,396 feet.
The Thurang Klang	4,484 "
The Kan Klang	2,498 "
The Bor Pui Klang	4,021 "
The Blue Mountains	7,100 "
The Sangal Klang	7,438 "
The Lungrang Klang	2,000 "
The Kansa Tong	3,696 "
The Chapa Tong	4,850 "

These mountains are of soft sandstone and clayey loam; they have a tilt or dip exposing the western strata; their slopes are steep and covered with dense vegetation.

The chief rivers are the Karnafulee, the Kaladan, and the Manipur river. **Rivers.**

The Karnafulee is navigable to the foot of the Ruijam Klang, except for four miles of rapids just above Demagri.

The feeders of the Karnafulee are not navigable; they are—

- On the north bank—
- The Kawa Dung.
- The Deh Dung.

On the south bank—

The Phyrang.

The Kaladan,
In March
1889.

Very little is known concerning this river.

The expedition against Howsata crossed it in the neighbourhood of Jahuta's village. The river there was found to be about 100 yards broad, the banks being steep and covered with jungle.

The current was estimated at about three miles per hour. A ford knee-deep was discovered by which the column crossed.

The only known tributary of the Kaladan is the Mat river.

The Manipur river.

The Manipur river traverses the Baungshe Chin country, and joins the Myittha below India.

Climate.

The climate of the Lushai country is similar to that of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, but, owing to the greater elevation of the central portion of the country, the climate there is more bracing and salubrious.

Communications.

There are no roads with the exception of the road from Demagri to Lungleh which was constructed last year. A full account of this road will be found in Appendix III.

Rough foot paths exist leading from village to village.

The tribes beyond our frontier.

Before proceeding to describe the various tribes residing in the Lushai country, it will be as well to briefly review the present state of our relations with them.

The Howlongs.

The relations existing between ourselves and the Howlongs are in a very satisfactory condition. The powerful chief Saipuya helped the expedition of 1888-89 in every way, and, together with the chiefs Sangliena (son of Vundula) and Lal Ruma, attended the durbar which was held at the close of the campaign.

The Shendus.

In consequence of the continual raiding of the Shendus an expedition was sent against the chiefs Howsata and Jahuta in 1888-89. Their villages were destroyed, but the tribesmen did not submit, and the present expedition will, no doubt, pay them a second visit. Howsata died shortly before the expedition started, and his two sons succeeded him as chiefs.

Description of tribes beyond our frontier.

For the purpose of describing the appearance, manners, customs, &c., of the tribes beyond our border, we may divide them into three principal divisions; *viz.*—

The Lushais.

The Shendus.

The Chins.

I.—The Lushais.

The Lushais or Kukis.

The Lushais, commonly called the Kukis, extend north and north-east from about latitude 22° 45' to Cachar. They cannot be called a nation, for they have no coherence of government or policy, but, with

slight differences, they speak one language and follow the same customs.

The three clans on our immediate frontier are the Howlong, Syloo, and Rutton Poia clans. In 1861 their numbers were estimated by Captain Graham as follows :—

Howlong	12,600
Syloo	10,800
Rutton Poia	2,580

Division into clans.

The last-mentioned clan is now under Lalseva, who succeeded his father Rutton Poia in 1876.

Besides the three large clans there exist many others, known to us by hearsay as the Dhún, Phunléy, Phún, Lenty, Paitey, Panktu, Jongtey, Hraltey, Rangtsal, Burdaiya, and Thanglowa. There are doubtless many more.

Minor clans.

Lalseva's villages are now on the Sirtay range.

The Howlongs occupy the valleys and ranges drained by the Mat Dung stream; they touch on the Shendus about Aitur Klang, Arbum Klang, and Mallian Pui. The southern limit embraces the Bcl Pui mountain.

Localities of tribes.

The Syloos occupy the Ruijam, Kan Klang, and Bual Pui Klang. They are bounded on the north by Sukpuilal; east by the Howlongs; and to the west by Tipperah and by Lalseva.

(For complete details, *vide* Way's Supplementary Report on the North-East Frontier.)

The village system of the Kukis is best described as a series of petty States, each under a Dictator or President. All that the village contains belongs to the chief (*lál*), and he can call upon his people to furnish him with everything that he requires. A chief's son on attaining manhood sets up a separate village of his own. The men of one chief are able to transfer themselves to another at will, and hence a village becomes large or small according as a chief is successful in war or not. It is held that all chiefs are blood relatives, and it is consequently forbidden to kill a chief except in the heat of battle. The house of a chief is a harbour of refuge to any one taking shelter therein, but the person so doing becomes the chief's bondsman. Each man is bound to labour three days yearly for his chief, and each house in the village furnishes its share of any expense incurred in feeding or entertaining the *lál's* guests. To collect his people, or, in fact, to authenticate any order, the chief's spear is sent by a messenger from village to village. Should the message be a hostile one, the messenger carries a fighting *dao* (hill-knife), to which a piece of red cloth is attached.

Village system.

Lushai chiefs.

Absence of caste distinctions.

Lushais have no distinctions of caste ; all eat together, and each man is on an equality with the others. Marriage is a civil contract, that may be dissolved at the will of both parties, and is celebrated only by feasting and dancing. Adultery is punished by the death of both parties ; their only shelter is the chief's house and life-long slavery.

Treatment of women.

The whole burden of daily work falls upon the women, who fetch water, hew wood, cultivate and help to reap the crops, besides spinning and cooking. The men chiefly employ themselves in making forays on the weaker tribes or in hunting ; the only home work they do is to build the house, to clear the land for cultivation, and to help to gather the harvest.

Funeral ceremonies.

On the death of the father of a family, his friends and relatives place food before his corpse, and place a pipe of tobacco between his lips. These ceremonies occupy twenty-four hours, and on the second day after death they bury the corpse. The Howlongs hang up the body to the house-beams for seven days, during which time the dead man's wife has to sit underneath spinning.

Religion.

The religion and traditions of the Lushais are similar to those of the Pankhos. Theft, in a man's own village, is unknown, but they will steal sometimes from other clans. The hair is bound into a knot at the nape of the neck.

Situation of villages.

A Lushai or Kuki village is always situated on or near the top of a high hill, and in time of war is fortified by a stockade of timber logs. The houses are built of logs and thatched with leaves. Nearly every house has its *gyal* tethered near the door ; these are daily turned out to find their own food, return of their own accord, and merely receive salt from their owners. They are kept only for slaughter at feasts and sacrifices. The supplies of the Lushais depend in a great measure on their success in the chase, and their favourite game is the wild elephant. Muskets of English make and Tower-marked are common among them.

Hunting proclivities.**Inter-tribal raids.**

They are constantly warring among themselves. Raiding parties march four or five days, traversing enormous distances to the village they intend to attack, and burst on their prey about an hour before dawn. They never advance openly to attack an enemy, but send forward spies to make sure of taking their foes unawares. Should their object be discovered, they at once abandon the attack and retreat.

Tactics.**Arms.**

The Lushais are armed with flint muskets, spears or javelins, and *daos*. They appear to use bows and arrows for game only. The muskets are very old and the powder inferior. They also use *panjis*, i.e., small spikes of bamboo sharpened at each end with the points

hardened in the fire: one end is stuck in the ground and the other projects upwards at an angle towards the enemy. They use these to cover their retreat and also place them in the paths leading to their village when expecting an attack. They are generally wholly or partly hidden in the grass, and said sometimes to be poisoned.

The fighting strength of the Howlongs is estimated at 5,000 men. **Mode of cultivation.**

The Lushai tribes cultivate by "júming" in the manner common to all hill tribes. They work in iron, and a rough forge is found in every village. They can make spear-heads and fish-hooks and use brass or earthen vessels, obtained either in war or by barter at frontier bazars.

The mode of taking an oath of friendship and confirming it may best be described in Mr. Murray's own words: "In the afternoon a *gyal* was brought and tied up in front of Saipuya's house. The chief came out, arrayed in his best suit of clothes, with an enormous head-dress made of the tail feathers of the "bhimraj" or mocking bird, and a spear in his right hand. In the presence of the whole village he called on me to take hold of the spear in my right hand, and we both, holding the same spear in our right hands, plunged the spear into the *gyal*. The chief then took the blood from the spear, smeared my face with it, and swore the following oath:—When the big streams and small streams in these hills shall dry up, then you will be mine enemy, not before. What is mine is yours, and every one will now know Murray-liena as Saipuya's friend. Drinks all round concluded this interesting ceremony, and the *gyal* was cut up and distributed."

II.—The Shendus.

The Shendus inhabit the country north-east and east of the Blue Mountains. It is said that the Lushais have been driven northward and westward by the Shendus; they again may have been driven northward on to the Lushais by the encroachments of the tribes to their south. **The Shendus.**

Both sexes in stature are above the ordinary height of the hill-men, and of a fairer complexion. Their faces do not bear any signs of the prevailing Mongolian type of physiognomy. **Appearance.**

The men wear a cloth round their waist and a mantle of cotton cloth over their shoulders. The hair is bound up in a very high and lofty knot over the forehead. This appears to be the distinguishing mark of the tribe. The chiefs wear a thick plume of the tail feathers of the "bimraj" in their turbans. **Dress.**

The women wear a short chemise of white home-spun cotton

covering the bosom, and a long petticoat of dark-blue cotton stuff reaching below the knee.

Over the shoulders and head, when out of doors, they wear the fine cotton robe or cloth for the manufacture of which they are pre-eminently distinguished; the cloth is black, with brilliant red and yellow stripes.

They bind their hair in smooth bands on each side of the face, fastening it in a knot at the back of the head.

Religion.

They are said to worship four spirits or deities, *vis.*, Surpar, Patyen, Khaying, and Wanchang. Surpar is the head of all.

They believe that after death they will live again in another country where there is no trouble, the trees bearing food, clothes, and everything necessary for life. In addition to the four deities above named, they sacrifice to the spirits of earth and water on the occasion of their beginning to cultivate. They seem to have no distinctive names for these minor spirits.

Their sacrifice to the water-kelpie is a fowl killed and thrown into the river. For the earth-god meat and rice is left exposed on the ground.

They have no priest: each man performs his own sacrifice; but, as among the Lushais, they have men among them supposed to be special favourites and oracles of their gods, and at certain times and seasons these men become possessed or filled by the divinity.

Marriage.

Marriage, as with all the tribes, is merely a matter of mutual consent, and is celebrated by feasting and dancing.

They are monogamous, as a rule, by choice; but a chief or any other powerful man may marry his step-mother after his father's death.

Funeral ceremonies.

The Shendus bury their dead in a grave lined with stones. A chief or a woman of any position is buried in a sitting posture. With the body are interred its weapons, ornaments, and insignia of rank.

Habitations.

Their houses are raised from the ground and built of planks and logs of wood.

Agriculture.

Though the Shendus in our immediate neighbourhood cultivate in the usual manner by "júming," it is said that the clans further inland are acquainted with the method of terrace cultivation common among the Himalayan tribes, and use a heavy hoe for breaking up the land for seed.

Field labour, as a general rule, is performed by the men; only the wives of the very poor men labour in the fields.

Manufactures.

Iron is found in the Shendu country. They make salt from brine springs existing in the country and manufacture their own gunpow-

der. Sulphur they obtain from Burma, and an inferior sort of saltpetre is collected from heaps of earth which they strongly impregnate with urine. Tobacco is cultivated and manufactured into cakes resembling "Cavendish."

They are armed with flint-lock muskets, spears, and *daos*. The muskets do not appear to be all of European manufacture, and the stocks are painted red, black and yellow, and highly varnished. Their powder-flasks are made of *gyal* horns, polished and beautifully inlaid with silver and ivory. Arms.

III.—The Chins.

The difference between the terms "Chin" and "Shendu" is difficult to appreciate at first sight.

The difficulty is greatly increased by the confusion of terms existing: thus, one authority say *Baungshé* is merely the Burmese term for Shendu, and confirmation of this view appears from a report of Mr. Murray, District Superintendent of Police, in March 1888, that the "Tlongshais" were concerned in a recent raid, and, allowing for local accentuation, "Baungshé" and "Tlongsha" are almost synonymous.

The Yokwa and Haka tribes are as yet unclassified, the Arakan and Chittagong authorities calling them *Shendus* and the Burma officials *Chins*. It is probable that the Blue Mountains form the natural boundary between the Chins and Shendus, and accordingly those east of them and the river Tui Pi must be classed as Chins, and those dwelling west of these natural features as Shendus.

The country to the west of Myintha, Minywa, Gangaw, and Telin—between north latitude $21^{\circ} 50'$ and $22^{\circ} 45'$, and east longitude $93^{\circ} 15'$ and 94° —is inhabited by the Baungshé Chins. Geographical position.

The Chin tribes live mostly along the watershed of the range of mountains known as the Yoma-toung, which extends from far north to where our eastern frontier is continuous with Upper Burma.

The Baungshé Chins are divided into various tribes, of which the

Yokwa	:	:	:	:	}	Chins
Haka	:	:	:	:		
Thatta	.	.	.	.

are the most important.

To the north of the Haka Chins are the Tashons, also Baungshés, but enemies of the Haka, Yokwa, and Thatta Chins.

The northern Baungshés known as the Tashon Chins are under the authority of Sonpek, the most influential chief in the Tashon country. Minor chiefs are— Tashon Chins.

Bwehmôn.	Sinkhan.
Wunsé.	Minlu.

Tashon, the capital, is said to contain over 2,000 houses. All the houses are full of animals' skulls. In Sonpek's house there is a fine elephant skull in addition to endless skulls of less important animals. Inside the village a kind of cellar has been excavated; in this are placed all the valuables (except gold and silver) belonging to the head chief: these consist of masses of elephants' tusks and gongs, as well as *daos* and other weapons presented from time to time by the Burmese. Above the Yawma or capital, but on the same hill, there are three large figures apparently cut out of rock: two of these represent a man shampooing a woman, and the third represents a Baluma, or female devil. These figures are held in the greatest veneration by the Tashon tribe, who look upon them with superstitious awe.

There are a number of Shan slaves among the Tashons, who treat them well, provided they do not refuse to work. In the event of their doing this they are starved; if they attempt to escape and are recaptured they are killed.

The Tashons have proved superior in battle to the Haka tribes.

Sonpek was satisfactorily interviewed by Major Raikes in January 1888; he did not appear to favour a British advance through his country.

The
Baungshés.

The authority of each head Baungshé chief is extremely limited, and revenue is only paid when demanded in force, and not then should the villagers be strong enough to resist. Villages classified as Hakas would pay revenue to Thattas, Yokwas, or any other village stronger than themselves which might come to attack them. The Haka and Thatta chiefs have formed an offensive and defensive alliance and are constantly raiding Burmese villages.

South of the Baungshés are the Chinbòk Chins, who are armed with bows and arrows, and below them are a few Tonchin villages. They are succeeded by the Chinbôn, and further south are the Yindu Chins armed with spears and shields.

The strength of the various tribes is calculated to be as under:—

	Houses.
Baungshés	6,161
Chinbòk	1,724
Tonchin	112
Chinbôn	293
Yindu	263

The armed strength of the Baungshés is said to be—

	Guns.
Yokwa village	100
Haka village	100
Thatta village	80
Tinan village	30

Amongst the rest of the Baungshé tribes there is probably one gun to every twenty houses.

The guns are ancient flint-locks, of very little use ; it is a wonder they stand firing at all. **Arms and Ammunition.**

Weak powder is made in the Chin hills ; saltpetre is made from bats' dung, or from the filth-heaps which collect under the houses. This is put into baskets, water is poured over it, the resulting liquor is boiled down, and saltpetre in solution evaporated in the sun.

Sulphur is procured from Burmans, but when none can be obtained the beans and vine of the "*aunglek*" are charred, water is poured over them, and the liquid obtained is mixed with saltpetre and charcoal to make powder. Charcoal is made from the mango tree, and from the shrubs "*salpyalim*" and "*mayobin*."

Lead is not procurable in the Chin hills, and bullets are made from iron purchased or stolen from Burmans.

The Chins trade with the Burmese villages, and come down for that purpose about once a month. Among the imports are bullocks, ponies, cows, sheep, &c.

PART IV.



APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX I.

ACCOUNT OF LUSHAI RAIDS AND THE EXPEDITION OF 1871-72.

In 1868 the Lushais and Shendus, who for some time past had been showing signs of hostility, commenced a systematic series of raids on the Cachar, Manipur, and Chittagong borders.

The following is a short summary of the damage done by these savages :—

In November 1868 an attack was made on certain Naga villages belonging to the Manipur State. Shortly after a village near Adumpore, in Sylhet, and certain villages in Hill Tipperah, were attacked. On the 10th January 1869 the Lushais burnt the tea-garden of Loharbund in Cachar, and next attacked Monierkhal, another tea-garden. In February another raid was committed by the Lushais on the Manipur territory at Kala Naga.

On the Chittagong Hill Tracts frontier an attack was made in January 1869 on the police post of Chima, and seven men were killed. In February a similar outrage was committed in the Mrung village of Khijapara by a party from Arakan. An attack was also made on the village of Lahak on the Kaladan, in which many persons were killed and carried away.

In 1869-70 raids were repeated on villages in the Kaladan valley, and on a Mugh village close to Chima. On the 31st December 1870 a raid was committed by a body of men described as Lushais on a village at Gulungea on the left bank of the Sungoo, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. On the 23rd January 1871 the Cacharee Punjee of Amerkhal, in the Hylakandi subdivision of Cachar, was burnt by the Lushais and about 25 persons were killed and 37 taken prisoners. The Alexandrapore tea-garden was destroyed, and Mr. Winchester, a planter, killed, and his child, a little girl, captured. The adjoining garden, Cutlicherra, was also attacked. On the next day a second attack was made on Cutlicherra. On the 27th January the gardens at Monierkhal, Darmiakhal, and Nugdigram (or Nundigram) were attacked, and several persons were killed or wounded. On the same day some wood-cutters on the bank of the Rukni were surprised by a party of Lushais. On the 23rd February an attack was made on the coolie lines at Julnacherra.

In Sylhet some villages near the Chargolla frontier post were attacked. On the 23rd January a village named Cacharipara was almost entirely burnt, more than 20 persons being killed and some young women carried off. On the 24th a large body attacked a village close to the outpost and killed two men. On the 27th a village near the Allynuggur outpost was attacked.

In the latter part of January a party of Lushais made their appearance in Hill Tipperah, burning villages and killing and wounding the villagers. On the 21st the Kheddah people were fired on, and the Pooyasbari village was plundered and destroyed. On the 22nd another village was burnt. On the 2nd March a hundred men armed with guns and *daos* fired on a party of wood-cutters at a place about 40 miles east of Commillah. About the same time 500 Kukis made their appearance east of the Chagulniah thannah in the Tipperah district, burning and plundering the deserted homesteads of the Tipperahs.

In Manipur a village was attacked on the 15th February and destroyed, 40 persons were decapitated, and about 20 carried off. The Political Agent thought the raid was on account of the death of the Lushai chief Vanolel. It was supposed that the raids of 1871, at least those committed in Cachar, were made by the sons of Vanolel, and some Howlong and Sylloo chiefs acting in concert.

**The Govern-
ment decides
on an expedi-
tion.**

The Government of India then decided that a punitive expedition should be sent into the Lushai country during the cold weather of 1871-72. Two columns were organized. The left, or Cachar column, met with some opposition from the enemy, but it ultimately succeeded in subduing the tribes of Vonpilai, Paiboi, Vanolel, and Lalboorah. The right, or the Chittagong column, was equally successful in reducing to submission the Syloos and the northern and southern Howlongs. The chiefs agreed to surrender all the captives, and engaged to live amicably with all British subjects and give them free access to their country.

The Cachar column being out of the sphere of this work, it will be sufficient if we briefly record the movements of the right or Chittagong column.

**Objective of
the right
column.**

To the right column was entrusted the task of punishing the Howlongs and Syloos who, under the chief Lalboorah, had taken part in the raids against us. In addition every effort was to be made to liberate such captives as might be in the hands of these tribes.

Half Peshawur Mountain Battery with two 150 lb steel guns and two 5½ inch mortars, 37 gunners, and 35 infantry soldiers attached, trained to work guns.

2nd Ghurkas . . . 500 picked men.
4th " . . . 500 " "
27th Punjab Infantry 500 " "
One company of Sappers, with equip-
ment, 100 men.

The force was composed of the troops detailed in the margin, and was commanded by Brigadier-General C. H. Brownlow, C.B., 20th Punjab Regiment of Native Infantry.

Orders with regard to ammunition, equipment, rations, &c., &c., were issued as follows:—

Ammunition.

The half battery was supplied with 118 rounds per gun and 104 per mortar, and 100 rounds per gun and mortar were held in reserve at Chittagong.

The service ammunition of the infantry consisted of 200 rounds per man, and was distributed as follows:—

60 rounds in pouch.
40 rounds 1st Regimental reserve carried in bullock-boxes.
100 rounds 2nd Regimental reserve carried in the same manner.

In addition to the above, 100 rounds of small-arm ammunition was placed in reserve at Chittagong.

The whole of the infantry was armed with Enfield rifles; the Sapper company had smooth-bores.

Equipment.

To the troops not already possessing them, kukris were issued, also boots.

A waterproof sheet was issued to each man, and bandages, to bind round the lower part of the leg as a protection against leech-bites, were also supplied.

The Sappers, in addition to their own tools and stores, took with them—

500 mamooties (a sort of native shovel).
100 pickaxes.
200 felling-axes.
200 hatchets.
25 crowbars.

Rations.

The daily ration of food for troops, followers, and coolies was—

	lb.	oz.
Atta, flour, or rice	2	0
Dal	0	4
Ghee	0	2
Salt	0	½

Rum was issued when possible.

Transport.

The transport consisted of coolies and elephants.

Two hundred coolies were at first recruited, but this number had subsequently to be increased.

With the exception of 300 Nepaulese all these men were collected by the Commissariat Department in the Punjab and North-West.

Each coolie was provided with a blanket, a pair of shoes, leg-bandages, and a dao. A waterproof sheet was also supplied to every four men.

One hundred and seventeen elephants were forwarded to Chittagong, but these could not be employed until the roads had been opened out.

The troops were assembled at Calcutta and despatched to Chittagong, *via* the Sunderbunds, in river steamers and flats. **Arrival of expedition at Chittagong.**

On the 25th of November the whole force had reached Chittagong, which was to be used as the base, Demagri being selected as an advanced depôt.

A force of three British officers and 400 men of the Military Police were placed at the General's disposal. Of these one British officer and 130 men were told off to accompany the troops of the expedition, while the remainder were employed in garrisoning the police posts along the frontier. **Disposal of Frontier Police Force.**

On the 9th of November the head-quarters and 2nd Ghurkas reached Kasalong. It was determined to establish a depôt here, and accordingly hospital sheds and commissariat buildings were run up and one company was left behind as a garrison. **The expedition reaches Kasalong.**

The head-quarters reached Burkul on the 12th, and next day the Lushai chief Rutton Poia came in and promised assistance. **The chief Rutton Poia comes in.**

As only small canoes can be used between Burkul and Demagri, it was determined to march part of the force, and after a great deal of trouble a rough road was cut between the two places. On the 18th head-quarters reached Demagri and the troops were set at work on clearing the jungle and building a stockade. A road to the front was also taken in hand and the road between Burkul and Demagri greatly improved. **Arrival at Demagri.**

On the 30th of November the distribution of the troops of the column was as follows :—

At Demagri	2nd Ghurka Regiment.
	One company Sappers.
	One half battery.
On the march between Burkul and Demagri	2 companies 27th Punjab Infantry.
At Burkul	4 companies 27th Punjab Infantry.
At Kasalong	Head-quarters and wing of 4th Ghurkas.
At Rangamateea	Remaining wing of 4th Ghurkas.

Towards the end of November a great deal of sickness began to prevail; many officers and soldiers and about 300 coolies were ill with dysentery and fever, but neither of these diseases assumed a severe form. **The force suffers from fever and dysentery.**

The Syloos being the tribe nearest to Demagri it was necessary to move first against them, and it was determined to proceed towards the large village of Von Nhuna, about 15 miles distant as the crow flies, on the Rae Yan Klang range. **Advance against the Syloos.**

By December 10th the General Commanding had reached Von Nhuna's ghât, a point opposite the village of the same and divided from it by a small river, with the force shown in the margin.

½ battery Artillery.
 ½ company Sappers.
 300 men 2nd Ghurkas.

Owing to the country being impassable by elephants, only two guns were taken by the battery, and these were carried by coolies.

A bridge was thrown across the river, and as the Syloos still refused to come to terms, on the morning of the 14th a party of 160 men, 2nd Ghurkas, advanced against the village, which was taken and burnt. **Destruction of Von Nhuna's village.**

The enemy lost many killed and wounded.

The following day the site of the village and its remaining houses were occupied by two companies, 2nd Ghurkas, and a stockade was commenced.

**Cholera
breaks out.**

At this time cholera broke out among a batch of 300 Nepaulese coolies who had lately arrived at Chittagong, and the disease spread up as far as Demagri, in the neighbourhood of which place a company of the 4th Ghurkas suffered severely.

On the 19th head-quarters were established at Von Nhuna's and raiding parties were despatched against the villages of Lalhira, Lalpooethal, Vanoya, and Van Shuma : these, together with immense quantities of grain, were destroyed, and a herd of 25 gyals, or tame bisons, captured.

On the 30th the village of Hulien was captured. All these villages were but feebly defended and were taken without loss to ourselves.

**Lal Gura's
village
taken.**

On the 1st of January 1872 the whole of the force had assembled at the village of Hulien, and on the 4th an advance was made against Lal Gura's village. The enemy here offered some resistance, but the place was eventually captured with a loss to ourselves of one Ghurka killed, and one officer and nine men wounded.

**Syloos
attack
convoys.**

It may be here remarked that the Syloos made several attempts to cut off our convoys, but, though greatly superior in numbers, were invariably beaten off by the escorts of Ghurkas, who showed great spirit on these occasions.

**Rutton Poia
despatched
to treat with
the
Howlongs.**

On the 11th, head-quarters occupied the village of Savunga, and the chief Rutton Poia was despatched to treat with the Howlongs and endeavour to induce them to give up the captives in their possession. The force in the meantime bivouacked and awaited his return.

**Mary
Winchester
is given up.**

A week later Rutton Poia was successful in inducing the Howlongs to give up Mary Winchester, who was forwarded to Chittagong and placed in charge of the Commissioner there. It will be remembered that this child was captured in the raid on Alexandrapore in January 1871. She was well treated by the Howlongs, and, beyond acquiring the unlady-like habit of smoking a pipe, does not appear to have been any the worse for her captivity.

**Peace made
with the
Howlongs
and Syloos.**

Negotiations were carried on with the Howlongs for some considerable time, and finally, on the 18th of February, the chiefs Sangboonga, Lalboorah, and Yatama, who represented the whole of the northern Howlongs, came in. An oath of friendship was taken with these chiefs, and on their returning all the captives peace was proclaimed and presents exchanged.

On the 27th the Syloos made their submission, and peace was granted to them on the same terms as had been made with the Howlongs.

**Return of
the
expedition.**

On the 28th the force began its return march to Demagri, and by the 3rd of April the last of the troops had arrived in Calcutta.

**Results of
the
expedition.**

The results of this four months' campaign may be briefly summed up as being—the complete subjection of two powerful tribes inhabiting upwards of sixty villages, of which twenty that resisted were attacked and destroyed ; the personal submission of fifteen chiefs, and their solemn engagement on behalf of themselves and tributaries for future good behaviour ; the recovery of Mary Winchester, and the liberation of upwards of one hundred British subjects who had from time to time been made captives. In addition the officers of the survey attached to the expedition were able to triangulate 3,000 square miles of country, more than half of which was surveyed in detail.

The Casualty Return below shows at what small cost the above successes were achieved :—

Casualty
Return of
the force.

CORPS OR DEPARTMENT.	FIGHTING MEN.			FOLLOWERS.			REMARKS.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Died.	Killed.	Wounded.	Died.	
Peahawur Mountain Battery	...	...	1	...	...	...
3rd Company Sappers and Miners	...	...	...	...	...	2	
2nd Ghūrka Regiment	2	12	9	...	...	2	
4th ditto ditto	...	...	16*	...	...	...	* Includes one man killed by accidental discharge of rifle.
27th Punjab Infantry	...	...	4	...	...	1	
Coolie Corps	...	...	...	...	...	89†	† Includes one man killed accidentally by fall.
Commissariat Department	...	...	...	...	...	24‡	‡ Includes a mabout killed with his elephant by falling over the khud; also a coolie killed by a branch falling on him when cutting fodder for elephants.
Rutton Poia's Contingent.	2	1	§	...	...	...	§ No information.
TOTAL	4	13	30	...	...	118	

APPENDIX II.

ACCOUNT OF FURTHER RAIDS BY THE SHENDUS AND THE
EXPEDITION OF 1888-89.

The expedition of 1871-72 had a very good effect on the tribes, and no raids were committed on the Chittagong Hill Tracts for the next ten years; but in 1882 the Shendus broke out again and the raids noted below followed in quick succession :—

1882.

Lalseva's village attacked.

In January 1882 a body of 250 or 300 hillmen, described as Shendus and Malimpuis, headed by a chief named Howsata, attacked and took a village of a Lushai chief, named Lalseva, situated about 4 miles beyond our border on the Lung Rung range of hills. Twenty-nine Lushais were killed, 7 wounded, and 99 persons carried off as prisoners. Lalseva applied to us for help, but this was refused as he lived beyond our border.

1883.

Police attacked between Burkul and Demagri.

On the 18th November 1883 a party of the Frontier Police started from Burkul to go to Demagri in eight boats.

Two of these boats, each with four police on board, went ahead of the others, and were attacked by a party of Kukis and fired upon. One of the boats was capsized, a servant of one of the police was shot, and two sepoy were drowned. The raiders, eight in number, were afterwards found to be Malimpuis, who had come as scouts for a large body of Shendus. One of them was shot, but the remainder fell back on the main body and the whole retired.

1886.

Attack on Chakmas.

On the 1st February 1886 six Chakmas were attacked by a party of about 20 Shendus; two were killed and three wounded, the heads of the dead men being taken.

1888.

Raid on Lieutenant Stewart's Camp.

On the 3rd of February 1888 a survey party, under Lieutenant J. F. Stewart, 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, was attacked by a large band of Shendus under Howsata. The camp was situated near the Saichul range, at a place 18 miles in a straight line from Rangamatea and 10 miles within our boundary. The party consisted of Lieutenant Stewart, two European soldiers, one naik, five sepoy, and two native servants. Of these, Lieutenant Stewart, the two Europeans, and one sepoy were killed, and their heads, fire-arms, and other things in the camp, except provisions, were taken away by the raiders.

Attack on a village of Prankyne Roaja in the Chima valley.

On the morning of the 15th February 1888 an attack was made on the village of Prankyne Roaja in the Chima valley to the south of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The attacking party consisted of 50 or 60 Shendus. The village consisted of but

10 houses, with 61 inhabitants, of whom 6 were killed, 1 wounded, and 23 taken prisoners.

Attempted attack on the village of Thamai Roaja in the Chima valley.

On the 6th May 1888 a party of some 300 Shendus of the Taungsat clan attempted to raid the village of Thamai Roaja, but were discovered and retreated without inflicting any loss on the villagers.

Raid on the village of Pakinna Rani.

On the morning of the 13th of December 1888 the village of Pakinna Rani, situated within our territory, and only 4 miles from Demagri, was raided by a party believed to have been headed by Kalcon, son of Sukpuilal. The Rani and 21 men were killed, 13 heads were taken, and 15 persons carried off. The raiders were pursued by the police, but without success. This last raid induced the Government to sanction the Lushai expedition of 1888-89.

The news of this last raid reached Calcutta on the 16th of December 1888, and it became evident to Government that the existing system of frontier force defence was powerless to check the raiding, and that nothing less than the appearance of an armed force in their territories would prevent the tribes from crossing our frontier.

A council was accordingly held* and sanction was given to punish the raiders and to establish a post in the vicinity, if practicable, of Vundula's village.

Colonel V. W. Tregear, 9th Bengal Infantry, was placed in command of the force, and his report of 13th of May 1889 gives a full account of the expedition.

The Government decides on sending a punitive expedition.

No. 491, "Field Operations"
Lushai, dated Calcutta, 11th May 1889. *v. Pioneer 9-7-89*

From—COLONEL V. W. TREGEAR, Commanding Lushai Expeditionary Force,
To—The Adjutant-General in India.

The work of the Lushai Expeditionary Force under my command having been completed as far as was practicable and the force broken up, I have the honour to make the following report for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and which, for the sake of easy reference, I will classify under different heads.

2. The following troops, in accordance with G. G. O. No. 1045, dated 28th December 1888, formed the force:—

Composition of Force.

- 2 guns, No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery.
- 200 men, 4th Madras Pioneers.
- 250 men, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Bengal Light Infantry.
- 250 men, 9th Bengal Infantry.
- 400 men, 2-2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurka Regiment.

3. The above force, with the exception of the detachment 9th Bengal Infantry which had been sent up early in November last to strengthen the Frontier Police, arrived at Demagri, the base of operations, as follows:—

Concentration of Force.

- Detachment 2nd Bengal Infantry on 11th and 12th January 1889.
- 2 guns Bombay Mountain Battery on 22nd January 1889.
- Detachment 4th Madras Pioneers on 28th January 1889.
- 2-2nd Gurka Regiment on 4th and 15th February 1889.

* The 18th December 1888.

Objects of expedition.

4. The three objects of the expedition, defined in Government letter No. 65-L., dated Fort William, 6th February 1889, were as under :—

- (1) To construct a road in the direction of the Shendu country.
- (2) To punish Howsata and Jahuta for the murder of the late Lieutenant Stewart.
- (3) To establish an advanced post to be garrisoned during the summer.

The above orders were, however, altered by telegram No. 1146-A., dated Staff Office, Fort William, 27th February 1889, received on the 3rd March 1889, in which it was directed that the post was to be first established and provisioned for seven months, and no punitive expedition undertaken unless absolutely necessary. These orders were again modified by telegram on the 12th March 1889, and a punitive expedition against Howsata sanctioned. I accordingly moved with a force of one gun and 300 rifles into the Shendu country on the 15th March, and returned on the 25th of that month after having destroyed Howsata's village. The operations carried out during the above ten days have been fully reported in my letter No. 280, dated Fort Lungleh, 25th March 1889.

Road construction.

5. Before the troops began to arrive, Mr. C. A. Mills, Executive Engineer, had been detailed by the Government of Bengal to commence the trace of the road, and entered immediately on his duties. A sufficient length of trace had been done to enable the troops to start the construction of the road on their arrival, and to be kept well ahead as the work progressed. Besides the troops, upwards of 2,500 Chakma and Bengali coolies were also employed by the civil authorities, the former doing all the jungle cutting, and the latter the earthwork. The construction of the road was started on the 12th January 1889, and 43 miles (that being the distance from Demagri to Fort Lungleh) completed on the 11th March 1889. The work in parts was very heavy, large cuttings having to be made on the hillside. Temporary bridges were erected over the different nullahs and streams for the use of foot-passengers. The Chakma coolies, besides cutting the jungle were employed in building temporary huts for the use of the troops at the different halting-places; but this work the sepoy's very soon learnt to do for themselves. The road is, as a rule, of easy gradient, 4 to 6 feet wide, solid under foot and practicable for laden elephants, and I do not think the heavy rains during the next five months will cause much damage to it.

Establishment of the advanced post.

6. The season being far advanced, and the period for which the Chakma coolies had been engaged having expired, and it being difficult to feed the Bengali coolies (for whose provisions no transport was forthcoming) so far from the base of operations, it became very necessary for me to fix the position of the post. This I did on the 7th March 1889. The spot selected is on the ridge which connects Lungleh with the site of Saipuyas' old village, and at a point which commands both the road to the above-named chiefs' present village and that leading over Moisum and Bolpui to the Shendu country; height 3,500 feet above sea-level, and with a plentiful supply of good water close at hand. The stockade which has been erected is 167 yards in length, with an average width of 40 yards. It contains the following buildings :—

- 1 barrack to accommodate 4 officers.
- 1 barrack for officers' servants.
- 1 hospital with hospital assistants' quarters at one end.
- 4 sepoy's barracks, 50 men each, and Native officers' quarters at each end.
- 2 godowns for rations.
- 1 magazine.
- 1 telegraph office.

All jungle has been cleared to a distance of a hundred yards from the stockade,

the walls of which consist of rough timber 13 feet long, buried 4 feet in the ground, with a ditch outside at the two ends of the stockade 8 feet deep. On the inner side a bank of earth has been thrown up against the walls to enable the defenders to fire over it. To protect the water-supply, a block-house has been erected, and is itself commanded by the stockade. The Frontier Police took over and occupied the post on the 15th April 1889. A report from Major Leach, R.E., showing all details regarding the stockade, will be forwarded hereafter.

7. Eight months' provisions for a garrison of 4 European officers, 200 Frontier Police, and 20 followers was safely stored within the stockade by the Commissariat Department, and all work in connection therewith completed on the 15th April 1889. **Stocking the post with provisions.**

8. The first batch of transport coolies who were sent up from Lucknow and Bareilly were of poor physique, and I do not think very much care could have been taken in selecting them. Those sent afterwards from the Punjab and North-West Provinces were a superior body of men and did good work. They had evidently been selected with care, and were, with a few exceptions, robust and quite equal to the duties they were called upon to perform, specially the Punjabi Muhammadans. I must, however, say that coolie labour for transport purposes on a made road is in my opinion quite thrown away, for the simple reason that a coolie carries so little and eats so much. Elephants and mules judiciously distributed along the line of road, according to the nature of the country and the water-supply, would be far preferable in this country. The elephants used during this expedition arrived in a very poor condition, but with regular work, which was purposely made easy at first with but 5 and 6 maund loads, and suitable fodder, which is very plentiful in these jungles, they soon picked up and eventually got into good condition and worked splendidly. Great care, however, is necessary in working these animals, for, if harrassed, they seem to lose heart, and are very soon rendered unfit for work. If the work of this expedition is continued next winter, I would strongly recommend that elephants and mules be employed for pushing up stores and provisions from Demagri to the advanced base at Fort Lungleh (or any other point on the road which may be hereafter decided upon), and coolies beyond that as the new road progressed. There is no doubt that with a little care transport coolies of a good stamp can be got in any numbers, and, when carefully selected, prove most useful on a newly-cut road, and when required to accompany troops along a narrow Kuki path through dense bamboo and tree jungle. **Transport.**

9. The arrangements of the Commissariat Department, which are at all times most difficult, were carried out in an admirable manner, and when it is remembered that no provisions of any kind whatever are to be bought in the country where the force was employed, and everything had to be procured from Calcutta, I think great credit is due to the Department. I would, however, bring one matter to notice, and that is that tinned meat should never be issued in larger quantities than a 2-pound tin. The majority of the tinned beef and mutton supplied was in 6-pound tins; and as officers were constantly detached singly, the result was that, as the weather became hot, a tin once opened could not after two days be touched, and the officer was thus left without meat for the remaining four days. Fresh meat was only issued at the close of the expedition, and the sheep arrived in very poor condition. This is a matter which should be arranged for early in the season should another expedition be sent next winter. **Commissariat.**

10. A small amount of work has been done by the survey party which was sent to accompany the expedition. The late Lieutenant Pollen was unable to visit Vundula's village owing to sickness, but the native surveyor, Ikbal-ud-din, succeeded in putting in a fair piece of hitherto unknown country in that direction Mr. James, who took charge of the survey works on the late Lieutenant Pollen's **Survey Department.**

departure on sick leave, was prevented by ill-health from joining the expedition to Howsata. He was at that time in Demagri, and could easily have sent Ikkal-uddin; but this he failed very stupidly to do. Mr. James was of opinion that unless this surveyor could go to the top of the Blue Mountain (Mal Selai Mon) nothing fresh could be entered on his map. With this I totally disagree, and am convinced that a lot of new and accurate information could have been obtained from the site of Howsata's old village, which commanded a splendid view of the valley of the Kaladan and the hill ranges.

Political.

11. It is difficult at present to say how far our political relations with the surrounding tribes will be affected. There is no doubt the Lushais will now understand that the British Government is determined to bring their country under subjection, and that raiding must cease henceforth. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the avowed friendship of the southern Howlongs has been put to the test, and proved reliable, at least for the present. The punishment meted out to Howsata will have a good moral effect on the Shendus and all other tribes for some time to come, and prove to these savages how easy it is for the Government to punish them whenever they commit raids upon the peaceful inhabitants living under British rule. On the 3rd April 1889, I, in company with Mr. Lyall, held a durbar at Fort Lungleh, when the following southern Howlong chiefs attended, thereby acknowledging their submission to the British Government :—

- (1) Saipuya.
- (2) Sangliena, son of Vundula, eldest brother of Saipuya.
- (3) Lal Ruma.

Mr. Lyall made an address (copy attached) to the chiefs, which was translated to them by Mr. Murray, and evidently well understood by them. The Malimpui chiefs had been expected, but they did not come in at the last moment, giving as their reason the unfriendly terms they were on with the Howlongs. They have promised to come in later on to see Mr. Murray, and their example will, I feel sure, be soon followed by some of the Shendu chiefs.

Telegraph.

12. A permanent wire has been laid between Chittagong and Demagri, with a station at Rangamateea; and a light cable between Demagri and the advanced post at Lungleh is now under construction, and will be completed very shortly. I consider this last portion will be most useful, not only during this hot weather and rains, but hereafter should a second expedition be sent next cold weather.

Postal.

13. All postal arrangements beyond the frontier, *i.e.*, Demagri, were carried out by the force itself. The letter-bag was made up by a specially-appointed officer at each end of the base, and forwarded daily by hand of sepoys who were engaged in patrolling the road along the line of communication, each party making over the bag to that of the next post when they met half-way. This arrangement existed until the officer commanding the detachment of the Bombay Mountain Battery undertook to run the dāk by mules; but on the advance taking place to Howsata this could no longer be done, and the old and slower system had to be reverted to.

Signalling.

The weather having been very favourable during most of the time the expedition lasted, a very heavy amount of work was done by the signalling party, and reflects the greatest credit on it. While the telegraph line was being laid between Rangamateea and Demagri, the signalling between those two places proved most invaluable. As the telegraph line advanced, the signalling party was pushed higher up into the hills, and communication was thus maintained with Demagri to the close of the operations. During the punitive expedition to Howsata, signalling was carried on with Demagri with the help of a party posted at the top

of Moisum, and I was able to flash the news of that village being shelled and burnt from a point a short distance from the village itself. A report from Captain Browne, Superintendent of Signalling, is attached.

15. The different sections of the field hospital both for troops and followers were moved up to the front, and certain portions established at the different encamping grounds selected for the purpose. The doolie-bearers appeared to me of a good stamp and equal to the duties they were called upon to perform. The tents, supply of medicines, &c., were all that were necessary, but I would beg to point out that such articles as "condensed milk," "essence of beef and mutton," and "Leibeg's extract of meat" should invariably be sent for the use of British officers serving with native troops. Until a supply was telegraphed for, all sick officers had to be supplied from private stores brought up by officers for their own use in case of sickness. Some of these stores were, as the force got further away from its base, very difficult to replace.

16. A report, with sketch, by Captain J. Shakespear, Intelligence Officer to the Force, setting forth the reconnaissances made during the expedition, is attached.

17. The orders for the force to return to Calcutta was received on the 3rd April 1889; and as I had already marched the Bombay Mountain Battery and the 2nd Bengal Light Infantry to Demagri, their services being no longer required at the front, they were the first to move. The guards along the line of communication had been taken by the 2nd Bengal Light Infantry up to the date of their departure, when they were relieved by the 2-2nd Ghurkas. This regiment was the last to leave Fort Lungleh, and as it moved down picked up its men at the different posts, thus arriving at Demagri intact and ready to proceed down the river.

All troops and heavy stores were sent down by boat from Demagri to Rangamatea, from whence they were conveyed by steamer and flats to Chittagong. From Chittagong the passenger service of the British India Company was availed of for the voyage by sea to Calcutta. The troops returned to Calcutta in the following order, and were despatched from thence to their respective stations under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District:—

2nd Bengal Light Infantry	Sailed 14th April 1889.
No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery	Sailed 16th April 1889.
4th Madras Pioneers	Sailed 21st April 1889.
2-2nd Ghurka Regiment	Sailed 5th May 1889.

The transport coolies were marched down from Demagri to Rangamatea in corps as far as was practicable, and from thence sent down to Chittagong by steamer and flats. On arrival at Chittagong they were settled up with by the Commissariat Department, provided with railway warrants to their respective homes, and shipped off as opportunity offered. The last batch reached Calcutta on the 8th May 1889.

Orders having been received from Army Head-Quarters for the detachment of the 9th Bengal Infantry to be stationed at Rangamatea, it was on relief by the Frontier Police moved down to that station by boats.

18. The health of the force during the four months the expedition lasted was, I consider, marvellously good. There is no doubt, however, that the climate was beginning to tell on both officers and men towards the close of the operations, and that the health of the transport coolies, who were very hard worked, being incessantly employed in bringing up provisions, was seriously deteriorating, and that a very large number of them were what might be termed "played out." The

Field hospital.

Breaking up of the force.

Health of the troops and followers.

following table will help to show pretty accurately the amount of sickness in the force for the four months the operations lasted :—

Detail.	Number serving with the force.	Daily average number of sick.	Number sent on sick leave or invalided.	Number of deaths.
British officers	45	16	1	2
British warrant and non-commissioned officers . .	12	...	...	1*
Native troops	1,225	35.26	6	4
Transport coolies	2,300	76.22	67	21
Public followers	386	3.00	1	1

* Sergeant Roche died at Chittagong. He was attended by the Civil Surgeon, and did not come under field-hospital arrangements.

The force was, I deeply regret to say, unfortunate enough to lose the two undermentioned officers, both of whom died of remittent (or malarial) fever :—

Lieutenant W. H. Pollen, R.E., belonging to the Government Survey of India, died at Chittagong on the 26th March while proceeding to Darjeeling on sick leave.

Lieutenant A. T. Ward, Royal Irish Regiment, doing duty with the Transport Coolie Corps, died at Demagri on the 2nd April, after only ten days' illness. In the death of these very promising young officers the service has lost two hard-working, energetic, and zealous soldiers, both of whom had made themselves great favourites with the force.

Account of expedition against Howsata and Jahuta.

The following extracts from Colonel Tregear's diary will, I think, give a clear idea of how the destruction of Howsata's village was effected :—

12th March. In the evening I received permission to attack Howsata's village, so recalled at (Camp below Lungleh.) once all necessary transport which had got as far as Camp Phyrang *en route* to Demagri.

13th March. I ordered the following troops to proceed as detailed below :—
(Camp below Lungleh.)

First party, under Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolay, 2-2nd Ghurkas—
6 men, Bengal Sappers and Miners,
20 men, 4th Madras Pioneers,
150 men, 2-2nd Ghurkas,
40 men, Frontier Police,

to rendezvous at the signalling camp on 14th and march to the left bank of the Mat river, clearing jungle *en route* for passage of the mountain guns.

Second party, under Major Channer, 2nd Bengal Infantry—
1 gun, No 2 Bombay Mountain Battery,
50 men, 2nd Bengal Infantry,
50 men, 9th Bengal Infantry,

to march from camp below Lungleh on 15th and to join the first party on 17th on the left bank of the Mat river. These two parties halted at separate encamping grounds *en route* on account of the scarcity of water.

Raids by the Shendus and the Expedition of 1888-89. 67

Fifteen days' rations were taken, and to minimize the number of transport coolies I made the following arrangements:—

Each soldier to carry three days' rations.

Nine days' rations to be carried by coolies.

Three days' rations to be sent to the camp on the left bank of the Mat river, if required.

A guard of the 2-2nd Ghurkas, in addition to the actual numbers detailed for the punitive column, was detailed to escort coolies whose loads had become used up on arrival at the camp on the left bank of the Mat river, back to Camp Lungleh.

70 rounds of ammunition was carried in pouch.

30 rounds in reserve, on coolies.

The detachment 9th Bengal Infantry could not get up in time to take part in **14th March.**
(Camp Lungleh.)

Lieutenant Hamilton, with one gun, No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery, arrived in time after most severe marching.

I arrived at Tanner's Camp about 12 o'clock: water-supply good and plenty- **15th March.**
ful. I marched with the second party.

I arrived at camp south of Bolpui: the road was bad in one or two places; a **16th March.**
mule of the Bombay Mountain Battery went down a precipice and broke its neck, and one or two other mules were badly cut by bamboos.

I arrived at camp on left bank of the Mat river, and the whole force was col- **17th March.**
lected on this date; no intelligence whatever received about the movements of the Shendus.

I left camp at 2-30 P.M. with the following force, intending to halt for an hour or **18th March.**
two on the right bank of the Kaladan, and then to push on at night, and attempt to surprise Howsata's village. This, on account of the difficulty of the road, I was unable to do.

1 gun, Bombay Mountain Battery.
6 men, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
20 men, 4th Madras Pioneers.
40 men, 2nd Bengal Infantry.
163 men, 2-2nd Ghurkas.
30 men, Frontier Police.

I took three days' rations with me, which the men carried themselves, with 70 rounds ammunition in pouch and 30 in reserve.

The gun was carried by 48 selected men, Sikhs and Pathans, of the Coolie Corps.

I had previously sent back all spare coolies and left a suitable guard at the camp to guard coolies and rations, and with orders to Lieutenant Ward, Royal Irish Regiment, to contract the limits of the camp as much as possible.

I also reduced the load of the coolie from 40lb to 30lb, and allowed but one personal servant to three officers; four coolies were allotted to six officers for carriage of rations, kit, &c.

The road wound up a steep hill with a corresponding drop down to the Kaladan. The coolies marched very well and in complete silence; but on account of having to clear a fairly wide path for the guns, night overtook us, and making me realize the great difficulties in marching at night through a densely-wooded jungle, I abandoned the idea of pushing on to Howsata's that night, and ordered the men to bivouac in the jungle which lines either bank of the Kaladan.

Major Begbie, 2-2nd Ghurkas, who commanded the advanced guard, surprised a party of natives, getting quite close to them, who, when they saw us, ran away in haste, leaving a gun, dao, and cooking-pots. Major Begbie quite rightly did not

fire on these men, who, I believe, were a hunting party, whether Shendus or some other tribe I am unable to say.

19th March. The night passed quietly. At dawn I forded the river: the guides could not hit off the old path at once, but going down about 2 miles on the left bank of the Kaladan hit off a stream running down from the Sungal Klang which we followed up, and struck a fairly-defined path leading to the village of Howsata.

The natives were on the watch for us, and we heard them shouting to each other, but they all kept at a most respectful distance.

The path led up a very stiff incline, and when we thought the worst part was over, we encountered a júm of bamboos which had not been burnt. This consisted of a most perfect entanglement of bamboos and big forest trees strewn on the ground in every direction, and it was only after ten hours' hard cutting we were enabled to make a path (only about 150 yards long) sufficient to allow of the guns being brought on. Water also was much wanted, and the heat was intense.

At about 4 P.M. we came upon some granaries which we burnt, and about 30 minutes' more march brought us to a small village belonging to Jahuta, which was deserted and in which we bivouacked for the night.

20th March. We could plainly see Howsata's village, and at daybreak, leaving a guard in Jahuta's village, I advanced to attack. The road to Howsata's was very good indeed, and no difficulty whatever was experienced. We got within 800 yards of the village, and as I saw it was deserted, and that there were a few "braves" in it, who I feared would fire the village, I ordered a gun up to clear them out. Almost simultaneously with this order flames burst out. I fired about 10 rounds at different parts of the village, and then sent on a party to complete the destruction of it, and, if possible, to bring back positive proof that the village we had punished was really the offending one, and whose chief had been the prime mover in the raid resulting in Lieutenant Stewart's murder.

I am glad to say that proof positive was found in the grave itself of Howsata; a double-barrelled gun, recognised as having been the property of Lieutenant Stewart, was found buried with the chief, thereby dispelling all doubts.

The whole force returned in the afternoon to Jahuta's village. The heat was very great during the day.

21st March. I marched at daybreak, burnt Jahuta's village before leaving, and got back to the camp on the left bank of the Mat river.

I heliographed from Howsata's to Lungleh that I would not now want three days' rations sent out.

22nd March. Halted.

23rd March. We marched back in one body as the coolies were so many fewer; arrived at camp south of Bolpui.

The approximate distances between Fort Lungleh and Howsata's village were laid down as follows:—

Lungleh to Moisum	11 miles.
Moisum to Bolpui	4½ "
Bolpui to Lower Bolpui	3 "
Lower Bolpui to Mat River	6½ "
Along Mat River	3½ "
Mat River to Kaladan	3 "
Kaladan to Darjow Khal	2 "
Darjow Khal to Jahuta	4 "
Jahuta to Howsata	5½ "

Total, Lungleh to Howsata 43 Miles.

Raids by the Shendus and the Expedition of 1888-89. 69

The results of the Lushai Expedition of 1888-89 may be thus summed up :—

Within four months after leaving Calcutta the expedition advanced over eighty miles into the enemy's country, captured and burned two of the most important villages, and established a strongly fortified post forty miles outside our boundary. **Results of the expedition of 1888-89.**

In addition a good mountain road, passable for elephants, now connects this post with Demagri, and a line of telegraph has been constructed from Chittagong as far as Demagri.

The above successes were accomplished with the loss of only 7 persons out of a total of 1,282 of all ranks serving with the expedition.

APPENDIX III.

REPORT ON DEMAGRI-LUNGLEH ROAD, AND ON THE COOLIES EMPLOYED ON ITS CONSTRUCTIONS.

Object of road.

The road from Demagiri to the advanced post at Lungleh was made not only for the purposes of the present expedition, but also with a view to its eventually becoming part of a permanent road connecting the Chittagong Hill Tracts with Burma.

This consideration was in consequence kept prominently in view in laying it out.

The conditions it had to fulfil for the purposes of the present expedition were—

- (1) that it should be suitable for elephant traffic ;
- (2) that it should be completed at least as far as the Lungleh-Bolpui range, on some point of which it was intended to establish an advanced post in sufficient time to allow this point to be fully rationed for eight months ; a punitive expedition to be undertaken against the offending chiefs ; and, lastly, to permit of the withdrawal of the troops before the unhealthy season commenced, *i.e.*, by about the end of April.

As the road was only commenced a few days before the Commissariat Department were in a position to push on supplies, it was difficult to make the construction of the road keep pace with their requirements, especially as elephant transport was used from the outset. As far as the Phyrang river, 25 miles from Demagri, this was only first accomplished ; after that there was no difficulty, as less excavation was required on the road, and there were more coolies for part of the time.

The average width is about 5', of which 3' 6" is in the solid ; but the excavated earth which made up the remaining 1' 6" very soon became solid under the continued elephant traffic.

In ascents and descents a gradient of 1 in 10 was usually used, but occasionally 1 in 6, or even 1 in 5, for short distances.

It was intended to make the road, in the first instance, of just sufficient width to allow of elephant traffic as far as the advanced post, and then send back all coolies to widen it to a minimum of 6' of solid under the superintendence of the Civil Engineering Staff while the construction of the advanced post was being proceeded with by the Military Engineers ; but as, owing to desertion, sickness, &c., there were only some 250 Bengali coolies left instead of about 700 as was expected, by the time the troops were withdrawn only about one third of the road had been widened to this extent.

The road was made by both civil and military labour, the 4th Madras Pioneers being employed continuously on it, and the other native regiments giving all men who could be spared from their other duties.

Throughout its entire length very little rock was met with, and for the greater portion of the distance picks were unnecessary, mamooties (or kodalties) being almost entirely used. The soil was of a loamy clay, and became very slippery when wet.

The chief obstacles to road-making were bamboo roots and the number of trees, which latter had to be removed by gun-cotton or dynamite, and often gave great trouble by falling across the road or by not falling at all, being held up by neighbouring trees and thick creepers. At each side of the road the jungle was cleared to a sufficient distance to prevent the drip from the dew of the previous night falling on it.

This was not done at first, and the road became so slippery, when wet, as to be almost impassable for elephants, specially when on an incline.

The general direction is east from Demagri. On leaving the latter place, it ascends to the height overlooking the stockade by a number of zig-zags; thence it is carried along the northern slopes of various small spurs in an easterly direction. After crossing two ravines it arrives at a point some 3 miles from Demagri, where it turns south-eastwards, and after a gradual descent about three quarters of a mile reaches a deep ravine at the foot of the hill on which the first camp (Mill's Basha) is situated. This hill it ascends by some steep zig-zags.

Demagri to 1st Camp, Mill's Basha (4½ miles).

Very little alteration in trace would be required in this section to make it a good permanent road, though by taking it, after reaching a small saddle at a point 2½ miles from Demagri, along the southern side of the small hill running towards first camp, and then through a dip there is in this hill into the ravine below first camp, a saving in distance would be effected.

On leaving first camp (Mill's Basha), it passes over very broken ground, now running along ridges, now along the slopes of small hills, now over the top of others into and out of three ravines, until, after a gradual descent of about a mile, it reaches the Tuichong river.

1st Camp (Mill's Basha) to Tuichong river (9 miles from Demagri).

The gradients of this portion are fairly easy, except in a few places, where the road has deserted the trace to gain the top of a ridge and avoid excavation; but these places were being improved when the force left, and the trace is suitable for a permanent road.

After crossing the Tuichong river, the country is similar for some distance to that of the last section, and advantage is taken of various small ridges and the road carried along them, and also over one or two small hills, which for a permanent road had better be avoided; but it has recently been widened out, is easy going, and with very little additional labour is suitable for a permanent road. At 13 miles from Demagri, Pioneer's camp is reached.

Tuichong river to Pioneer's Camp (13 miles from Demagri).

At Pioneer's camp is a stream which the road crosses by a temporary bridge, and then ascends, by easy gradients, to the camp at the foot of the Lungsin range (Mill's Basha), which it ascends by a steep zig-zag for about 1½ miles at a slope of 1 in 6 until it reaches the top. It then follows the ridge southwards for some 4½ miles; then descends by another stiff zig-zag until it meets the Sai-ril-a-tui stream, which it follows until its junction with the Phyrang river. It would be a great advantage (though not necessary) in making a permanent road to avoid the zig-zags up the west side of the Lungsin range, and also those down on the east side into Sai-ril-a-tui stream; and this can be done by starting from a point three quarters of a mile beyond the camp at the foot of Lungsin, and running up southwards at any desired gradient until the top is reached. In the same way on the eastern side, by starting from the Phyrang, and ascending until the ridge is reached in like manner, the distance would probably be considerably shortened; but this plan would involve the construction of some eight miles of new road.

Pioneer's Camp to Phyrang river (25 miles from Demagri).

From the Phyrang river to the Sailungret river the road follows very nearly the route taken by the 1871-72 force. It passes over several small heights, and after 4 miles it reaches the Sailungret river.

Phyrang river to Sailungret river (29 miles from Demagri).

This portion has been widened out, and requires little alteration.

After crossing the Sailungret river the road ascends a steep hill by zig-zags, and follows the Kuki path along a ridge with almost a perpendicular northern face; and after involving passing over three detached hills by rather steep ascents and descents, which at present are made by zig-zags, it reaches the camp below Lungleh.

Sailungret river to Camp below Lungleh (36 miles from Demagri).

All these zig-zags can be avoided by taking the road round the hills instead of over them; but this would involve the construction of several miles of new road.

If this were done it would be a good road.

Camp below Lungleh to site of post (41 miles from Demagri).

From the camp below Lungleh to the post is a heavy pull up. The road follows the old Kuki path, and by a steady ascent reaches the site of the advanced post, having risen 1,400 feet in a distance of 4 miles.

The general line taken is a good one, and a little alteration would make it a good road, though steep for elephants.

The general line taken for the present road is, I think, suitable for a permanent one. The main point that should be attended to is the eradication of all zig-zags; and this can be done without difficulty in this case, and might be carried out gradually as time and money were available.

Onward direction of road.

As regards the onward direction of the road, that naturally will depend on the point from which the Burma end is commenced, and no doubt on certain political considerations: but between the south of Bolpui and the Blue Mountain there are no heights of any size to be crossed over, so that probably a road skirting the southern slopes of Bolpui, and passing just north of the Blue Mountain into the valley of the Manipur river to Mingin, would be the easiest mode; but as nothing could be seen east of the Blue Mountain, this is mere conjecture.

Bridges.

A number of temporary bridges, suitable for pony traffic, were made along the road, but in all cases diversions for elephant traffic were made as well.

These bridges varied in length from 15 feet to 30 or 40 yards, and, with the exception of two or three single locks, were all trestle bridges.

All necessary material was found on or near the spot, the roadway being made of bamboos, opened out after the fashion of a wooden kettle-holder, and the lashings were all of split cane.

The hill coolies, and especially the Chakmas, were very handy at making these bridges.

The following report shows the number of coolies employed in constructing the Demagri-Lungleh road, and contains many valuable hints on their treatment rationing, and general supervision:—

Report on Coolies employed on Demagri-Lungleh Road, 1889.

These coolies may be divided into two distinct classes:—

- (1) Bengalis.
- (2) Those supplied by the Boh Mong, Mong, and Chakma Rajas.

Rajas' coolies.

Each Raja supplied about 400 men, who were engaged for six weeks, which would give them time to return home for "*júming*." All offers of increased pay to induce them to stay beyond their period of engagement were refused.

Bengalis.

The Bengalis came principally from Chittagong and the neighbourhood of Rangamateea. They were supplied by contractors, and as, previously to being sent up, they were not medically examined, many were quite unfit to do any hard work at all, and most of the remainder were old men or young boys. Many deserted before reaching Demagri, and more afterwards.

The following figures speak for themselves:—

	Coolies.
Arrivals in Demagri between 10th January 1889 and 21st April 1889	1,211
Discharged for various reasons	9
Sent back sick from time to time	621
Deserted	219
Died	6

The few who remained after the withdrawal of the force were so incapable of any work that they were discharged.

It is, I am told, quite possible to get good men ; but it is absolutely essential that, before a man is sent to a place, where the great difficulty is rations, he should be medically examined, and none but able-bodied men passed.

The Commissariat Department were never in a position to do more than issue the rations for coolies at Demagri, from whence they had to be carried out by the road coolies themselves.

Each coolie carried 12 days' rations at the most.

When the road had advanced to 30 miles from Demagri, it took a coolie three days to get back there, usually one day to draw his rations, and three days to get back to his work. The headman who had started in charge of the party usually went sick on arrival at Demagri. So that if at the end of all this a coolie was, owing to debility or sickness, unable to do any hard work, it will be easily seen that he was not a profitable investment. The Bengali coolies were employed entirely in excavating.

The hill coolies or those supplied by the various Rajas were very superior in **Rajas' physique and more satisfactory in every way. They worked fairly well all through. coolies.**

The Chakmas were employed entirely on jungle-cutting and making bridges, huts, and godowns. They are particularly handy at this work.

The Boh Mong and Mong Raja's men were used for excavating on the road, though they too are good at jungle-cutting, &c., principally because they did not object to use the kodalie and the Chakmas did ; and the civil authorities were unwilling that any pressure should be put on them in this respect. All these men came provided with daos.

The principal ailments from which the road coolies suffered were dysentery, **Ailments.** diarrhœa, fever, and scurvy.

The Bengalis had by far the larger proportion of sick.

Both classes of road coolies received the same scale of rations, which was as **Rations.** follows :—

1½ seers of rice,	¼ chittack chillies,
½ chittack dhal,	½ chittack tobacco,
½ chittack salt,	¾ chittack oil,
1 chittack sukti or dried fish,	

or about 1½ seers per man per diem.

The above ration was sufficient in quantity, though the quality was often complained of by the coolies, and with reason, I think.

All the coolies used to eat three times a day, and I think the following scale would be an improvement :—

1½ seers of rice,	¼ chittack chillies,
¾ chittack dhal,	½ chittack tobacco,
½ chittack salt,	½ chittack oil,
1½ chittack sukti,	

with a small quantity of turmeric.

A dram of rum for hillmen—say once every 3 days—is very desirable. They drink a good deal in their own homes, and they missed the stimulant very much.

Many of the Boh Mong Raja's coolies were opium-eaters. These men were **Opium.** inferior to the others, and might with advantage have been replaced. Still, if they are employed, a supply of opium is a necessity. During this expedition it was issued to them on payment, and found a ready sale at R60 per seer.

The Bengalis suffered more from scurvy than the hillmen. This was mainly **Jungle** owing to the latter supplementing their rations with jungle vegetables. **vegetables.**

common kinds are young cane shoots, stems of the plantain, a kind of yam, and a variety of the sago palm called *rung bung*. All these make good curries.

Smoking.

All the hill coolies are great smokers, and smoke as much tobacco as they can get. The distribution of a few cigars, however inferior in quality, will often do wonders in smoothing over little difficulties.

Arrangements of rations.

These admitted of great improvement, as, after the road had progressed a certain distance, the larger portion of each coolie's time was taken up in fetching rations for himself. This also gave great opportunities for desertion, of which they fully availed themselves. Another time it would be far preferable to have the rationing arrangements quite distinct, and either use elephants, mules, or, if necessary, a separate lot of coolies, who would be kept permanently employed bringing up rations.

Medical arrangements.

These should be separate to a certain extent from the military arrangements. There should be, I think, a proportion of native doctors and medicines entirely for the use of the coolies. These native doctors would, of course, be under the orders of the military doctors, whom they could consult in bad cases.

Organization.

Each gang of 100 coolies had a headman called a "diwan" or "sirdar" in the case of the Bengalis; and each gang was subdivided into lots of 25 men each under a "manji."

It was found very desirable to keep each manji's lot together, as, once separated, it was very hard to collect them again.

The diwans of hill coolies were, as a rule, very well educated, intelligent men. Those of the Bengalis quite the reverse.

Service books and numbers.

Had all coolies on engagement been served out with a number and a service book, much trouble would have been saved.

Routine of work.

The hours of work were—

From 7 A.M. until 11-30 A.M.

From 12-30 A.M. until 5 P.M.

Sanitary arrangements.

It was very difficult to make proper sanitary arrangements, as, owing to the density of the jungle, it was hard to detect coolies committing nuisances.

Pay as follows :—

Scale of pay.

R12 per man per mensem	} with free rations,
„ 20 per manji per mensem	
„ 50 per diwan or sirdar per mensem	

was the scale allowed for the Bengalis and the Rajas' coolies.

Local coolies employed at the advanced post received

Annas 5 per man per diem.

„ 8 per headman per diem.

About 90 of these latter were employed at the advanced post at Lungleh in roofing the huts.

They were supplied by the following chiefs :—

Saipuya,
Lal Ruma,

Laloba,
Vondula,

Attonbowya,

all of whom owned villages within two days' march of the post.

They were a very lazy lot of men, but did the cane-leaf roofing very well, and no doubt could cut jungle like the Chakmas, so that they might be very useful on future occasions, especially as they can feed themselves.

Jumping.

All hillmen must be allowed to *jum*, unless heavy compensation is given, as their supply of food for the year depends on it, and there appears to be great

difficulty in getting anybody else to do it for them. They begin to cut their *júms* in the middle of February: this takes about three weeks. The cut jungle is now allowed to dry for some three weeks preparatory to burning, during which time the coolies can be employed without hardship. After this they require another three weeks to burn the cut jungle and prepare for sowing on the appearance of the first heavy rain.

The Chakma Raja can, it is said, supply about 750 coolies; the Boh Mong Raja 600; and the Mong Raja 400, on the requisition of the Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts. The number of Bengal coolies obtainable is, I should think, unlimited, but they have to be made to engage and take the first opportunity of going. **Number of coolies obtainable from the different Rajas.**

A few Oorya coolies were employed who came from Orissa and did excellent work. They were a very quiet, well-behaved lot, and good diggers. It is possible to obtain large numbers of them. **Oorya coolies.**

In the neighbourhood of the Burkul rapids and at Rangamateea a number of Santalis were employed and favourably reported upon. They certainly seemed to be very fine, able-bodied men. They came from Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas, and were paid at the rate of **Rs 8** a month per coolie, and **Rs 4** in lieu of rations; headmen rather more. **Santal coolies.**

One hundred coolies were specially engaged at higher rates of pay (**Rs 16** instead of **Rs 12** per mensem), with a view to their being retained after the *júming* time had commenced, and to being employed with any punitive force in clearing the path through the jungle. It was thought that, although inclined to be cowardly, they would not bolt when once started and mixed up with military working parties. But when the expedition against Howsata was decided on, and they heard that some of them were to go, 33 out of the 100 bolted. However, of the remainder, 30 Mongs volunteered and went as far as the Kaladan river, and did, Lieutenant Kingscote informs me, excellent work. **Especially engaged coolies.**

APPENDIX IV.

REPORT ON THE ADVANCED POST AT LUNGLEH.

- General description.** This post consists of a group of 13 huts of various sizes, surrounded by a stockade. It is calculated to contain a garrison of 4 European officers, 200 fighting men, 30 followers, with provisions for eight months.
- Situation.** It is situated on a narrow neck of land connecting Lungleh peak with the range on which Saipuya's old village was situated.
- Water-supply.** It has an average width of 40 yards and a length of about 167 yards. On either side the ground falls at a slope of about 1 in 4 into small ravines, in the eastern one of which is the main water-supply, sufficient for 500 men in April, which is usually a dry month.
- Stockade.** There is also water in a small ravine about 200 yards from the northern corner of the stockade, from which some 350 Ghurkas and their followers, who were encamped on the ridge above it, drew their supply at each end. The stockade is 11 feet high, and has a V-shaped ditch 13 feet wide and 7 to 8 feet deep in front, which runs right across the ridge. At the sides the stockade has a minimum height about the ground-level outside of 8 feet.
- It consists of vertical logs let into the ground 3 feet and tied back with telegraph wire wherever there is any weight of earth behind it.
- Behind the vertical logs are horizontal layers of small timber, as shown in sketch.
- At various points (shown on plan) raised *machans* for sentries have been placed, from which a commanding view of the ground round is obtained.
- Block-houses and picquet-posts.** At the southern end there is a large block-house with an upper storey commanding the approach in that direction, and intended as a quarter-guard and store.
- Immediately in rear is the magazine, calculated to hold 200 rounds per man of the garrison. On a small knoll, about 60 yards away from the northern end of the stockade, is a block-house, to which access can only be obtained by a ladder, and which is surrounded by abattis.
- This is intended to be occupied by a picquet, and commands the ground in its immediate front, and also in the direction of the water-supply.
- There is a similar block-house immediately over the water-supply.
- Huts.** The larger huts are of similar pattern, and only vary in length and height.
- Roofs.** The roofs of the quarter-guard, both block-houses, the two godowns, officers' quarters, and of two sepoy's huts (9 and 5 on plan) are of cane leaf covered with split bamboos, similar to those in the Kuki villages, which are very water-tight and durable. Owing to the scarcity of the cane leaves the remaining huts were thatched with bamboo leaves, which, although water-tight, do not last more than six to eight months.
- Every sepoy's hut is calculated to hold 50 men, with a native officer's quarter at one end.
- Hospital.** The hospital is the same size as the sepoy's huts, the native doctor occupying the native officer's quarters.
- Godowns.** There are two godowns, separated from one another in case of fire, each capable of containing 1,000 maunds.
- Officers' quarters.** The officers' quarters have a mess-room in the centre and two bed-rooms on either side. There is accommodation for four officers.
- Cooking-place.** The officers' cook-house is close to their quarters and has a mud roof. All other cooking is done outside the stockade. The space between the block-house

on the knoll and the northern end of the stockade is protected by an abattis to afford a secure place for cooking for the garrison if found necessary.

Entrance to the post is obtained by a swing gate at each end, which can be raised or lowered at will by means of blocks and tackle. In one of them (northern) there is a small door to admit of men going out for necessary purposes at night. Each hut is provided with two ladders, some tins of water, and means of beating out a fire. **Entrance gates.**

Drains have been cut, and are led through the stockade at three points, their mouths having special closing arrangements to prevent ingress at these points. The civil authorities were asked to supply two iron tanks for the storage of drinking-water inside the stockade. In the meantime it is kept in old rum casks.

The construction of the advanced post was regularly commenced about the 8th March, and by the 15th April it had been completed in all important respects. It was constructed principally by military labour.

The amount of skilled labour available for the construction of the huts, &c., for the advanced post was very small, especially as some Bengali carpenters who were asked for only arrived a few days before the completion of the post.

APPENDIX V.

VOCABULARY OF THE LUSHAI AND SHENDU LANGUAGES.

English.	Lushai (Kuki).	Shendu.	English.	Lushai (Kuki).	Shendu.
Air	H'li	Tli.	Village.	Kwá	Akúh.
Ant	Mirrick	Palait.	Water	Tú-i	Tee.
Arrow	Ti	Tchatey.	Yam	Bal	Pé.
Bird	Saba	Pava.	I	Koyma.	Kumma.
Blood	Thi	Tih.	Thou	Nung-ma	Numma.
Boat	Loung	Pullaw.	He	Um-ma	Ké.
Bone	Har	Harki.	We	Koyma-hók	...
Buffalo	Sillai	Na.	Mine	Koyma-tá	...
Cat	Jawtey	Maita.	Thine	Nangma-tá	...
Cow	Tsaw-pé	Véhua.	One	Pa-kát	Meyka.
Crow	Sunka	Va-a.	Two	Pa-hui	Mey-nye.
Day	Tsun	Venai.	Three	Pa-tum	Meythong.
Dog	Wi	Ee.	Four	Pa-li	Meypali
Ear	Beyng	Naburhey.	Five	Pa-ngá	Meypa.
Earth	Towul	Eley.	Six	Pa-ruk	Meytchrú.
Egg	Artoi	Atee.	Seven	Pa-sa-ri	Meysari.
Elephant	Sa-i	Mashé.	Eight	Pa-ri-ek	Meytchurya.
Eye	Mith	Mai.	Nine	Pa-kwa	Meytchukua.
Father	Kuppah	Opa.	Ten	Tchom	Meyhra.
Face	...	Amhé.	Twenty	Tchom-ni	Meykee.
Fire	Moy	Me-i.	Thirty	Tchom-tum	Tsawtong.
Fish	Nga	Ngawk.	Forty	Tchom-li	Tsaw-pulli.
Flower	Par	Papyt.	Fifty	Tchom-ngá	Tsaw-panga.
Foot	Kekok	Phé-ya.	Hundred	Ja	...
Goat	Kél	Bi-hya-pak.	Eleven	...	Mey-hra-lé-ka.
Hair	Shám	Eshuh.	Twelve	...	Mey-hra-lé-nye.
Hand	Vang	Yapei.	Now	To-a-ná	Tuhmoya
Head	Lú	Elú.	Then	Chi-i-chú	Chittli-chala.
Hog	Vak	Vo.	When	En-ti-ká	...
Horn	Ki	Akih.	To-day	Wai-ni	Tunai.
Horse	Suk-kur	Aruh.	To-morrow	Na-tu-ká	Ny-tla.
House	'In	Ait.	Yesterday	Ni-mi-ná	Eyá-hé.
Iron	Thir	Tee-va.	Here	Hé-tá	Hi-lá-ya.
Leaf	Hná	Tain-hna.	There	Tsaw-tá	Ha-lo-ya.
Light	Yaing	Apa-vuh.	Where	Ko-ya	Katey-lo-ma.
Man	Mi	Thaw-fha.	Above	Sá-klá-má	Atchow-lo.
Monkey	Jóng	Ejawk.	Below	Lé-lá-má	A-uh-als.
Moon	Má	Tlá-pa.	Between	Ton-ti-ra	Aleya.
Mother	Anú	Unua.	Outside	Kén-lá-ma	Ai-kha.
Mountain	T'lang	Tla-pi.	Within	Suntá-ma	Ai-tchoya.
Mouth	Mél	Pakar.	Far	Ah-lá	Alah.
Mosquito	Towtsey	...	Near	Hnai	A-hni.
Name	Mi	Namai.	Little	Tlem-té	Ba-ta.
Night	Jana	Yahnét.	Much	Tám	A-hlu.
Oil	...	Futuh.	How much	Eng-já-ngé	Ka-ja-mo.
Plantain	Vanghla	Mi-pi.	As	Chit-ti	...
River	To-i-poi	Ti-pi.	Thus	Hitti-áng	Hé-ti.
Road	Lam-poi	Luh-pi.	How	Eng-ti-ngé	Kéti-lo-ma.
Salt	Tchi	Elow.	Why	Eng-a-ngé	Kéti-bya-mo.
Skin	Bún	Avang.	Yes	A	Chitti-tluh.
Sky	Ahlá	Avuh.	No	Ni-low	Chitti-vé.
Snake	Rú-i	Peri.	Not	Omloor-tsu	Aw-vé.
Star	Ar-si	Arfee.	And	Dang	...
Stone	Lúng	Elowk.	Also	Towk	...
Sun	Ni	Anai.	This	Hi	...
Tiger	Suk-kai	Tchuk-kai.	That	Ummá	...
Tooth	Há	Ahá.	Which	Eng	Ka-tey-mo.
Tree	Thing	Thait.	What	Eng-á	...

VOCABULARY OF THE LUSHAI AND SHENDU LANGUAGES
—continued.

English.	Lushai (Kuki).	Shendu.	English.	Lushai (Kuki).	Shendu.
Who . . .	Tu-ngé . . .	...	Bad . . .	Atá-lo . . .	Pawey.
Anything . . .	Eng-íowk . . .	...	Cold . . .	Kwa-sik . . .	Atchi-suh.
Anybody . . .	Tuh . . .	...	Hot . . .	Alún . . .	Alai.
Eat . . .	Oy-rok . . .	Nyey-tey.	Raw . . .	Hmi-lo . . .	Ahee-pa.
Drink . . .	Índrók . . .	Dagh-tey.	Ripe . . .	Hmi . . .	A-hmyn.
Sleep . . .	Rí-ek-rók . . .	Amang-tey.	Sweet . . .	A-thúm . . .	Atlow.
Wake . . .	Tow-rók . . .	Atúh-tey.	Sour . . .	A-túr . . .	Atuh-he-hé.
Laugh . . .	Noi-rók . . .	Punni-tey.	Bitter . . .	Khá . . .	Akha.
Weep . . .	Tsap-rók . . .	Tcha-tey.	Handsome . . .	Ahlá . . .	Apha-hé.
Be silent . . .	Ngo-reng-rók . . .	Tché-ha.	Ugly . . .	Ahla-lo . . .	Phawey.
Speak . . .	Hríl-rók . . .	Í chug-tey.	Straight . . .	Koy-lo . . .	Adag-he-hé.
Come . . .	Hon-rók . . .	Avaw-tey.	Crooked . . .	Akoy . . .	Angee.
Go . . .	Kuld-rók . . .	Ava-tey.	Black . . .	Adúm . . .	Panong.
Stand up . . .	Thau-rók . . .	Atuh-tey.	White . . .	Ango . . .	Anguh.
Sit down . . .	Tu-rók . . .	Tuh-tey.	Red . . .	Atsén . . .	Atsey.
Run . . .	Tland-rók . . .	Aruh-tey.	Green . . .	Eng . . .	Ahrai.
Give . . .	Pé-rók . . .	Napey-tey.	Long . . .	Atsong . . .	Atsey.
Take . . .	Lá-rók . . .	Eluh-tey.	Short . . .	Toi-té . . .	Atchuk.
Strike . . .	Veídrok . . .	Vuhtey.	Tall . . .	Atsoy . . .	...
Kill . . .	...	Adun-tey-vuh-tey.	Short } man	{ Atoy . . .	...
Bring . . .	Hond-rók . . .	Tamoya-va-cheetey.	Small } man	{ A-té . . .	...
Take away . . .	Kulpui-rók . . .	Tamoya-phy-kitey.	Great . . .	Ali-yen . . .	Aley.
Lift up . . .	Tchai-rók . . .	Tsuh-tey.	Round . . .	Mo . . .	A-hlow.
Hear . . .	Ngai-rók . . .	Engey-tey.	Square . . .	Pa-li-kom . . .	Ki-billi.
Understand . . .	Hré-rok . . .	Tchengey-uh.	Flat . . .	Mur . . .	Hmug-kha.
Tell . . .	Hríl-rok . . .	Tchug-tey.	Thin . . .	Atcher . . .	Aíawta.
Good . . .	Atá . . .	Apatluh.	Fat . . .	Á-hrwul . . .	Apa-hrí.
			Weariness . . .	Ahá . . .	Di-é-eh.
			Thirst . . .	Ahul . . .	Dug-kai.
			Hunger . . .	Bo-acham . . .	Anug-duh.

APPEN

Average Rainfall and Temperature of Chittagong

MONTH.	RAIN									
	1883.				1884.				18	
	CHITTAGONG.	DEMAGRI.	RANGAMATEEA.	COX'S BAZAR.	CHITTAGONG.	DEMAGRI.	RANGAMATEEA.	COX'S BAZAR.	CHITTAGONG.	DEMAGRI.
	Rainfall.	Rainfall.	Rainfall.	Rainfall.	Rainfall.	Rainfall.	Rainfall.	Rainfall.	Rainfall.	Rainfall.
January . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	0'58	0'43	..	..	..
February	0'85	0'74	0'55	0'03	2'21	0'30	1'04	2'32	1'38	1'46
March	2'93	4'34	5'12	5'10	2'47	2'50	2'99	2'76	4'29	4'57
April	3'83	4'37	5'13	2'44	7'28	8'14	5'65	0'64	7'54	4'11
May	19'20	22'38	20'10	10'75	13'24	15'71	10'48	18'20	5'23	5'91
June	37'76	20'22	18'66	49'48	26'38	23'40	20'41	30'78	19'95	18'32
July	24'71	15'35	11'65	33'41	14'91	9'76	9'86	28'85	27'02	12'52
August	16'02	42'33	20'57	30'98	12'83	22'13	9'36	20'29	21'69	15'34
September	15'67	15'13	10'48	17'10	14'12	18'73	10'14	25'43	19'71	17'41
October	3'59	0'85	3'61	3'93	7'75	8'50	5'99	8'90	4'53	4'75
November	0'07	0'87	..	0'32	2'87	2'02	2'41	2'61	4'77	3'57
December	8'49	5'42	6'41	0'94	..	..	..	..	0'33	0'26
YEAR	133'12	132'00	102'28	154'48	104'06	111'77	78'76	140'78	116'44	88'22

MONTH.	1883.									
	CHITTAGONG.				DEMAGRI.				CHITTA	
	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.
January	76'7	53'0	81'0	47'2	73'4	51'1	77'4	46'1	74'0	54'0
February	80'5	55'8	88'1	47'8	75'8	48'8	86'6	46'1	77'8	57'8
March	83'7	67'5	86'1	60'1	83'0	62'4	90'2	58'5	85'0	68'2
April	87'3	72'4	91'2	67'0	89'4	69'2	93'8	65'2	86'7	72'0
May	86'7	75'2	90'7	67'0	87'9	71'6	97'8	66'2	85'1	73'8
June	85'3	75'9	89'3	73'0	86'0	75'2	95'8	73'2	83'8	74'3
July	85'0	76'0	90'1	73'9	85'5	75'4	93'8	74'2	85'1	76'4
August	84'3	75'6	88'0	73'0	86'4	75'5	90'8	74'7	84'9	75'6
September	85'4	75'6	89'9	73'0	84'0	73'1	94'8	73'4	84'7	75'3
October	86'1	74'0	89'3	68'0	87'3	73'4	91'8	71'0	84'5	71'8
November	81'8	65'6	86'1	52'2	81'7	67'1	86'8	60'3	79'8	63'7
December	74'5	58'4	83'1	50'2	73'4	57'1	81'9	51'3	77'1	55'6
YEAR	83'1	68'8	91'2	47'2	82'9	66'7	97'8	46'1	82'5	68'3

APPEN

Average Rainfall and Temperature of Chittagong and

MONTH.	1886.									
	CHITTAGONG.				DEMAGRI.				CHITTA	
	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Highest mum.	Lowest mum.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Highest mum.	Lowest mum.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.
January	76°0	56°1	80°3	49°5	74°0	...	78°9	...	76°1	54°9
February	80°2	56°3	86°8	46°4	77°8	...	83°4	...	80°6	56°2
March	85°2	66°6	90°3	58°4	83°5	...	89°8	...	84°0	68°4
April	86°1	73°4	91°5	65°6	86°9	...	93°8	...	89°6	72°8
May	87°5	74°7	90°9	68°7	88°0	...	93°1	...	89°1	76°7
June	85°5	76°7	89°6	73°8	86°5	...	92°4	...	86°6	76°8
July	84°8	76°3	89°1	73°9	85°5	...	90°9	...	85°8	76°3
August	83°8	75°8	87°9	74°0	84°8	...	89°9	...	85°9	76°3
September	85°9	76°1	90°4	74°0	86°2	...	89°9	...	86°6	76°1
October	86°8	75°0	90°9	70°8	87°1	...	91°1	...	87°4	72°5
November	82°5	66°4	85°4	60°1	81°7	...	85°9	...	83°8	66°2
December	78°5	57°7	82°4	53°7	74°8	...	81°2	...	78°8	56°5
YEAR	83°6	69°3	91°5	46°4	83°1	...	93°8	...	84°5	69°1

Average Rainfall and Temperature of Chittagong. 83

DIX VI — *concluded.*

neighbouring Districts for the years 1883-87 —concluded.

1887.						1883-87.				
GONG.		DEMAGRI.				AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS FOR EACH MONTH.				
Highest mum.	Mini- mum.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Highest mum.	Mini- mum.	MONTH.	CHITTAGONG		DEMAGRI.	
							Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
82·4	48·0	72·3	56·4	77·8	48·6	January	76·3	54·7	73·3	53·1
86·9	48·7	76·9	55·6	82·5	47·6	February	79·6	56·7	76·6	51·8
90·7	61·4	81·6	66·9	85·7	63·2	March	84·9	67·3	83·2	63·4
92·4	63·2	88·9	71·9	92·7	60·1	April	87·3	72·7	88·5	69·9
95·9	69·8	89·6	76·6	95·4	71·5	May	87·0	74·7	87·9	72·0
92·4	70·6	86·9	76·8	91·1	73·2	June	85·4	75·9	85·9	73·6
90·7	73·8	87·1	77·1	89·9	75·7	July	85·0	76·1	86·0	73·6
92·6	74·0	85·6	76·2	89·9	74·2	August	84·4	75·7	85·7	73·3
91·5	70·7	85·6	76·4	90·7	73·0	September	85·6	75·8	85·8	72·7
91·3	65·5	84·1	73·3	88·8	69·7	October	85·8	73·4	85·8	71·4
87·1	60·1	80·7	68·9	84·2	61·2	November	81·8	65·7	81·2	66·8
83·1	53·7	75·3	59·6	79·5	55·9	December	77·0	57·4	74·9	58·4
95·9	48·0	82·9	69·6	95·4	47·6	5 YEARS' AVERAGE	83·3	68·8	82·9	66·7

APPENDIX VII.

OPERATIONS OF THE CHIN FIELD FORCE, 1888-89.

No. 305 C.F., dated Fort White, Chin Hills, 25th April 1889.

From—BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. FAUNCE, Commanding the Chin Field Force,
To—The District Staff Officer, Burma District.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram No. 175, directing me to submit detailed reports of the operations of the Chin Field Force.

2. To take first the Northern Column, with which Major-General Sir George White, K.C.B., V.C., was present from the 29th December to the 8th February 1889.

I arrived at Kambalé with 50 of the 1st Madras Lancers on the 3rd December 1888, and found there 159 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, two guns and 70 rank and file of No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery, and 48 rifles of No. 2 Company, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners. One hundred and fifty-eight rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry were at Sihaung, two marches south of Kambalé.

I enclose a map by Mr. Kennedy, Survey of India, and will in this report put in brackets after the name of any place the number which it bears on that map.

I found work had been commenced in clearing a track for cart traffic from Kambalé to the foot of the Chin Hills, some twelve miles off, and on the 5th December measures were commenced to collect carts for the transport of rations when the track should be complete. Six miles having been completed, the sappers and 40 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry went out to establish a stockade (No. 11) on the bank of a *nulla* at a point where there was a Chin path leading from the hills. Here Lieutenant G. Palmer, commanding the Sappers, was mortally wounded on the 7th December by some Chins lying in ambuscade close to the stockade.

The cart-track was continued from No. 1 stockade (No. 11), and on the 10th December I selected a site at the 12th mile for another stockade (12). No. 2 stockade (12) was at first constructed to hold four officers, 150 rifles and commissariat sheds, and so constructed as to be easily capable of enlargement, as was subsequently done when it became the advanced depôt, whence mule carriage was used. It was occupied on the 13th December, work back towards No. 1 stockade (11) being continued. No. 2 stockade (12) was from time to time fired at by Chins, and continued to be till after the general advance to No. 3 stockade (13).

On the 19th December the mule-track up the hills was commenced, and a reconnaissance some six miles up to Thyetbin Sakan, now called No. 3 stockade (13), was commenced.

On the 22nd December I went from Kambalé (10) and selected a site at an elevation of 3,700 feet for No. 3 stockade (13). Water was found about half a mile from the site, not in any large quantity, but sufficient for the proposed permanent post, and, with management, for the larger force that must temporarily occupy it in the advance. A mule-track was made to it.

3. On the 24th December one sepoy of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry of the escort covering the working party beyond No. 3 stockade (13) was killed. On the 25th a very determined attack was again made on the working party and escort commanded by Lieutenant G. H. Butcher, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry. The track here ran along a narrow spur, with heavy tree jungle and close undergrowth all round. The attacking party was estimated at 800 to 1,000 men, and this estimate has been confirmed by information since received from Chins and escaped Burman

captives. The attacks came from the front and flanks, while a small party moved round in the jungle and attacked the rear, where the sapper mules and an officer's pony were under charge of some of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry. Three mules and a pony were killed.

Lieutenant Butcher, being hampered by the necessity of protecting the coolies of the working party, was unable to take the offensive and charge, and the Chins stood their ground behind trees, &c., for nearly two hours, but were repulsed with a loss of about 40 killed and wounded.

4. On the 10th December Sihaung village and post, also the villages of Kyawywa and Kundu, two miles and one mile off respectively, were attacked by a large body of Tashôn Chins, said by a wounded chin to number 1,000, under the leading Tashôn chief Sônpek and five others.

The attacks on the villages and posts were made simultaneously at about 4 A.M. Some 80 men attacked the camp of the detachment of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, wounding two followers, one of them mortally. Having repulsed this attack, which repulse led to the flight of the Chins attacking Sihaung village, Captain Westmorland, commanding the detachment, went with one party through the jungle to the village of Kyawywa, and coming unperceived within forty yards of the raiders, charged and pursued them for a mile, their loss being not less than twenty killed and many wounded. The Chin tribes appear at this time to have been acting in concert, as on the same date (10th December) Indin, between Sihaung and Kambalé (10), was fired at without result from the left bank of the Myittha, while on the 11th the village of Kangyi, about 24 miles north of Kambalé and held by 50 military police, was attacked by about 60 Chins, probably Kanhows, who were repulsed and pursued.

5. On the 29th December Major-General Sir George White arrived at Kambalé. On the 30th December 43 rifles of No. 2 Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, and 14 rifles of the Burma Sappers, under Lieutenant B. A. James, R.E. joined the force.

On the 1st January I made a further reconnaissance, which Major-General Sir George White accompanied, with 200 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, from No. 2 stockade (12) to a point about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond the site selected for No. 3 stockade (13), reaching a point at 5,600 feet, whence a fine view of the hills was obtained. The ascent was continuous and very steep, but it was found to be quite practicable to make a mule-track.

6. On the 16th January the advance was continued to Thyetbin (13), a force under Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, D. S. O., being sent there to construct and occupy No. 3 stockade (13).

From No. 3 stockade (13) the making of the mule-track on was continued. On the 21st January I proceeded to No. 3 stockade (13), being accompanied by Sir George White; and on the 22nd we proceeded with 50 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment and 190 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry to reconnoitre towards Siyin. The ascent was at first exceedingly steep; it then ran along a long and very narrow ledge with a steep *khud* on the left and precipitous hill on the right, from which the enemy fired as the flanking party advanced on them. The enemy were turned out by the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, who had, till quite close to them, to advance in single file. At about five miles Ehsin Sakan, the future site of No. 4 stockade (14), was passed. The track, which only admitted of single file, led round the side of a very precipitous hill with a *khud* on one side. A very strong stockade was placed right across the path; another, built up on the *khud* at an angle to it, commanded a bend in the track; while there was another, which, being in heavy jungle, was not seen above the stockade across the path, but was come across by 50 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, under Lieutenant Butcher,

whom I had sent to crown the hill so as to turn the *sangas* on the track. To do so he had to move far round to our right, the hill being impracticable nearer. He therefore first came on the left of the enemy's upper *sanga*, in dislodging them from which one sepoy was killed and one severely wounded. As soon as the flanking party became engaged, the main body advanced to the direct attack and carried the lower *sangas*. One bugler and three sepoy of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry were slightly wounded. The ascent, which continued very steep and led through tree-jungle with thick undergrowth, was continued to the Letha range at 8,200 feet, and about eight miles from No. 3 stockade (13). On the return march the *sangas* already alluded to were destroyed, the timber burnt, and the stones thrown down the *khud*.

7. On the same day, 22nd January, the convoy coming up from No. 2 stockade (12) to No. 3 stockade (13) was attacked, one private of the Norfolk Regiment being killed and another slightly wounded.

On the 24th January I went with 50 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment and 125 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, with the double object of searching for a water-supply at Ehsin Sakan, where No. 4 stockade (14) was to be constructed, and of attacking the village of Mawklin (16), the inhabitants of which had opposed us on the 25th December and the 22nd January.

We reached the village at 11-45 A.M. without any resistance, a few shots being fired from a distance.

On the 25th January I went down to Kambalé (10) to arrange for the rapid supply of rations for the troops in advance, Major-General Sir George White remaining at No. 3 stockade (13).

8. On the 27th January the working party and its escort of 40 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment and 100 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, under the command of Major Cather, D. S. O., R.E., who had kindly undertaken the superintendence of the road construction, found itself met by a large body of Chins. Major Cather at once sent the working party back to No. 3 stockade (13) and drove back the enemy, who retired slowly, making a stubborn resistance till they reached the stockades first mentioned in paragraph 6, and which had been rebuilt. Here they made a stand. In the meantime Major-General Sir George White, on hearing the firing, had joined the party with 30 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, and ordered and took prominent part in a charge on the stockades which, as he described to me, was "brilliantly led" by Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, D. S. O. Our loss was extraordinarily small,—only one lance-corporal of the Norfolk Regiment dangerously wounded in the thigh, necessitating subsequent amputation of the leg.

9. On the 31st January, accompanied by Major-General Sir George White, I proceeded at 7 A.M. with the division of No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery, 98 sappers, 162 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment, and 255 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, to establish a post, No. 4 stockade (14), at Ehsin Sakan, the greater part of the mule-track to which place had been completed by the sappers. The troops intended for the post were 50 of the Norfolk Regiment, 98 sappers, and 100 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, D. S. O. The larger force was taken as it was probable that the *sangas* on the precipitous hill beyond would be rebuilt and occupied. It was found that not only had the stockades destroyed on the 22nd instant been rebuilt, but that several more loopholed *sangas* of very strong profile, some as much as four feet thick, had been carried right across the face of the hill, flanking each other and forming a complete chain of defences. The *sangas* were destroyed, a party of 25 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment and 75 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, under Captain Lombe, Norfolk Regiment, being placed on the hill above them in

a breastwork hastily constructed by the sappers and Gurkhas, while 25 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment and 25 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry and the sappers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, held the knoll above the water-supply, being assisted by the remainder of the troops in constructing a rough stockade.

10. Leaving 50 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry established in a small stockade on the higher of the two knolls overlooking the water-supply at No. 4 stockade, and in charge of supplies that had on the previous days been pushed on here, the remainder of the force, as per margin, with 170 coolies and mules carrying rations, marched on the 4th February, at 8-15 A.M., for Siyin,

Norfolk Regiment	5 officers, 176 rifles.	
No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery	1 officer, 2 guns.	
42nd Gurkha Light Infantry	6 officers, 250	} rifles.
No. 2 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners	2 do. 91	

accompanied by Major-General Sir George White and Major Raikes, Political Officer. The track led along the northern slopes of the Letha range. At 1 P.M. the highest point to which we went was reached at 8,300 feet. From here the track to Siyin struck off south-west. Before commencing the descent, the enemy fired at us from a *sanga* about 300 yards down. I detached Lieutenant E. J. Lugard, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, with a party from the advance guard, to a point on the Letha ridge which commanded this *sanga*, from which a volley or two dislodged the enemy, who were pursued as quickly as the difficulties of the descent permitted; but, beyond a few shots, they offered no further resistance.

We reached the village of Siyin after a descent of 2,700 feet in about two miles at 3 P.M. It had been fired by the retreating Chins, only six or seven houses, at the top and some twenty at the bottom of the village, out of 200 houses, escaping; but we found large quantities of planks and thatching grass, which enabled us to make some shelter, which was very necessary as the nights were very cold, the thermometer at Siyin (21) standing at 38° at 7 A.M., while at No. 5 (15) the water froze in the men's water-bottles. There was a frost on the ground, and a very strong and biting wind.

11. Having settled on the 5th February to move against the villages of Tōkhlaing (22) and Bweman (23) on the other side of the valley, I sent 50 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry on the 6th idem to No. 5 (15) with instructions to Captain Westmorland to move at 7 A.M. on the 7th from No. 5 (15) north-west for about two miles, and then to turn south-west along the western side of the spur on the eastern slope of which Tōkhlaing (22) stands, with instructions to cut off the retreat of the Chins while being attacked by the two small columns operating from Siyin (21). These two columns consisted of 25 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment and 50 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, D. S. O., and 75 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment, under Major Shepherd. Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, leaving Siyin (21) at 10 A.M., was instructed to move to the north-west round the head of the valley, parallel with Captain Westmorland's party, which, however, was much in advance of him, and getting above Tōkhlaing (22) attacked it, while Major Shepherd's party, which I accompanied, attacked Bweman (23), 25 rifles of it being placed in position on the east side of the valley to cover the ascent of the party up a very steep climb. Both parties, especially Lieutenant-Colonel Skene's, had hard work over very difficult ground. Captain Westmorland's approach was signalled by a shot or two from the Chins, who began to evacuate the villages at once; they however fired a few volleys at him and at Lieutenant-Colonel Skene's party. Major Shepherd's was also fired at, but practically there was little or no resistance.

12. On the 8th February Major-General Sir George White started for Mandalay.

On the 12th February I made a reconnaissance to the south along the spur on which Siyin (21) stands, to ascertain whether the Sagyilain (26) villages could best be reached from Siyin (21) or from Tôkhlaing (22) through Bweman (23), and also to look for a permanent post, should one be determined on. I found none, and that the villages in question could much more easily be reached from Tôkhlaing (22).

On the 13th the whole force moved across the valley to Tôkhlaing (22).

On the 17th February I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, with 100 rifles of his regiment, 100 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment, and one gun of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, to attack the two Sagyilain (26) villages, 90 houses.

All material that might be useful for building purposes having now been removed from Bweman (23), that village (91 houses), which the enemy visited and fired from frequently at night, was destroyed.

13. Having learnt from Major Raikes, C I.E., that it had been determined to leave a post in these hills for the rest of the year, and having in consultation with him come to the conclusion that our several reconnaissances, north, south, and west, showed this to be the most central position, I selected a site some 400 feet above and to the south-west of Tôkhlaing (4,800 feet), which occupied not only so much ground as to make it necessary to have a large number of men on duty, but was also commanded on three sides, notably from the site where the present post is, which, with the permission of Major-General Gordon, C.B., and the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner, I have called "Fort White." Major Raikes and I considered this a better position than any other we have seen in our several reconnaissances and in our subsequent expedition to the Kanhow country, because here

- (i) we are at the western limit of the track occupied by the Siyins, within close touch of all the sites of the villages which we have destroyed, and the rebuilding of which we can from here prevent till they come in;
- (ii) to have gone further north into the country occupied by the Kanhows would take us away from that occupied by the Tashôns, while here we have the Kanhows in close touch to the west and north, and are yet within reach of and able to threaten the Tashôns on the south.

The first mule convoy came in on the 27th February. The Sappers also returned to Fort White on the 24th, having completed the track from No. 5 Camp (15).

14. The Force having on the 5th March been reinforced by 150 rifles of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, I was able on the 8th March to leave Tôkhlaing (22), accompanied by Major Raikes, with 75 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment under Captain Lombe, 75 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry under Captain Westmorland, and 100 rifles of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, including gun detachments and two guns of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor, with 481 coolies under Surgeon Robinson and Lieutenant Senior, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, carrying kits and rations for fifteen days. Leaving Tôkhlaing (22), 5,000 feet, at 9 A.M., we marched south-west along the spur, 5,750 feet, on the eastern slope of which that village stands, then turning north-west, made a very precipitous descent of 2,850 feet to a stream, which was reached at 11-25 A.M. While descending, a line of three stone-and-timber breastworks was seen high up on the other side of the valley, one across the track and one at some distance on each side. All were well placed in commanding and the two flank ones in almost inaccessible positions. The ascent even by the path was very steep; but as to follow it would necessitate a front attack up a steep

ascent and in face of continuous fire, I made a flank move to our right up an ascent which, being almost perpendicular, caused the men to constantly slip back. Two rounds from one of the guns that had come up landed in their left stockade and caused it to be evacuated, but the enemy continued obstinately to hold the other two, though shells burst over them: as soon, however, as the main body got on a level with them to their left, they evacuated their position. About 2 P.M. we reached the top, 6,000 feet. Here the ground was open, the track leading by a gradual and easy gradient over three low ridges, each of which the enemy in turn tried to hold, only retiring when the flanking parties endangered their retreat, then along a very narrow ledge leading round the shoulder of a high hill with, at the shoulder, a small spur running south-west with a knoll at a short distance. Here a small party of the enemy had established themselves so as to command the approach along the narrow ledge, which necessitated moving in single file. A charge by a party of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry quickly dispersed them. Going north-west along the side of the hill already referred to, we reached and occupied the village of Wunkathé (28) at 3-30 P.M. The rear guard reached camp at 6-30 P.M. Our casualties during the day were one sepoy of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry dangerously wounded, one havildar of the same corps slightly wounded, and one Native officer of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry contused by a ricochet. During the night there was heavy firing into camp.

15. On the 10th March, at 8-15 A.M., I marched for Tsayan (29). The enemy went out of the village in two bodies, one to the north and one to the west over the crest behind the village. Both took up positions behind the crest, while smaller outlying parties remained under cover in front, keeping up a continuous fire, retreating behind the crest as we advanced in two bodies, south and east, as quickly as the steepness of the ascent, 2,020 feet, would permit. They stayed too long here for their own chances of escape. When we got near the crest they were charged by a party of the Norfolk Regiment and the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry. The descent behind their position to the north was so precipitous that the men could not follow. This they probably counted on, but forgot that the long level and clear space of ground they then had to cross laid them open to effective fire. To the west of the crest, at about two miles off in a direct line, was seen the Nankathé river, about 70 feet wide, towards which both bodies made; that on the west was in more open ground and many were seen to fall to our volleys. Their object was evidently to cover and give time for the flight across the river of their families and cattle, &c., that were seen from the crest passing over. I therefore sent a party of the Norfolk Regiment and the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, under Captain Lombe, Norfolk Regiment, after them, leaving another, under Lieutenant Swinton, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, to move along the crest and cover their return. Captain Lombe had to make a long detour; and seeing the enemy had abandoned their cattle, grain, &c., and most had effected the passage, he fired long-range volleys, which took effect, for those still crossing left the ford and went higher up the river, where some had to swim, while others were up to their armpits. Before the party could get down, the enemy had dispersed in the ravines.

Our casualties were one sepoy of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry severely and one havildar of the same regiment slightly wounded. The loss of the enemy was 15 killed and 35 to 40 wounded.

16. On the 12th March, leaving Tsayan (29), 300 houses, which is at 4,000 feet, the force marched for Tigyin (37), general direction throughout being north, beginning with a stiff ascent to 6,000 feet, and then a gradual descent along the western slope of a spur for some three miles. Shortly after large bodies of the enemy were seen to be moving towards us from the village of Tigyin, away on our right, to the point where the track turned to our right. We advanced in extended

order, the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, under Captain Westmorland, leading. The enemy were found first on our left front. Wheeling up part of the 42nd in that direction, the enemy, who had been firing persistently, were at once charged with great spirit by a party of the 42nd, led by Captain Westmorland and Lieutenant Lugard, who pursued for some distance down the *khud*. In the meanwhile another party of the 42nd, under Subadar-Major Bhola Bajju, was engaged with the enemy in our front (Captain Westmorland's right), while a party of the Norfolk Regiment and 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, under Lieutenant G. W. B. Brett of the former regiment, dealt with a third body on our right. These latter had taken up a position in the rearmost of two deep trenches, an old disused defensive work, and they actually crossed over the open space between the two under fire to get nearer: when dislodged, they had to cross a wide open space where volleys told with effect. The party under Subadar-Major Bhola Bajju drove before them the enemy, who retired slowly through thick jungle, firing persistently till they got on to more open ground west of the village, when they also dispersed down the *khud*, Lieutenant Brett, with a party of the Norfolk men, pursuing them.

Our casualties were one sepoy of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry dangerously wounded and one havildar and two sepoy of the same regiment severely wounded, while the loss of the enemy is probably underestimated at 25 killed and 45 to 50 wounded.

Tigyin (37), 5,600 feet, which consisted of about 250 houses, had been fired by the Chins at 2 P.M., but the fire was arrested after about one third had been burnt by a party sent for the purpose.

17. On the 16th March the force marched north-east for Tanka (40). The village, though deserted, had not been fired; everything was intact. On the 18th March I marched for Welwum (38), opposite to Tigyin (37).

On the 19th March the column started at 8-45 A.M. for the main Letha range. Leaving Welwum, 5,450 feet, the ascent at first was gradual and easy. Continuing along the Welwum (38) spur, we rose to 7,500 feet, where it joins the spur from the Letha range on which Tsayan stands. The ascent then became more and more difficult, through large tree forest with high and thick undergrowth till, at 8,300 feet, the spur joined the main Letha range. Here we turned south along the range, through open country rising gradually to 9,025 feet. The troops bivouacked in a basin just below this point, after a very exhausting day's work.

On the 20th March the column left in two parties, following, for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the same track, the one which I accompanied for Tòkhlaing (22) going south and a little west, leaving No. 5 Camp (15) well on our left, and having to cut our way through jungle, reaching Tòkhlaing (22) at 3 P.M.

The other party of 40 rifles of the 42nd and 70 rifles of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor of the latter corps, went south-west to the villages of Yon (47), Phonon (49), and Taungwè (50), returning to Tòkhlaing (22) on the 22nd March.

18. Early on the 19th April messengers came to say a Tashôn chief, named Bweman, was waiting and was very desirous of having an interview. Having been given full powers to treat, Major Raikes and I at once went out and found the chief, with 200 armed followers. He was informed that the terms they must accept were—

(1) Surrender of all Burman captives held by the Tashôns.

This he agreed to.

(2) Surrender of all such captives held by Siyin-Sagyilain and Kanton-Kanhow tribes within three months.

He replied that the authority of the Tashôns over these tributary tribes was not so great that he could absolutely promise compliance, but

that the Thashôns would summon all the chiefs of those tribes and put pressure on them to comply.

(3) The Tashôn country to be open to all British officials and troops.

This he agreed to.

(4) Surrender of the Shwegyobu the Pretender Prince, Po Hmi the Mozo Thugyi, and five other rebels.

He said that this condition he had not been authorized to deal with, and that he must lay it before Sônpek and the other chiefs. It had, however, been mentioned in the letter referred to as having been received by them.

(5) He was then told that if he wished for another interview to communicate to us the result of this consultation, he must come to Fort White, as we would not again come to meet him.

This he agreed to do before the 28th instant. He was told that, failing acceptance of the terms by that date, we should deal with the Tashôns as with the other tribes.

19. The results of our operations have been that all Siyin villages and eighteen Kanhow villages have been captured.

Every opportunity was taken of telling these people we had no wish either to kill them or inflict suffering on them if only they would come in and give up their captives; but they cling to these with a strange pertinacity, and it is only since the severe lesson given to the Kanhows that there have been any signs of submission.

20. To turn to events in the southern section of the Chin Field Force. In consequence of the receipt on the evening of the 28th December of a telegram from the Chief Commissioner, asking that troops might, if possible, be sent to Gangaw, even if the advance into the Chin Hills had to be postponed, orders were at once sent to Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, at Sihaung, to proceed with all possible despatch to reinforce Gangaw with 171 rifles and two guns of his regiment. He left Sihaung on the 1st January. On the 2nd idem he heard at Legyi that dacoits were lying in ambush a mile further on. He got to their rear with 70 rifles, charged and routed them. Three were killed, probably six more were wounded, and four guns captured. On the 5th his rearguard was fired at without result, and on arriving at Mawklin a considerable number of rebels were seen on the opposite bank of the Myittha, who fired on the advance guard. The river was crossed under fire from the guns; and as the rebels recommenced firing, two rounds of grape were fired, which dispersed them.

On the 6th Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor marched for Gangaw. Almost a continuous fire was kept up by the rebels on the rear guard. The rebels were found to have taken up a position in breastworks on the opposite side of the Myittha. Three rounds were fired from the guns, while the 44th crossed the river and charged with great spirit up the steep bank, one sepoy being severely wounded. The rebels, however, kept up a persistent fire on the column till it reached Gangaw. No further casualties occurred. Their loss could not be ascertained.

On the 6th January Major Hingston, with 150 rifles of the 10th Bengal Infantry, 130 rifles of the Lower Chindwin Military Police, and 140 rifles of the Pakôkku Military Police, arrived in the vicinity of Shunshe, about two miles south-west of Gangaw, and finding it was held by rebels, the mounted infantry of the Pakôkku Military Police, under Lieutenant Ivor Philipps, pushed on and, dismounting, attacked the rebels, who at first began a sharp fire, but soon began to retire in face of the advance of the military police, by whom some were killed and some, while escaping, by the rest of the column. Another body of the rebels was holding some *pôngyi kyauungs* and pagodas. Firing having been heard at Gangaw, mounted infantry were sent out to join Major Hingston. They were

posted north and south of the position to cut off the rebels, while with the remainder of his force he advanced in extended order and charged. Major Hingston estimates the number of rebels at Shunshu at from 200 to 300, of whom 24 were killed. Number wounded not ascertained, and nine were taken prisoners.

21. On the 7th January a party of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, under Lieutenant G. R. Row, came across a few dacoits and killed two, while the mounted infantry killed seven.

On the 8th January Captain G. S. Eyre, Deputy Commissioner, having reported that the rebels were in great force at Zahaw, about two miles west of Gangaw, three columns were sent out to surround them; but there were none to be found.

On the 15th January Kan was reoccupied without opposition by a party under Captain G. F. Shaw, Leicestershire Regiment. On the same day three small columns under Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, left Gangaw to make a combined attack on a rebel stronghold at Kunzé, twelve miles north-east of Gangaw.

The village of Kunzé, which had been deserted and fired, was occupied on the evening of the 16th by Nos. 2 and 3 parties, which were found there by a detachment of the 33rd Bengal Infantry, under Captain E. M. Nedham, who had come from Saga, and on the 18th by No. 1 party from Myauk-kyauing.

On the 19th January Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor sent the wounded, under an escort of 46 rifles of the Leicestershire Regiment, 60 rifles of 33rd Bengal Infantry, and 40 rifles of the Pakókku Military Police, under Captain Nedham, 33rd Bengal Infantry, to Gangaw, while he himself, with the whole of his detachment of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, left for Kan *via* Myauk-kyauing, reaching Kan on the 20th; and as, from all he could hear, the bands of rebels and dacoits had been completely broken up and dispersed, he returned to Sihaung.

Since then the Yaw valley has been free of dacoit bands, and has been perfectly quiet.

Roll of Casualties, Chin Field Force, 1888-89.

CORPS.	Killed.	Dangerously wounded.	Severely wounded.	Slightly wounded.	REMARKS.
Royal Engineers	1	...	...	...	Lieutenant G. Palmer.
Norfolk Regiment	1	1	...	2	
Leicestershire Regiment . . . . .	...	1 ^a	1 ^b	1	^a Private Draper, since dead. ^b Lieutenant F. E. Glossop.
10th Bengal Infantry	1	...	...	...
33rd Bengal Infantry . . . . .	...	...	...	2	
42nd Gurkha Light Infantry	7 ^c	1	7	4	^c Including one sepoy missing.
44th Gurkha Light Infantry . . . . .	...	1	2	3	
10th Madras Infantry	10	1	8	4	^d Including Lieutenant G. M. MacHutchin.
Medical Department . . . . .	...	...	1 ^e	1 ^f	^e Surgeon I. P. Doyle wounded twice—once severely, once slightly.
Transport Department	1	1 ^g	1	1	^f Surgeon W. H. B. Robinson.
Private Followers	1	...	1	...	^g Since dead.
TOTAL	22	6	21	18	GRAND TOTAL=67.

Since the foregoing despatches were written, an attack was made on the village of New Tartan. This took place on the 4th May 1889, and the following report by Captain C. H. Westmorland, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, gives full details of the affair:—

Report by CAPTAIN C. H. WESTMORLAND, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, to the District Staff Officer, Chin Field Force,—dated Fort White, 5th May 1889.

When Captain Mayne, Norfolk Regiment, was wounded a second time yesterday, the command of the troops detailed in Field Force Order No. 435, dated 2nd May 1889, devolved upon myself. I have the honour therefore to submit the following report of the attack on New Tartan.

2. The column, strength as per margin, left Fort White at 4-40 A.M., and occupied the heights above New Tartan by 9 A.M. without opposition. A covering party of 15 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment and 10 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry had been left at the end of the Siyin spur, as directed in Field Force Orders.

No signs whatever were seen of Chins on the road, and the village was apparently deserted.

Captain Mayne left a small party of the Norfolk Regiment to hold the heights, and ordered the rest of the column to advance on the village, which was some 300 or 400 feet below.

A few men from the advanced guard of both regiments under myself were leading in extended order. Captains Mayne and Donne, with some more men in support, were following closely; and Second-Lieutenant Michel was with the remainder of the men in rear as a main body, with orders to halt above the village.

While descending, a Chin was heard below shouting. Captain Mayne then ordered the main body to advance, and the troops in front began to double, with the intention of rushing the village. On reaching it fire was opened by the Chins, who were very strongly posted in two stockades at the bottom of the village.

Second-Lieutenant Michel, who with a few men descended by the spur to the east of the ravine, came suddenly on the lower of the two stockades, and was mortally wounded by a shot from it. His party halted near where he fell and began firing on the stockade. The rest of the men advanced right up to the upper stockade firing.

3. The upper of the two stockades consisted of a log hut, the sides and roof of which were quite bullet-proof. It was connected with the ravine to the east by a trench about three feet wide and five feet deep and twenty yards long. This trench was covered with logs and planks flush with the ground. The hut itself was surrounded, for a distance of five or six yards, with rows of sharp-pointed stakes about three feet high. The second stockade was in the bed of the ravine. It consisted of a hole about six feet or nine feet square, from which a trench ran down the ravine a short distance. Both trench and hole were covered with logs and planks, and were bullet-proof. In both stockades there were a few spaces between the logs through which the Chins fired, and the only way in which they could be carried was by pulling away some of the timber. This would take some little time, during which the men working would be in a position of great danger.

4. On the troops reaching the upper stockade, they endeavoured to turn its defenders out by firing through the openings between the logs. This went on for a few minutes, and several men had been hit when the covered-in trench was noticed. It was soon pulled open, and all the Chins inside (some 10 or 12) were shot, some in the trench itself, and others whilst trying to escape by the ravine.

All this time a dropping fire was coming from the lower stockade. The troops had occupied both sides of the ravine, and kept up a steady fire on it and on the end of the trench, from which Chins would every now and then try to escape.

Below the stockade the jungle was very thick, and a large number of Chins had collected in it and were keeping up a heavy but harmless fire.

After a short time Captain Mayne, who had been slightly wounded at the commencement, was severely wounded and was obliged to hand over the command to me. Surgeon LeQuésne, whilst dressing his wound, was severely wounded himself. Eleven officers and men had been killed and wounded; and as there were only two doolies with the force, I considered it advisable to withdraw to Tartan. I was loth to leave the second stockade, and the men were eager to take it; but carrying it would have probably entailed several more casualties, and I thought we were already sufficiently encumbered with dead and wounded.

5. After the hospital had been removed, I retired slowly to Tartan, burning the village as I left. The column was not followed up by Chins, as has always hitherto been the case. I attribute this to the heavy losses they had suffered, and to the covering party left on the hights. The non-commissioned officer in charge of it stated that there were a large number of Chins in the valley below him, and it was only the presence of his party which kept them off.

The troops reached Fort White by 9-30 P.M., after having been seventeen hours under arms. No men fell out.

6. The enemy's loss I estimate at, at least, 30 killed. Eight bodies were found in the trench of the upper stockade. Several more were lying between it and the lower one, and there was a heap of corpses in the ravine below. They fought with the most determined bravery, and when penned up in the lower stockade answered our shots with shouts and yells of defiance. During the action Captain Mayne ordered the "cease fire" to sound, and through the interpreter, told them that if they gave themselves up they would not be killed. They replied by a shot, which mortally wounded one of our men.

7. All ranks behaved with great bravery and steadiness. Several men greatly distinguished themselves by their gallantry.

Surgeon LeQuésne was conspicuous for his coolness and gallantry whilst dressing Second-Lieutenant Michel's wound.

8. Our casualties were as follow:—

<i>Killed and died of wounds.</i>		Total.
Second-Lieutenant W. G. Michel and 2 men of the Norfolk Regiment	}	4
One naik of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry		
<i>Severely wounded.</i>		
Captain O. Mayne, 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment	}	7
Surgeon F. S. LeQuésne, Medical Staff		
4 men of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry		
1 Kahar		
<i>Slightly wounded (by panjis)</i>		
3 men of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry		3
GRAND TOTAL		<u>14</u>

This heavy loss I consider was quite unavoidable.

