Source: D.R. Syiemlieh

Monolith bearing the mark of iron implements
Appendix II

Source: Monoliths festival, June 2016 in Mawphlang

Iron implements discovered from the archaeological site at Lawongthroh in North Khasi Hills
Appendix III

Source: N.C. Shadap Sen, ‘The origin and early history of Khasi-Synteng People’

Ruins of Jaintia Summer Palace
Appendix IV

Source: Photography by B.W. Wahlang

Monoliths at Nartiang
Appendix V

Source: A.J. May, ‘Welsh Missionaries and British Imperialism: The Empire of Clouds in North-East India’

Bridge the connects the foothills of Pandua to the Plains of Sylhet
Appendix VI

Source: Monolith festival at Mawphlang

Clay pot discovered from the archaeological site at Lawongthroh in North Khasi Hills
Appendix VII


**Sketch drawing showing the process of extraction of iron ore**
Appendix VIII

Source: D.R. Syiemlieh

Pictures showing the deforestation due to unscientific extraction of iron ore
Source: Joseph Hooker, ‘Notes of a Naturalist in Bengal, the Sikkim and Nepal Himalayas the Khasia mountains, etc.’

Illustration of bellow and iron forge in Mylliem village, Khasi-Jaintia Hills
Appendix X

Source: Wycliffe Wahlang

Guns and short cannons displayed in Nartiang temple
Appendix XI

Source: B.R. Thein

Modern limestone kiln of Pajwa
Appendix XII

Source: B.R. Thein

The opening of the Pajwa where while fluid flow through it it indicating the processing of limestone is completed
Appendix XIII

List of limestone trade, Situated in the British possessions in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, leased on the part of Government to Mr. H. Inglis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where situated</th>
<th>Name of limestone tracts</th>
<th>Periods of lease</th>
<th>Date of expiration of Leases</th>
<th>Annual assessment on each tract</th>
<th>Estimated annual outturn of limestone obtain from each tracts</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Cossyah hills</td>
<td>Cheyla Poonjee. Reserved right of the govt to take limestone from the banks of Bogah River in this district</td>
<td>8 years from the 1st of May 1855-56</td>
<td>30th, April 1863</td>
<td>Company Rs. 100</td>
<td>Mr Inglis has lately commenced to work this tract</td>
<td>Lease granted to Mr Inglis agreeably to the orders of the Govt of Bengal No 77, dated the 3rd March 1856 and No1414 Dt. 16th/06/1858. Beside as the annual assessment of 100 rupee for this lime tract, Mr Inglis has agreed to supply the government annually, at the cost to be delivered at Chattuck, for 5 years, viz., from 1858-59 to 1862-63.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cossyah hills</td>
<td>Soopar Poonjee</td>
<td>20 years from the first of May 1858-59.</td>
<td>30th April 1878</td>
<td>2,120 maunds 5,00,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Leased to Mr Inglis agreeable to the order of the Govt of Bengal, No 265, dated 25th Aug/ 1855 and No 1414,dt the 16th/06/1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Jynteah Hills</td>
<td>Bur Poonjee</td>
<td>20 years from the first of May 1855-56</td>
<td>30th April 1875</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>50,000 maund</td>
<td>Leased to Mr Inglis agreeable to the order of the Govt of Bengal, No 265, dated 25th Aug/1855 and No 1414, dated the 16th/06/1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Jynteah Hills</td>
<td>Ootmar Poonjee</td>
<td>11 years from the first of May 1855-56</td>
<td>30th April 1866</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>Leased to Mr Inglis agreeable to the order of the Govt. of Bengal, No 404, dated 15th Dec/1855 and No 1414, dated the 16th/06/1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total=2770</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5,57,500</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Jynteah Hills.</td>
<td>Choon Cherra and Letting Cherra</td>
<td>5 years from the 1st of May 1856-57</td>
<td>30th April 1861.</td>
<td>+ with the previous [2770] 15,000</td>
<td>Plus with the above 5,57,500 1,50,000</td>
<td>Agreeable with the order of the Govt. dt. 25th/Aug/1855. No 265, and No 77, dt. the 3rd/O3/1856, these limestone tracts were put up to public competition at auction on the 24th April1856, and Mr Inglis having been the highest bidder for them they were leased to him at the annual assessment entered against each for a period of 5 years from the 1st/may 1856, and these leases were sanctioned by the Order of the Govt. of Bengal, No 1414 dt. 14th/06/1858.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Districts in which the limestone tracts are situated</td>
<td>Name of chieftains &amp; c. In control of the districts</td>
<td>Names and lessors of the limestone tracts</td>
<td>Periods of extending leases</td>
<td>Dates of expiration of present lease</td>
<td>Estimated annual out-turn of limestone obtained from each tracts</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Nusteng (semi-independent)</td>
<td>Oomit Singh Rajah.</td>
<td>Oomit Singh Rajah and others</td>
<td>30 yrs from 1256 to 1285 B.S.</td>
<td>30th Choitro 1285 B.S. (April 1879)</td>
<td>4,00,000 maunds</td>
<td>3 leases-Registered on the 27th September 1847, 22nd August 1851, and 19th July 1855.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Lungree (semi-independent)</td>
<td>Soonder Singh Rajah</td>
<td>Soonder Rajah</td>
<td>20 yrs from 1264 to 1283 B.S</td>
<td>30th Choitro 1283 B.S. (April 1877)</td>
<td>2,00,000 maunds</td>
<td>1 yr lease-Registered 22/Nov/1854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mowyang (dependent) but transfer to the Govt. by Mr Inglis on the 10th August 1858, in compliance with the Order of the Government Of Bengal No.1414, dt. 16th/06/1858.</td>
<td>Ooahn Singh Rajah</td>
<td>Ooahn Singh Rajah</td>
<td>30 yrs from 1257 to 1286 B.S</td>
<td>30th Choitro 1286 B.S. (April 1880)</td>
<td>Not worked</td>
<td>2 leases 1st lease for 10 yrs, from 1st Bysak 1257 B.S. not registered; 2nd lease for 20 yrs from 1st Bysak 1267 to 30th Choitro 1286 B.S. Registered on the 8th of July 1852.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name (Dependent)</td>
<td>Date of Transfer</td>
<td>Period of Lease</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
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<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Maharam (dependent)</td>
<td>Oosep Singh</td>
<td>20yrs from 1265 to 1284 B.S.</td>
<td>27th April 1877</td>
<td>Not worked. Maharam (dependent) transfer to the Govt. by Mr Inglis on the 10th August 1858, in compliance with the Order of the Government Of Bengal No.1414, dt. 16/06/1858.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Maharam (dependent)</td>
<td>Ramsai (Kala Rajah)</td>
<td>20yrs from 1263 to 1283 B.S.</td>
<td>May 1876</td>
<td>Not worked. Maharam (dependent) transfer to the Govt. by Mr Inglis on the 10th August 1858, in compliance with the Order of the Government Of Bengal No.1414,16/6/1858.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Bhawul (Dependent)</td>
<td>Doobah Singh Rajah</td>
<td>4yrs from 1262 to 1265 B.S.</td>
<td>April 1859</td>
<td>Not worked. This is sub-lease given to Mr Inglis By Mahomed Ahsud Poorkaist and Gopal Kristo Dhur, who obtain a lease of a portion of the limestone beds of bhowal from Raimon Singh and Doobah Sing Rajah of that district on the 7th of Maugh 12600 B.S. inclusive. The Sub-lease to Mr Inglis is dated the 4th Dec/1854 and it was registered on the 8th of Dec/1854.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Mowdon (Dependent)</td>
<td>Lalloo Sirdar</td>
<td>8yrs from 1259 to 1266 B.S.</td>
<td>March 1860</td>
<td>Not worked. This is sub lease given to Mr Inglis by Khana wahadadar who obtained a lease of a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. Mowdon (dependent)  
Transferred by Mr Inglis to the 8. Government Of Bengal  
No.1414,16/6/1858  
Lalloo Sirdar  
Soondar sing (son of Lalloo sirdar) and others zemindars of the place  
15 yrs from 1260 to 1274 B.S.  
7th Sarbon 1274 B.S. (July 1867)  
Same contd  
Not worked  
Lease- Registered 21st July 1853. The period of this lease will only be for 14yrs if reckoned according to the dates

9. Cheyla (dependent)  
20yrs from 1250 to 1270 B.S.  
1st Joisto 1270 B.S. (May 1863)  
Not worked  
2 separate lease- neither of them registered.

10. Cheyla (dependent)  
Mishnee, Bursing and other wahadadars  
Lombo & Borkhien, Zeminders of Doosao Poonjee.  
Mowlah lime tract.10yrs from 1259 to 1268 B.S.  
30th Choitro 1268 B.S. (April 1862)  
Not worked  
1. Lease not Register.
List of limestone tract in the Cossyah Hills held by Mr Stark and other traders under Leases from the chieftains and Elders of the District in which they are situated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of districts where the limestone are situated.</th>
<th>Name of chiefs &amp;c in control of the district</th>
<th>Name of Lessors of the limestone</th>
<th>Period of existing leases “do”</th>
<th>Dates of expiration of the existing leases “do”</th>
<th>ESTIMATED annual out-turn of limestone obtained from each tract</th>
<th>Remarks.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bhawal (dependent)</td>
<td>Doobah sing Rajah</td>
<td>Raimon sing (late) Rajah and Doobah sing (present Rajah)</td>
<td>To Mrs Mary Stark. 17yrs from 1260 to 1276 B.S.</td>
<td>30th Choitro 1276 B.S.(April 1870)</td>
<td>1,20,000</td>
<td>2. Leases-1st lease for 7 yrs from 1st Bysak 1260B.S. to 30th Choitro1266 B.S. not registered- 2nd lease for 10yrs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
from 1st bysak 1267 B.S. to 30th Choitro 1276 B.S. registered at Sylhet on the 17th of September 1858

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Mullai chumat (dependent)</th>
<th>Jeet sing Rajah and Kullai sing Rajah</th>
<th>Jeet sing Rajah and Kullai sing Rajah.</th>
<th>To Mr M. Sarkies 10yrs from 1255 to 1265 B.S.</th>
<th>30th Ahgran 1265 B.S. (December 1858)</th>
<th>40,000</th>
<th>Leased not registered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Dowarrah Notoormen (dependent)</td>
<td>Oosing wahahadrs &amp; Lookjoin Wahahadars</td>
<td>Oosing whahahdar &amp; Lookjoin wahahadar</td>
<td>To Mahomed Mookim. 9yrs from 1256 to 1265</td>
<td>30th Joisto 1265B.S. (June 1858)</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Leased not registered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cherra Poonjee

The 14th October 1858.

(signed) C.K. Hudson.
Principal assistant commissioner
In charge of Cossyah and Jynteah Hills.

(True copy) S. Brid
Head assistant

Source: W.J. Allen, Report on the administration of the Cossyeah and Jynteah Hills Territory, 1858.
Appendix XIV

Source: I. Blah

Picture of the resting place for travellers to the plains of Sylhet
Appendix XV

Source: I. Blah

Stone obelisk overlooking the plains of Sylhet indicating the direction for the travellers and traders
Appendix XVI


The following is the method pursued from time immemorial by the natives of this part of the country in working down the ores of iron so plentiful met with hereabouts.

There are large grass huts at least twenty-five feet high, the thatch of which reaches down to the ground on all sides. The interior of an oval form, 15 by 30 feet, in the two diameters, is divided into three apartments; the central one being the smelting room.

Two large double bellows, with the nozzles pointed downwards, are set upon one side of the apartment, on the upper part of which a man stands with one foot on each, which is suspended from the roof, and has two strings attached to it below, connected with the two bellows: these are worked quickly by a wriggling motion of the lions, and the strength of the leg.

The nozzles of the bellows unite in a tube which leads under-ground, from sort of wind chest, to the hearth about four feet in front of them. Over the hearth is a chimney of pipe-clay braced with iron hoops. Two feet in diameter at the bottom, and about six feet high. The mouth at bottom is on the side away from the bellows, and the climate inclined from them to direct the heated air from the smelter towards an opening in the roof. At the right side of the bellows and even with the top of the chimney, is a trough containing damp charcoal and iron-sand: at every motion of his body the operator with a long spoon tumbles a piece of this charcoal with the iron-sand adhering to it, down the funnel of the furnace, and when a mass of melted or rather softened iron is formed on the hearth, it is taken out with tong and beaten with a heavy wooden mallet on a large stone by way of anvil. The iron in this state is sent down to the plains for sale or barter.

The smelters say that they procure their fire-clay in large quantities from the vicinity of the limestone hill at Chirra Punji, whence on a former occasion I sent you a series of
geological specimens, among which, if I remember right, was some of this clay, of a light straw colour and salty texture, containing minute micaceous particles.
Appendix-XVII

An extract from Mr. Terraneau on the manufacture of the Sylhet Lime. Gleaning in Science Jan-Dec 1830-Vol- II, Printed by Baptist Mission Press Calcutta. 1830, pp. 61-64.

The Sylhet lime is manufactured at Chattac and Chuna ganj, two large villages on the Surma River: the first about 16 miles in a direct line, north west of Sylhet, and the other about 32 miles west of that place. Chuna ganj may be readily found, being immediately below and adjoining the village of Solagar, above and below which the lime Kilns extended several miles on the banks of the river.

The stone is brought down by water during the rains from Panduah Laur, Phapunji, and the nearest point in the first range of hills to the northward, where it is found on the surface in large rocks and masses, and is said to be inexhaustible. The Laur quarries produce the best stone and in the greatest quantity.

The several quarries or tracts producing the stone are rented from the Casiahs and Panduah Rajahs, by Mr Terraneau and Messrs Inglis and co., those in the Laur are rented by Mr Terraneau on the part of the government for about 140 or 150 Rs per maunds, on a lease renewable every four or five years, and a small annual present to the chiefs. The stone is broken and rolled down to the boats by the Cosiahs and hill people, and cost when laid down at the ghats or kilns, from 16 to 18 and 20 rupees per 1000 maunds. When it is saleable to the Beparies or native lime traders, of whom there are great numbers established at and in the vicinity of the marts above mentioned, at from 30-40 Rs Per 1000 maunds.

The fire wood is procured from Banscandi, Dudpattli, and other parts of Cachar, east of Sylhet. It is generally contracted for with tandars or wood-merchants, and costs, in the green state, when landed at the kilns, from 35 to 40 rupees per 1000 maunds. It is chiefly made use of at Chattac, where the nal or reeds is not so abundant as lower down the river, the bank of which may be said to be covered with it from Azmeri Ganj to some distance above Chuna Ganj. The wood, however, must not be used until perfectly dry: and as the rain
in that part of the country continue nearly nine months out of twelve, or from April until October, the burning of the lime cannot commence at Chattac until the later end of January or the beginning of February; so in January even they are frequently obliged to dry the wood over fires; whereas, at Chuna Ganj, the burning commence in November or December, or as soon as the banks become sufficiently dry to allow the kilns being constructed, and continues during the whole of the cold season, or until the end of March; during all which period the reed alone is used as fuel. But this is not found to answer so well in the rains, which as before observed, commence in April; and should any lime, therefore, be burnt after that period, wood must be used, and the kilns are protected by slight moveable roofs.

The nal is very similar to the sirkandah of the upper provinces, and grows to the height of from 12 to 15 feet or more, and to the size of a thick rattan, or about ¾ thick of an inch in diameter. It is cut down some months before it is required, and when sufficiently dry, is tied up into bundles of 2 ½ to 3 ½ feet in circumference each, and taken up to the kilns by water.

The kiln are generally placed on the edge of a bank, which is cut down in front nearly perpendicularly to the depth of about 4 or 5 feet, as shown in the accompanying elevation, and occasionally on the level ground in rear, when space sufficient is not to be found immediately on the bank. In such case, an excavation is made 15 to 18 feet in diameter, and 4 to 5 feet deep, and the kiln erected as before, on the edge facing the prevailing wind.

The figure next page full explain the manner in which the fire-place is constructed, and ground laid out previous to the kiln being loaded; the usual size of a kiln burnt with wood is such as to contain from 700-800 maunds of stone; but when nal or reeds are used, the kiln seldom exceed 500 or 600 maunds, and vary from that to 400 maunds.

The large stones as brought down from the hills, which weigh from ½ to 1 ½ maunds each, the largest being placed next to the fire place, and gradually decreasing in size towards the outside.
The small stones, broken on the spot to about the size of a man’s fist or more and weighing from 1 to 1 ½ and 2 seers each: the smallest of these are in same manner reserved for the outer-course.

The null or reeds placed on end round the kiln to the thickness of 1 ½ to 2 inches, to protect the outer-course of stone from coating of tempered clay or mud which covers the whole. The reeds are of course soon consumed, but not before the clay becomes nearly half burnt, and this forms crust which remains uninjured to the last, suspended as it were at the distance of about 1 ½ inch from the stone all round, by which the ventilation through the draft holes is greatly increased.

Outer coating of mud or clay well-tempered and worked up with grass, which must also be carefully attended to in constructing the artificial part of the kiln marked. The outer coating is carried up gradually all round, to the thickness of 4 to 5 inches, and as it dries, every crack that appears must be carefully closed by repeated applications of mud plaster in nearly a liquid state before it becomes quite dry. The air or draft holes are formed 4 inches wide, the same height, and from 3 to 3 ½ feet apart. Those marked are pierced with stick 2 inches in diameter, at the distance of from 12 to 15 inches one from the other, as shown in the side elevation and section and serve also to pass off the smoke.

Fuel, whether wood or reeds, must be used in a perfectly dry state: the former is rafted down on bamboos from the hills, in logs of from 2 to 3 and 4 feet long and from 6 to 12 and 15 inches in diameter, which are subsequently split into two or three pieces each; the proportion allowed to a kiln is about 16 to 17 percent more than the weight of the stone to be burn; thus from 800 to 820 maunds of wood are required for a kiln loaded with 700 maunds of stone. Much, however, depends on the season; and if the weather be dry and favorable, equal weight of wood and a stone are found to be sufficient; in addition to which, there must be 2 or 3 bundles of reeds or a proportionate quantity of dry brush wood to assist in heating the kiln, keeping up the fire, particularly during the first two or three days.

The reed is brought to the kiln tied up with two or three bindings into bundles from 10 to 12 and 13 feet long each, and from 2 ½ to 3 feet in circumference. From 2000 to 2500
such bundles are required for a 700 maunds kiln and from 12 to 1500 for one loaded with 500 maunds of stone; much depending, as with wood, on the state of weather.

In favourable weather, and when wood is employed as fuel, a kiln, whether of 5 or 700 maunds, is allowed to burn four days and nights, during, which time the fire must of course, be constantly attended to and fed; when the reed is used, 24 hours more are allowed or five days and nights; the average rate therefore, of expenditure at a 700 maunds kiln will be about 20 bundles per hour, or one every three minutes; the bundles are put in whole, the root end first, and gradually pushed forward to the centre of the fire-place as they consume.

The stone is considered sufficiently burnt when it glows with a white heat, and the interior and orifices of the small draft holes have become converse with a white incrustation, intermixed with small patches of the colour of sulphur. The native lime-burners appear to attach much importance to the latter sign and I certainly observed it nowhere but in kilns that had been burnt and were cooling. The mouth of the fire place is now filled up clods of earth or stone, but not so as to exclude the air altogether at the same time the draft hole are carefully stopped with mud, and those marked loosely closed with small lumps of clay, which are gradually removed as the kiln cools. At the end of the second or third day the outer crust or coating is stripped off, and the stones spread out to be slacked, when they are all found to be equally well burnt throughout, slacking freely, throwing out a great deal of heat, and falling into a fine white powder. There was no appearance of verification to be seen at any of the kilns.

The loss of weight in burning is about 16 ½ %: 1200 maunds of stone being calculated to produce 1000 maunds of pure slacked lime, the cost of which on the spot is from Rs 16 to 18 per 100 maunds.

The failure of a kiln, owing to the stone failing in or the front giving way, is a very rare occurrence; nor did I observed more than two or three such accidents throughout Chuna Ganj and Chattac. For the first there is no remedy but to re-make the kiln, but the second is often averted by shores, or props, placed or stone is sometimes built in across the mouth of the fire-place and is more frequently seen at Chuna Ganj, where the nal is in general use; it
serves to support the reeds as they are thrust forward to the fire, and regulates also the draft of air into the kilns.
Appendix- XVIII

A Regulation for declaring a general freedom of trade in chunam and other articles on the frontier of Sylhet, subject to certain provisions.

SECTION-I. On the 8th October 1790 sundry Resolutions were passed by the Governor-General-in –Council and published in the Calcutta Gazette, relative to the trade in chunam and other articles on the frontier of Sylhet. These Resolutions, with some modifications are now enacted as a Regulation, which is to be considered in force from the date of its promulgation, and to supercede the Resolution above mentioned.

II. The trade on the frontier of Sylhet with the Cosseahs and other mountaineers, as well as with all other persons, is declared free to native inhabitants of the district of Sylhet, as well as to all other natives of the Company’s provinces, and to Armenians, Greeks and all other persons whatever not being British born subjects; as well as to such British born subjects as may be authorized by a license from Government to reside in the district of Sylhet, provided, with respect to all description of persons, that the trade be carried on under the general restrictions contain in the following sections.

III. First. In consequence of former disturbances and to prevent a renewal of them no trade or intercourse whatever shall be carried on by any person resident in the Company’s provinces with the country lying to the north west of the Surma river.

Second. No person shall supply the Cosseah or other Hill people with arms, ammunitions, saltpeter, Sulphur and other articles of military store.

Third. No burkandaze or other armed men belonging to individuals, (excepting such as may be indispensably necessary for their personal safety or the security of their property) shall be allowed on any pretence to pass or beyond the Laur or beyond any other part of the Company’s frontier, especially beyond the Surma river.

IV. The magistrate of the district od Sylhet and his police officers are required to cause strict observance of the provisions contained in the foregoing section, and all contraband articles
which it may be attempted to pass by any of the frontier stations against the prohibition contained in the second clause, as well as any property whatever which it may attempted to transport beyond the Surma river in opposition to the first clause, together with all boats, carriages, or cattle which may be employed for the conveyance thereof are declared liable to seizure, and confiscation for the use of Government. The police officers stationed at Laur and at the frontier stations are authorized to search all boats, carriages, and carriage cattle for the purpose of ascertaining whether they contain any of the above mentioned contraband articles, (detaining them no longer than may be absolutely necessary for this purpose), and if any such be found, are to be seize and send them with the boat, carriage or cattle used in the conveyance of them to the Magistrate of Sylhet, who shall make a full enquiry into the circumstances of the case, and if he be satisfied that the articles seized are liable to confiscation under this regulation, shall declare the same confiscated and report his proceedings to the Governor-General-in-Council any instances of persons, whether British subjects or others acting in opposition to the third clause of the proceeding section, for or other European, as well as any Armenian, Greek or person whatever, not being a native inhabitant of the district of Sylhet, who may be found to have acted in opposition to any part of section III of this Regulation, or who may be guilty of any misconduct in his intercourse with the Hill people, will be considered to have forfeited all title to remain in the above district, and be liable at the pleasure of the Government, to be sent to Calcutta.

V. The police officers who may seize any property declared liable to confiscation under the proceeding article shall be allowed 25% on the proceeds of the sale thereof, and if the seizure shall have been made upon information from any other person the same reward shall be granted to the informer provided however that if the property seize shall not be declared by the magistrate liable to confiscation, the person or persons who made the seizure, or who may have given any false information on which the seizure was made shall be liable to be sued for damages by the proprietor in the Zillah Diwani Adawlat.

VI. Provided also that any person dissatisfied with the Magistrate’s order for confiscation under section IV shall be at liberty to state his objections to the Governor-General-in-Council who will afford such relief as may appear to him equitable or leave the complainant to seek
his remedy in the Civil Courts in the mode prescribed in Section II of Regulation 3, 1973 which is hereby declared to extend to any suits against Government which may be instituted for acts done under the present Regulation; with this difference that as the offices of judge and magistrate in the district of Sylhet are vested in the same person, the party dissatisfied with the order of confiscation by the Magistrate, and not obtaining relief from the Governor-General-in-Council in the manner above provided, may, if he think proper instead of suing Government in the Zillah Diwani Adawlat as directed in Section-II of Regulation 3, 1973, commence his suit in the first instance before the Dacca Provincial Court of appeal, who are required to received and proceed upon the same in conformity to the above section, provided the suit be in all other respects regularly instituted according to General Regulations.

VII. All Europeans and other persons, not being British born subjects, are by the existing Regulations, in common with the Natives, declared amendable to the jurisdiction of the Zillah courts, and British born subjects permitted to reside at a greater distance than ten miles from Calcutta are required by Section 2 of Regulation 2A, 1793 (excepting the King’s and Company’s officers and the civil servants of the Company) to enter into a bond rendering themselves amendable to the Diwani Adawlat within the jurisdiction of which they may reside in all civil suits that may be instituted against them by the native inhabitants, for any sum of money or thing the amount or value of which shall not exceed 500S. Rs. as the Cosseahs and other mountaineers on the frontier of Sylhet from whom Chunam and other articles of trade are purchased could not, from their situation prosecute claims upon British subjects for sums exceeding 500 S. Rs. In the Supreme Court at Calcutta. Such British born subjects as may be permitted to reside within the district of Sylhet (with the above exception of King’s officers and civil and military servants of the Company) shall, in addition to the form of bond prescribed by Section 3 of Regulation 2A, 1793, execute a bond of similar tenor, without the limitation of 500 Rupees rendering themselves amenable to the jurisdiction of the Zillah Diwani Adawlat in all civil suits for whatever amount or value that may be instituted against them by any of the inhabitants of the hills or, on contiguous to, the Company’s frontier in Sylhet and no British born subject, not being King’s officers, or in the civil or military service of the Company, who may be now in the Sylhet district, or who may be hereafter permitted
to proceed thither shall be allowed to remain therein without entering the bond hereby required, any refused to execute which is to be immediately reported by the Zillah judge to the Governor-General-in-Council who will order the party to be sent to Calcutta.

**VIII.** The provisions contained in the Regulation render it unnecessary for any trader, whether natives, European or otherwise to apply for the perwanas which have been hitherto granted by the Collector or Thanadar of Laur for the purpose of their being supplied with chunam, and all such perwanas are hereafter expressly forbidden to be issued as militating with the freedom of trade to be meant to be established by the Regulation. But nothing herein contained is to be understood to restrict the magistrate of Sylhet from issuing such instruction to the police Darogah at Laur and to the other police offices within his jurisdiction as he may consider necessary to carry into effect the several provisions of this Regulation, or to prevent disagreements and breeches of the peace between the traders and hill people on the frontier, so that such instruction be not repugnant to this or any other existing Regulation.

Signature of the Registrar.

The Vice-President-in-Council entirely approving of the Regulation proposed by the Court, resolves that it be passed to stand as Regulation I, 1799.

Source: Bengal Judicial Criminal Proceedings 1799, No. 3A.
Appendix-XIX


The average quantity of limestone annually quarried in this territory is about seventeen lakhs maunds, of which about 15 lakhs are quarried by the Firm of Messrs. Inglis and co., of Chattuck, and the remaining two lakhs by a Mr Sarkies and a Mrs Stark; the former, I believe is an Armenian, the latter an East Indian Lady. Some of the quarries of the former are, I understand worked in the name of a Native Gomastha.

The limestone trade is carried on by a system of advance made to the men who quarry the stone, and the boatmen who bring it down in small canoes from the quarries to the depots at Chattuck and Sonamgunge. Quarrying operation can be carried on only during the dry season, on account of the exceeding insalubrity of the places where most of the best quarries are situated. When the Cholera happens to break out at the quarries, the quarriers immediately desert their works, disperse to their village and will return till they are convinced, which are not unfrequent, occasion considerable loss to the traders in limestone.

The limestone is sold chiefly to Native Merchant at Chattuck and Sonamgunge where it is burnt and manufactured into slacked lime, which is exported to Calcutta and all principal marts in Bengal. Mr Inglis has informed me that only about one-sixteenth part of the lime manufactured annually in the Sylhet district is burnt at his depot at Chuttuck.

Messrs. Burn and co. Have stated that “Messrs Inglis and co., of Sylhet, are the principal importers of chunam; they have been so long in the trade and with so little opposition, that they at times can demand their own prices for lime it is said to be a well-known fact that they will only prepared such quantities and dispose of a suits their own convenience in order to keep the market rate high .................. Messrs. Inglis and co., have what is in fact the monopoly of the Sylhet limestone trade....

It is very desirable that something should be done to render the supply of limestone and slacked lime more plentiful and to reduce the prices thereof, if this can be effected
without injustice to vested interest ...... quarry was put to action but Mr. Inglis is the highest bidder he kept the quarry.

**IRON**

The Cossyah carry on a rather considerable trade in smelted iron with the inhabitants of the Sylhet district. According to Cossyah tradition, iron has been found and manufacture in these hills from time immemorial. The Cossyah processes of extracting, washing and smelting the ore have been found frequently and minutely described by Professor Oldham, Captain Yule and others..... The ore is said to be of the best quality and most abundant in the Khyrim country and the purest and most superior sort is found at Nungkreem and Nogundree in that district. The iron trade is entirely in the hands of the Cossyahs. The petty traders wander about from village to village collecting the ore, and they purchase it at the markets of the interior and take it down for sale to the markets of the plains. A small quantity of iron articles, such as dows, kodals, spear and arrow heads are manufactured by the Cossyah smiths in the Hills; but the great bulk of the smelted iron is sent to the plains for sale in circular lumps of about 4 or 5 seer each. The best kinds of iron, however, are beaten into flat bars; the lump iron is called “beera”, the flat or bar iron “petee”, the average price at chattuck of the former is from 1 rupee 4 annas to rupee 1. 6 annas per maund, and of the latter from about 1 rupee 10 annas to 1 ruppe 12 annas per maunds.

The Cossyah iron is known to be of excellent quality for almost every purpose, and is preferred to English iron by the Bengalee blacksmiths, in consequence of its malleability, and being more easily worked; it is made into nails and fastening for timbers of boat, and is very much used by the native boat-builders of the Sylhet and the neighbouring districts.

The average quantity of iron exported every year from the Hills is probably about 50,000 maunds. Mr. Has Inglis informed me that in his opinion from 50,000 to 60,000 maunds are carried down the Hill annually.

The Cossyah iron when brought into the market, contain more than half dross and it is this that renders the iron not a profitable one. The cost of carriage from the hills to the
plains is about 6 annas per maunds, and the carriage if the dross eats up the profits of the trade. The Cossyah traders affirm that they get an average profits of only 2 annas per maunds. I know no reason why the iron trade not yield very considerable profits, provided it be carried on in a scientific and economical manner.

The trade of the Cossyah with the Assamese is, for the most part a bartering trade and is not by any means extensive. They take down, to the Assam markets, cotton, rude implements of husbandry manufacture from crude Hill iron by the Cossyah blacksmiths, yams grown on the flanks of the lower Hills, small quantities of potatoes, honey, bees wax and other hill produced and they bring back, in exchange, salt, tobacco, molasses, dried fish, horned cattle, goats, pigs, poultry. Cotton and silk cloths and other trifling articles.
Appendix XX

Form of Lime Quarry Lease.

To………………………………………………of…………………………………………

Whereas the right to quarry and remove limestone from the lease bed, the boundaries which are described in the schedule hereto annexed, has been sold to you, at a public auction held at the Cutcherry of the Deputy Commissioner of………………. on the…………….at an annual rent of Rs………..(……………), for a term of (…………)…………. years, commencing………. and ending…………………………..the………………., this lease is granted to you on the following conditions.

I. That you shall pay on the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills the aforesaid annual rent of Rs, …………… half-yearly in advance, in two equal instalments, viz, on the (1st of January) Rs,…………….,on (1st of July) Rs…………….

II. That you clearly understand that this lease does not convey to you any right or title to quarry and remove minerals of other descriptions, or to claim any land, water, or anything else but limestone found in the land within the boundaries described in the schedule below.

III. That in searching for or quarrying limestone you should not interfere with or trespass or encroach upon houses, tenements, gardens, or cultivations of zany private individuals, except under, and by special authority from the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district, or from the party or parties to whom such property may actually belong.

IV. That you shall not close up or obstruct any public or private roads, thoroughfares, pathways, rivers, or water courses to the detriment or annoyance of the people, or to the impediment of free intercourse and trade with the inhabitants of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district.

V. That on the expiration of the above mentioned period of………….. or after the day……….., your right to quarry or remove limestone from the locality to which this lease refers shall cease.

VI. That you shall not transfer, either wholly or in part, by sale, gift, or otherwise, the right and title conferred on you by this lease without the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

VII. That in the event of your failing to pay and instalment of rent on the date on which it become payable this lease may be cancelled from that date, and in such case the arrears of rent due by you shall be recoverable from you if they were arrears of land revenue.

VIII. That if the said limestone bed be not worked, that is to say, not worked to turn out 40,000 (forty thousand) maunds of limestone each year during the currency of this lease, it
will be liable to resumption, and this lease to cancelment, and the Government will be at
liberty to work the said limestone bed by direct agency.

IX. That if all or any of the foregoing conditions be contravened by you, or any person or
persons acting on your behalf, this lease may be cancelled, and the right to quarry and remove
limestone from the said limestone bed from the date of cancellation to the end of the term of
this lease may be resold at your risk, and you shall be bound to make good the difference
between the price which you have agreed to pay viz., Rs. ..................... and the amount
realized by subsequent sale, if such amount be less than the amount which you have agreed
to pay, and such differences shall be recoverable from you as if it were an arrear of land
revenue.

SCHEDULE

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of quarry</th>
<th>Where situate</th>
<th>Boundaries</th>
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Shillong

Dy. Commissioner’s Office. Deputy Commissioner
The… 1879. Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Source: Assam Secretariat Records. Revenue Agriculture Commerce Proceedings, January 1879, No.29.