INTRODUCTION

Physical and Political Background:

The present State of Manipur lies at the easternmost corner of the Republic of India. It is situated between 23°50'N and 25°51'N latitudes and 93°E and 94°45'E longitudes. It is bounded on the north by a series of hills called Naga Hills; on the north-east, east and south by Burma; on the south-west, west and north-west by the present State of Assam. This does not, however, appear to be the original boundary, for the territorial possessions of Manipur varied according to the strength and weakness of its rulers. Sometimes they held a considerable territory east of the Chindwin River in subjection; at other times their sway extended only over the Kabaw Valley, a strip of territory lying between Manipur proper and the Chindwin, and, when routed they were driven back to Manipur proper. The boundaries of ancient Manipur, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Colonel McCullock observes: "To the east and south the boundary is not well defined and would much depend upon the extent to which the Manipur Government might spread its influence amongst the hill tribes in these directions."

1. Johnstone, James, My Experiences in Manipur and Naga Hills, p. 81.
The State consists of a Central Valley called the Manipur Valley or the Imphal Valley and a series of hills, six in number, surrounding it on all sides. The hills cover 7,900 sq. miles and the valley is about 700 sq. miles. The valley is in reality a plateau, its height above the sea is about 2,600 ft. The valley slopes down towards the south and the hill ranges are higher on the north and gradually diminish in height as they reach the southern part of Manipur. The ranges enclosing the valley lie in the general direction of north and south and their appearance is that of irregular serrated ridges, occasionally rising into conical peaks and flattened cliffs and bare rocks. The intersecting lines are deep and steeply enclosed making it a difficult terrain to traverse. The greatest altitude is reached to the north-east where peaks rise 8,000 ft. above sea level.

The valley of Manipur in several respects, resembles in miniature its neighbour, that of the Irawadi. A traveller by Air will see a flat valley, extensively cultivated and dotted with numerous villages, bamboo clumps and sprawling lakes and rivers. The Imphal River runs, throughout, from the north to the south with a number of tributaries from the hills and plains on either side. The Nambul, the Iril, the Thoubal and dozen other rivers run in the valley. These rivers are not snow-fed. They, therefore, depend on the monsoon for their

volume. The majority of them dry up during winter, but along with the rains they swell up and overflow their banks. However, unlike some of the districts of the neighbouring State of Assam, Manipur is seldom visited by severe and destructive floods. The drainage of the country is excellent, there being a steady fall towards the Logtak lake which again is drained into the Chindwin. There are rivers in the hills also. These rivers share a common feature, long rocky pools, where even in the dry seasons the water is 30-40 ft. deep. The valley they flow in is deep cut rocky gorges, whose sides are clothed with forest wherever it is possible for a tree to grow. The Barak, the Jiri, the Makru, the Irang and the Lockchaw are some of the important rivers in the hills. These rivers, during the rains, become formidable obstacles to the people of the plains and of the hills, whereas, in the winter they serve as important river routes.

The lakes in Manipur vary in size. The Logtak Lake, the largest sheet of water in Manipur or in Eastern India, lies in the south west corner of the valley. In dry season it covers an area of 25 sq. miles approximately and during the monsoon it spreads over an area of 40 sq. miles. Other lakes, the Ikop, the Charang, the Waithou etc. dot the valley in different areas. It has been suggested by some observers that at one time the whole valley was under water and Manipuri traditions also support this conjecture. But R.B. Oldham of the Geological Survey of India rejects this theory on geological grounds.

The vegetation of Manipur, as that of any mountainous region within the monsoon belt, varies with the shape of the land and with the altitude. The forest is sharply stratified by the altitude. Different types of forests occupy the deep valleys and the peaks which tower 5,000 ft. above them. In the not too distant past the entire territory was covered with thick forests. With the increase in the pressure on land vast forest areas have been cleared to provide land for cultivation. On account of the hilly nature of the state rainfall varies from place to place depending on the elevation. The Manipur valley is the region with the lowest rainfall while the surrounding hilly regions get more rain.

The valley is fertile. The Meiteis inhabit the central valley and the Hillmen in the hills. Manipur contains within its borders a variety of climate from the almost tropical to a near European cold in winter. The heat is, however, never excessive and for eight months in the year, it is most enjoyable. As a whole the climate of Manipur is soft and mild and it attracts settlers from all parts of the neighbouring States.

Manipur, thus, lies in the bower of nature. Her velvety green fields, transparent lakes, zig zag streams and bracing climate induce a visitor to feel as if he is in Kashmir. Nature, indeed, is very bountiful in Manipur. She lavishes all her beauties on Manipur and her landscape affords

5. Ukhrul, Mao, Tamenglong and Churachandpur, the hill subdivisions lying at different altitudes of 6,000, 6,000, 4,300 and 3,000 ft. respectively are cold in the summer and freezing in the winter.
a great relief to the dreary plains so monotonous in other parts of India. The wide fields of waving rice of vivid green during the summer season but changing to a rich gold as the harvest season draws near, the groves of slender trees, broad-leaved plaintains and feathery bamboos, the dark green primeval forests, beautiful rivers and lakes enamour an observer.

Surrounded almost on all sides by mountain barriers Manipur remained practically isolated. She was, however, accessible to the people of the plains and of the hills through her numerous passes and river routes; and in fact, for ages past, the fortunes of the dwellers of the plains and the hills were inextricably interwoven. Though the rivers never formed the highway of communication, there are reasons to believe that Manipur had intimate relations with her sister States through her numerous hill routes. These were used by traders, colonisers and invaders long before the beginning of the

6. Mrs. Grimwood writes in her book 'My Three Years in Manipur' p.1: "I had my first glimpse of the valley of Manipur... looking delightfully calm in the afternoon sunshine. Just below us stretched the blue waters of the Logtak Lake studded with islands each one a small mountain in itself. Villages buried in their own groves of bamboo and plaintain trees dotted the plain and between each village there were tracts of rice fields and other cultivation. The whole valley looked rich and well cared for"; Sir James Johnston writes in his Administrative Report of Manipur 1877-78, p.1: "The first view of the valley, when approaching it from Cachar is most striking... the valley......... was
Christian Era. Prof. D.C. E. Hall mentions a road connecting lower Burma with India via the banks of the Irawady, the Chindwin and through Manipur. Sir Arthur Phayre writes: "The route by which Kshatria princes arrived (in Burma) is indicated in the traditions as being through Manipur which lies within the basin of the Irawady." Harvey refers to a route down the Chindwin River and through Manipur which took the caravans three months' journey to reach Afghanistan where the silk of China was exchanged for the gold of Europe.

This little kingdom has been known in olden days by a variety of names. In Rennell's memoirs and maps of India it is called "Meckley". In Symes' narrative and in the maps of that period the State is called "Cassay". In Aitchison's Treaties etc. it is called "Meckley". The Burmese called her "Kathe", the Cacharis "Moglai", the Assamese "Askle", the Ahoms "Maglu", the Shans or those who inhabited the country east of the Ningthee or Khyendwin River "Cassay". It is, therefore, pertinent to enquire as to how the name of Manipur came to be associated with this land. Some observers are of the opinion that this land was given the name of Manipur in or about the 18th century.

Like a world in miniature, a wide plain enclosed on all sides by hills and presenting a varied picture of hills, lakes, rivers and cultivation. To the right lay the great Logtak Lake, in front the wide plain studded with villages, far away to the left the glittering temples of Manipur, while all around and far beyond the valley rise the hills, range upon range, the whole forming the most striking and beautiful panorama."

century A.D. But this view is not valid because reference to the name 'Manipur' are found in the Mahabharata. T.C. Hodson is of the opinion that the name 'Manipur' was in existence before the birth of Bubrabahan. Ibungohal Singh, in his book has discounted the theory of locating Manipur of the Mahabharata either in the Ganjam District or in Kalinga.

It was a practice in the past to use more than one name for a place, e.g., Kanauj was known as Kushasthala, Mahodaya, Kanyakubja, Gadhipura etc. The varied names used for Manipur, therefore, indicate that the place was well-known and connected with the neighbouring States.

The early history of Manipur is shrouded in mystery. Colonel Girini in his Researches on Ptolemy's geography, however, tries to establish her history centuries before the birth of Christ. He writes: "According to the Burmese chronicle (Maharaja Vamsa) Dhajaraja, a king of Saky race, settled at Manipur about 550 B.C. and later on conquered Taguang, Old or Uppar Pagan." Similarly, Sir James Johnstone observes: "In the days when the Indian branch of the Aryans was still in its progressive and colonizing stage this district (Manipur) was repeatedly passed over by one wave after another of invaders intent on penetrating into the remotest part of Burma."

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8a. Bubrabahan, the son of Arjuna and Chittrangada, the princess of Manipur; Hodson, T.C., The Meitheis, p.7.
10. Johnstone, James, My Experiences in Manipur and Naga Hills, p.80.
Capt. Dun, writing in the Gazetteer of Manipur, also observes: "There can be no reasonable doubt that a great Aryan wave of very pure blood passed through Manipur into Burma in pre-historic times. It is probable that some Indian Buddhist missionaries went to China through the Hill routes of Manipur to propagate Buddhism. It may rightly be observed that Manipur felt the impact of the Aryans at an early date. However, due to the paucity of materials it cannot be established with authority as to when the Aryan Civilization entered the State.

The history of Manipur, nevertheless, up to the closing decade of the 17th century was more or less uneventful. But the beginning of the 18th century saw the dawn of a new era in her history. Upto this time Manipur was actually waiting for a strong and able guide to bring her latent energy to fruition. It was at this time Garib Minwaz (1709-1748), one of the greatest rulers of Manipur assumed the political leadership of this kingdom. He defeated the successive Burmese raids in 1712, 1724 and 1725 and established his sway extending over the trans-Chindwin Valley which the enfeebled rulers of Ava were quite unable to check. The expert Manipuri horsemen under him became the terror of Upper Burma. They destroyed villages and Pagodas and got away with their loot before they could be intercepted.

Taking advantage of his engagements in Burma, the King of


12. After the death of Minreyawdin in 1698, the Toungoo Dynasty (1600-1752) was represented by three weak kings: Sans (1696-1714), Taininganwe (1714-33) and Mahalaxmaya Dipali (1733-52); D.G.E. Hall, A History of South East Asia, p. 324.
Tripura invaded Manipur in 1739. Qarib Miwaz successfully reduced to submission the Tripuris who had advanced towards Manipur. He established peaceful relations with the neighbouring hill chiefs of Manipur and extended his sovereignty over them. Under his rule, therefore, Manipur began to play an important role in the politics of the North East Frontier of India. But his tragic death at the hands of his own son Ajit Shah introduced a period of anarchy and confusion in Manipur during which sons murdered fathers and brothers murdered brothers without a single trait of heroism. The inevitable result was that the power of Manipur collapsed. But Ajit Shah’s position was far from secure so long his elder brother Sham Shah, who was the rightful claimant to the throne, was at large. He, therefore, secretly murdered the latter and marched straight to the throne. Unfortunately for him in the fifth year of his reign his complicity in the murder of his father and brother came to light. Bharat Shah, another son of Garib Miwaz, who had already formed a party, asked his brother to quit the country since he abhorred the idea of dipping his hands in his brother’s blood. Finding himself in a helpless condition, Ajit Shah reluctantly left the country and Bharat Shah ascended the throne of Manipur.

In 1753, on the death of Bharat Shah, the chiefs of Manipur appointed Gour Shah, the eldest son of Sham Shah as the Raja of Manipur. In 1755 and 1758, the new Raja had to

13. Qarib Miwaz was cruelly murdered by his son Ajit Shah in December 1742; Jhaljit Singh, Rajkumaar, A Short History of Manipur, p.142.
confront with the Burmese invaders who about this time swept over Manipur. Gour Shah being unable to rule Manipur invited his younger brother Jai Singh to come to his aid. The latter accepted the invitation and agreed to rule the country alternately for a period of five years.

During the reign of Jai Singh, Manipur for the first time came in contact with the British Government. The political situations in Manipur, as stated above, led Manipur to look out for a strong power against her arch enemy, namely the Burmese invaders. Jai Singh was convinced that with his limited resources in men and money it would not be possible on his part to repel the Burmese. He had also learnt that Ajit Shah, the ex-Raja, presented his case to the British Government through the Raja of Tripura and declared that he had been unjustly deposed from the throne and expelled from his country. Sensing that probable danger, Jai Singh deputed in July 1762, his Agent Haridas Gossaln with a letter to Mr. Harry Verelst, Chief of Chittagong Factory at Chittagong, explaining the reasons of Ajit Shah’s dethronement. Haridas Gossaln came to Chittagong and consulted the British authorities as to the strength of the claims of his master to the throne of Manipur. Thereupon, the Government of Bengal desired to support Jai Singh against his uncle and to protect him from the aggressive designs of the Burmese.

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14. Home Public, 4 October 1762, Vo.5, Letter from Verelst to Vansittart etc. Dt. Islaibad, 19 September 1762.
15. Ibid.
The arrival of Haridas Gossain at Chittagong was highly opportune. The rapid growth of the Burmese power under Alungpaya (1752-60) was viewed with concern by the Government of Bengal. The Burmese King at the instigation of the French, who were then at war with the English (Seven Years' War, 1756-1763), destroyed the English settlement in Negrais, an island at the mouth of the Irawady. It was at this time that Haridas Gossain came to Chittagong and made overtures for an alliance with Mr. Verelst. Accordingly the Government of Manipur agreed to grant forever to the British rent free eight thousand cubits of land at a suitable place in Manipur for the installation of a factory and a fort and also provide every facility for the promotion of trade with the Chinese in the Upper Irawadi Valley. In its eagerness to get British help Manipur Government not only agreed to pay the expenses of troops but also promised to compensate the loss suffered by the latter at the island of Negrais; and in return a contingent of six companies of sepoys would be sent to Jai Singh to enable him to recover the territories which had been wrested from him by the Burmese. The terms of the agreement were settled on 14 September 1762. This was the first formal agreement between the Government of Manipur and the British Government of Bengal. The terms were favourable to the English. It enabled the British authorities to have a settlement in Manipur destined to serve as a base in an event with a war with Ava.

17. See Appendix A, Treaty of 1762.
The terms proposed were placed before the authorities in Bengal on 19 September 1762. But letters from Shah Alum (1759-1806), king of Delhi, praying for immediate British help against Ahmad Shah Abdali, the Afghan ruler, made it difficult for the British Government to despatch any European troops to so distant a quarter as Manipur. But at the same time, it was also felt that they should not miss so favourable an opportunity for concluding an alliance with the Raja of Manipur, as it would open the road for demanding reparations from the Burmese for the repeated illtreatment at Negrais. Despatch of troops to Manipur was deferred, but the treaty of alliance was duly approved on 4 October 1762.

In the following year when the political situation in the north-west India was considerably improved, a detachment of troops left Chittagong under Verelst and in April reached Khaspur, the then Capital of Cachar. But it suffered so much from rain and disease amidst pestilential swamps that its progress to Manipur was arrested. Finding Khaspur unhealthy the contingent fell back on Jainagar, on the left bank of the river Barak. However, when the war with Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Bengal, became imminent, the English recalled the troops under Verelst.

18. Home Public, 4 October 1762, No.5.
19. Ibid.
Since the return of the British troops from Khaspur authorities in Calcutta received no communication from Manipur. About this time, Gour Shah since succeeded Jai Singh, confirmed the terms of the Treaty of 1762 and also sent a communication to the British Government of Bengal to the effect that the Burmese having devastated a great part of Manipur, it was not possible on the part of Manipur to meet all the expenses incurred by the British Government for the troops that was despatched for service of the State. As a token of sincerity, however, he offered 500 Manipuri gold rupees to be valued at twelve silver rupees each. He also assured that the amount spent on his account and the charges for future military assistance would be duly paid in kind. All communications between the British and Manipur appeared to have ceased thereafter. Pemberton rightly observes:

"From this period until, 1809, we have no trace of any further intercourse with this petty State."

On the death of Gour Shah in 1763, Jai Singh again ruled Manipur uninterruptedly for a period of 36 years. His death in 1799 opened another war of succession. Labanya Chandra (1799-1800 A.D.) succeeded his father but was murdered in 1800 A.D. by his younger brother Madhu Chandra. The latter seized the throne by thwarting the aims of other

21. See Appendix B.
conspirators. But he too was not destined to rule for a long time. To make matter worse, the Burmese had, about this time, made a further advance in the direction of the Eastern Frontier of India.

Even at this hour of common peril, the Manipuri brothers failed to offer an united front against the foreign invaders; on the contrary they were divided into different factions. Chourjit Singh, the brother of Madhu Chandra Singh, threw off his allegiance and fled to Cachar. Marjit Singh, another brother of Madhu Chandra, joined Chourjit Singh. The combined force defeated Madhu Chandra and Chourjit Singh occupied the throne. But the position of the new ruler was far from being secured. Though Marjit Singh was made the 'Jubaraia' and 'Senapati' he was not at all satisfied. After an unsuccessful attempt to oust his brother Marjit went to Burma and solicited the Burmese King Badawpaya (1779-1819) his aid in getting the throne of Manipur. The Burmese monarch readily agreed; a large Burmese force invaded Manipur and placed Marjit on the throne. Thereupon, Chourjit fled to Cachar with his younger brother Gambhir Singh. At Cachar Chourjit sought assistance from Govind Chandra, the Raja of Cachar, but the latter refused. Later, Chourjit took shelter in Jaintia and began to make plans for invading Cachar in

co-operation with Ram Singh and Tularam, the two rivals of Govind Chandra. Gambhir Singh remained in Cachar as a silent spectator of the whole scene.

Marjit secured the throne of Manipur, but his position was relegated to that of a vassal of the Burmese monarch. Soon he got tired of the Burmese tutelage and was forced to flee to Cachar. Thereafter the three brothers, Chourjit Marjit and Gambhir Singh effected a reconciliation and they divided the whole of south Cachar amongst them. Being unable to cope with the endless trouble created by the Manipuri brothers, Govind Chandra applied to the English in 1820 for the amalgamation of Cachar with the territories of the East India Company. But the British Government then refused to interfere in the affairs of Cachar. The three Manipuri brothers, however, could not pull on together even in Cachar. Chourjit Singh was dispossessed and he took shelter in Sylhet.

While there was disunity among the Manipuri princes in Cachar, the Burmese force overran Manipur. From this time, Pemberton writes: "Manipur was doomed ................. to devastating visitations of Burmese armies which have nine

or ten times swept the country from one extremity to another. This dark episode started from 1819, the year Marjit Singh fled to Cachar, and continued till February 1826. During this period, Shuban Singh, Jadu Singh, Jai Singh and Bhadra Singh ruled Manipur one after another, but they were mere puppets in the hands of the Burmese and as such never enjoyed confidence of the people of Manipur. Hirachandra Singh and Pitambar Singh, two princes of Manipur, collected small groups of Manipuris and harrassed the Burmese, but they were unable to repel the invaders and retired to Cachar. In 1823, Pitambar Singh returned with a small force to Manipur and defeated the puppet on the throne and assumed royal titles. Gambhir Singh also re-entered with a force and ousted Pitambar Singh. He made frantic appeals for aid to the British authorities in Bengal against the Burmese, but the latter refused to involve themselves that precise moment.

The situation was completely altered when the Burmese made rapid strides in their advance in Assam.

Manipur and also looked wistfully towards Cachar as their natural line of expansion. The authorities in Calcutta were so much alarmed as to the vulnerability of the Eastern Frontier that they had to abandon their former policy of non-intervention; and with it we enter upon a new phase in Anglo-Manipuri relations which will be unfolded in the subsequent pages.
Appendix-A

Articles of a treaty between Muray Das Gussain, acting on behalf of Jai Singh and Mr. Harry Veralst, Chief of Chittagong Factory on behalf of the British - dated the 14th September 1762 (Home Dept. Public, 1762, 4 Oct., Nos.2-3).

(1) That the said Jai Singh, his master, shall be assisted with such of the English troops as from time to time can be spared for the recovery of such lands and effects belonging to the said Jai Singh as he hath been dispossessed of by the Burmahs (Burmese).

(2) That for the assistance of such English troops the said Jai Singh is willing and ready to pay at the immediate expiration of every month all and every expense and contingent expenses of such troops then due so long as they may remain in his service.

(3) That the said Jai Singh is willing and ready to join with all his force the said English forces to obtain full and ample satisfaction for all and every injury the said English have from time to time suffered by the Burmese at the Negairje (Negrais) or any other place during the said Burmah's administration when in any time in possession of Pegu.

(4) That the said Jai Singh will from the time of signing these articles, consider such injuries as have been done by the Burmahs (Burmese) to the said English as injuries done to himself and that the said Jai Singh will ever hereafter be ready to resent any new insult or hindrance the
English trade or people may meet with at Pegu, the Negairje (Negrain) or any other part or parts at present under the Government of the Burmah Rajah or the Rajah of Pegu .......
also every other power or Government that may interrupt the free trade of every English subject passing into and through their countries.

(5) That the said Jai Singh will at all times fully consider every enemy to the said English as his own enemy and that the said English shall consider every enemy to the said Jai Singh as their enemy.

(6) That the said Jai Singh shall grant such lands as the said English may think proper for the building of a factory and forts for the transaction of their business and protection of their persons and effects in every part under his Government and that whatever part the said English may fix on for their Factory and Fort the said Jai Singh shall also grant a distance of country round such Factory and Fort of eight thousand cubics to the said English free of rent forever.

(7) That the said Jai Singh shall grant permission to the English for an open trade into and through his country free of all duties, hindrance or molestation and that the said Jai Singh will ever protect and defend the said English in the same.

(8) That the said Jai Singh shall not enter into any accommodation with the Burmah Rajah without the advice and approbation of the English nor shall the English enter into
a separate and distinct treaty with the Burmah Rajah without previously advising the said Jai Singh.

(9) Should the English troops with those ofleckley be obliged to march against the Burmah Rajah in order to obtain satisfaction for their mutual injuries received and in consequence make themselves master of the Burmah country the said Jai Singh doth then agree that should the said English then give him full possession of the said Burmah country he the said Jai Singh will then make good to the said English all such losses as they have ever heretofore sustained.
Appendix-B

Proposals made by Anund Sah, Podullo Singh and Chitton Singh Hazarry in the name and behalf of Goursah Singh, Raja of Meekley for an explanation of a former treaty of alliance bearing date the 14th September 1762 made by Hurry Dass Gussein in behalf of Jai Singh and Harry Verelst etc. Gentlemen of Chittagong (Home Department, Public Proceedings Volume 1763, pages 1330-1331).

I, Goursah Singh, Raja of Meekley do confirm a treaty of alliance dated the 14th September 1762 made between Harry Verelst, Randolf Marriot and Thomas Rumbold in behalf of the Honourable East India Company on one part and by Hurry Dass Gussein in the name and behalf of my brother Joy Singh, on the other part, approving and ratifying all and every article of the said treaty of alliance.

The second article of the said treaty stipulates all and every expense and contingent expenses of the said English troops employed in the service of my brother Joy Singh to be paid by him at the immediate expiration of every month.

To this I am to observe that since the Burmese have overrun and destroyed a great part of the Dominions of Meckley, it is not in my power to make such payments in actual species either of gold or silver.

But I agree to pay all such expenses as have already accrued in the English late march towards Meckley and all such expenses as hereafter may accrue in their future march to
Fleckley to be paid from time to time in such goods and merchandise as are procurable in my country and which I agree to deliver to the English at Raung Roong at their annexed rates and conditions, but such quantities as are specified in the annexed lists shall be delivered as the first payment immediately on the English troops getting up to Fleckley. And I am now willing to pay in ready money towards this agreement, hundred Fleckley gold Rupees to be valued at twelve-silver rupees each.

So soon as the English shall enable me to work the gold mine on the banks of the River Barrampooter in the Dominions of Fleckley, as well as any other mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, tin, copper, precious stones and mines of all kinds whatever now known or what hereafter may be discovered in Fleckley, I am willing and agreed to pay all expenses in the working of the said mines; and also to give the English three fourths of the products of the same towards defraying the general expense of their troops in my employ.

Which products with my goods and merchandise I agree to pay them from time to time, till the whole expense of their assisting me is discharged. When and on all accounts between us being settled and adjusted I am then to be released from any such further stipulated payments. But hereby I agree that the said English are to reside in Fleckley as merchants, on the full terms and privileges as stipulated in the aforementioned treaty of the 14th September 1762.
In testimony whereof we have put our signs manual
in Islamabad this day of first day of September 1685 Sauk
Bengal style or the eleventh day of September 1763 English style.

Products of Heckley that Goursah Singh, Rajah agrees
to pay annually towards the defrayment of the expenses of the
English troops employed on his account viz.,

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Heckley cloth from
2½ to 3 cubits
broad and a cubit
long

Heckley gold
rupee

500 pcs. Rs 1½ piece Rs 750

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Total Rs 56,850
Out of the above, Goursah Singh can now give within the period of one month after the arrival of the troops at Raung Roong.

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<tr>
<td>Silk</td>
<td>5 ads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>500 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copal</td>
<td>500 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dammar</td>
<td>500 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax</td>
<td>250 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elephant teeth</td>
<td>50 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agar</td>
<td>20 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black thread</td>
<td>50 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red thread</td>
<td>50 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue thread</td>
<td>50 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White thread</td>
<td>100 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meckley clothes</td>
<td>500 pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meckley gold rupees</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>