Chapter - 6

Activities of R Stewart (1857-66)

R Stewart (1857-66) was the last Superintendent and first Deputy Commissioner of Cachar. He conducted the administration of this district in various capacities with the assistance of his Assistant and Officiating Superintendents. They were Dr S M Shircore (1857-58), J F Sherer (1860-64), Dr Clement Scone (1861-62) and J W Edgar (7 January, 1864 - 15 June, 1866).  

R Stewart acted as the Assistant Superintendent (23 July, 1856-13 April, 1857) with the powers of an Assistant Magistrate and Collector on a monthly salary of Rs. 600 having one Native Establishment at a monthly cost of Rs. 32. He was also Assistant Superintendent incharge (3 January - 22 March, 1857) during the Superintendency of G Verner. R Stewart assumed charge as Officiating Superintendent in 13 April, 1857 from G Verner which
position he held till 12 December 1858 and upgraded as Superintendent and first Deputy Commissioner (13 December, 1858-15 June, 1866) in Cachar. He also exercised the function of a Magistrate, a Civil and Criminal Judge, a Collector of Revenue, a Post Master, a Register of Deeds and as a Frontier Officer. He distributed works among his subordinates retaining the mainwheel of administration in his own hands. However, R Stewart played a vital role in the socio-economic and political segments of Cachar.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

R Stewart tried to revive the general social structure of Cachar. The society was already composed of various ethnic communities - Hindus, Muslims, Tea labourers and some tribal groups. He provided freedom in practising their respective religions, customs and institutions. *Durga Puja* was favoured by him which had been prevalent since pre-British rule in Cachar. He encouraged the immigration of tea labourers and European companies to Cachar. This helped the growth of tea and tea industry in Cachar. This led to the increase of population from 192000 to 2 lakhs during 1862-63. He appointed Protector of Immigrant Labourers in 1864.

R Stewart took keen interest for the development of education in Cachar as the plight of education in the district was very bad. Three schools sprang up at Silchar, Hailakandi and Katigorah for five years on private subscriptions from 1857 to 1862. The enrolment in these schools were 128,
34, 30 respectively. He also established a small English and Bengali Branch schools at Hailakandi and Ghungur. The Hailakandi school was attended by 34 pupils. The school at Silchar was established on May 1857. The European and native people donated Rs. 800 for this school. Its monthly income from subscriptions and schooling fees amounted to Rs. 88. A large thatched and mats Bunglow was erected for Silchar school. The scale of monthly fees demanded from the pupils of Silchar school was 4 to 8 Annas for English and 1 to 2 Annas for Bengali school. But underpaid Government Native Officials and poor people of Cachar showed their inability to pay school fees. So, Silchar school ceased in 1862 due to the fall of subscription and attendance whereas remaining two out stationed schools continued on private subscriptions. Accordingly, the native people of Hailakandi and Katigorah had paid half the expenses of building their respective school houses.

R Stewart, thereby, felt the necessity of Government initiatives to start schools in Cachar as the resources and revenue were sufficient at this time to meet the necessary expenditure for the inhabitants of Cachar. So, Government should build a school house and appoint both English and Bengali teacher one in each medium expending Rs. 100 to 150 monthly. R L Martin, Inspector of Schools (Bengal) was requested by R Stewart to provide Government sanction for the same and proposed that Rs. 1800 be allowed for the construction of a large kutcha-pucca house as school building. But the
outstation schools should be constructed by the parents of the pupils themselves. But the repeated attempts of R Stewart to establish school on Government cost could not be materialised.

However, Rev. Pyrse of Welsh Presbyterian Mission started a High Grammer School in the old *kutchu pucca* house on 1 December, 1863 having 80 students receiving proper permission from Superintendent R Stewart. The school obtained a monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 60 from Government and public subscriptions were also realised for the maintenance of the school. This school continued effectively under the first Head Master Babu Naba Kishore Sen who was appointed as the first Deputy Inspector of Schools in 1865.

In the initial stage, there were 8 teachers in this school having 7 classes from IV to X and then 8 for the attachment of one Bengali class. The medium of instruction was both English and Bengali. The school continued under the grant-in-aid system for few years upto its conversion into Zillah school by a Government order dated 21 August, 1866. The same High Grammar School after many dramatic changes had taken the form of present Silchar Government Boys' H S School. The establishment of this school at Silchar under Rev. Pyrse in 1863 should be taken as the beginning of English Education in Cachar. So, Rev. Pyrse can be called as the Father of English Education in Cachar.
R Stewart established the Silchar Charitable Dispensary in 1864 and recruited one Native Doctor and Compounder. There was no native doctors and hospitals in tea gardens of Cachar except running professional man like Dr Nelson. So, R Stewart under C Marshal managed the treatment of garden labourers in Station Hospital. He also appointed two European Assistant Surgeons - Dr S M Shircore and Dr Barker in Silchar. R Stewart provided vaccination to the cholera affected people of Cachar but success was meagre. Cholera took many lives at this time.

A branch of Welsh Presbyterian Mission was established in 4 August, 1861 at a cost of Rs. 8000 at Silchar. A plot of land was secured from a private individual in the heart of the town and Lord Bishop of Calcutta laid the foundation of the Church and named it ‘St. Andrews Church’ in Silchar. A sum of Rs. 4691 was collected as donations and R Stewart took all initiatives in this connection.

He started the first official match ‘Polo’ in Silchar through the beginning of first Polo Club in 1859. Assistant Superintendent J F Sherer took leading part for it. Accordingly Sherer was called as the Father of Polo in Silchar. The Cachar Mela also began in 1860-61 at Silchar. It lasted for 7 days. R Stewart also created the Municipality of Silchar in 1865. He also made arrangement with the planters for the establishment of an Annual Fair in 1864 in the Hailakandi Valley.
R Stewart constructed and repaired a large number of roads and bridges for the development of communication in Cachar incurring money from the local funds and 3% net revenue of Cachar. He constructed Silchar-Ghungur Road of 5 miles length in 1858-59 on the subscriptions made by Cachar, Silchar and Equitable Tea Company. Accordingly R Stewart undertook for the construction of a road from Silchar through Chatla Hawhr. He also constructed Silchar-Rungarkhal road, Rungarkhal-Ghungur road, Ghungur-Dargakona road, Boaljur road in 1858-59. He also completed the construction of Ghungur, Rungarkhal, Khoyakooriekhal, Boaljur, Kukipara, Lakhichura bridges along with six bridged drains during 1858-60 incurring amount subscribed by Cachar, Silchar and Equitable Tea Company (See Appendix - L). He constructed and repaired roads and bridges for the benefit of this district. He constructed Silchar-Udharbond road (Madhura), Bundraj-Hailakandi road, 3 timber bridges, 6 pucca drains and repaired Sylhet-Cachar road in expense of Rs. 4,080 in 1860. R Stewart constructed a road between Hattia and Silchar in 1861 at a cost of Rs. 700 out of which Rs. 300 was subscribed by Tea planters of Bagliaghat. Another road from Banskandi to the Station to connect the latter with military road across the hills to Manipur was constructed in 1861 in expense of Rs. 3469-5-5. He also expended Rs. 881 for the roads of Banskandi, Hattia and of station...
roads in 1861. He also repaired the road towards Barkhola in expense of Rs. 200 in 1861. He also made attempt to open communication between Sonaimukh and the plantations of Jalinga and Jogibond during his tour period in December, 1861. Sylhet-Cachar road was started by R Stewart in 1863 and final shape was given under the supervision of Lieutenant Haywood. He also reconstructed the Sylhet-Manipur road via Silchar which was constructed in 1850. Silchar-Manipur road was tried to be constructed by R Stewart in 1860 but failed. It was made as an extension of Sylhet-Cachar road. R Stewart constructed two streets one at Silchar and the other at Panchgram at a cost of Rs. 500 and two subsequent establishments of Rs. 25 per month for each were set up at Silchar and Katigorah in 1864.

R Stewart urged for opening pathways in garden area to the Tea Planters for public necessity and to pass tea labourers in garden area of Cachar on permission from Superintendent of Cachar if considered to be most necessary. Cachar District Road Committee and Ferry Fund Committees were constituted in 1864.

R Stewart undertook another project for re-opening the old and filled up channels of Dhalleswar River in 1858 in expense of Rs. 3000/4000 to avert sudden inundation and irruptions of the river. It was advantageous for the proprietors of the plantations in Serespore,
Vernerpur, Western Hailakandi and of Tea Planters who were interested in rice cultivation. He also cut drainage canals from the river Barak to avert Malaria in Cachar.37

He also laid down two lines of canals to fill up Doobaria Bheel on Government cost in 1861.38 R Stewart also took initiatives for the improvement and extension of inland navigation in Cachar.39 Other means of communications were boats, steamer, horse etc. Horses were used by Superintendents and planters as the best means of communications.40 R Stewart had a single poled tent for his annual tour in the interior of Cachar. He made extensive visit in the interior places riding on horse to inspect the PWD works and of the newly opened tea gardens.41

Cachar Post Office was constructed in 1861-62. Regular Post Office was established by R Stewart at Hailakandi in 1863 (See Appendix – M).

R Stewart took initiatives for the protection of environment of Cachar through the stoppage of throwing dead men and cattle into the narrow rivers of Hailakandi village. It was basically to keep river water suitable for drinking.43

R Stewart, for the preservation of official records, recruited one Muharir on a monthly salary of Rs. 7 for 5 months to help the Mahafiz in copying out injurious documents. The Mahafiz called upon to pay the
extra-establishment for one month. Stewart requested the sanction of
remaining Rs. 28 from Revenue Record Fund. His attention was
gradually drawn towards other areas.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

These activities were an important area. R Stewart made every attempt
to uplift the economic scenario of Cachar. The earlier land settlement
expired on 30 April, 1858. It was being defective in nature and for the
entry of Mutineers into Cachar in 1858, R Stewart made a new Revenue
Settlement for 20 years in 1859 based on Lieutenant Thuiller's Survey.
Mr G M Reily, Deputy Collector, was appointed to conduct this
settlement. A native Amin surveyed the lands which were excluded
from Thuiller's survey. Lands were classified into two categories viz.,
first class land easily irrigable and second class undulating lands. The
assessment was made by Stewart on a liberal terms according to the
value and productiveness of lands which provided satisfaction to the
people. The first class land was assessed at Rs. 3-8 per kulbah in first
rate localities, second class lands in the same places being let for Rs. 3,
corresponding rate for interior localities were Rs. 3 and Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2-8
and Rs. 2. The rates in the most remote localities were Rs 2, Rs. 1-8
and Rs. 1 per kulbah. jungle producing and thatching grass and reeds
was settled at the full rates. But forest jungle that required much
clearing was let for 3 years rent free and then by a gradual increase at
the full rates at the expiry of 20 years terms of this settlement.45

R Stewart leased the Chatla Bheel on permission from the
Commissioner through making proper survey of it for 15 yeas in a rate -
first 3 years rent free, next 4 years at Rs. 6, next 4 years Rs. 12 and last 4 years
at Rs. 1-8 per kulbah. The Chatla Bheel was not came under the operation of
the Rules for grants of waste lands in Assam.46

R Stewart made some waste lands for tea cultivation to the European
companies. But he did not favour the waste land grants on a single limited
space which was favoured by G Verner. He urged the grantees to cultivate
more spot in written permission from the Superintendent.47

R Stewart undertook subsequent survey of waste lands for tea
cultivation in 1859 in expense of Rs. 850 a month or above Rs. 10,000 per
annum and recruited Native Compass Amins by him. The second survey
was ordered under Mr Reynolds in 1861. He considered Cachar as a Khas
Mahal. So, Mauza demarcation was considered to be useless. At the same
time, Thakbast settlement favoured the demarcation of Mauzas as was done
by E R Lyons. The Thakbast survey was followed by a professional survey
under N T Davey in 1864-65. It favoured the demarcation of boundaries of
Mauzas and of tea grants. The area of this survey was 11,02,421 acres.48

However, Stewart’s survey of waste land under the supervision of a
Native Compass Amin was made for the defects of Thuiller’s survey. Maps
were compared with official records. The object of the comparison with official records was described to be, first, to see whether the Maps would agree with the general topographical survey of Cachar made by Captain Thuiller, secondly, whether they would clash with subsequent surveys made by Compass Amins for other applicants in the same tract and thirdly, whether they were correct themselves as regards computation etc.49

Thuiller proposed to employ a survey party at a monthly cost of Rs. 844 per monsum (say Rs. 850) as a special grant for the survey of tea grants of Cachar from the date of departure from Dacca in 1861. The survey party was comprised of one Assistant Surveyor, 3 Mutsuddees, one Head Tindal, 40 Measurers and 4 Barkandazes. This party intended merely to survey the waste land grants and to connect with the work of 1841-42 so as to improve the old maps.50 But for elaborate and compact survey of Cachar, a strong survey party required at an authorised annual cost of Rs. 37,524.51

R Stewart, for more perfect survey, entrusted Third Division professional party to make the survey who settled lands except Lakheraj holdings at a fixed Jumnah for 20 years.52 Stewart followed the custom of assessment of Lakheraj lands and till 1866, about 200 acres were assessed under this custom.53

The survey and demarcations made in 1862-63 and few in 1865 were not having any permanent marks though 146 grants were settled under Assam Rules.54 R Stewart assigned large number of grants under Old Waste
Land Rules. But Pattahs were not delivered to the grantees till the abolition of this rule in 1862\(^55\) (See Appendix - N).

The number of Mahals was reduced by amalgamation from 8470 to 6120. It had an area of 27516 Kulbah and the Junumah was Rs. 90,631-14-11. After this, settlements of jungle land were made to be coterminous with R Stewart’s Settlement. 660 Mahals were settled in this way with an ultimate rent of Rs. 16,926 upto 1864-65.\(^56\)

The Assam Rules for waste land grants in Cachar was abolished in 1862. The New Waste Land Rules, Waste Land Sale Rules were introduced in 1862. There were 181 applications registered under the Old Rules and 4,84,760 acres of land were surveyed. The waste land sale rules was modified in 1864 under the initiatives of R Stewart. This modified rules sanctioned the rights of applications to both the natives and Europeans. But very few applications were made for waste lands under the said sale rules since their introduction in 1862.\(^57\) The Fee Simple Rules was introduced in 1862. Except under special circumstances grants were limited to an area of 3000 acres, the land was put up to auction and upset price ranged from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 10 per acre.\(^58\)

In 1864 Waste Land Reclamation Rules (Junglebari) were introduced in Cachar and leases of Junglebari lands were sanctioned for a term of 30 years at the rates fixed were.\(^59\) (Source : ASP, File No. 636 CO of 1872, p. 7).
Activities of R Stewart

3 years rent free per acre
5 years 3 Annas per acre
5 years 6 Annas per acre
5 years 12 Annas per acre
12 years Rs. 1-8 per acre

It is noted that leases of 7638 Mahals the settlement of which were made between 1856-65 for a term of 15 years. In 1861, there existed 54 tea gardens in Cachar.

R Stewart effected Waste Land Survey, demarcation and jungle clearing under Mr Davey in expense of fees deposited of Rs. 15/20000 by grantees in Cachar Treasury in 1865. But it was being not sufficient in furthering the survey works, the additional expenditures were to borne by Government (See Appendix - O). It was also stated that the grantees deposited fees of Rs. 17,423 for survey and jungle clearing of their boundaries of grants under Fee Simple and Mirasdari Rules in 1865. Out of it, Rs. 12,803-21 was deposited for survey expenses and Rs. 4619-13-11 for cutting jungle. In this regard for cutting jungles, local Bengalis were engaged on payment of Rs. 6 ½ to Rs. 7 and Naga, Kuki labours received Rs. 9 per month.

The 20 years settlement of Stewart (1859) including other settlements, settled lands of 371260 acres having full Jummah of Rs. 1,49,312. Out of this total sum, Rs. 1,04,217 was on the Touji of 1861-62.
However, the net land revenue collected by R Stewart was Rs. 97,729-4-3 after deduction of charges of collection of Rs. 2,376 in 1861-62.66

The Tahsildari establishments of R Stewart was comprised of 36 first and next increased to 40. They collected revenue which were deposited in the Sadar Treasury and in case of failure, Talubana system was followed. He enlarged and increased the pay of Tahsildari establishment.67 This was discussed in previous chapters in somewhat detail.

R Stewart collected Income Tax by the regular Tahsildari establishments from 1861 to 65.68 In 1865, Tahsildari establishment was enlarged. It was consisted of 3 Tahsildars, 6 Muharirs and 30 peons.69

Large number of tea gardens and plantations sprang up in Cachar during the Superintendency of R Stewart. Local labours could not afford to work in tea gardens throughout the year for their engagement in rice cultivation.70 To meet the shortage of it, tea labours were imported from Sylhet and its neighbouring districts on contractual basis by an agreement. They were engaged in tea gardens on payment of Rs. 4 per month. They also earned extra-wages by contracts or Nerikh system. They were provided land for settlement, cultivation and one part to work in tea gardens71 (See Appendix - P).

R Stewart favoured Batwara System initiated by G Verner in March, 1857. In 10 June, 1857, R Stewart considered the portion of sharer as no more
than mere record of the bonafide possessions of different partners in an estate.\textsuperscript{72}

The \textit{Ghastwnt} Rule enforced till 1857 by G Verner was modified by R Stewart in 29 May 1858. It allowed the redemption of a transferred estate by the defaulter. Stewart recommended that the estates should liable to immediate and absolute transfer for any arrears which became due for more than one month and that such transfer should be absolute. As per this rule, 3 \textit{Mahals} having Rs. 10-8 was transferred in 1857-58. It was opposed by Mr Stainforth, Member of Board of Revenue advocated that the defaulting estates should be sold to the highest bidder without any reserved price, empowering the Superintendent to purchase for any sum not exceeding the balance. Mr Stainforth's proposal for selling the estate to the highest bidder was sanctioned in June, 1860 by the Secretary of State.\textsuperscript{73}

R Stewart established cattle pounds in 3 \textit{Thanahs} having a pound keeper at a monthly cost of Rs. 7 with an allowance of Rs. 3 per monsum. It was to protect plantations and crops from cattle trespass as per the law of 1857. These pounds were constructed of timbers at a cost of Rs. 50 each and required few Rupees to keep them in order. The \textit{Munsiff} of Katigorah and \textit{Sadar} Station was specially invested with the powers of receiving and trying complaints each in his own jurisdiction. These cattle pounds paid their own expenses.\textsuperscript{74}
In addition to land revenue, R Stewart collected revenue from Salt wells, Sealtekhghat, Fishereis, Ferry, Rubber, Abkari Mahals, Kheddah, House Tax, Stamps, fines, trades etc.\(^7\)

R Stewart leased salt wells like G Verner and collected a revenue of Rs. 840 in 1857-58 and Rs. 340 in 1862-63 respectively.\(^6\)

He also leased fisheries at Sadar station to the highest bidder for one year or for terms of years like G Verner, the Superintendent of Cachar. In 1857-58, 43 Mahals were leased at Rs. 834-8. In 1860-61 at Rs. 1661-8, in 1861-62 at Rs. 3416 and in 1862-63, leased 98 Mahals at Rs. 3733. Thus, it is clear that R Stewart earned revenue from fisheries at an increasing order for double settlement first as land and next as a fishery.\(^7\)

R Stewart also earned a considerable income from Sealtekhghat as proposed tariff system made by G Verner. But Stewart liked to revise the tariff rule and proposed for the abolition of Sealtekhghat to allow all articles to be exported duty free. However, R Stewart resettled the Sealtekh Transitghat in 1860 with the Mahajans of Cachar station Bazar on receiving a security of Rs. 2000. J F Sherer was a party to it. The revenue realised by him in 1859-60 was Rs. 12,000, in 1860-61 was Rs. 12,300 and Rs. 15,000 in 1861-62 from Sealtekhghat.\(^8\)

R Stewart also collected house tax from the migratory hill tribes at the same rate made by Verner of Rs. 1 per house. In 1857-58, Rs. 3340 was collected as house tax, in 1860-61 was Rs. 3249 and Rs. 3594 was collected in
1861-62 as house tax. But tea planters' advocacy for the exemption of this tax was opposed by Stewart and therefore leviable wherever they might locate themselves.  

Rubber was discovered in Cachar in 1862. R Stewart derived a considerable amount by selling about 3000 mounds of Rubber in 1862-63.  

Elephant Kheddahs were abolished in 1862 and the right of catching elephant was provided to private individuals. R Stewart realised a revenue of Rs. 3711 in 1862-63, Rs. 200 in 1863-64, Rs. 700 in 1864-65 and Rs. 4250 in 1865-66 from the system of catching elephants under licences as it was obtained in Cachar. In 1865, this system was discontinued in Cachar.  

The Abkari Mahals also helped R Stewart in enriching the economy of Cachar. The Abkari revenue collected by him in 1857-58 was Rs. 9632-9-6, Rs. 4346-1 in 1859-60, and Rs. 6501-1 in 1860-61 respectively.  

He also collected revenue from public ferries which were expended for the construction of roads and bridges. In 1857-58, he earned a revenue of Rs. 291 from 7 ferries of Cachar.  

He also realised revenue from post office, fines, income tax, excise revenue for the enrichment of Cachar.  

R Stewart proposed for erecting houses to manufacture distillery in expense of Rs. 50 in Cachar. He apprehended the collapse of one distillery managed by one person privately. He did not favour the disposal of mineral products from the discovered Lime Quarries of Cachar in 1859 as
proposed by Davidson. But he took initiatives for mining industry through personal inspection of the locality to develop the economy of Cachar86 (See Appendix - Q).

Trade also flourished through the river Barak in a limited scale with Sylhet, Manipur, Bengal. The total value of export and import trade in Cachar for 1857-58 was Rs. 394925 and Rs. 283887-6-0 respectively. It appeared that the export declined in 1857-58 for the failure of rice crops of this district during this year. The natives of Cachar engaged in arts, trades and minor business like carpenters, blacksmiths, tailor etc.87

R Stewart developed the Silchar market for the expansion of tea in Cachar. He took measures to connect the Lakhipur Bazar with Silchar (Fatak) Bazar and Lushai Hat at Sonai. Thus, Cachar became a viable Revenue District of the Government88 and political activities increased side by side.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

R Stewart (1857-66) controlled the political situation of Cachar through the reorganisation of Judiciary, Police, Thanahs, Jail as an executive head of this district. He was more powerful and dynamic administrator in comparison with the earlier Superintendents of Cachar.89
He acted as the District Magistrate, Civil and Session Judge, Incharge of District Police, Justice of Peace, Protector of Immigrant Labourers and Executive Head of Cachar.  

R Stewart performed all the Magisterial duties of this district till 1 August 1858 unassisted. Next Assistant Superintendents J F Sherer, J W Edgar assisted him in Civil and Faujdari Departments as Assistant Magistrate of Cachar till 1862. R Stewart was appointed as Session Judge of this district in 1862 and J F Sherer was appointed by Bengal Government as sitting Magistrate of Cachar.  

R Stewart allocated the powers among his subordinates retaining the main control in his own hands. Accordingly Assistant Superintendents – Dr S M Shircore (1857-58), Dr Clement Scone (1861), J F Sherer (1860-64) was vested with the powers of Deputy Magistrate and incharge of Cachar Treasury. Next Sherer (1862-64) and J W Edgar (1864-66) acted as II and III Magistrate, Sealtekh and Sadar Munsiffs as Deputy Magistrate of Cachar. R Stewart also appointed a group of Honorary Magistrates to run the judiciary effectively.  

There were Civil, Munsiff, Faujdari Courts in Cachar. In 1860-61, Magisterial Courts increased to 4, Civil and Revenue Courts to 7. Some suits of all these courts of R Stewart connected with civil and criminal aspects were referred to the Session Court of Sylhet and all Police and Revenue appeals to the Commissioner of Dacca Division.
The Civil and *Faujdari* cases were dealt by R Stewart entrusting *Sadar* and Sealtekh *Munsiffs* - Ram Govinda Deb and Baidyanath Deb at an increased salary of Rs. 200 and Rs. 150 respectively.94

The Assam Civil and Criminal Rules were extended to Cachar by R Stewart to deal criminal business in order to reduce the hardships of the inhabitants of Cachar.95 The stamp laws were introduced lately in 1860 by R Stewart in a low rate advocated by his predecessors to run the judiciary effectively.96

The *Faujdari* establishment was in force in Cachar from 1857. It dealt a large number of cases which had increased for the rapid increase of population. There were only 612 cases in 1856 and it increased to 3666 in 1863 including 38 tribal cases settled on the spot.97 There was a Treasurer or *Sadar Boxee* attached to the *Faujdari* Court of this district.98 The *Nazirship* of *Faujdari* Court was abolished in 1864 by R Stewart. The *Munshi* of the Court had became the Officer having the powers of receipts and disbursement. He could keep not more than Rs. 50 in his hands. The *Muharir* was under the *Munshi* and two *Chaukidars* were appointed to protect it.99 However, since the abolition of *Nazirship* of *Faujdari* Court in 1864, all the Court duties were entrusted upon the courts inspector and the office duties were handed over to the Regular *Faujdari* establishment. But prior to 1864, *Nazir* of the *Faujdari* court performed
the works of receipts and disbursements. He was to deposit a security of Rs. 300.100.

R Stewart reorganised the Superintendent Office in 1857 and increased the salary for additional duties they were performing and for price hiking of commodities in Cachar. The aggregate monthly increase of the establishment was Rs. 243. He, at a time, proposed for increase of pay of Head English Writer from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 and of Head English Clerk was Rs. 80. But the increase of Head English Writer being rejected, the monthly increase stood at Rs. (243-10) = 233 only101 (See Appendix - R).

The aggregate increase of monthly expenses of his establishment was Rs. 228. So, the total increase of expenses, both on account of increase of pay and of establishment amounted to Rs. 461. R Stewart effected the abolition of Police Scout the proposal of which was made by G Verner and the expense of it was Rs. 48. So, the net increase of expense stood at Rs. 413 per month only102 (See Appendix - S).

The Superintendent office and its establishment was comprised of Superintendent, First Assistant Superintendent, Second Assistant to the Superintendent, Deputy Magistrate and Sealtekh Munsiff. It was effected from 1862 when R Stewart was appointed as the Session Judge of this district. The staff of Superintendent's Office under R Stewart not only had to perform the ordinary work of a Magistrate's Court but
of the Sessions Court. So, Stewart increased the pay of enlarged establishments in 1863\(^{103}\) (See Appendix - T).

R Stewart was independent in judiciary and Jury System was followed in dealing Session cases in Cachar.\(^{104}\)

He also favoured the enlargement and increase of pay of excise establishment for future prospects of excise revenue due to the extension of tea plantations. Because, the excise revenue increased to Rs. 55,308 from Rs. 22,308 during 1859-65. It would be clear from the following statement.\(^{105}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Scale</th>
<th>Proposed Scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Suddar</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Muharir &amp; Clerk</td>
<td>1 Muharir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 25</td>
<td>Rs. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Asstt. Muharir</td>
<td>1 Muharir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 20</td>
<td>Rs. 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Muharir</td>
<td>1 do</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rs. 8</td>
<td>Rs. 16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sluton</td>
<td>1 Sluton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 1</td>
<td>Rs. 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Muffasil**           |                         |
| 1 Muharir              | 1 Daroga                |
| Rs. 10                 | Rs. 15                  |
| 8 Barkandazes @ 4      | 2 Muharir @ 10          |
| Rs. 32                 | Rs. 20                  |
|                        | 4 Barkandazes @ 6        |
|                        | Rs. 24                  |
|                        | 4 Barkandazes @ 5        |
|                        | Rs. 20                  |

| Total                  | Total                   |
| Rs. 96                 | Rs. 146                 |


R Stewart reorganised the police department and made effort to make equitable distribution of police business of 3 Thanahs of Cachar. The Detachment of SL1 Battalion was posted at Lakhipur having one
Jamadar, one Havildar, 2 Naiks and 40 sepoys. But the service rendered by them being not sufficient, Stewart proposed for police station at Lakhipur in July 1857. Accordingly, additional police post was established at Lakhipur in 1858 having one native establishment in expense of Rs. 61 monthly\(^{106}\) (See Appendix - S).

R Stewart proposed for additional 2 Barkundazes to Sadar and one to each to the remaining two Thanahs of Cachar.\(^{107}\) The Thanah establishments were enlarged recruiting one Round Muharir at a salary of Rs. 7 in each Thanah. In Hailakandi Thanah, a Register of Post Office was appointed with a line of runners between that place and the station but Katigorah had not. So, Dawk Muharir was recruited at Katigorah in 1863.\(^{108}\)

R Stewart himself assumed the charge of District Police on 6 June, 1864 and Lieutenant Crawfurd was appointed as District Superintendent of Police in 1864.\(^{109}\) The Mela Darogahs were appointed temporarily to preserve peace and order at Annual Fair. They were not Government officials and paid from Mela fund.\(^{110}\) Thus, the police force of Cachar increased to 297 in 1865. It was comprised of 3 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 24 Head Constables, 259 Constables in 1 January, 1865.\(^{111}\) R Stewart proposed to levy a Chaukidari tax of one Anna on every Rupee of the Jumma of all Malgozari lands and to abolish all other Chabukidari payments by the inhabitants to reduce the
number of Chaukidars. Accordingly, R Stewart reduced the number of rural police Chaukidars from 325 to 200 and fixed the pay of each at Rs. 4 a month.\(^\text{112}\)

The Cachar Jail was being too small to accommodate the increased prisoners of 125 from 81 during 1858-60, R Stewart made a plan for a new jail building of this district in 1\(^{st}\) December, 1860. Accordingly, Stewart constructed the new jail in 1865 acquiring to the extent of 74 acres for a sum of Rs. 3504-13-3.\(^\text{113}\)

The old Cutchery was being too small and defective in construction, R Stewart proposed for the construction of a new Cutchery building on Government cost of Rs. 23,831. Till the completion of it, a Banglow was hired at a monthly rent of Rs. 30 for the Settlement Officers' Cutchery\(^\text{114}\) (See Appendix - U).

R Stewart took initiatives for one Circuit House or Dawk Bunglow in Cachar for the use of Commissioners who had visited Cachar once in a year. Because, there was no such staging Bungalows or even a Hotel in the station till 1864.\(^\text{115}\)

R Stewart played a vital role in the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. He made all attempts to oppose the Mutineers to enter into Cachar through enlarging the police establishment of 3 Thanahs by 8 Barkandazes. He also placed Scouts in every corner to oppose the
Activities of R Stewart

Mutineers. Accordingly those who entered Cachar were tried and provided rigorous punishments by him.\(^\text{116}\)

In 1858, R Stewart favoured the right of pre-emption rule as a custom among the Hindus and Muslims of this district.\(^\text{117}\)

R Stewart collected information regarding the area under the cultivation of tea and other crops and of the value of produce from European Tea planters of Cachar to furnish the said statement to the Government.\(^\text{118}\) He also settled the land disputes in tea plantations for the restoration of peace and order situation in Cachar.\(^\text{119}\)

He also provided justice in the Court for the cause of tea labourers of Cachar who were frequently flogged by planters rigorously. So, Assistant Superintendents, J F Sherer, J W Edgar, were vested the Magisterial Powers to their cases as II and III Judge in the Court. The Officiating District Superintendent of Police Mr Daley, Inspectors of 3 Thahahs did the needful after proper enquiry. He also appointed Protector of Immigrant Labourers of Cachar in 1864. As a result, most of the Managers of Cachar Tea Gardens stopped the flogging system.\(^\text{120}\)

He imprisoned and sentenced those who were found to be guilty of robbery and theft.\(^\text{121}\) He also punished the police personnel for bribery and perjury. In 1862, 2 Jamadars and 2 Barkandazes were
dismissed and in 1864, one Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Head Constables and 28 Constables were punished by him severely.\textsuperscript{122}

Thus Stewart was assisted by Assistant Superintendents and Assistant Commissioner in conducting the general administration of Cachar. At the time of his leave as well as during his tour period into the interior of Cachar, they made a pivotal role in Cachar. He empowered them as Deputy Magistrate, Collector, incharge of Cachar Treasury, Justice of Peace, Judge, Medical Officer etc. in Cachar.\textsuperscript{123} But the Superintendents had to face problems on the frontier and they including R Stewart had to follow a certain policy in this regard to quell the frontier tribes.

Thus, R Stewart, the last Superintendent and first Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, played a vital role in the socio-economic and political development of Cachar.

\textbf{NOTES AND REFERENCES}

1. \textit{Judl. P V, November, 1864, Book No. 75, Proceeding No. 102 of 1864.}

\textit{Book No. 5A, Letter Nos. 19, 25, 26, 48, 52, 56, 141, 151; 159 of 1860, 144, 145 of 1861 (DCRRS).}

\textit{Book No. 8A, Letter Nos. 121 of 1862; 3, 42 of 1863; 4, 8 of 1864 (DCRRS).}

\textit{Book No. 14, Letter No. 16 of 1858 (DCRRS).}

2. "By an order of the Government under date the 23rd July 1856, Lieutenant R Stewart, the Commandant of the Kookie Levy, was appointed Assistant to the Superintendent of Cachar on a consolidated salary of Rs. 600 a month, and a small Native Establishment* was sanctioned for the Assistant Superintendent's Office at a monthly cost of Rupees 32. The Assistant Superintendent exercised the powers of an Assistant Magistrate under Regulation III of 1821 and of an Assistant Collector under Regulation VIII of 1831; he was vested with no Civil Judicial powers."

* Monthly Salary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moonshee</th>
<th>Rs. 16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Molurir</td>
<td>Rs. 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Chupprasces at 4 each</td>
<td>Rs. 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rs. 32</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(W J Allen, op. cit., p. 1).


   Book No. 14, Letter No. 59 of 1858 (DCRRS)
   Book No. 22, Letter No. 148 of 1866 (DCRRS).


6. 1862-64, DCP (Cachar Papers), File No. 44, Letter No. 353 of 1863

   Book No. 8A, Letter No. 12 of 1864 (DCRRS)
   Book No. 14, Memo No. 34 of 1860 (DCRRS)
   Book No. 22, Letter No. 85 of 1866 (DCRRS)

7. Book No. 8A, Letter Nos. 3 of 1863, 11, 12 of 1864 (DCRRS)

   Revenue P V, February, 1862, Book No. 39, Proceeding No. 89 of 1862.

9. 1862-64, DCF (Cachar Papers), File No. 44, Letter No. 8 of 1863.


   Monthly Fees of Pupils
   For English and Bengali or English only

   Pupils under 12 years of Age 4 Annas per monsum.
   " above 12 " 8 " " "

   For Bengali only

   Pupils under 12 years of Age 1 Anna per monsum
   " above 12 " 2 " " "

   (W J Allen, *op. cit.*, p. 31.).


11. "R Stewart on April 1, 1863 reported to the Commissioner of Dacca that the report on education in Cachar for the year 1862-63 is blank, there being no Government institution in this District.”

    (Book No. 8A, Letter No. 7 of 1863, DCRRS).


17. Vol. No. 52, Letters Received from Govt., January to March, 1866, Nos. 1, 36, 225, 283 of 1865.

Activities of R Stewart


"The donors were: Capt. R Stewart (Rs. 1000), Lt. J F Sharer (Rs. 600), C Scone (Rs. 400), J Davidson (Rs. 350), A Forbes (Rs. 200), G S Lackie (Rs. 200), A P Sanderman (Rs. 350), J B Barry (Rs. 200), M Thomson (Rs. 100), Capt. E A Rowlatt (Rs. 50), I Sandaman (Rs. 350), M Smith (Rs. 45), Capt. Scott (Rs. 50), R A Word (Rs. 30), the Bishop of Calcutta (Rs. 50), A Daneon Fruth (Rs. 16), J P Wise (Rs. 300), A Webster (Rs. 100), and B P Shelan (Rs. 150). The monthly subscriptions promised by these donors varied from Rs. 10 to 2-8." (Jayanta Bhusan Bhattacharjee, *op. cit.*, p. 217).


   Book No. 8A, Letter No. 28 of 1862 (DCRRS).

"Local funds comprised of public Ferry, River fishery, pounds, convict labour fund, additional 1 per unit on settlements, 3 per unit on net collections of Government estate. These were used for repairing and maintenance of roads and bridges of Cachar." (Book No. 22, Letter No. 11 of 1866, DCRRS).


24. "The Cachar, Silchar and Equitable Tea Companies contributed a sum of Rs. 3301-10 towards this undertaking. This new road of 5 miles in length was constructed by convict labours. The earthwork of this road required Rs. 300 per mile. There were two rivers and several smaller streams and Nullahs to be bridged. The whole work was expected to cost about the sum subscribed, but in the event of there being any surplus funds,
those were to be employed in carrying on the road towards Jalinga, 5 or 6 miles to the South of Goongur. He also thought to extent the new road for 6 or 7 miles beyond Jalinga through the cultivated plains of Dhowarbond. It required a cross road to connect the new road with Hailakandi on the one side and Bundraj on the other. The local funds and subscriptions were being not sufficient for this grand project, Stewart sought Govt. aid of Rs. 10,000. But the Govt. declined to pay a large amount for it." (W J Allen, op. cit., p. 29.).


27. Ibid., 14, Letter No. 8 of 1861 (DCRRS).


29. Ibid., 5A, Letter No. 4 of 1862 (DCRRS).


34. Accordingly large house measuring 150 by 40 feet at Silchar and a cook house of 150 by 10 feet was erected in 1864. Katigorah was also a duly authorised disembarkation in Cachar and same house was erected at Katigorah to receive imported Tea Labourers in Cachar." (Book No. 8A, Letter Nos. 30, 38, 55 of 1864, DCRRS).


37. Book No. 14, Circular No. 41 of 1858 (DCRRS).


38. Book No. 5A, Letter No. 4 of 1862 (DCRRS).
39. Ibid., 14, Circular No. 50 of 1860 (DCRRS).


Judl. PV, November, 1864, Book No. 75, Proceeding No. 253 of 1864.

Book No. 22, Letter No. 336 of 1865 (DCRRS).

41. Book No. 5A, Letter Nos. 4, 158, 159 of 1860, 141 of 1861 (DCRRS).

Ibid., 8A, Letter No. 63 of 1864 (DCRRS).

Ibid., 22, Letter No. 336 of 1865 (DCRRS).

42. Ibid., 8A, Letter Nos. 5, 6 of 1863 (DCRRS).


43. “In Hailakandi, R Stewart arranged with the inhabitants and the planters in 1864 to do away with the practise which has hitherto obtained of throwing the dead men and cattle into the narrow rives of the village, which had the effect of making the waters unfitted for drink, the practise is now made penal.” (Book No. 8A, Letter No. 63 of 2nd May 1864, DCRRS).

44. Letter No. 48 of 1857 (DCRRS).


ASP, File No. 636 CO of 1872, pp. 6-7.


W W Hunter, op. cit., p. 418.


48. BGP, File No. 313, Nos. 29, 259, 479 of 1861.

BRP, File No. 111, No. 19 of 1862.
BRF, File No. 112, Nos. 6, 3174 of 1862.

49. Lieutenant Stewart remarked, "there are no other officers available for these surveys but Compass Ameens. These, before employment, are required to show that they are acquainted with the use of the Compass and with the forms of Revenue Surveying, and, in general, I think, it will be found that these measurements are correct, or as nearly so as is required for practical purposes. No proof can, however, be adduced of this until the whole tract, of which these applications are but patches, has been scientifically subjected to a Revenue Survey, which, as I have before urged in my letters, Nos. 58, 140 and 164, dated 5th April, 6th August and 24th September 1858, No. 94, dated 6th June and No. 104 of 22nd July 1859, is urgently necessary. Indeed, several of the applications for grants can not be settled in any way until such survey has been made, and are in abeyance much to the inconvenience both of Government and the applicants."

(BGP, File No. 313, No. 259 of 19th April, 1861)

50. BGP, File No. 313, No. 479 of 1861.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Surveyor from Rupees</td>
<td>250 to 388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputation allowance</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Mootsuddees, at Rs. 25 each</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputation allowance</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Mootsuddee</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputation allowance</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Head Tindal</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Measurers, at Rupees 6 each</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Ditto, at rupees 5 each</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Burkandaneses at Rupees 6 each</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Rupees</strong></td>
<td><strong>844</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(BGP, File No. 313, No. 29 of 1861).

51. Revenue Surveyor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies</td>
<td>6312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Assistants</td>
<td>2400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Ditto</td>
<td>13,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guards</td>
<td>13,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total Rupees 37,524

(BGP, File No. 313, No. 29 of 1861).

52. BRP, File No. 111, No. 28 of 1862.

BRF, File No. 112, No. 6 of 1862.


54. ASP, File No. 636 CO of 1872, p. 12.

BRP, File No. 111, No. 28 of 1862.

55. Revenue PV, October 1863, Book No. 59, Proceeding No. 92.

56. ASP, File No. 636 CO of 1872, p. 7.

57. Ibid., pp. 7-8.

58. D D Mali, Revenue Administration in Assam, New Delhi, 1985, p. 81.

Suhas Chatterjee, A Socio-Economic History of South Assam, Jaipur, 2000, p. 165.


60. ASP, File No. 636 CO of 1872, p. 10.


62. DCF, Cachar Papers, File No. 67, No. 23 of 1865.

63. Ibid., No. 242 of 1865.

64. Ibid.


66. Ibid., No. 51 of 1861 (DCRRS).
67. *Ibid.*, No. 120 of 1861 (DCRRS).

*ASP, File No. 636 CO of 1872, pp. 16-17.*


68. *Book No. 22, Letter Nos. 297, 317 of 1865 (DCRRS).*

There was no separate agency in Cachar employed in collecting Income Tax which work was carried on by the regular *Tahsil* establishment comprised of

- 6 *Tahsil Muharirs* at Rs. 15 each 90/-
- 6 *Muduts* do " Rs. 6 " 36/-
- 24 *Peadahs* do " Rs. 3 " 72/-

__________

Rs. 198

*(Book No. 5A, Letter No. 120 of 1861, DCRRS)*


70. *DCF, File No. 67, No. 242 of 1865.*


*Revenue PV, April 1863, Book No. 53, Proceeding Nos. 93-102.*

*Book No. 14, Letter No. 23 of 1858 (DCRRS).*


73. *Ibid., p. 18.*


74. *Ibid., pp. 31-32.*

*Letter No. 45 of 1857 (DCRRS).*

75. *Book No. 5A, Letter Nos. 62 of 1860, 120 of 1861 (DCRRS).*

*Book No. 22, Letter Nos. 297, 317 of 1865 (DCRRS).*

*ASP, File No. 636 CO of 1872, pp. 20-23.*

76. ASP, File No. 636 CO of 1872, p. 21.

77. Ibid., p. 20.


Jayanta Bhusan Bhattacharjee, op. cit., p. 182.

78. ASP, File No. 636 CO of 1872, p. 23.


Book No. 5A, Letter Nos. 38, 48 of 1860 (DCRRS).

Jayanta Bhusan Bhattacharjee, op. cit., p. 182.


Jayanta Bhusan Bhattacharjee, op. cit., p. 182.

80. ASP, File No. 636 CO of 1872, p. 23.

81. Ibid., p. 21.


W W Hunter, op. cit., p. 374.


82. Letter No. 42 of 1857 (DCRRS)

Book No. 5A, Letter No. 62 of 1860 (DCRRS).

W J Allen, op. cit., p. 25, vi.

83. Ibid., pp. 26-27.

84. Ibid., p. 26.

Book No. 22, Letter No. 317 of 1865 (DCRRS).

85. Book No. 5A, Letter No. 10 of 1861 (DCRRS).

86. Book No. 14, Letter No. 8 of 1859 (DCRRS).

87. W J Allen, op. cit., p. 32.

Jayanta Bhusan Bhattacharjee, op. cit., p. 221.

88. Suhas Chatterjee, op. cit., p. 11.


90. Ibid.

Book No. 8A, Letter Nos. 10, 12, 82 of 1864 (DCRRS).

91. Book No. 8A, Letter Nos. 121 of 1862, 10 of 1864 (DCRRS).

W J Allen, op. cit., pp. 6, 8.


Jdl. PV, November 1864, Book No. 75, Proceeding 253-62.


Book No. 8A, Letter Nos. 121 of 1862, 30, 42 of 1863, 10, 17, 100, 126, 130 of 1864 (DCRRS).

Jdl. PV, November 1864, Book No. 75, Proceeding Nos. 93, 99, 100, 102, 252-62.


W W Hunter, op. cit., p. 448.


Book No. 8A, Letter Nos. 3 of 1863, 10, 17 of 1864 (DCRRS).


97. *Statement showing the number of cases of persons tried in Cachar from 1856 to 1863.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cachar District</th>
<th>1856</th>
<th>1857</th>
<th>1858</th>
<th>1859</th>
<th>1860</th>
<th>1861</th>
<th>1862</th>
<th>1863</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>1023</td>
<td>1105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>952</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>952</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>1023</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>1105</td>
<td>601</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cachar, 21st March, 1864.  
Sd/ R Stewart  
Superintendent

(Book No. 8A, Letter No. 43 of 1864, DCRRS).

98. *Letter No. 15 of 1857 (DCRRS).*

99. *Book No. 8A, Letter No. 33 of 1864 (DCRRS).*

100. *Ibid., Nos. 3 of 1863, 53 of 1864 (DCRRS).*


103. *Book No. 8A, Letter No. 17 of 1864 (DCRRS).*

*Judl. PV, July 1862, Book No. 46, Proceeding Nos. 215-16 of July 1862.*


105. *Book No. 22, Letter No. 317 of 1865 (DCRRRS).*


*Book No. 5A, Memo No. 34 of 1861 (DCRRS).*


109. Ibid., Nos. 14, 82 of 1864 (DCRRS).

110. Ibid., No. 47 of 1864 (DCRRS).

111. Vol. No. 52, Letters Received from Govt., January to March 1866, No. A/4808 1st November, 1865.

112. W J Allen, op. cit., p. 11.

113. Ibid., p. 12.

Book No. 5A, Letter No. 6 of 1861 (DCRRS).

Book No. 22, Letter No. 280 of 1865 (DCRRS).

1862-64, DCP, Cachar Papers, File No. 44, See Appendix - C.


To, The Commissioner of Revenue, Dacca Division.
Dated Cachar 11th February, 1860.

Sir,

I have the honor to bring to your notice that the resettlement of the District having been completed, there is now no longer any authority for renting the Banglow which was sanctioned in Govt. letter No. 1866 dated 25 August/58. I pointed out to you on your recent visit. As this place the great want of room that existed and that there were not places for all the officers should their sittings in the old Cutchery and you were pleased to suggest the continuance of the extra Banglow as a Cutchery until such time as a new Cutchery should be built, May I request the favour of your obtaining the requisite sanction for the measure.

I have etc.

Sd/ R Stewart
Superintendent

(Book No. 5A, Letter No. 14 of 1860, DCRRS).

*Judl. PV, November 1864, Book No. 75, Proceeding No. 253 of 1864.*


121. *Judl. PV, June 1864, Book No. 70, Proceeding Nos. 12-14, June 1864.*


*Book No. 8A, Letter No. 3 of 1863 (DCRRS).*


*Book No. 8A, Letter Nos. 3 of 1863, 4, 8, 10 of 1864 (DCRRS).*

*Book No. 14, Letter Nos. 8, 16 of 1858 (DCRRS).*

*Book No. 22, Letter Nos. 2(27, 36, 41, 47) of 1865, 148 of 1866 (DCRRS).*