CHAPTER II

BRITISH POLICY TOWARDS THE NAGA HILLS WITH AN
ACCOUNT OF TOUR IN THE NAGA HILLS

Introduction:

The early 19\textsuperscript{th} century in Naga history, marks the end of military phase of colonial rule and the establishment of ‘Areas of Political control’ towards the subsequent years. Alexander Mackenzie wrote comprehensively in 1884, “History of the relations of the Government with the Hill tribes of the North-East frontier of Bengal”, which covered the Historical times from 1832 to 1883. Sir Robert Reid, the Governor of Assam from 1937-1942 picked up where Alexander Mackenzie had left. After Mackenzie, Sir Edward Gait also brought out a History of Assam 1905.

In the year 1881, Naga Hills became a British District and active British administration was therein established.\textsuperscript{53} This for sometime helped in protecting the settled British districts of Nowgong and Sibsagar against the raiding Nagas. However, with the lapse of time, there again arose the problem of maintaining peace and security in the British administered areas. Thus, the question of British administered areas within the Hills and the problem of solving the interior or excluded areas came about. In this manner, many Deputy Commissioners and

Sub-divisional Officers toured throughout the entire administered areas and some of the un-administered areas on different occasions. These tours became the only source of knowing Naga traditional polity and socio-economic and cultural aspects prevalent in the Naga Hills during those time. The British officers who carried out these tours were adequately equipped with all possible techniques and means to bring about solution to the issues of the proximity of the time. These copies of tours were notified in the gazetteer of India and thus became an important source in knowing the ‘Naga History’ during the Colonial rule.

During the period 1881-1885, many tours were made. Mr. C.A. Elliott, Chief Commissioner of Assam made a tour throughout the Naga Hills in the cold weather of 1880-81. On 2nd May 1880, he submitted a comprehensive memorandum on the administration of the district, in which he took a hopeful view of the future in the Naga Hills and insisted on the advantages accruing from free intercourse between the British officers and the Naga tribes. He stated that, overall the Angami Naga problem was in a fair way to find a solution.  

Mr. R. B. McCabe, I.C.S., the then Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills, submitted his Annual Report on administration of the Naga Hills district for the year 1882-83. In it, he pointed out that no political disturbances and no headhunting had marked that year, though one raid was planned by a British village against another village across the border, but was stopped by the timely intervention and punishment to the offender. The authority of the British Government over the District was further consolidated by the establishment of

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certain outpost at Kohima, Khonoma and Wokha and the post along the border of Golaghat, to maintain a strong hold over the established Districts and check further raids and killings. Two strong outposts were also established at Viswema and Kigwema in the Angami area, to put a stop to inter-tribal quarrel that was going on between them, but were withdrawn when the case was solved. All measures had excellent effect on the minds of the Nagas.\textsuperscript{55}

During the preceding year, Mr. McCabe again raised the question of British policy in the Naga Hills, which he addressed to the Chief Commissioner on the 10\textsuperscript{th} June 1884, wherein he gave an option of two possible policies:

(a) Non-interference with the Trans Frontier people.

(b) Annexation or Forward policy.

Of the two, he preferred annexation carried out in a gradual way. He also explained his own policies based on four general principles:

(a) To insist on strict obedience within his own jurisdiction.

(b) To punish villages within his jurisdiction for all raids committed against Trans-frontier villages.

(c) To punish Trans-Frontier villages for raids against British-Frontier villages.

(d) To mediate in disputes between villages adjacent to the Frontier\textsuperscript{56}.

On August 1884, the same question was raised by the Chief Commissioner, Sir Charles Elliott, to the Government of India regarding the relations of the British Government with the Naga tribes adjacent to the boundary of the Lakhimpur, Sibsagar and Naga Hills District. He was concerned about the

\textsuperscript{55} Records and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, Administrative report of the Naga Hills district 1882-83, 2\textsuperscript{nd} Edition, Published by (Directorate of Arts and Culture, Government of Nagaland 1991), Sl No: 12.

\textsuperscript{56} Reid, History of the Frontier Areas bordering on Assam, 1883-1941, 102.
increase of outrages among those tribes, of the inter-tribal attacks within the
British border and the feuds outside, but in the immediate vicinity, of
administered area and of assaults upon British subjects crossing the frontier. He
also pointed out the serious effects of all that upon the security of the people
living within British territory. He therefore advocated the forward policy, to be
introduced along the Naga Frontier. At the same time, British authority was to be
enforced more directly than before through the operation of certain measures of
which he had whole knowledge.

However, on 20th October 1884, the Government of India ask the Chief
Commissioner to refrain from this policy. In their opinion, the more vigorous
prosecution of the old methods (Non-interference) should be first tried. They did
not approve of the proposal for a comprehensive promenade, but instead preferred
to adhere to the existing policy i.e.,

(a) Infraction of British border and ill-treatment of British subjects beyond it
should be punished, but,

(b) Inter-feuds and murders committed outside the frontier should be disregarded.
In addition, approval was given to an arrangement by which the political control
of the Nagas East of the Lotha country up to a boundary to be subsequently
settled under British jurisdiction was vested under the control of the Deputy
Commissioner of the Naga Hills. 57

ACCOUNT OF TOURS MADE IN THE NAGA HILLS:

Tour made by McCabe in the year 1884 and 1885.

57 Ibid., 103.
Mr. McCabe, then Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills along with Colonel Clarke, Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur, was assigned to make two little expeditions on strictly friendly terms among the Naga villages on the border, but not in the case of Nangtang who were accused of the murder of British subjects. About the tours to be undertaken for extending political influence, the officers concerned were warned to go nowhere unless their friendly reception was first assured. For Mr. McCabe, he was assigned to make the tour through the East Angami country and another through the Ao villages, east of Wokha. Colonel Clarke’s expedition was to extend to the villages on the Sibsagar Frontier. After these two expeditions, McCabe was asked to give a report along with a tracing of the map attached. This policy was purely intended to further promulgate the British influence over the Hill people although the real motive seems to divert.

Accordingly, on 11\textsuperscript{th} January 1885, R. B. McCabe, Deputy Commissioner Naga Hills from Kohima accompanied Mr. Elliott marched towards the Manipur frontier. He parted with him at Jhunama (called by the Manipuris Mao) on 23\textsuperscript{rd}, December. This tour being approved by the Chief Commissioner, planned to check the Eastern boundary of the Naga Hills district. To the East of the boundary no direct control was maintained but they were held to be under the political control of the Naga Hills Districts. In 1884, the Manipur authorities made some pretensions to levy tribute from some of these villages and in one instance Melomi village paid a sum of Rs.300 to them. It was

\footnotesize{58 Records and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, \textit{From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, To The Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills, dated 21\textsuperscript{st} December 1884, 2\textsuperscript{nd} Edition, Sl. No. 182.}
brought to McCabe's notice during his tour and he immediately addressed the political agent of Manipur on the subject. He was informed that the Manipur authorities did take the amount and forwarded him Rs.300, requesting McCabe to return the money to the headmen of Melomi. Therefore, McCabe decided to march via Razami, Thecholumi-Khizobami and Losemi to Lozaphehomi, where he could call in the Melomi men, and later return via Kheromi and Purabami to the Nummuh Spur on the Eastern frontier of the Naga Hills District.

On 24th December, McCabe headed for the Trans-Frontier village of Razami. On the way, they reached the Manipur Naga village of Megwema, where the headmen requested McCabe to take them under British protection and relieve them from the harassment of Manipur sepoys. They narrated that a month or two ago, a raid was made on their village by Sopfumas (inhabiting the villages around Mao Thana), where seven men were killed. A few days afterwards, a large body of Manipuri sepoys arrived and fined them Rs.380 without making any investigation into the subject of the raid. They also pathetically added, “We have no one in our village who can speak the Manipuri language, and our ignorance is always imputed to us as a crime.” McCabe told them, as they were beyond the jurisdiction he could not take; any action instead advised them to report it to the Political Agent of Manipur directly, for any complaint against either Manipuris or neighbouring Naga villages. On reaching Razami village, the inhabitants gave them a hearty welcome and promised to provide him with escorts and supplies as long as they remained in the village. It was also brought to his notice that several

59 Records and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, “No. 697, dated Kohima, 11th January 1885, From R.B. McCabe, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam in Shillong” 2nd Edition, Sl. No. 182.
neighbouring villages wished to come and pay their Salams (token of respect mostly used by the Ao Nagas).

On the 25th, December, McCabe received deputation from the villages of Thizami, new Ratami, Mekribami and Gaziphimi, the latter two being within the jurisdiction of Manipur. He explained to them about the policy of the British Government and told them that they considered the smallest community equally entitled to protection with the largest and that any oppression exercised by a large village against a small one would be seriously noticed. The villagers expressed their willingness to yield implicit obedience to the orders and requested him to take house-tax from them. The villagers knew that, once McCabe accepts revenue from them, they would never be left a prey to the Manipuries. The headmen of Razami brought in several bags of Rupees for McCabe but he refused it. Later they requested him to write his name on a large Monolith, which they subsequently erected in the centre of the village. Razami contains about 400 houses, many of them roofed with shingles. These houses are larger and more substantially build than those of the Western Angamis.

On 26th, December, McCabe requested the Razami headmen to supply him with thirty-five coolies to carry his baggage to Thecholumi. This was the first time wherein the British had marched into the Naga Hills with a trust to obtain carriage from village to village and the success or failure of this attempt was to understand the real attitude of the tribes towards the Government. Twenty coolies appeared and when McCabe asked for the remaining fifteen, the headmen requested to stop another day saying they would pay all expenses, but as he had a long march to do, he took ten police sepoys and marched into the village and inform them that orders were meant to be obeyed. In less than five minutes over
seventy coolies turned out. Later after some march, they build their camp near Thecolumi village. The Thecolumi headmen stated that one of their men had recently been murdered a short distance from the village and they had traced the footprints of the supposed assassins to the Mesolojumi fields. They requested McCabe to enquire into the matter. Thus, McCabe ordered them to accompany him the next day to Khizobami, where he would summon the Mesolojumi men and investigate the subject in dispute.

The village of Khizobami contains 450 large houses, and was the most powerful community on that side. The headmen of Mesolojumi and Yasabama also came and they denied the charges made by the Thecholumi concerning the murder case. The Thecholumi wanted the Mesolojumi and Yasabami to take a solemn oath with an effect that they had neither committed the murder nor received the assassin into their village. The oath was taken with all due formalities and the dispute was settled by Naga ways of settling a dispute, per their own customary law. McCabe however points out, had he not posed as arbitrator between the disputants the result would have been different. The Mesolojumi men would have declined to give any reply to Thecholumi and the latter, looking on that refusal as a semi-confession of guilt, would have watched their opportunity and murdered a man of Mesolojumi and in a few months open war would have taken place between these villages.

On 28th December, after obtaining carriage, they marched through the village of Swemi and reached Losemi. McCabe settled a long-standing dispute between Losemi and Pholami and dispatched messengers to Melomi to call in the headmen to meet him at Lozaphehomi. Next day, they marched to Lozaphehomi. In the evening McCabe succeeded in settling a dispute between Lozaphehomi and
Mesolojumi, the party in fault at once paying the compensation he had fixed.
McCabe halted for another day and received deputation from Tessami, Melomi and Phekrokejima. With great difficulty, McCabe’s messengers convinced the Melomi to come in, as they feared that they might experience the same treatment, which they received at the hands of the Manipuris. He was also told that, 100 Manipuri sepoys came to their village, looted them of clothes and other articles and carried off several men as hostages for the pending amount of Rs.300. This proceeding was reported to McCabe by the Manipur authorities as a willing tender of revenue and a desire for the protection of the Manipur Darbar. When the amount of Rs.300 was returned to them, they were mute with astonishment and later expressed their surprised. McCabe said, with this act, he was able to win their trust and make them more to submit their disputes to the colonial arbitration.

On 31st December, McCabe started on his returned journey to Kohima. They marched through the village of Phekrokejima, containing about 500 houses. On the road, he noticed a warrior’s grave decorated with 15 wood-grave effigies of men, one of a tiger, and one of a cow, the tiger resembling an armadillo more than anything else. In front of the grave were planted 80 small stones about one foot in height, when he asked the meaning of the effigies and stones, he was informed that the deceased had taken 15 heads and had cohabited with 80 different women, so his grave bore a faithful record of what modern civilization would term his vices. On the way, McCabe also noticed that the village of Kheomi is divided into three parts, separated by large and well-watered terraces. The headman was willing to offered revenue and requested McCabe's arbitration in a dispute they had with the large village of Purabami. As he indented to camp
at the latter village on the following day, he told the headmen that the parties concerned in the dispute would have to accompany him.

On 1st January, they marched to Purabami through the villages of Pholami and Sakrebami. At Pholami an old woman seized McCabe by the legs and burst into tears, expressing her gratitude for assisting her the previous year in recovering over Rs.100 worth of property, which had been looted by the village of Chipforzumi. Later, McCabe proceeded to Sekrebami, where he settled a feud between that village and Khizobami. He reached Purabami and decided to settle the dispute between Purabami and Kheomi. During the past two years, Purabami had on three occasion requested McCabe's assistance in requiring property forcibly taken from them by villages within the Naga Hills District and every time he had help them by returning them their property or its equivalent in money and punished the guilty parties. In September last, Kheomi complained against Purabami. When McCabe asked for them, Purabami failed to come in, making frivolous excuses so McCabe send those words that, as they would not come, he would on the first opportunity go to them. After hearing the evidence on both sides, he ordered Purabami to pay Kheomi Rs 40 compensation and fined them Rs. 100 for neglect of his summons, both amount were paid at once. Next day, McCabe marched across the Nummuh spur and camp at Khulabagwe within the Naga Hills Districts. On 3rd, he proceeded to Kezomi and on 4th returned to Kohima.

McCabe accompanied with an escort of 30 Frontier Police, had accomplished the first expedition from December 23rd 1884 to 3rd January 1885. He said that the tour had been a very pleasant one, where he met with a very
cordial reception from the villages on his line of march and was satisfied with the fact that any European officer with a small escort may move through this portion of the Naga Hills with perfect safety, but he also mentioned about the difficulty that he faced regarding the supplies and carriage. McCabe was much pleased that the influence exercised on the Angami village, within the immediate jurisdiction, had also affected the Trans frontier Villages. For years they had greatly feared the Khonoma and Kohima men and now they see that these powerful communities have been obliged to refrain from indiscriminate plunder and murder, they also felt insecure to continue their barbarous customs. He was happy that the blood feuds are becoming rare and special care was taken to inform the headman that due punishments will be given to any village that raided on another or disobey his summons to appear at Kohima.  

McCabe started his 2nd expedition from Wokha on the 11th January 1885 with Mr. L. St. J. Brodrick, Subdivisional Officer, Wokha, Dr. S. Borah, Civil Surgeon and Captain Plowden, Commandant and 100 non-commissioned Officers and men of the Frontier Police. The objects of the expedition were:

(a) To punish the Sema village of Nungtang (Litami) for the murder of a British subject.

(b) To bring home to the Ao tribe the fact that it is politically subordinate to the British Government.

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60 Reid, *History of the Frontier Areas bordering on Assam, 1883-1941*, 104.

61 Records and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives “No. 697, dated Kohima, 11th January 1885; From R.B. McCabe, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam in Shillong” 2nd Edition, Sl. No. 182.
(c) To determine a point on the Borodubia (Changki) Waromong range, which mark the limit for the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills District in the direction of the Frontier of Sibsagar.

They punished Nungtang and then turned aside from their original route to visit the Sema village of Lophemi (Lumami). The Ao village of Nankam (Lungkam) had complained against them and this village was connected with the offending village of Nungtang. Secondly, they visited the Ao village of Longsa to the South on a complaint from Borodubia. To Longsa McCabe went via Ungma, the biggest village of the Ao tribe. In both cases, submission was obtained without difficulty. Thence proceeding via Mokokchung, he met the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar (Colonel Clarke), on the 30th January.62

Mr. McCabe concluded that they should make an annual promenade, during the cold weather and inflict punishment on those villages, which had disobeyed the order during the rains. He also think it wise to establish an outpost in the heart of the Ao country and exercise the same political control over the neighbouring tribes as was done with the Angamis and Lothas.63

Tour made by E. Stacy, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, July 1885

On 17th July 1885, E. Stacy forwarded a copy of a Resolution No. 1067, dated the 2nd July 1885, which was recorded by the Officiating Chief Commissioner in review of the Annual Administrative Report of the Naga Hills

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63 Ibid., 105.
District for 1884-85, requesting the Government of India to publish it in Assam Gazette. He also said the Annual Resolutions recorded on these reports from the Naga Hills have been dealt with in the manner prescribed in the correspondence ending with Foreign Department letter noted in file No. 1765, dated August 1876.

The resolution on the other two hills districts, the Garo Hills and the Khasi and Jainta Hills, are published in the Assam Gazette as soon as they were written. Similarly, the annual resolution on the administration of all the plains districts appears in the Gazette for the information of all the Officers of Government in the province. Mr. Ward, Political Agent ventured that the time has come when the annual review of the Naga Hills administration should be treated in the same fashion. The revenues were imposed and collected with the same case and accuracy as in any other district of the province and the title of the officer, who administers it, is no longer Political Officer but Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills. Mr. Ward, in the later part of the paragraph 9 of his letter No. 923, dated 11th June 1885, pointed out, that the civil administration of the Naga Hills has practically being assimilated to that of other districts of the province. It is no longer, in his opinion, necessary to maintain any distinction between the annual summaries of its administration and those of the administration of other districts. Stacy therefore, suggested, “For the favourable consideration of the Government of India and the Chief Commissioner of Assam should be allowed to complete the yearly series of administrative reviews published in the Assam Gazette by adding the review of the Naga Hills administrations to their number”⁶⁴. In the preceding month, G. S. Forbes, Junior

⁶⁴ Records and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, Administrative Report 1884-85; No. 1192, dated Shillong, 17th July 1885; From: E. Stacy, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of
Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department wrote to the Officiating Chief- Commissioner of Assam. “I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter No. 1192, dated the 17th of July 1885 and to say that the Government of India had no objection to the publication in the Assam Gazette of your resolution on the annual administration of the Naga Hills District for 1884-85. The Governor General in Council is further pleased, in the circumstances represented by you, to sanction your proposals for the publication of the Chief Commissioner’s resolutions in further without previous reference to the government of India”\textsuperscript{65}.

Report of crimes committed by the Nagas in 1885

The Nagas living beyond the frontier tract of Naga Hills killed two British subjects during 1884-85. In May 1884 while travelling in Hatiguria country, a Lotha Naga of koi under British district was killed by Nungtang men (Ao village). In January 1885, as the murderers were not given up, McCabe burned the village, which had also been guilty of a series of offences of the same kind. In July, the Raja of Lakhuti (Lotha village) complained that his nephew while in company with another Lhota was murdered by the Hatigurias (Ao Naga) of Nungtang. Upon inquiry it appeared that, the Lotha had been the aggressors and that the deceased had mortally wounded one of the two Hatigurias who were marching with them, the wounded man before falling down however killed his

\textsuperscript{65} Records and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, Administrative Report 1884-85; No. 1343-E., dated, Shimla 26th August 1885; From G.S. Forbes, Esq., Junior Under- Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, To The Officiating Chief Commissioner of Assam, Sl. No. 13.
assailant. Mr McCabe’s thus sentenced the surviving Lhota to seven years imprisonment and fined the Raja of Lakhuti for his false statement.

McCabe who also acts as a magistrate and police officer said, “Speaking generally I may state that there is no such thing as organized crime in these hills, and the number of offences against the person and against property is usually small”. Rioting being the most common offences occurs mainly at a time of harvest and other festival. In another phrase, he states that, “a life for a life is the essence of an Angami’s creed and nothing but the fear of sure punishment prevents the prosecution of numberless blood-feuds, not merely between separate villages but also between members of the same khel united by ties consanguinity”.

In May 1884, nine calves were stolen from the sepoys stationed at Kohima and through Naga spies and agencies of the headman, the accused were arrested. Two men were sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 198 fines were imposed to less guilty offenders. In another case, four Nagas were convicted of illegal purchase of gunpowder from Manipur and they were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from six months to one year. A sum of Rs. 90 was imposed to five Nagas who had also purchased small quantities of gunpowder from the offenders.

A riot took place between Keruma and Cheswema villages; the dispute was about a debt, which happened six years back and still unsettled. Fines were imposed on each village and sentenced the ringleaders to imprisonment. Another incident was a petty dispute between the upper and lower khels of Cheswejuma,
but when the headman of upper khel refused to appear at Kohima as summoned by McCabe, he was fined Rs. 200 for disobeying the order.

Vihutsumah khel being separated from Senoma and Rekroma was determined to settle their Inter-khel quarrel by fight, armed with spears and shields. In the fight, two men were killed, so Mr. McCabe pulled down their houses and moved them to a valley below Mozuma. The principal offenders were outlawed. Inter-khel fight also took place in Jakhama where they freely used sticks and stones. McCabe’s fined Rs. 600 and ordered them coolies for a road construction free of cost from Jakhama to the Manipur road.

In another incident, two Lothas of Chengaki village were murdered by the Semas Nagas of Chehhemi and Latisami villages on 9th March 1885. Next day when two Semas of Phellumi while coming to Chengaki were attacked by 5 men of Changaki, the relatives of the Lothas killed. One Sema was murdered but the other managed to escape. The accused were arrested and sentenced to ten years rigorous imprisonment.

The selling of Angami and Lotha boys and girls to the Kukis was in large practice. During 1884-85, two boys and one girl, sold some six years back were released, but they became so attached to their masters that they refuse to go to their parent’s houses. The Kukis treat them as members of the household.

Tour of Mr. Davis Assistant Commissioner Naga Hills in the year 1888

In the year 1888, Mr. Davis, Assistant Commissioner of the Naga Hills, made a tour through the Eastern Angami portion of the area of political control.

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66 Records and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, Foreign Department, Political A. External 1885 – Nos 36-38, SL -183.
These areas and Khezami tribes were completely under the British control. Mr. Davis not only influenced them but proposal were set up to levy revenue from these villages in return for British protection with the approval of Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick (Chief Commissioner). About the acceptance of revenue from the villages within the area of the political control, Fitzpatrick agreed that it would be desirable to levy revenue from these villages. However, the letter No. 672 dated the 29th March 1888, said that the revenue should be taken if it is voluntarily offered by the people and Mr. Davis’ diary does not indicate that the villagers have voluntarily offered to pay revenue. Therefore, Mr. Fitzpatrick was concerned whether Mr. Davis taught the subject to the villagers and if so in what way the suggestion was received and their readiness to pay.

Davis also interpreted a case between Jessami (a Manipuri village) and Zemime (a village east of the boundary of the political control) where he exceeded the limits of interference marked out by the Government of India. Fitzpatrick said that the action of Mr Davis in the matter of the irrigation dispute between Lozaphehomi and Jessami should be inquired. In the first place Jessami being a Manipur village, Davis should not have done more then make a provisional order to raise any immediate risk of quarrelling without previous reference to the political agent and whether his order was right on the merits of the case. As he understands the case as:

A is the owner of the land in which a stream rises and has used it to irrigate 100 acres of land, allowing the rest of the water to flow downward. B (inferior riparian owner), has used the downward water to irrigate his land. A now wishes to irrigate 100 acres more of his land and doing so will deprive B of the water he has enjoyed. Mr. Davis has decided that A is entitled to do this, as he
owns the land, which contained the source of the stream. If it is in accordance with the custom of the country and the ideas of the people, than the Chief Commissioner has nothing to say against it. Here the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam said that they should also understand the less privilege people’s problem. In addition, unless Mr Davis’ decision is supported with some local custom, the Chief Commissioner was not ready to approve his act\textsuperscript{67}.

**Tour Diary of A. Porteous, Deputy Commissioner of Naga Hills in April and May 1890**

During April and May 1890, A. Porteous, then Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills made a tour throughout the British district i.e., via Nichuguard (which is near Dimapur), Barpathar (situated in a boundary between Assam and Naga Hills), Wokha Tea-garden (British administered area), and then Wokha to Mokokchung, returning through the Sema country in the Political Area to Kohima. He forwarded the same to the Secretary, Chief Commissioner of Assam.

On April 18\textsuperscript{th}, he started from Kohima to Nichuguard. On the way, near Pherimapani, a colony of Gurkhalis was settled. A Gurkhal Brahman, who founded the settlement, was trying for some years to get assistance from the Government, to let the Ghurkhalis settle down there, but without success. Therefore, he founded it himself where twelve cultivators have settled and built their own houses as permanent settlers of that place. On April 19\textsuperscript{th}, Porteous

\textsuperscript{67} Record and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, “Mr Davis Tour through the Eastern Angami portion of the area of the political control: From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, To the Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills; dated Shillong, June 1888” 1\textsuperscript{st} Edition Published by (Directorate of Arts and Culture, Government of Nagaland 2007) SL. No. 12.
marched from Nichuguard to Dimapur and fixed a site for the new civil police out post buildings at Dimapur.

As Mr. Pritchard (Public Works Department Supervisor) has informed that cholera was raging in Golaghat and neighbourhood, Porteous decided to proceed to Mokokchung by Wokha tea-garden and Wokha, instead of Morani road. He halted for a day at Barpather and on Thursday i.e. 24th April, preceded towards Wokha tea garden, which is 14th mile from Barpather. Mr. Walter Butler, brother of Captain Butler, Deputy Commissioner of this district, who was mortally wounded by the lothas Nagas of Pangti on Christmas day, 1875 and died a few days later, was the proprietor of the garden but has left the country so Mr. Robertson was put in-charge in managing the garden. Porteous also planned to build a rest house outside the garden. Cholera, although severe all around had not reached the garden so there was no difficulty in getting coolies. There was a cart-road as far as the garden and forms a sort of base for the line of communication with Wokha. A considerable quantity of cotton is brought down to Doyang River by some of the Lotha villages in boats, which they themselves work, but the greater portion comes down by the Wokha road and the other hill paths.

On Saturday, April 26th the party marched early from Wokha tea garden to Bhandari. On the roadside, at the foot of the hills on the Merapani, 4 kacharis have started a little village, and made a small clearing in the forest where they have some wet cultivation and intended on remaining there permanently, but Porteous doubted that the land might be under the reserved land. On their way, they also came across the Bagti valley, which was once occupied by Assamese refugees in the time of the Burmese troubles and traces of their cultivation were still evident. Now it was the Lothas who cultivate it by the jhum process.
Porteous think it would make a magnificent irrigated rice field if the Lothas take that form of cultivation.

At Sanigaong village, the villagers complained against the taking of “phalta” Gurkhalis, who impress them as coolies, and don’t pay for the rice they take while travelling on that road. Therefore, to stop this Porteous told the headmen of the village that they were only obliged to furnished coolies and supplies to men on duty, and told them to complain promptly at Wokha sub-division. He said, to stop any outrages a civil police outpost either at Sanigaong or Bhandari, would be an advantage, as the military police at Wokha was reduced to a corresponding extent.

Most of the villagers near Wokha have opted for Porteous proposal wherein instead of toiling into Kohima 70 or 80 miles, with their quota of rice (about ten seers per house) for the police, the villagers pay an extra rupee each of revenue which makes the police happy as they can have their choice of rice and at the same time relieving the Lothas of distant villages of all demand to supply rice.

From Sanigaong they rode to Wokha village, on 28th April, to give the coolies an easier march next day to Nangtang, instead of going down to the station. The Wokha villages that were exempted from carrying rice into Kohima in consideration of their furnishing at Rs. 2 per mound requested to raise the rate per mounds as the garrison at Wokha, which was fixed at 45 rifles, increased to about 100 men as the commandant has sent a large batch of recruits to undergo their preliminary training. The recruitment has put a strain on the resources of Wokha, and Porteous wanted the request to be granted if the Wokha garrison is increased to such strength. The two villages near Wokha i.e. Hempsa and Llimi,
were exempted from going to Kohima and were made to supply rice at the two-rate when called on for Wokha garrison. Complaints were also made against the police jemadar who made the coolies to fetch up stores from Golaghat, and paying at the rate of Rs.1-8 per man for the journey of 56 miles with a 30-seer load, which was less than the rate fixed by Porteous sometime ago. So orders were made to be issued that coolies are not to be impressed to go further than Wokha tea garden, and Rs. 2 was made the rate for the load of 30 seers.

On April 29th, they marched from Wokha Village to Mangrung, along the new bridle path between Wokha and Mokokchung, which Porteous commented was good and comfortable. When they came across the Doyang River, Porteous thought of constructing an iron bridge both for local considerations and for good communication in the rains from Golaghat to Kohima, by which the forest can be avoided. Before reaching Mangrung, they camped near the Nangtang village, which neighbours with two Sema villages that were burned on different occasions, for murders of men of the neighbouring villages.

They marched towards Mokokchung on 30th April. Porteous said the new bridle path was excellent and one of the best roads in the District level, free from the rough stony stretches, which make many of their bridle paths bad. He was cautious while crossing this road as they have annexed the Ao country recently and also there were many neighbouring large independent Sema villages. Owing to the general settling down of the Sema tribe in the control area since his last tour in April 1889 and again in October 1889, when several villages were severely dealt with and also due to the good relations established by Mr. Davis, the then Sub Divisional Officer of Mokokchung with the Lopphemi (Sema
village) group of villages. The in-corporation of three Sema villages in the new sub-divisions, viz., Mangrung, Nangtang and Phinsing, has also led to better relations between Government and the villages still outside the District.

While crossing the Ao village of Ungma, they came across an old cemetery of the village, which Mr. Davis managed demolished without offending the inhabitants. The Mokokchung station has been most satisfactorily worked out by Mr. Davis, assisted by Mr. Mitchell, Assistant Engineer. The fort was a perfect model of its kind, with deep ditch and high earth walls well covered with a thick coat of doob grass. The sources of water supply, was good and they have levelled the circular road round the hill, on one side of which the station is placed. Mr. Davis has built himself a “kutcha” bungalow and another one has been built for the public work department subordinate to be stationed there. Married men’s quarters have also been built for the police outside the fort. Porteous thought a sub divisional quarter and rest house was needed there. A school was also opened at Ungma. Porteous inspected the sub treasury at Mokokchung, which was reported separately.

Porteous also sent Kupu, a Sema Dobhasha to Chichama (a village of the Llophemi group), to call in the goanboras to enquire the death of one Chichami man. He was killed beyond the frontier by the men of Sangtam (a village across the Dikhu), which is two days from Mokokchung and decide whether it would be necessary to visit the Sangtam and punish it. The messengers returned the next day, bringing with them the headman of new Chichama. It appeared from his statement that the man of his village who was killed had joined a raiding party from the independent village of Yehim and was killed in the course of it. Therefore, Porteous decided not to take any action against the Sangtam village.
At Mokokchung, he inspected the Sub-divisional office, which was in a satisfactory order. The gaonboras of the Mazung village of Noksen (the village whose savage retaliation on Mongsemdi in 1888 for the punishment inflicted by Mr. McCabe in the spring of that year, led to the Mazung expedition and annexation of the Ao country), came into Mokokchung to visit the Sub Divisional Officer and informed him that the threatening of Yampi village, which furnished Porteous’ guide in the last expedition was false. The Trans-Dikhu tribes were in a state wherein a moderate show of force on an annual promenade would be thoroughly effectual in suppressing inter-village feuds and murders, which was the same case with the Semas. Therefore, Porteous thought it to be wise to include within the political control the whole area between the Yangnu and Dikhu, as feuds are pretty certain to arise on the British border, which might involve some British villages as well. There have also been several occasions on which appeals for assistance was requested to Mr. Davis from across the border and if the Government continued with the policy of non-intervention, it could be misunderstood and attributed to weakness.

On 3rd May, they marched to Nankan with Mr. Davis and Mr. Mitchell. Nankan is one of the largest villages in the Naga Hills, from where a wide view of the Assam is commanded and towering over everything in its vicinity the side of Patkai. It is situated in one of the best position among Naga villages. Bridle-paths to connect the village, on either side of the village and if they plan to make new roads, Porteous thought, Nankam will be an alternative halting place for the police or travellers marching between Wokha and Mokokchung, or vice versa. Koio village, on the Wokha side of the Doyang, would then be an intermediate stage between Nankam and Wokha, dividing the whole march from Mokokchung
into three stages. Nankam was one of the chief Ao villages who were extracting tribute freely throughout the tribe but later they became loyal to the Government.

From Nankam they marched towards Limitsami on 4\textsuperscript{th} May. Porteous parted his way with Mr. Davis and Mr. Mitchell and started his tour among the Semas. For this tour, he ordered an escort of 30 police from Mokokchung who were asked to meet him at Lopphemi. The force duly met him and he then proceeded to Limitsami and camped there. Porteous said these two villages are both friendly and might be taken over at any time. He said this was the first time that he is attempting a Sema tour without the aid of a single coolie hoping to obtain them from the Semas themselves.

The next march was towards Lukobomi, which is 6 miles from Limitsami. A espy’s brass lota was stolen one night and Porteous demanded the chief Rikamo to return it back. The chief returned it and a fine was imposed on the village, the price of the rice taken prior to the Brass lota’s occurrence.

Meanwhile a case of forcible seizure of a Mithun for a small debt was brought to Porteous’ notice by Yekeshe gaonbura of the small village of Sitemi. The complainant being Yekeshe himself and the accused was a man of Apitomi. Both villages lie close to Limitsami, so the party proceeded their and settled the case by ordering three cows to be given to the complainant in lieu of the stolen Mithan. As security for the performance of the order, Porteous took a valuable necklace from the Apitomi headman. The party also visited Lumikomi, a small Sema village, to enquire into the alleged burning of a great part of Latesami village a few weeks ago by a man of Lumokomi. The accused was a mere boy, who had a previous quarrel about a woman with the Latesami complainant. The accused swore that the charge was false, as did the Lumokomi Gaonbura for his
village. In addition, the burning took place at night so it would have been impossible to identify the offender. Hence, due to the lack of proof, the case was dismissed. Porteous commented that the cases brought to him were settled in a satisfactory way and a sign of progress among the wild people was seen.

Passing again through Sitemi and Apitomi, the party proceeded via Chichami to Lukobomi. On reaching Lukopomi, a deputation from Sitemi visited Porteous in the afternoon to say, that the fine of 3 cows had been paid, on which the Apitomo chief’s necklace was restored. Next day, they went towards Emilomi, 10 miles from Lukobomi. Taking Lukopomi coolies, Porteous marched over the top of the hill and marked 6477 feet in the map. They reached Emilomi in the afternoon and the villagers were friendlier with Porteous as compared with his last two visits.

On the 7th May, they moved towards Lisimi, which is a village in two hamlets, containing about 150 houses. The party was well received by the villagers. Porteous had intended to visit the Trans-frontier village of new Yesami, which was across the political control boundary, and if possible, to settle feud between that village and the village of the chief Hatu marked Kukishe on the map. Previous year when Porteous was at Yemshenaghani (Tizu valley), the brother of chief Hatu paid a visit on behalf of Hatu, who besides much bloodshed of neighbours (outside of the control) and has the habit of sending insulting message to the Deputy Commissioner at Kohima from time to time, and feared his day of reckoning had come. Hatu’s brother was well received and Porteous even accepted some of his presents and send him back with a message to his brother to behave better in future. After this in the early part of the cold weather news reached that the brother of Hatu, who had visited Porteous, was killed by
some man of Yesami. Hatu, on this took courage to come into Kohima to complain. However, he was told that they are not entitled to protection as the Tizu valley was outside the political control area but Porteous promised to see what could be done to settle the matter at the time of the annual Sema tour. Hatu came to visit Porteous again for the same reason. Therefore, Porteous sent his chief dobhashi Kubu to hear what Yesami had to say and to bring the gaonboras if possible. Kubu returned late at night, but without the Yesami headmen. They were afraid to come in, but they acknowledge the killing of Hatu’s brother and said it was only done in retaliation for a previous murder by a man of Hatu’s village on one of their people. As Porteous had no authority from Government to interfere in villages beyond the “Control Area”, and as no orders have ever been promulgated among these villages forbidding village warfare and threatening punishment for disobedience, he could not do anything and told Hatu the same. He went away apparently very dissatisfied and puzzled as to why there is one law for the Doyang village and another for the Tizu valley. Porteous said the Tizu valley, which is wholly Sema, should be included within the area of control. Porteous also visited the new Lisimi village and marked 6583 feet in the map.

On 9th May, the party proceeded towards Kalhopu village, through Kukiepunaghami village. Both of them were punished before for murders and have been quite ever since. Porteous recovered from Sukomi village, three cows as value of dhan looted by the village from the fields of Ghakia’s village, when Ghakia’s man were all away carrying the baggage of Porteous in his previous tour.
On 10th May, they marched through Nyeketho’s and Ghakia’s village to Gosotumi village. At Kalhopu’s village, Porteous noticed the village to be excessively dirty and the inhabitants were submissive towards the sepoys.

From May 11th, they moved from Gosotumi to Kukiepunaghami and later proceeded towards Zulhama, which is an Angami village of about 80 houses lying at an elevation of nearly 6000 feet. Some few families have separated from the main village and settled at a lower elevation, to be nearer their irrigated fields. The same has happened with several other Angami villages like the Terocheswema, Satmazuma and Kotsoma in this neighbourhood. However, Sema villages on the other hand prefer to seek new colonies at the higher ridges to obtain the advantages of jumming in their hitherto untouched forest. With the increase feeling of security on account of extension of Government’s influence over the region have resulted in the consequent cessation of village warfare in these regions.

Next, they proceeded towards Satazuma village that lies on the very crest of the water parting between the Brahmaputra and Irrawaddy basins, at an elevation of over 6000 feet. From Satazuma they visited Ungoma, a Sema village, to settle a dispute regarding a land between it and Kizimatuma, the latter a revenue paying Angami village. The case had been instituted at Kohima, but could not be settled without local inquiry. On 15th May, they rested at Ungoma and visited the disputed land. Both sides took the oath that they had previously occupied the land. Therefore, Porteous finally decided the matter by a compromise and fixed a small stream called the Sakhamavor as the future boundary between the lands of the two villages. Rent was to be paid for that year in the shape of a pig to Kizimatuma by Ungoma for a portion of the land.
adjudged to Kizimatuma, which Ungoma had under crop. This decision gave satisfaction to both the parties. From Tenejuma, on 17th May, they proceeded towards Kohima, which marks the end of his tour.

In this tour, not a single cease of murder was brought under Porteous notice as having occurred within the political control area, nor were punitive measures called for against any village outside for raids within the protected area. The change in the demeanour of the tribe since the first promenade through the country, which he made in 1887, was remarkable. He said, as he passed through the whole country with a small escort, he was well received and did not have any trouble in procuring coolies and supplies. He concluded that if the annual tours are repeated in the future than the head taking in the Dayong valley may be considered outdated.

**Tour made by A.W. Davis, Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills, for September 1891**

On 10th September 1891, A.W. Davis, Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills accompanied by Captain Macintyre, marched from Kohima to Chichama, where complains were made about the excessive amount of coolie work which the village has had to do. Chichama lies on the Wokha road and since Nerhema have had cholera, i.e., for some three months, the Chichama people had to give coolies for all sepoys going to or coming from Wokha and Lozema. Therefore, Davis issued orders to relieve them of all coolie work from there to Kohima. On the way, the party went to Tophema to enquire a case where the Tophema men were said to have beaten a sepoy who went there to turn out coolies. However, the havilar who had sent the matter to Kohima had exaggerated
the report. In addition, as both sides were to be blamed Davis did not inflict any punishment and instead settled some disputes about land and returned to Kohima.

Again, on 18th September, he made a tour through the Eastern Angami villages in the Political Control area. He marched towards Kegwema, which is 10½ miles from Kohima. The object of his tour was to get back the guns, which some villages like Phesama, Kegwema, Jakama, and Viswema had bought, from the sepoys and others. Two of his Khonoma spy has also brought the names of 28 men in Phesama, Kegwema, and Jakama, who were in possession of Manipuri guns. He also visited Viswema and settled a case of land disputes.

On the 20th, Davis marched to Kidima, where the Tami khel have allowed the murderer, Mosenyi to build a new house in their village where he was living with his two sons. Mosenyi, in a fit of rage cut down his son’s wife with an axe on December 1890. He at once absconded and for a considerable time his whereabouts could not be ascertained. Later, he returned to Kidima and had been hiding there with his two sons, but owing to the presence of cholera in the village, Davis was not able to catch him. The village was repeatedly ordered to capture Mosenyi, which they have neglected. Therefore, Davis held two headmen of the Tami Khel as political prisoners until he is captured. Later Mosenyi came to Kohima and surrendered himself.

Next day he marched towards Kekrima, who were reported to have about 20 unlicensed guns in their possession, which were purchased from Viswema, Jakama, or Kegwema (originally bought from the sepoys). The Kezanuma khel of Kekrima have been harbouring Vitzore of Jakama, an escaped convict. Therefore, unless they bring Vitzore within a day, Mr. Davis would fine the khel
Rs. 200. His next visit was Tekhubama (Kalunasami), which was a Kezhama village with about 100 houses. This village complained that Kekrima have transgressed an order passed many years ago by Mr. Mc Cabe, by which the possession of certain land was given to Tekhubama. Davis said will look upon the matter once he returns to Kohima.

On 23\textsuperscript{rd} they marched towards Mesolojuma (Kezhama village), which has about 120 houses within the Political Control area. The next day, they marched to Khizobami, which is the largest village of the Kezhama tribe, and contains between 300 and 400 houses. This portion of the district is considered as an integral part of the district (Lhota country). They enjoy the same degree of protection as any of the revenue-paying people within the regular district boundary. A revenue rate of Rs. 2 was planned to be extracted from this village. Here, two guns were produced which were said to have been bought from men belonging to villages within the revenue-paying boundary. The guns were both Manipuri Enfield rifles.

On 26\textsuperscript{th} the party moved towards Pholami, which is an Angami village of about 150 houses. Three Manipuri guns purchased from men belonging to villages within the revenue-paying boundary were produced before Davis. Next day they stayed there and settled some minor cases. Later they marched towards Purobami and on 29\textsuperscript{th}; they reached Chaduma, which is situated at a height of about 7,500 feet. Davis said that except Khonoma and Mozema, nearly every Angami village lying within the District boundary and Lotha village as far as Lakhuti can be seen from the Chaduma range. He disposed three cases against the Angamis for selling guns to the villages within the Political Control area. This village also denied having any guns in their possession.
On the 30th September, Captain Macintyre returned to Kohima and Davis proceeded towards Kekrima, which is about 6 miles. The Chaduma headmen took oaths on behalf of their respective khels that they don’t possessed any unlicensed guns. Davis also warned the village that he will come heavily on them if they are lying. Next day, Kekrima produced five guns, which were confiscated, and the prices paid for them being returned to the purchasers on being recovered from the sellers.

On 1st of October, Davis marched to Viswema and ordered them to bring the guns. Five licensed guns were produced by the Dzerama khel but the other khels denied having any and at the same time were reluctant to take an oath on the subject. Next day they marched towards Kegwema, which is about 6 miles. The headman of the Kirhazhuma khel of Viswema came forward and offered to swear that his Khel had no guns. A circle of rope was made and he stepped into it to swear. He got on well until he came to the part where he had to curse himself and the whole of the men of his khel in various terms in the event of his oath being a false one. At that point, his courage gave way and he stepped out of the rope circle and confessed his inability to swear. At Kigwema, Davis recovered Rs. 154, the price of two guns sold by Kegwema to Kekrima. Both the guns were bought from sepoys. The Meralitsuma khel of Kegwema were out in the jungle due to three cases of smallpox ten days ago. Davis planned to send Dr. Ahmed the next day to check whether the disease was really smallpox. Davis ended his tour and returned to Kohima on the 3rd of October68.

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68 Record and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, “No. 1177R dated Kohima 7th October 1891. Memo by, A.W. Davis, Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam” 1st Edition, Sl. No 433.
Tour of A.W. Davis on October 1891

On October 10, 1891, A.W. Davis, Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills along with Lieutenant Colonel went to Khonoma, to settle the boundary line on the Khonoma Hill above, which they were prohibited to build their houses when they were allowed to come on their hills after the end of the Khonoma war. Next day, they roughly settled the boundary line with the water channel on the South and the Government road on the side of the hill. In the afternoon, they inspected the Khonoma School and on the 12th, they returned to Kohima.

Again, on October 16th, they went to tour Nichuguard and the Katcha Naga Country via Piphima, which is 16 miles from Kohima. They inspected the Piphima guard and found the fort in good order. Next few days they toured Nichuguard and its neighbours and on 20th, they proceeded towards Raluma, which is 14 miles from Diphupani. On 21st, they marched towards Chama, which is a small and very poor village. The Gaonbura made a complain about the excessive amount of coolie work which they have to do, where coolies from the village being often called on to carry loads from the Chama camp to Khonoma (two marches). Mr. Davis solved the issue at once and ordered, coolies for the intermediate stage in future should be collected from Khonoma and they were not to be worked between Lemhama and Rezephema. Chama like Raluma, suffer greatly from tigers, and he promised the village a gun on his return to Kohima.

Next day they marched to Lakema, where Mr. Davis noticed that village to have very little rice left due to epidemic of cholera that year. The gaonbura complained that the Kukis were looting the Katcha Nagas. The whole of the Katcha Naga villages were repeatedly told not to give anything demanded by
wandering Kukis and Angamis. However, so firm is their belief in the fact that
the British stay in the hills is only a temporary one thus they always pay nearly all
demands from Kukis or Angamis. This village was accompanied by a threat of
what will happen to them in the event of non-compliance as soon as the
“Tephima” (British) quit the country. All they required was a native tahsildar at
Henima, who would have plenty of time for touring about the country and would
be able to keep a tighter hold on the Kukis, who have increased up to 5,478 souls
living in 1,196 houses in 57 villages, when censuses. The Jalukema village have
sold four out of the five guns they had licenses and at the same time, many Kuki
having licenses have not renewed their guns.

Next day they marched to Jussama, who have complained about Coolie
work but Davis did not looked into this matter as they were helped both by
Tapama and Bapugwema. On 25th, they marched towards Henima, passing
through Sarrama, who, at the time of the disturbances in Manipur took
opportunity to raid the Manipur Naga village of Kidima with the idea as that they
were helping the British, but their real motive was to take few heads. Davis
planned to take action against them for this raid including the cases of the raids
on Inchima and Duluema as soon as all the villages concerned are caught. He also
solved the Kuki and Naga cases, as well as inspected the Henima School.

Sarrama and Henima raided Kidima and Duluema in Manipur territory at
the time of the disturbances in Manipur. Other three raids were also committed by
Chonchang, Silim, Henima and many other small Kuki villages on Inchima, by
Sarrama and a few Kukis on Kidima in Manipur and raid by Henima on
Duluema. All the four raids were made at the same time when Kukis raided
Atteng under the leadership of Tongchong (head of the Thado tribe). The raid was
inquired and the various Kuki villages concerned were fined Rs.1000 and 40 Muskets by order of the Chief Political Officer, Manipur.

With the rumours that the Manipuri Kukis and Nagas were intending to attack on the Henima guard, the whole country around Henima on both side of the frontier was very disturbed and the Kukis, who sided the British, thinking that they were doing something good for the British, raided the village of Inchima or Makhui, a village which was known to have cut off and killed sepoys retreating from Manipur by the Kohima road. The Nagas were also told that no raids on Manipuri subjects would be punished, as the sahibs and Manipuris were at war for which the raids by Henima and Sarrama occurred. The Kukis concerned in the Atteng raid were punished by fine and Davis planned to sentence the ringleaders in the Henima and Sarrama raids to imprisonment. Davis has accordingly fined Henima and Sarrama at the rate of Rs. 6/- per house. The Kuki headman concerned in the Inchima or Makhui raid also turned up to enquire the charges against them. Pakoop and the son of the Silim headman admitted to their share in the Inchima raid for which Pakoop was fined Rs. 450/- and Silim Rs. 300/- respectively. The Henima people were also made to build a bungalow at Henima in exchange for the fine of Rs. 350.

On 1st November, they reached Dupema, where the census of women were found to be very much fewer in number than the men. This might be due to the fact of their not having entirely abandoned the custom once practiced by the whole of the Katcha Naga tribe of killing female children born at the time when any hard work, such as harvesting, was on. The reason being that after the birth of a female child the mother is forbidden in Katcha Naga custom from going out to work for one month. Female children were therefore killed in order to allow the
mother to go to work. Other villages besides Dupema that were low in the number of women were Tapama, Phuima, and Bopugwema. Davis warned the Dupema, Bopugwema, Tapama and Phuima headmen on the subject.

On 3rd they reached Kenduma, there both Kukis and Katcha Nagas live side by side. The Katcha Nagas were in bad shape whereas the Kuki village (Buljang) was flourishing. At Tapama village, Davis spoke to the gaonburas on the subject of infanticides. They were naturally righteous and offended but he doubted that they still practice or might have recently abandoned the horrible custom.

In Phuima, he found that neither Lemhama nor Jalukema had gone down to work at Nichuguard so both the villages were fined Rs. 100 each. Davis spoke to the headmen of Phuima and taxed them for their custom of killing female children. They however denied doing so and said they had not practiced the custom for the last ten or twelve years, however women at Phuima numbered only 70 as against 119 men. Owing to the death of women in that village, there were men of 40 years of age who have not been able to get wives. Some men have taken wives from other villages, where women were more numerous, but most of those who have done so had bad luck, their wives having died or run away again.

On 5th, they went to Lakema through Berrima, where very few girls above three years of age were there. Below three, boys and girls were fairly equal in number, which would appear to point to the fact that the custom of infanticide in the case of female children has been abandoned within the last two or three years. Davis planned to census this village and the other three villages mentioned
above for the next five or six years. On 6th, they proceeded to Nakama and then to Kenoma. On 8th November, they marched towards Khonoma and returned to Kohima.  

**Tour made by A.W. Davis for 27th, 28th, and 29th November 1891.**

As usual, Davis made a tour from 27th November 1891, from Kohima to Kezoma a distance of 11 miles, to enquire into the case of murder of a woman and two children of Kezoma, which occurred on the 25th, and was reported only on the 26th. The murder was committed in the thick jungle on the East side between Kezoma and Sakhabama about four miles North of Kezoma. The murderers were assumed to be four members of the Eastern Angami division of tribes. Kigwema village was suspected for this murder because the tracks from the place of the murder have been followed up to within 1 ½ miles of Kigwema village. It was probably committed as a sacrifice to the deity, in order to try to stop the epidemic of smallpox prevailing in the Meralitsuma and Makuma khels of Kigwema. A similar murder was committed many years back by Jakhama (a village next to Kigwema), during smallpox epidemic, and it is said, as a result of the sacrifice, smallpox at once ceased.

On 28th, Mr. Davis marched to Kigwema, 15 miles from Kezoma, to track down the murderers. Half of the Kigwema people were scattered in the jungle on account of smallpox and other Nagas avoided visiting this village for some time. Therefore, for the same reason, Mr. Davis decided to withdraw the case for the time being. However, if it is proved that the murderers belong to

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69 Record and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, “Memo No. 1394R., dated Kohima, 20th November 1891; from A.W. Davis, Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam” 1st Edition, Sl. No. 433.
Kigwema village and if their khel men will not give them up then the khel to which they belong should be burnt as a warning to others. They returned to Kohima on 29\textsuperscript{th} November\textsuperscript{70}.

**Tour of A.W. Davis for January and February 1892.**

On January 26\textsuperscript{th} 1892, Mr. Davis went to the Khonoma village with General Channer, to examine the Khonoma hill with reference to the proposed re-occupation of the site of the Nagas. On 1\textsuperscript{st} February, he marched towards Nichuguard to check the work on the new cart road and to find out the amount of stores at Nichuguard. He marched via Kohima to Kegwema, to punish Kegwema for the murder of three persons of Kezoma village (vide diary for 27th and 28th November 1891). There was no doubt that the murders were committed by four men belonging to the Kamima and Kipfoma khels of Kegwema. Mr. Davis gave the two guilty khels two days to surrender the victims and their heads by the morning i.e. 11\textsuperscript{th} February, failing which; he would burn the whole of the houses of the two khels. He did not fine them any money as the young men of many villages would willingly pay up a heavy fine, and by doing so, they would be accorded the privileges of taking heads and thus become eligible to wear the ornaments worn by the successful warrior. However, as his orders were not complied, the upper two khels were burnt and no opposition was offered after which he headed towards Mao and returned back to Kegwema and to Kohima on 13\textsuperscript{th} February.

\textsuperscript{70} Record and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, “No. 216R, dated CAMP YAJIM, 18\textsuperscript{th} April 1892; Memo by, A.W. Davis, Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills, To the Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Assam, with reference to his telegram No. 1300p, dated the 30th March 1892, just received” 1\textsuperscript{st} Edition, Sl. No. 433.
Another tour was made by him on 17th February starting from Themokidima. This village gave about twelve mounds of rice monthly to feed the sepoys and dakwallas stationed there. The next day they reached Lozema, Davis said the fort and buildings are in good order but he received a complaint made by the headmen that they were paid too little for thatching grass, supplied for the repairs of the fort buildings. On enquiry he found out that, they were getting more instead per bundle for grass. On 19th February, they marched towards Cherima, passing through Teruphema. Both Teruphema and Cherima are Sema villages in the Wokha sub-division. They later reached Kite and then to Nungatung which was a large Lhota village. This village used to be on bad term with the Trans-Doyang Sema village of Chelokesami, but the feud had been abandoned and the two villages trade freely with each other. From there they reached Chingaki and reached Gorungajan via Nugtang, Nungkam, Pangti, Sanigaon and Bhandari.

Gorungajan is close to the Wokha tea estates, 7 miles from Golaghat. The Manager of the Wokha garden, Mr. Butler, said that he estimated the cotton brought down by this route at about 1,000 to 1,200 mounds annually. On 6th March, they proceeded towards Golaghat, to meet the Chief Commissioner. After which they crossed Borpathar, Noajan, Bokajan, Nichuguard and on 12th, the party reached Kohima.

Tour of A.W. Davis for May 1892.

On May 6th 1892, A.W. Davis accompanied by Captain Little, Commandant of the Naga Hill Police, Lieutenant Chatterton, Adjutant, 42nd

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71 Record and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, “No. 2156 dated Kohima, the 18th March 1892 Memo. By A.W. Davis, Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam” 1st Edition, Sl. No. 433.
Gurkha Regiment and Mr. Rollo, the Executive Engineer marched from Kohima to Khonoma, to take over the post from the military. He intended to abandon the Khonoma hill and built a new fort for the police guard on a point of Chakra Hill, overlooking the old fort. However, there was no suitable site for a fortified post. Mr. Davis thus decided with the agreement of Captain Little to retain the top of the Khonoma Hill, as the strength of the garrison was reduced from 100 to 25 men. The next day, Mr. Rollo surveyed the boundary line above where no house, except one for the Government interpreter would be built. Davis also explained to the Jemadar of Military Police and to the Khonoma headmen, the various alterations that would have to be made in the existing fort. The Khonoma men were to give 120 coolies a day until these alterations are carried out.

With the exception of the Kitotsuma division of the Semoma Khel, the rest of the Nagas of Khonoma were allowed to build their house on the ancient site of the Village. The Kitotsuma Khel have to remain in their new site across the valley until they give up Kemhakre, an absconder from justice, whom the Government have been harbouring for the last two years on account of burglaries committed in Kohima station.

On 8th May, Mr. Davis and Mr. Rollo went to Kohima, via the old Khonoma path, to Zubza River, and along the cart road to Kohima. On the 11th, Davis left Kohima for Khonoma with an escort of 25 men and a native officer of the Military Police, to capture Kemhakre. Kemhakre was a man of the worst character and the head of the local gang of burglars who was so active in 1890 and part of 1891 and had been concerned in nearly every cases of housebreaking taken placed at Kohima within the last seven years. He was also suspected of being concerned in the murder of the Public Work Department coolie, murdered
near Pherima in the beginning of 1891. His house at Khonoma before was surrounded in 1890, but owing to mismanagement on the part of the Sub-Inspector in charge of the party, he made his escape. A large amount of stolen property was found in his house. Since then he has been always on his guard and until the 11\textsuperscript{th}, the Government had been unable to get any information as to his movements.

On the 12\textsuperscript{th}, Davis reached the hut where Kemhakre was living and surrounded the hut and told Kemhakre to surrender himself, but was told that he was not at home. Later, he ordered Kemhakre’s wife to open the door so that they could search the house. This she did and while inside the house, Kemhakre himself appeared at the door of the inner room of the house. Davis ordered to give himself up, but he went back in the inner room, saying that he would put his clothes on and come out. After ten minutes, he reappeared with a spear in each hands and having executed a war dance, shouted out that he would not give himself up, but would die where he was. For the next hour and a half, Davis tried to console Kemhakre to put down his spears and give himself up. Davis was reluctant to shoot him but he was also concerned about the risk of having one of his men killed in an attempt to capture a fully armed and desperate man. Later Kemhakre asked Davis to come inside the house so that they can talk, but Davis knew that it would be madness to have done so. Finally, after failing to induce him, Davis went up to the terrace above the house, made a hole in the thatch and asked him to put down his spears, or he would be shoot. In reply, Kemhakre attacked with his spear through the roof, which was a near escape for Davis. Realizing then that it was hopeless to persuade Kemhakre to give himself up, Davis shot him through the roof. Davis tried to disable him by hitting him in the
legs, however, the light being bad for aiming, went higher than intended. He was shot after 2:30 a.m. and died about 9 a.m. A native doctor arrived from Kohima, but only half hour after his death. Davis thought Kemhakre would give himself up quietly, which was wrong, so for that he recreated his action.

Tour of A.W. Davis for July 1892.

On the 16th of July, A.W. Davis, made a tour through the Sema Political Control via Cheswejuma, about 22 miles from Kohima. The Government roads under Kohima village were much damaged by the cows of Puchatsuma khel of Kohima, so the khel was asked to repair it at their own expense.

On the 17th, he continued his tour from Cheswejuma to Ungoma. There he disposed a case of assault at Cheswejuma and two land disputes at Ungoma. At Ungoma, the village was in a bad shape and it was considerably difficulty for Mr. Davis to collect 25 seers of rice, which he required for the sepoys and servants. The next day he marched to Ketsama, a small Angami village of 60 houses. The village was in good order when Davis visited.

On the 19th, he marched to Hebvome (Hebaluma), a pure Sema village but the people mostly wore Angami kilt. His next march was towards Chesalimi, not visited before. Davis ordered the village to be ready with rice, fowls and cows on his arrival but they made no effort to collect any rice until he confined the two headmen and shot some pigs. He also settled a case between one of the Lozema gaonburas and the headman of Chesalimi Phutimi. His next tour was from

72 Record and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, “No. 333R dated Kohima, the 18th May 1892; Memo. By A.W. Davis, Deputy Commissioner Naga Hills, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam” 1st Edition Sl. No. 433.
Chesalimi to Kakenagami, a total distance of 10 miles. This part of the Sema country was in an exceptionally quiet state with very few complaints. From there he proceeded towards Ghakia’s village.

On the 23rd he continued from Ghakia’s village to Emilomi where he faced a case against Emilomi for disobeying orders twice issued to them. Letsami, one of the three Emilomi villages, was ordered to pay to Sukomi two cows as rent for one year for land belonging to Sukomi, which was then being cultivated by Letsami. The Letsami men were told to give up the land to Sukomi after the harvest of 1891, and the order was again repeated in December 1891, warning Letsami that if they disregarded the order, they would be fined 10 cattle. However, in defiance of the order, Letsami, aided by the two other Emilomi villages, i.e., Lhukye’s village and Hikesha’s village had forcibly taken possession of the land after Sukomi had it ready for sowing and had themselves sown paddy on it. On the arrival of Mr. Davis at Emilomi, he summoned the headmen of Emilomi, and ordered them to collect a fine of 20 cattle, or Rs. 200, for disobeying his orders. He also ordered that the year’s crop should be reaped by Sukomi, who were henceforth to be put in possession of the land. He was joined the next day by Mr. Woods, Assistant Commissioner, who came from Mokokchung, via Phinsing, Latesami and Keromechumi.

On 25th July, they moved towards Lukobomi, where Mr. Davis was met by the headmen of Seromi, whom he had sent to inquire about the conduct of their people, against whom Longsa had made a complaint to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Mokokchung. After inquiring he found out that the Longsa men had exaggerated the case, nothing really, serious had happened so he dismissed the Seromi gaonburas, with a warning not to quarrel with Longsa. In addition, when
one of the Longsa headmen came in, Davis explained to him that the Seromi men alone were not to blame in the recent quarrel between the villages so he cannot do anything on the matter. Next day they marched to Sopphemi, which is of 6 miles. Davis had planned to open a bridle track through the Sema country from the 5th mile on the Mokokchung-Wokha road to Cheswejuma. He pointed out to the Public Work Department Sub-Overseer from Mokokchung, should follow from Sopphemi to Emilomi.

On 27th July, they marched to Nunkam. Davis received the fine of Rs. 100 from the Limitsami village as they failed to turn out 30 coolies to assist Sopphemi to carry the baggage.

Tour of A.W. Davis for September 1892.

On 10th September 1892, A.W. Davis again toured through the Sema Political Control area. During this tour, he travelled over the whole of the Sema country from Ungoma to Sopphemi. This portion of the Sema country was in a condition of complete internal tranquillity. Davis also requested the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to inform him about the receive orders on the subject of the proposed extension of the political control area advocated in his letters No. 1366, dated the 24th March 1891 and No. 1068, dated the 22nd January 1892, so that he can discuss it with the Chief Commissioner during his visit to Kohima in March 1892.73

Tour made by A.E. Woods for February 1893.

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73 Record and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, “No. 608, dated Kohima, 10th September 1892; From A.W. Davis, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, To The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam” 1st Edition Sl. No. 433.
Captain A.E. Woods, I.S.C., Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills, submitted his tour diary from 14th to 16th and 21st to 25th January 1893 along with the travelling allowance bill to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam. He was accompanied by Mr. Clancey, Executive Engineer. They marched towards Khonoma where the people came three or four times requesting Woods to settle some disputes regarding the re-occupation of their old sites. Last time, Mr. Davis gave an order that the Merrima khel were not to build anywhere above the water channel, as they dirty the place. However, they requested Woods to grant them to stay there and said will not dirty the place. However, before giving any final order on subject he decided to console Davis.

Gates were however allowed to be erected in various khels, as there was no threat from a military point of view. Jemadar Belbong, who was in charge of the guard, has also captured two Merrima murderers. Next day, they marched towards Kohima and on the way, he fined the Jotsoma village Rs. 50 for not supplying the full complement of coolies to take the baggage’s to Khonoma on the 14th.

On 21st January, Mr. Woods and Mr. Clancey, accompanied by Mr. Walsh, Assistant Engineer of Nichuguard-Manipur road, marched to Kegwema and found the road construction unfinished. They also inspected the guard and the village, and passed final orders in the Kezoma murder case. The Kamima and Kipfoma khels of Kegwema were forbidden to cultivate their water fields (tekhule) for that year and told them that they will be allowed to cultivate the coming year depending on their subsequent good behaviour. They were also not allowed to re-occupy their sites from which they were turned off years ago for rioting. Some houses were allowed to remain on the old site inside the fort ditch and Mr. Woods have taken a census of these houses so that anyone building a
house on that site without permission will be punished. Woods was unable to count the village for revenue, as the khel, which were allowed by Mr. Davis to re-occupy their old site were newly re-building and moving their houses.

On 23rd January, they proceeded to Viswema and counted the village, and found 499 revenue-paying houses. He fined the Kirazoma khel Rs. 50 for disobeying the order and cutting grass on Jakham land. Woods also settled several disputes between Viswema and other villages. On 25th January, the party ended their tour by heading back to Kohima.  

Tour of A.E. Woods for February 1893.

On 8th February 1893, Captain A.E. Woods made a tour to Khonoma, about 11 ½ miles from Kohima, and found the guard all correct under the command of Jemadar Katiram. About the Merhama khel, he ordered them not to build on the slopes of the Tsekha (chakra) hill.

On 9th, he marched to Paona where he found out that even though a rest house was build unfortunately only a hut or two had been erected. It turned out that the villages round (Kacha Nagas) were not supplying coolies, as they were discontent by the fact that the Angamis, their neighbours, were getting 8 annas per day for coolie work and they were getting only 4 annas for doing exactly the same work. He gave orders to the gaonburas of Kenoma, Nakama, Raluma, and Chama to supply a certain number of coolies daily for the next six weeks. He also fined Kenoma Rs. 100 for not supplying the collies he had ordered for work on

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74 Record and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, “No.966 dated Kohima, the 2nd February 1893; From – Captain A.E. Woods, I.S.C., Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills., To – The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam; No.141 for/1160P, dated Shillong, 24th February 1893; Copy forwarded to the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, By order of the Chief Commissioner of Assam” 1st Edition Sl. No. 434.
road, as Kenoma being the largest of all Kacha Naga villages, had set a bad example by not supplying coolies.

On 11th February, he marched to Lakema. The question of coolies along there was difficult as there were only a few villages on or near the road, which were all very small ones. The next day, he summoned the gaonburas of Lakema and Jalukema to arrange the supply coolies to work on the road. He also made an inspection on all guns and gun licenses in the village, as well as those of Jalukema and Lemhema.

His next marched was towards Jussama and on the way, he changed coolies at Berrima and made an inspection on the village. The two murderers Itipo and Hejimin lived in this village. Some twenty houses were burnt about two months ago and the owners lost all their property and dhan. Consequently, they petitioned him to let them off by paying revenue that year, which he did. They reached Jussama by afternoon.

On 14th, he marched towards Henima and changed coolies at Sarama. They inspected the guard, fort, and schoolhouse and found all correct. As the formation of small villages increased, there was difficulty in collecting revenues and coolies so Woods gave an order that any Kukis coming across from Manipur and wanting to settle there must all squad in one place and from a big village. The Nagas were also constantly complaining about Kukis squatting on their lands “jumming” the best places. Therefore, the formation of big villages would stop these and enable the British to get supplies and coolies when wanted.

Few complaints have also been made by the Nagas that they were being robbed while trading in Manipur territory. Woods sent them to the political agent,
Manipur and enquiry about it. He also settled some disputes about the Kuki and Naga cases. The Piama gaonburas were also called upon to enquire their involvement in harbouring the convict Ipito and the other man of Berrima, who were captured in their village by Jemadar Belbong. Mr. Davis some months ago have fined Phiama Rs.100 for harbouring the convict (Ipito and Hijimin), but they again allowed both men into their village and at the same time allowed them to build houses there. The gaonburas houses were quite close, a couple of doors off from the convicts, but they told Belbong that the men were not living in their village and they did not know where they were. After sometime, they (the gaonburas) reluctantly pointed out Ipito and Hejimin’s houses. Woods sentenced both the gaonburas six months imprisonment at Tezpur and also fined the village Rs.200. He has warned all gaonburas that they are personally responsible if knowingly they allow any persons of convict t harbooured in their village. Subadar Inayat Ali, who has been in command of the fort for about a year has nearly collected all the revenue for that year. Woods have also collected nearly all the outstanding gun licenses on that side and took them to Kohima for renewal.

On 18th, the party marched to Jussama and on the way; they visited a Kuki village of Silimi. Pakhup, the Raja of that village, was a respectable and imposing person. They proceeded to Lakema the next day with a distance 19 miles. Subadar Inayat Ali reported that he had sent a havildar to count the village and found six houses in excess of previous year. The gaonburas were asked to pay the revenue at Henima, but instead they took it into Kohima, where it was not known about the excess. Next day Woods recounted the number of houses and found 15 houses in excess. He ordered the gaonburas to pay the money at once into Kohima. They wanted to pay on the spot or to pay the Subadar of Henima,
which was refused by Woods as before when they were asked to go to Henima but they took the money to Kohima. On 21<sup>st</sup> February, they returned back to Kohima<sup>75</sup>.

In this tour made by Mr. Woods, we can see the increasing influence of the British Government on the Naga Hills. The British could get the coolies when required from the Nagas and without question, the Nagas offered their services. All issues and disputes big or small were amicably settled by the officer in-charge or if not escalating to the center in Kohima for necessary actions.

**Tour made by A.E. Woods for March 1893.**

Captain A.E. Woods made another tour to Suchema camp and returned on 6<sup>th</sup> of March. He started his tour on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1893 and reached the camp, which is about 8 miles. Captain Hunter Weston, R.E., and his company of Bengal Sappers and Miners were encamped there. He also met Mr. Nightingale, Superintending Engineer, and Mr. Watts. The Sappers were very busy on the bridges. On request, Woods arranged for Captain Weston, fifty men from Khonoma, Jotsoma and Mezoma for four days. He had arranged some 1,500 coolies to take the pioneers from Khuzama to Zubza, but later received a Telegram, which said that the coolies were not wanted.

On the 6<sup>th</sup>, he rode out to Cheswema, which is on the Wokha road. The gaonburas of this village have come to Kohima before and asked Woods to count their village for revenue, as many people have died since last year and they

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<sup>75</sup> Record and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, “No. 227, dated Shillong, 5<sup>th</sup> April 1893, Memo by order of The Chief Commissioner of Assam, To the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills for record in his office; Tour made by Albert E. Woods, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills” 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Sl. No. 434.
cannot pay the same amount of revenue. He counted all the houses and found that there were 37 revenue-paying houses less than the previous year of 39 houses. The villagers also petitioned against some Gurkhalı buffalo-keepers who live on their land. They say that there buffaloes are sick and were afraid of it spreading amongst the village cattle. However, when he ordered the Gurkhalis to remove their buffaloes some distance from the village, the Gurkhalis swore that none of the buffaloes was sick.

Woods also toured to Cheswejuma and Yarabama in connection with the construction of a new road and touring through the Eastern Angami. He started his tour from Cheswejuma on 7th March and was accompanied by Mr. Clancey, Executive Engineer. At the Zulla River, the masonry abutments for Iron Bridge were built and planned to get it ready by the time the ironwork arrives. Later they camped at Cheswejuma on the site of the new bungalow. Next day, Mr. Clancey went to trace a bit of the new bridle path and Woods remained behind to count the village. He counted both villages of Cheswejuma and Yarabama and found 180 revenue-paying houses. He also sent out dobashis to call in thirty Chajubama coolies and thirty Yarabama coolies to work the next day for cutting the road.

On the 9th, the Chajubama and Yarabama coolies came and started cutting the bridle path from the camp. Thenejuma, Khulabasa, and Rongazumi also came in with some cases. One khel of Chipfozumi was burnt few days back, when all men were out of the village and only one or two houses escaped. Fortunately, they have just paid in their revenue. Next day, 30 men of Chajubama, 30 of Rongazumi, and 40 of Yarabama came to work. One thousand two hundred and sixty paces or about 1,050 yard, of the bridle path have been cut. That day, the Thevopetsimi gaonburas brought in their revenue.
On the 11th March, 30 coolies of Rongazumi came for work as Chajubama and Yarabama had their dhan sowing “genna”. Woods settled some few land cases between Ungoma (Sema) and Satajumi (Basama). Next day, Chajubama gave 30 coolies, Yarabama 50 and Rongazumi 30 coolies. Mr. Anely about the Mokokchung side reported that the road had finished within a few miles of Emilomi. Woods settled a couple of cases brought up by men of Tehephima village. In the afternoon, the gaonburas of Tsekami village came in and reported that the men of Sorhema village had taken seven heads from their village and wounded eight men. Both these villages were outside the Political control area, but they said they were not under Manipur in any way. The Tsekami men said, Mr. Porteous visited their village in 1890 and gave them a chit, telling them not to pay revenue to Manipur or to any village. After that, some Manipur sepoys came and tried to raise revenue from them, but they refused to give it saying they were under the “Burra Saheb” of the Naga Hills. The sepoys took the chit away. Woods send a message to Kohima for Mr. Porteous’ diary and check if he mentioned anything about the village. However, the village was not marked in map and they lay across the Lanier somewhere North of Putsimi. Tsekami claims British protection, on account of refusing to pay revenue to Sorhema and though they saved their pockets, they lost their heads, at least seven of them.

The Ungoma (Sema village), supplied 40 coolies and also 70 from Yarabama and Chajubama. Woods planned to go to Chajubama and arrange some more villagers for work and planned to complete the road as far as Yarabama (between seven or eight miles from Ungoma) before the rain. Thecholumi came with a case but was not able to settle it as only one side of the party came. Next
day, at Thevopetsimi, 80 men came, so altogether there was over 160 working on the road. Mr. Clancey returned to Kohima that day.

On 15th, Woods asked the superintending Engineer to send a man who could do a little hill road tracing, as it was impossible for him to spare the time to superintend or teach a man. The Kezoma goanburas came in and reported that Lhaju Naga of Kezoma met Sekrese of the Kamima Khel of Kegwema (one of the four men who murdered the three Kezoma people) on the Naga path leading from Kezoma to Kekrima. He (Lhaju) called on Sekrese to surrender but Sekrese instead of surrendering, tried to spear him, so Lhaju having no option speared Sekrese and killed him. Lhaju was the husband of the murdered woman and father of the baby. Some time ago, Lhaju came and asked permission to try to capture the murderers. He was given permission and was told that if any of the murderers attempted his life, he could use his spear, which apparently he had done with good effect. Two of the murderers are still missing and the third was in Thana. The Kipfoma and Kamima Khels have been harbouring the murderers. Therefore, Woods warned the goanburas that if he gets any proof of this, their khels will be completely dispersed and scattered.

Two of the headmen of Notizami village, named Krutsa and Kiritu, also came and complained that the villages of Melomi, Lopomi, Vikaiye, and Kotesemi tried to get revenue from them and when they refused to pay, Melomi took two heads and Tsekami village took one. Notizami is situated in the South-West of Primi and on the side of the Tizu River. Melomi is one of the naked villages; Kotesemi is an Angami village; Lopomi lie across the Tizu River somewhere near Jessami and Vikaiye on the direction of Temimi.
The Tsekami men played the same game with other smaller villages as Sorhema did with them (vide diary, 12th march, Tsekami-Sorhema). The Notizami men brought in a Temimi man with them who knew Angami, to act as interpreter. The Notizami people are quite a different race from any of the near villages in the control. Woods hoped to visit Melomi, Vikaiye, and Kotesemi next month and enquire the charges against them. From an old diary of Mr. Davis, it shows that Sorhema is either in Manipur territory or under Manipur control. Therefore, the Tsekami head-taking case has to be reported to the Political Agent. Vrimi also complained few days back that Melomi had taken some heads from their villages, because they refused to pay revenue. They also stated that the Kohima “Burra Saheb” had told them not to pay revenue to anyone.

He also counted the houses in Chajubama village and that of the old village of Chajubama Bagwema. This village (Rongejumi-Basama) paid revenue for the last eight or nine years but Chajubama-Bagwema, the old village situated across a nalla (drainage), had never paid revenue for some unknown reason. Woods proposed that the Chief Commissioner should take revenue from Chajubama-Bagwema the coming year as they enjoys the same privilege of sending coolies constantly to Nichuguard and at the same time they were willing to pay revenue. They have 70 houses and Rongejumi-Basama 92 (Revenue-paying), but the latter village has up to date only been paying revenue for 30 houses. Therefore, he informed the gaonburas that the coming year they must pay on the full number of houses. Thevopitsimi is another village, which only pays nominal revenue, and Woods planned to re-assess it before next year. In the afternoon Woods went out to the road, which was almost finished up to this village, the road being about five to six miles from Cheswejuma. He settled a
number of cases, mostly quarrels about water channels. He settled several more cases and gave the sub-overseer a list of villages, which have to supply coolies for the road. He also left five sepoys to help the sub-overseer to turn out the coolies and also to superintend the labour on the road.

At Khulabagwema, he got news about a gun purchased by Nitso and some men of his Khel. Nitso refused to produce the gun, so Woods sent for a couple of sepoys from Kohima to come and arrest him and the gaonbura of his Khel, as he did not have any sepoys with him. On 19th March, they marched to Chipfozumi where one of their khel was completely burned and about 90 or 100 houses were destroyed with nearly all their contents. It occurred when the people were all out in their fields. The people petitioned to let them off coolie worked and also to excuse them from paying revenue next year. Woods have granted both their petitions, as their loss had been very heavy and it would be impossible for them to build their houses until next cold weather, after the harvest. Next day, they marched to Tekhubama, which is one of the seven Khezema villages, but most of the men have started to speak Angami.

On 21st March, he marched to Nazama, on the way he counted the houses of Nokroma village. The gaonburas came to Kohima and asked Woods to count the houses, as many people had died since last year. However, to their surprise, six houses were in excess and were told to pay Rs. 12 more into Kohima. The gaonburas of a Manipur Naga village came in to settle some cases for them, which Woods refused but referred them to the Political Agent of Manipur.
On 22nd, Woods marched to Kezakenoma, as he received information about an unlicensed gun being in possession of a man of Nizama village. He sent for the man and ordered him to produce the gun. He however denied having any gun and then without any warning he bolted. There were two more unlicensed guns in Thapejuma and two in the new village between Thapejuma and Cheroma. Another man, when being called up to be questioned, also made a clean bolt of it. Woods said the two people who had sold these guns are men of Kidima village. He counted all the houses in Kezakenoma and found a slight increase.

On 23rd, he proceeded to Kidima and counted the village, and found 143 revenue-paying houses, which was a slight increase as compared to previous year. Before leaving Kidima, he settled a number of cases. Next day, he marched to Viswema to collect the revenue from the Pavoma and Kivajumi khels, and told the gaonburas to take it to Kohima.

On 25th March, he rode to Kigwema, which is about 6 miles. One gun from Thapejuma was brought to Woods who was sent in by one of the men who bolted. Kigwema also sent in the revenue. Next day, the re-counted the Kigwema village, as the revenue, which they had collected the previous day, was found less and on counting he found a slight increase in revenue from the village. He rode back to Kohima and on the way; he commented that there was a considerable progress made in the road between Kohima and Kigwema.

Tour made by A.E. Woods for April 1893.

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76 Records and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, “Tour diary of A.E. Woods, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills; Memo No. 335, date Shillong, 13th May1893; Copy forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills for record in his office, By, H. Corkey Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam” 1st Edition Sl. No. 434.
On 7\textsuperscript{th} April, A.E. Woods, made another tour to Khuzama and returned back on the 9\textsuperscript{th} of April. The tour was made based on the complaint made by the headmen of Kezakenoma against the Mao Thana villagers, who had come and chased some of their men right up to the village and that it was only when the Kezakenoma men turned out in force that the Mao Thana men retired. They said that if this was not stopped then there would be bloodshed. Woods contacted the Political Agent and informed that he will be visiting Mao Thana and asked his permission to settle the case. He also sent in dobashas to call in the gaonburas of the seven villages.

The next day, all the gaonburas came and it appeared that some ten Kezakenoma men went over to the village of Mekribama (in Manipur territory), and tried to recover a debt from a man of that village. The man refused to pay, so they caught him and brought him to another Manipur village called Megwima and left him there. In the meantime, Mekribama sent news to the Mao Thana villages and asked them to come and help them against Kezakenoma. Four Thana villages combined and sent some 20 to 30 men each, all these men along with some Mekribama men went to Kezakenoma. Thus Woods fined each of the Kezakenoma men Rs.10 and warned them that the next time they committed any act like this in Manipur territory, he should sent them down to Tezpur. He also fined the five Manipur villages Rs. 50 each and at the same time warned them that in future, any attempt to come into this district and create a disturbance would be more seriously dealt with and later he rode back to Kohima.

He made another tour to Mokokchung, reaching Nerhama on 16\textsuperscript{th} of April and proceeded towards Themokidima. One khel of Nerhama delayed in giving coolies so they were fined Rs. 100. There was a lot of sickness in
Themokidima, both amongst the people and cattle so he decided to send the hospital assistant from Wokha to visit the village.

On 18th April, he marched to Wokha, Jemadar Jamaluddin, who was in charge of the Wokha guard, reported that a sepoy who was out with other sepoys collecting rice at a Lotha village called Chedi about a day’s march from Wokha was mauled by a tiger on the night of the 16th. The sepoy was carried to Wokha, hours later before Woods arrival. Next day, he marched to Nangton, about 13 miles distance. The bridge at the Doyang was on progress and Jadubindu Chatterji, then overseer in charge, hoped to finish it in another month.

On 20th April, they marched to Nankam, which was the highest village in the subdivision where, from the road there was a climb of about 1,500 feet to the village. Mr. Muspratt, Sub-divisional Officer, joined Mr. Woods at Nankam. He heard a case against Nankam people for looting some Lhota Nagas, who visited the village. He also got the full information about the Urongkong men cutting up eight men of the naked village of Yangia. A number of Urongkong men went to raid the village of Yangia and managed to catch nine men from their fields. They (the Urongkong men) killed eight of the Yangia men and the ninth man managed to escape. It is said that the Urongkong men did this in revenge for Yangia having supplied Woods with coolies and also they thought that the Yangia men assisted the British in burning their village. However, Woods could not do anything until the cold weather when the Urongkong people will be punished for the outrage and submitted a separate report on this.

On 24th, they marched to Mokokchung to enquire some charges brought against the five Ao Dobashas, who accompanied Woods across the Dikhu in
December. These Dobashas were charged with having extorted money from the coolies and also from some villages through which they passed. The Dobashas acknowledged having received some small sums of money from some villages but said that the Gaonburas gave them the money willingly and that it is customary to do so. The Gaonburas of the Miri villages corroborated this and said that they had given the money willingly. Therefore, the dobashas were set free but Woods cut their names as he had warned them before the start that they were to be very careful and do nothing which might bring a bad name to them across the Dikhu. Later he marched back to Kohima via Nankam, Nangton, Wokha, Themokidima and Nerhama.

Tour made by A.E. Woods for June 1893.

On June 1893, Captain A. E. Woods, I.C.S., then Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Naga Hills, made another tour to Mokokchung and back to enquire into the Urongkong murder case. He started on 3rd June and reached Mokokchung via Wokha on 8th. He sent out Dobashas to call in the Urongkong men and give evidence about the alleged killing of three of their people by Susu Nagas the previous year in December. Meanwhile Mr. Muspratt received orders that he was transferred to Dibrugarh on relief by Mr. Shuttleworth. Woods also inspected the Mokokchung treasury and settled some miscellaneous cases.

On June 12th, he rode to Mongsemdi, with Mr. Muspratt, Sub Divisional officer. Woods called all the Susu gaonburas and the witnesses in the murder case. Regarding the Urongkong case, Woods sentenced each of the seven Susu

77 Record and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, “Tour diary of A.E. Woods, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills; Copy forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills for record
men to five years rigorous imprisonment. The prisoners will remain in Mokokchung pending confirmation of sentences. He also inspected the guard and fort. On the 16th, he rode back to Mokokchung with Mr. Muspratt.

On 18th, they marched to Nankam and later to Nangtang. The Nangtang Gaonburas report a case of head taking from the Sema side. Yechi, a Miri village, took 22 heads from the Sema village Shutim, but as both these villages are beyond the political control so no action were taken.

They reached Wokha on 20th June, which are 18th miles from Nangtang. Jemadar Jamaluddin reported that he cannot get any more rice as most of the villages don’t have any more dhan and the people were living on roots.

On June 21st, they reached Themokidima and next day, they marched to Nerhema. The Lozema Jemadar met Woods on the way and reported that the group of Sema villages near Lozema could not supply the rice called for as they had no Dhan. The Jemadar have sent a havaldar and a couple of men to personally inspect the dhan houses and confirmed the Nagas statements. On 23rd June, they rode back to Kohima.

Tour made by A.E. Woods for October 1893.

On 6th October 1893, Captain A.E Woods, went down to the Dzujha river (Distance 7 miles) and returned back with Mr Light, Executive Engineer, No.1 Division, Nichuguard, Manipur road, to settle some matters about the

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amount of land, which would be taken up for the road. Woods also toured Golaghat via Nichuguard and returned back to Kohima via Wokha. He reached Khonoma on 16th October and settled some cases. He also got information that there are many unlicensed guns amongst the Kacha Nagas, but said it would be gone before he even reaches there. From there he toured the Assam side and ended his tour at Sanigaon79.

Tour made by A.E. Woods for February 1894.

On 1st February 1894, A.E. Woods, made another tour from Lozaphehemi to Melomi, a distance about 12 miles. The road passes below the Manipuri village of Jessami. Melomi was outside the political control, but has been visited before both by Mr Porteous and Mr Davis. Melomi, Temimi, and Sohemi were said to have originally came from the Mazungjami side. Two fresh heads were stuck on bamboos and on inquiry; it appears that they were, Primi men bagged only a short time ago. Primi had come and complained about it, so Woods send for the Primi men to try to settle their quarrel. Next day, as the Primi did not come, he advised Melom to give up head taking. Somra (Soehemi) was a large village or rather a collection of villages, who strikes terror in the hearts of the small villages around there. Melomi can hold its own, but Primi always loses a head or two. All these villages said, they would be perfectly happy and would be able to live peaceably if only Somra stopped raiding.

On 3rd February, he marched towards Temimi, which is a small village of about 40 to 50 houses belonging to the same tribe as Melomi. On the 4th, they

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for record in his office, By, H. Corkey, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam” 1st Edition Sl. No. 434.
reached Sohemi, who also belonged to Melomi tribe. On the way, the party passed through the Angami village of Kotesemi who informed Woods that the Primi and Temimi people although almost identical in appearance belonged to different tribes and speak different languages. The Sohemi gaonburas say that they originally came from Mazungjami.

On 6th February 1894, they marched towards Khetsapvomi, a Sema village who have adopted the dress and customs of their East Angami neighbours. Woods settled some petty cases and next day, he marched towards Kusakunomi. The road passes through the village of Khezami (Sema village). There Woods have about six land cases with 6 different villages concerned. These villagers were beyond the Political Control, but they all come in Kohima to have their cases settled. He settled a case between a man of Zogazumi and this village. He went up to the valley some 5 miles where the disputed land was. The first case was a case between the villages of Kuzakunemi, Khezami and Tehephima and the village of Chipokidemi. The land in dispute was a piece of low touch lying land called Rachezho, situated on the left bank of the river. Tehephima had no claim at all on the land, as Mr. Davis issued orders that they were not to cultivate on the right bank of the river (vide diary of 14th Dec. 1890). Originally, Kuzakunemi and Khezami belonged to the same village and their stories were that they gave all the land now in possession of Chipokidemi to that village, with the exception of the one dispute. They were able to substantiate their claims, so Woods decided that the land belonged to Kuzakunemi and Khezami. The other cases was a claim put in by the same two villages to two fields; one Keredizho (jhum field) and the

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79 Record and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, “A.S.P.O (Judicial) No.375; Tour made by A.E. Woods Deputy Commissioner, Naga hills” 1st Edition Sl. No. 434.
other name Ketizha, a water field. It appears that all the land in the possession of Tehephima and Mahatoma originally belonged to Kuzakunemi and Khezami, but only in name, as on account of its lying rather distant from their village and they were afraid to cultivate it, as the Mezimi people were always coming the Tizu valley and cutting them up. Some Angamis from Zogazumi and others offered to build a village on this land and act a sort of advanced post for Kuzakunemi and Khezami. These villages readily agreed to this and gave them the land, being very glad to get another village to act as a buffer between them and their enemies, the Mezimis. Now that time has altered and they do not live in daily fear of their lives, they are undoubtedly trying to get back the land, which they gave away so willingly years ago. Kuzakunemi and Khezami were apparently trying to get it back but Woods settled the case by letting Tehephima and Mahatoma in possession of the fields.

On 9th, they marched from Kuzakunemi to Metzalimi, a distance of about 8 miles. He passed through Khezami and settled an assault case there. Metzalimi is also a Sema village, but the people dress like Angamis. Next day they marched towards Zulhami and settled a case between the Angami village of Zagazumi and the village of Metzalimi. Zagazumi was ordered not to cultivate any land on the Metzalimi side of a stream called Kezaru.

On 11th February, the party marched towards Imphemi (Sema village), a distance of about 6 miles. Before Woods started for Imphemi, he went along the new bridle path, about 5 miles and inspected the construction of the road towards Emilomi. He later reached Imphemi that has about 50 houses. Next day, they marched to Lozama and counted the village, and found 346 revenue-paying houses. He also inspected the guard and the fort, and found it in good order. He
settled some cases in the village and later marched towards Chichama. He came through the villages of Gariphimi and Tophema, where there were 165 revenue-paying houses in the former and 193 in the latter village.

On 14th February, he marched to Kohima, a distance of about 21 miles. He counted Nerhema and Chichama villages on the way and found 187 in the former and 248 in the latter, also 22 houses in the small village of Nachama, which is an offspring of Chichama. Next day, Woods accompanied by Mr. Clancey, executive Engineer, marched to Cheswejuma. The stonework was ready for the Bridge across the Zullu River and in another month or it will be completed for the bridge across the Sijju River. Lime has discovered near the side of the Sijju Bridge, so Woods and Mr. Clancey inspected the place where the lime was found, and discovered that lime can be collected in sufficient quantities to supply the wants of Kohima.

On 27th February, he marched to Chajubama and found 144 revenue-paying houses. He also ordered Chajubama to supply 100 coolies for work on the cart road. Next day, he marched to Zogazumi, via Thevopetsimi, and found 113 revenue-paying houses. He settled some cases between Thevopetsimi and Satajumi. On arrival at Zagazumi, Woods met a havildar and four men who had been sent out for the Lozama guard to enquire into the case of the Lozama men who was missing and was supposed to have been murdered by Satajumi men. He decided to camp at Satajumi the next day and enquire into the case.  

Tour made by Lieutenant Colonel H. St. P. Maxwell, for March 1895.

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Lieutenant Colonel H. St. P. MAXWELL, Political Agent in Manipur and Superintendent of the State, on 3rd March, proceeded from Kairong to Makhan and to Khuzama. He selected a site for a goodown there with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

On 7th March, he halted at Kohima, with the Deputy Commissioner and examined several sites for the Manipur goodown. Later they selected a site next to Messrs. Dass & Co. He first saw Kohima in 1877, when Colonel Keatinge, Chief Commissioner, selected the spot for a station and again during the expedition of 1879-80. Next day they marched to Khuzama and back to Makhan on the 9th of March.

Tour made by A.W. Davis for January and February 1897.

A.W. Davis, Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills made a tour during the month of January and February 1897. He started his tour on 9th January from Kohima to Kigwema and went to visit Jakhama. On 11th, they visited Viswema and returned to Kigwema the same day and back to Kohima on the next day.

Later on 10th February, they marched from Kohima to Satazuma, which is about 34 miles. Davis met Jamadar Tai Ram and an escort of 30 military police who had preceded him from Kohima. He inquired into a case of riot that occurred in the Sema Political Control area the previous month. The cause was a dispute of

81 Record and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, “No. 1006, dated Manipur, the 16th March 1895; Memo by H. St .P Maxwell, Lieutenant-Colonel, The 15th March 1895, Political agent in Manipur and Superintendent of the State, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam. (Diaries Nos 1-2 of 1897)” 1st Edition Sl. No. 438.
land between Zimethu’s village on the one hand and Shehepu’s in the Tizu valley. Spears were used on both sides where Zimethu’s party lost two and Shehepu’s six. Zimethu’s people, Davis think were wrong, as they tried to cultivate certain land, which has always been jhumed by Shehepu’s people, and he decided to visit Shehepu’s people. Next day he marched to Killonasa and on the way, he noticed that the Zulhama bungalow was almost finished, but he punished the village for giving trouble in supplying building materials. He also met the Sub overseer near Killonasa. The bungalow there was nearly completed. They plan to build the next bungalow at Satekha village. From Killonasa, they crossed the Tizu valley via Kuivi village.

On 12th, the party marched towards Rikezhu’s village. Rikezhu was the son of Sakhai, whose raids on the small Angami villages in the Tizu valley were put to stop in 1887. Since then, he and his sons have always been loyal to the Government, and always brought in their disputes to Kohima, though their villages lie outside the Political Control area.

On 13th, they proceed towards Shehepu’s village, which was burned by their own inhabitants and all the grain had been cleared away. The approaches to the village were heavily panjied, but not a soul was visible. He sent for the headman of Sotomi, a village close to Shehepu’s who aided Shehepu’s people during the recent riot, but the headman sent back a message to say he was ill. Representatives from Tokyehemi and Inato’s village came in with presents of fowls who were asked to try to get in some of Shehepu’s people, but were unsuccessful.
Next day, Davis took 20 men and the Jemadar, and went to Sotomi. He managed to get hold of the headman who returned with him to Shehepu’s village. The headman later admitted that four cows belonging to Shehepu’s people were in his village, so Davis ordered him to bring them over along with two pigs that were presented to Davis. On inquiry, he also found out that only one man of Sotomi had been engaged in the riot and he was killed. The Sotomi people were evidently apprehensive of punishment as they had cleared their houses of mats and dhan pounders etc. and only men were present in the village. On his return to Shehepu’s, Ghukia, chief of a village within the Political Control area came to meet him. He informed Davis that Jumethu’s people and their headman Goviku had left their village and cleared out their property. Goviku absolutely refused to come in. He was the person to blame for the riot and if he does not come in Davis said he will not be allowed to have a village.

Some of the following list of villages in the Tizu valley, beginning on the right bank at the point where the Tizu and Tita join and going up stream, which has never been surveyed are: Sakhai, Rikezhu, Kyeyu, Yemeshe, Kukiye, Shehepu, Sotomi, Hikeshe, Yesami, Phutimi, Yesami, Yehemi; and going down the left bank Satemi (3), Litsimi, Yekashe, Lhovishe, Tokyehemi, Tokyehemi, Phutimi, Inato and Lhoshiapu. These villages all belong to the Sema tribe, and contain in all from 1800 to 2000 houses.

Davis received altogether eight cows out of Shehepu’s village as a fine. He later proceeded to Ghukia’s village, which was one of the halting places on the Sema Political road, and he himself is one of the most influential Sema chiefs. On the way, Davis inspected the piece of land where the fight took place. It is admitted by all to belong to Shehepu, but was jhumed by Zimethu’s people. He
also met the Zimethu’s headman who was summoned three days prior to come in. However, failing to report the village was prepared for burning and accordingly the empty huts were burned. Davis also would not allow Shehepu’s people to re-build their village until their headman pays a fine of 25 cattle or Rs. 250. Kalhopu’s people who assisted Shehepu’s people in the riot were also told to pay a fine of 15 cattle or Rs. 150. Later he settled several land disputes and had a long talk with Ghukia, who wants Davis to allow his son to form a new village in place of Zimethu’s village, which was allowed.

Davis along with the road Sub-overseer went to look for a site for a light suspension bridge over the Keleki River on the Sema Political road and found one. As the road was practically completed, Davis planned to return to Kohima next day, taking 10 of his escorts and sending the rest back via Lozema. He also tried one Lisumi man for the murder of a boy near Kukiapu’s village, but released him for lack of evidence. He returned to Kohima via Killonasa and Cheswejuma.82

On 17th March 1897, Davis also toured the Eastern Angami Political Control starting from Kohima to Satazuma, which is about 34 miles distance. He planned to visit the area via Viswema and the Kezhama group of villages, but news of a serious riot between Zagazuma and Satazuma made him come straight out to Satazuma. From there they plan to go to Khezami, Kyeku’s village (Tizu valley) and Melomi by an unexplored route through Yetsami, returning from Melomi through the Southern portion of the Control area.

At Satazuma, a case between Satazuma and Zagazuma was brought to him where the Zagazuma were wrong so he fined them Rs.300. The dispute was about a deer, which was hunted by Satazuma and killed by Zagazuma. Two men from Temimi came in and asked for red cloths. Later Davis took them with him as they are of the same tribe as Yatsimi and speak the same language. He sent Sakha’s son to call in the headman of Yatsimi to meet him at Sakhai’s village. Thatchumi had a great reputation as a head-taking village and exacts tribute from its neighbour.

On 19th March, they marched to Metzalimi; the Zagazuma people brought their fines the same day. He later marched towards Khezakenomi and Davis have several land cases to settle in which the parties were Chipokitemi versus Terhephema.

In the Sohemi-Khuzami case, the Sohemi men took a solemn oath that the land south of the Tizu, a small affluent of the Tizu, had never been sold by them to Khuzami and accordingly confirmed the possession of it. The Khuzami people, who have been using the water of a stream passing through that land for some time, retained the right to use the water.

In the Chipokitemi-Khuzami case, a Chipokitemi man complained that Khuzami would not allow him to cultivate a piece of jhum land, which he had purchased for 6 annas from Kaku of Khuzami. However, as he had done nothing on the land and at the same time, his possession of it nullified the boundary laid down by Captain Woods, orders were given to refund the amount back.

In the case of Khezakenomi versus Terhephema, the Khuzakunomi people claimed the right to half of the water of a certain channel. The
Terhephema people denied the right and took a solemn oath that they had purchased the entire right to the water from Zagazuma many years ago.

The Chipokitemi-Terhephema case was complaint by Chipokitemi that a man of Terhephema had carried off a “zu” barrel, which the Chipokitemi had cut from the right bank of the Tizu. He ordered the Zu barrel to be returned to the right owner.

On 21st March, they marched to Sakhai’s village; Sakhai the old chief of the village was blind and does not exercise the influence he once did. Still he was able to settle a case that has confused Davis and to the satisfaction of both parties.

Next day, they marched to Kyeku’s village, but when Davis arrived, the village was already deserted though many men were still hanging about the outskirts, all armed with spear and shield. When Davis went there the previous month, he settled a dispute between Sakhai and Kyeku’s people as to the ownership of certain jhum land, where he favoured Sakhai’s people. Later when he was on his way to Kohima, he received information that Kyeku’s people had chased and severely wounded a woman of Sakhai’s son’s village, whom they had found working on the disputed land. They also assaulted and wounded an old man, and chased several women, including the headman’s wife, whose clothes they pulled off and went away with. For this Davis on his tour to the Northern Angami villages, decided to punish them for their disobedience of orders. The headman of Kyeku’s village sent a message that he would not come in if Davis halted there for a month. Thus, Davis sent out parties to find some of the village cattle’s so as to realize a fine, which was successful. On hearing, however, that some of the cattle had been taken to Sheveke’s village, about 3 miles from there,
Davis went there and got hold of a mithun and two cows, one of which proved to be the identical animal driven off from Sakhai’s village by the Kyeku people a couple of months ago. The cattle’s were worth Rs. 100 and this, together with the pigs already killed by the coolies, Davis thought was a sufficient punishment. In addition, as the people still refuse to come in, Davis got two more cows.

On 25th March, they went to Inato’s village, which is situated on a fine site at an elevation of about 5,500 feet. Davis was well received by the headman, Nukui, a brother of Inato. Inato, who was a man of great influence, died about 5 years ago, but the village was still known by his name. He settled a land dispute between Nukui and the villages of Tokyehemi and Sotoyemi and ordered the two latter villagers not to interfere with the cultivation of the land by Inato’s people as it was admitted by both sides that the land had previously been cultivated by both Inato and his father Kukishe.

The headman of Kyeku’s village, Hikeye, sent a message through Kukia that he will pay the fine if their village is spared from being burned. A fine of Rs. 100 was ordered and Kukia and Ghukia were left to collect the money. They arrived with the money and Hikeye came with them, but could not muster courage and remained outside the village. Later Davis received news from Sakhai’s people that Sakhai’s son, Kohuai, had been assaulted by some man of Kyeku’s and Jekye’s villages on his way home and was severely wounded in the head. As witness, they produced two bloodstained lumps of cotton, which he had been wearing. However, in the absence of Kohuai himself, Davis could not judge how serious the matter was and decided to settle the matter some other time.
On 26th March 1897, they marched towards Yatsimi, which is situated on the Ao plain and has about 160 houses. These people belonged to the tribe called by the Semas as Yatsami and by the Angamis as Tekhuma. The tribe called themselves Isachanure and the Yatsami people called themselves Yamphere. The villages of these tribe are Kukyemi, Old Yatsami high up in the Tita valley and New Yatsami a couple of miles North of this, also Temimi, Primi, Phozami, Pachimi, Karami, and Chengami (5 hamlets) and two of the Sangtam group, East of Mokokchung and wear the same small black loin cloth.

Next day, he marched towards Chegami (Nazare), which is about 12 Miles from Yatsimi. The marched opened up some entirely new ground and Davis was able to locate roughly the following villages: Kisheture or Hurumi and the whole of the six villages of the Chengami group, i.e., Yantere, Nazare, Kitere, Langkure, Latsare, Kiteyare, also a new off-shoot from Yatsemi. The Chengaki valleys are different from other Nagas and their condition was also not good. On reaching Yantere, the party realised that they were being followed by a crowd of Tizu valley Semas, but a couple of shoots placed near them frightened them away.

On 28th March, they marched to Yatsimi, where news of the brutal murder of two Lozema traders at Ghovishe’s village wherein requested Davis to go back to Yatsimi, from where he can reach Ghovishe’s village in one march. The men who brought in the news of the murder brought in with them a prisoner, whom they asserted, was the actual murder of the two traders. On being questioned, he stated that Ejike, son of Ghovishe, and himself each killed one of the man, he (prisoner) being instigated by Ejike. The two men, one of whom, Mesalhu, was headman of the middle khel of Lozema, had gone from Inato’s
village to Ghovishe’s to barter beads for fowls. They were murdered that night as they lay asleep in Ghovishe’s house. The prisoner said he killed Mesalhu by cutting him over the forehead and the Ejike speared Tuyi, the other man. However, on hearing the noise, Ghovishe came out of the inner part of the house and arrested him, letting his own son to escape and making the prisoner an escape goat, as the prisoner was from another village and practically a slave in the chief’s house. As it was impossible to go on leaving the murder of two men of a revenue-paying village unpunished, Davis had to give up the Thetchumi expedition and return at once to Yatsimi and later from Ghovishe’s village to Lozema.

Next day, the party marched towards Ghovishe’s village, which is about 10 Miles. Davis along with a party of 20 men went round by the Yatsimi Bridge over the Tita to view the bodies of the murdered men, which had been brought down there and left by Ghovishe’s men. Davis examined the corpses and said Mesalhu had a very severe cut over the left eye and temple, inflicted by a dao, it was instantaneously fatal, he also had a spear wound in the side, which shows that two men were probable concerned in murdering him. Tuyi’s body had five spear-wounds in it, one over the heart, two in belly (the bowels were protruding) and two in the legs. To complete the ghastly appearance of the corpse the nose and chin had been gnawed off by rats.

After viewing the bodies, the party continued their march towards Ghovishe’s village, but on reaching, they found the place deserted. Outside Ghovishe’s house, stained with blood, was lying the dhan-pounder on which the two men were sleeping when they were murdered. From a statement made by the prisoner, it appears that the whole village decided to kill the two Lozima men
under the impression that they were Government dubashas who had lost their way. The men were well entertained by Ghovishe, given food and drink, and then deliberately murdered while asleep. But as no one from Ghovishe’s village appeared so Davis before heading towards Litsimi, which is about 9 Miles, Davis burned Ghovishe’s village and all his granaries (many of which had been emptied of grain) and also plan to visit the village again.

Litsimi (Sema village) had about 120 houses and was a prosperous village. The men were all in the village but the women had fled. Davis thought that there will be no difficulty about coolies the next day but as a precaution, he kept Hoshiapu’s men with him. Hoshiapu himself has given assistance, both with rice’s and coolies. The Satami gaonburas came and want Davis to stop Serami from fighting with them to which Davis promised to do what he can. Both villages are outside the Political Control area, but Serami has been often visited and will obey any order that maybe given to them.\(^\text{83}\)

TOUR MADE BY CAPTAIN A.E. WOODS FOR MAY 1898 – DECEMBER 1899:

1 Tour Diary of Captain A. E. Woods, I.S.C., Deputy Commissioner of Naga Hills for the month of May 1898

On 21\(^\text{st}\) May 1898, Captain A. E. Woods, then Deputy Commissioner of Naga Hills made a tour from Kohima to Jakhama, 10 miles. He inspected the

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village of Kigwema and allowed the two khels to re-occupy their old sites but warned them that any misconduct in the future would lead to their being turn off their sites forever.

On 23rd May, he marched towards Khuzama and looked for a site beyond Khuzama for Cholera camps, in case the disease reach there and also plan to sent out the Assistant Surgeon to stay at Khuzama for a time and station two Civil Constables who would be able to assist him. They stopped at Visewema on the way back, as the Assistant Commissioner had a case there. Woods sent to call in some men of Migwema (Manipur village), who have a case against Kidima. Next day, he halted at Jakhama where three men with unlicensed guns in Kigwema were summoned to produce the guns in Kohima. The Kidima turned up for the previous day case file but not the Megwema people. Thus, on 25th May, he returned back to Kohima, which is about 10 miles.

2 Diary of the A.E. Woods, I.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, Kohima, for the month of February 1899

A.E. Woods, made another tour throughout the Political area in the year 1899. He started his tour on 15th February, from Kohima to Zubza, a distance of about 11 miles. He met Mr. Bagshawe, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, on his way to Kohima.

Next day, he marched towards Piphima and inspected the progress of the building Guard walls along the road. Between Piphima and Zubza the road was bad. He also posted a Civil Police guard of three men in the village, as the cart

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84 Record and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, “No. 351 Foreign/ 2431-39 P, dated Shillong, 24th June 1898; A.S.P.O. (Judicial) No. 123-30-24-6-98; Copy forwarded to A.E. Woods, Captain,
men had a habit of leaving their dying bullocks on that road, where the Government has to bear the expense of burying them. Therefore, Davis issued strict orders to the police to look out and get the owners. On 17th they proceeded towards Zumha, 9 ½ miles.

Later on 18th, the party proceeded to Nichuguard, where a good numbers of men were working on the Kuki Bridge (Pathans, Punjabis, Muhammadans, and Kashmiris, as well as local men). He received a report that Tesephima trader had been at Nichuguard against the orders, so Woods decided to inquire the case on his way back to Kohima through the Sema country.

On 20th, the party marched to Dimapur where he inspected the fort and station and returned back to Nichuguard, accompanied by Mr Clancey, Executive Engineer. They also met Mr. Stiffle, a railway contractor, from Bokajan at the inspection bungalow, who said, there was a chance of the line being up to Dimapur that working season.

On 22nd, the party marched to Sitekima and later marched to Chepama (Sephoria). Nagas of these villages also go down to work on the railway, but don’t make much money out of it and sometimes none. From there they moved towards Viphoma, where a number of old women requested Woods to let them off revenue, so he granted most of the request.

On 25th February, the party marched to Phikekrima, about 9 miles. All the villages on this side are small and they only keep the inter-village paths open.

The Assistant Commissioner sent out the statement of a man who reported that

_Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hill for record in the office, By order & c., for Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam_” 1st Edition Sl. No. 434.
his brother, a resident of Chekrema, was beaten by another man and died two
days after the beating. Next day, Woods reached Chekrema and enquired into the
Chekrema case. It appeared that two men of this village about 12 days ago had a
quarrel about some land. Thapa is the name of one name and Kesukre was the
other. Thapa, who was an elderly man, got exited and gave Kesukre, a shove.
Kesukre fell over a log fence, but apparently had only a slight fall. The quarrel
finish there and both men returned to their village. The next day Kesukre went to
his fields to work as usual, but he became ill and had to return back. He eat
nothing and complained of pains in his side and his left shoulder. On the fourth
day, he died. Kesukre had met with an accident some years ago and in
consequence was lame, but he had no illness of late and with the exception of the
fall, it is hard to account for his dead. Therefore, Woods sent for the Assistant
Surgeon to come and post-mortem the body. Some people of Keruma made the
parties swear and settled the case, but Woods said he will settle the case on his
return to Kohima.

On 27th, they marched to new Moilang (Lotha village), an offspring of
Moilang, with 12 houses. Woods have forbidden the splitting up of villages
before as, it causes revenue and coolies trouble. Next day, he marched to
Moilang, which is a distance of about 6 miles.

3 Tour Diary of the A.E. Woods, I.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Naga
Hills, Kohima, for the month of April 1899

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85 Records and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, “No. 2306G dated Kohima, the 20th March 1899, Camo Sanigaon; The 2nd March 1899 Memo. By A.E. Woods, Captain, I.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam A.S.P.O (Judicial) No.3-50-20-4-99” 1st Edition Sl. No. 434.
He made another tour on 17th April 1899 and started from Kohima to Khonoma, a distance of about 11 miles. The bridle path to Khonoma was bad. There was a big fire at Khonoma, few days ago where 196 houses were completely burned. It occurred when all the people were out in their fields and little or no property could be saved. They were living in temporary shelters and majority have had to take refuge with others. The headman came and requested to helped them in their distress, so Woods gave them Rs. 2 for each house that were burned which will enable them to get some thatching-grass as Khonoma had no thatching-grass. Woods also excused Khonoma from all coolie work for the next 6 months. Later he inspected the fort and found everything in good order. One Khel of Kohima and some five or six other villages also suffered heavily and have up to date lost some 1,200 head of cattle caused by a disease.

On 18th, he marched to Paona and to Lakema. Nakama, a Kacha-Naga village, supplied coolies for Woods. The headman of the village of Ridima complained that they were getting more than their fair share of coolie work. Woods’ original order was that Lakema was to supply when over 5 coolies were wanted and that Ridima was to supply when 5 or under were wanted. On enquiring he found that Lakema have been making Ridima supplies steadily, so, as a punishment, he ordered Ridima to be excused all coolie work for 6 months.

On 20th, they moved to Josama, about 19 miles. As the Zalukema coolies had to come in some three or four miles, so he changed coolies at Berrima. The Kukis came and met Woods on the road to pay their respects. He ordered them all to come to Henima. Jossama were doing their dhan-sowing genna, so they could not supply any rations. The jossama people have the usual complaints about
Kukis squatting on their land and cultivating the best places without leave or license.

On 21st, the party marched to Henima. A Kuki village (Silim) supplied the coolies for Woods. Some Manipuri Kacha-Nagas complained that the Kuki Ningthon had driven them out of their village and had seized all their property, so they have to come to settle down in Sarrama. Woods advised them to go to Manipur and lay their complaint but they said it was no use, as the Manipuri guards would never let them see the “sahib” without payment and they had no money. He reached Henima in the afternoon. Subedar Arjun Rai, a trustworthy officer, was in command of the outpost. Woods planned to halt there for some few days to get in the headmen of all the Kuki villages. He inspected the fort, Military Police lines, Hospital, etc, and found everything in good order. The headmen of most of the Kuki villages came and Woods gave them final orders with regard to forming large villages. He gave them a time till November to make villages of not less than 40 house, and if by the end there are any small villages, they will be destroyed. It appears that Kukis are very reluctant to go to any village where there is Kuki raja. The Kuki rajas make them pay revenue, as well as take commission on everything they sell e.g. Rs. 1 for mithun and Rs. 4 for pig, which was their custom from time immemorial.

Woods selected Henima to be a very good site for a guard except for the water supply in the cold weather was bad. By 30th April, Woods returned to Kohima via Josama, Lakema, and Paona.

86 Record and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, “No. 276G dated Kohima, 8th May 1899; Memo. By, A.E. Woods, Captain, Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam A.S.P.O (judicial) No 76-50-23-5-99” 1st Edition Sl. No. 434.
On 16th June 1899, Woods made another tour from Kohima to Nerhema, via the Military Police Rifle range, about 11 or 12 miles. He rode to the rifle range and from there walked to Nerhema. He disposed off some cases and marched to Themokidima. On 18th he marched to Lozema and inspected the Military Police Guard (consisting of one Jemadar and 25 rifles), the fort, and barracks, married lines, and found everything in good order. He also disposed off some cases. One case of mushroom poisoning was reported there. Some Nagas gathered some mushrooms from the trunk of a tree and thinking they were of the edible kind, cooked them and shared their food with some other people who were working with them. Altogether 7 people ate the mushrooms and all became very ill the next day, vomiting. Three dead and the remaining were serious. Their people came and asked for medicine but Woods not having much knowledge about the treatment for mushroom poisoning could not do much.

On the 20th, he marched to Themokidima and inspected the village school, and found 8 boys attending and attendance were said to be very poor. The village was a large one of about 300 houses but the Nagas during those days don’t appreciate education and they consider that their boys are far better employed in the fields than at school. From Themokidima, he marched to Kotesema, a distance of about 8 miles. The Kotesema people complained that they had to go down to work for the Public Work Department at the Doyang Bridge in May and that out of 65 men who went down, 64 became ill. Woods decided to issue orders stopping all impressed labour at the end of April. He also decided the Hospital
Assistant from Wokha to attend and report on the number of sick. Later he disposed off a case between Kotesema and Insuma about jhum land.

On 22\textsuperscript{nd}, they marched to Wokha and ordered the Hospital Assistant to go out to Kotesema. He also inspected the fort, magazine, barracks and married lines and found all in good orders. A havildar and 8 rifles is the strength of the Wokha outpost.

On 24\textsuperscript{th}, the party marched to Yekam and later moved to the Doyang Bridge, which was nearly completed. A suspension bridge was erected on the same site before, but during the rainy season, the river rose so high that it topped the bridge and carried it away. Therefore, they have risen some seven feet above the level of the former one. They returned to Wokha in the afternoon. The Hospital Assistant had returned from Kotesema and reported that 67 people were ill in the village with fever, dysentery, and diarrhoea. Therefore, Woods ordered the Hospital Assistant to give them plenty of medicine. Davis said the hospital at Wokha need repairment and in fact, a decent building was required.

On 26\textsuperscript{th}, they marched to Kotesema, where he met Major Leonard, Commandant and Captain Wilson, 44\textsuperscript{th} Gurkhas, on his way. The former was on inspection duty and the latter was going on three months privilege leave via Wokha. He excused the Kotesema village from all coolie work for six months due to bad road. From there, he marched to Themokidima. The headmen reported that diseases had appeared amongst their cattle and as they have about 1000 head of cattle in the village, Woods advice them to drive out all their cattle in the jungle
but doubted whether they will heed his advice. Kohima did the same for which
only one khel suffered. He returned to Kohima via Chichama and Tissama.

5 Diary of Captain A.E. Woods, I.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Naga
Hills, Kohima, for the month of July 1899

On 24th July 1899, Captain A.E. Woods, Deputy Commissioner of the
Naga Hills, made another tour. He started from Kohima and reached Nerhema, a
distance of about 17 miles. He planned to go to Mokokchung, then to Tamlu and
return by the Sema political road. Next day he marched to Themokidima, there he
met Major Leonard, Commandant at Themokidima and they travelled together to
Tamlu.

On 26th July 1899, they moved to Kotesema and on reaching he was
informed that the Wokha Hospital Assistant had visited them only once. They
said out of 67 people, who were ill, 12 have died. Therefore, Woods decided call
the Hospital Assistant for the explanation once he reached Wokha. Next day, he
marched to Wokha and called the Hospital Assistant for an explanation for
disobeying the order of not visiting the village again. He had no defence to make,
so Woods decided to send the case up for the orders of the Principal Medical
Officer and Sanitary Commissioner.

Woods also ordered hundred of pine trees from Kohima, which was to
be planted at Wokha station. On account of the frequent delays in paying coolies
for work done there, Woods issued orders that no labour will be supplied to the

87 Record and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, “No. 655G, dated, Kohima, the 11th July 1899;
Memo. By A.E. Woods, Captain, The 1st July 1899, Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills, To the
No. 434.
various departments unless the coolie’s wages were deposited. On 29th, he left for Koio and later marched from Nangtang to Nankam.88

6 Diary of Captain A.E. Woods, I.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, Kohima, from the 28th to the 30th September 1899

On 28th September 1899, he marched from Kohima to Zubza, about 11 miles. He rode down to Zubza or Lezha, (Lezha” in Angami means “big field”), and inspected the Civil Police guard and found it in good order. He also planned to start small gardens at each post. Later he renumbered all the guns belonging to the villages of Jotsoma, Khonoma, Keruphima, and Sachema89.

7 Diary of Captain A. E. Woods, I.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, Kohima, for the month of October 1899

On 1st October 1899, he marched from Zubza to Kohima. He verified the treasury on arrival and signed the account. On 3rd, he headed for Jakhama where he disposed some cases and renumbered all the guns of the surrounding villages. On 6th, he marched to Mao Thana and inspected the Viswema outpost and found


89 Record and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, “No. 1199G dated Kohima, the 9th October 1899 Camp Mao, The 7th October 1899; Memo by A.E. Woods, Captain Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills, To the Secretary of the Chief Commissioner of Assam A.S.P.O. (Judicial) No 368-50-31-10-99” 1st Edition Sl. No. 434.
it all correct. On 24th October, he went to Jakhama where he met Mr. Clancey, Executive Engineer. He ended his tour and headed back towards Kohima90.

8 Diary of Captain A. E. Woods, I.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, Kohima, for the month of November and December 1899

On 11th November 1899, he marched from Kohima to Zubza (11 miles) and to Piphima, and inspected the Zubza guard and found all correct. He said the road between Zubza and Piphima was worse than the road between Kohima and Zubza; eventually he wanted to notify the sanction of the Government for metalling the road between Dimapur and Kohima.

On 13th, he marched to Zubza and renumbered the guns of Mejiphima and Pherima villages. Work had begun on the Kuki Bridge and the Executive Engineer expects to get complete it the same year. He headed from Nichuguard to Dimapur, about 9 miles, and returned back the next day. He marched back to Kohima with the Inspector General of the police and headed for Sakhabama, on 30th November. The village is a small one, with 17 revenue-paying houses.91

On 2nd December, he marched to Cheswejuma and renumbered the houses for house-tax. He found a considerable decrease in the total number of house as well as an increase in the number of house on which house-tax was

90 Record and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, “No. 1348G., dated Kohima, the 13th November 1899; Tour made by A.E. Woods, Captain, Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills; Memo by The Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Naga Hills, To the Secretary of the Chief Commissioner of Assam A.S.P.O (Judicial) No 437-40-1-12-99” 1st Edition Sl. No. 434.

91 Record and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, “No. 1451G dated Kohima, the 4th December 1899; Camp Sakhabama, 1st December 1899; Memo. by A.E. Woods, Captain, Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, To the Secretary of the Chief Commissioner of Assam A.S.P.O (Judicial) No 478-50-18-12-99” 1st Edition Sl. No. 434.
remitted. There were a number of old men and old women with no property or work, so they were excused of house-tax. He also renumbered the guns of the village and the surrounding villages. Later he marched towards Chipfozuma and on the way he visited the village of Khulazuma, and settled some disputes. Khulazuma is said to have taken its name from a tree, which the Nagas called ‘Khula’. The Chifozuma is suspected to be involved in the murder, which took place at the ‘Sijju River’ some four, or five years back but Woods could not do anything, as it was too late, instead he stopped their gun licenses.

He further headed towards Sijju River and camped on the bank of the river as he had to settle a land case between the villages of Thenejuma and Kezoma. The land in dispute was situated not far from there, so he decided to take the case up on his march back to Kohima. On the 7th, both the parties appeared in the morning and took Woods to the land in dispute, which was situated, on the hillside sloping down to the Sijju River. Thenejuma claimed the whole of one spur, on the ground that Mr. McCabe had given it to them years ago, when they brought a claimed against Sakhabama. Mr. McCabe, according to his diary did give them the spur, but it was through a misunderstanding. In the case of Mr. McCabe, Thenejuma claimed altogether seven spurs and Kezoma was not present at the time, so there was no one to raise any objection when Mr. McCabe allowed Thenejuma to take the spur. Mr. McCabe was under the impression that the land originally belong to Thenejuma. The Thenejuma people at the same time did not informed Mr. McCabe that they had no claim to the land and that it belonged to Kezoma. It is only that year when they commenced to cut the jungle for their “jhum fields”. Therefore, Woods made a boundary between them as it was admitted by both the sides that Thenejuma had a small piece of the
spur. He also ordered Thenejuma men, who have cleared the jungle, to pay rents for the fields, which they have cultivated. Later he headed for Kohima, which was a distance of about 16 miles. The Lieutenant General and staff arrived in Kohima on the 8th and left for Manipur on the 11th. Sir George Luck who stayed at Kohima for few days was very pleased with his stay.

On 16th, he marched from Kohima to Khonoma, a distance of 11 miles. A new rest house was build at Khonoma. He headed for Kenoma, which is the largest Kacha Naga village in the district with 237 houses. He also renumbered the guns and renewed their licenses.

On 19th, he marched towards Nakama and renumbered the village for house-tax and found a slight increase in the number of houses. Next day, he went to Chama, which is a small village with 26 houses. He sent some of his men to Raluma for 13 coolies for the next day march, as Chama village would not be able to provide more than 13 altogether and Woods needed 26 coolies.

On 21st December, he reached Lakema, and renumbered the small village of Ridima on his way and that of Lakema village. Later he proceeded towards Berrima and renumbered the houses. He also let off revenue in many cases as there were many old people in the village.

On 23rd December, he headed for Phiuma and renumbered the village. At Tapama, there were some 17 Kuki houses close to the village. Woods allowed them to remain there as they used to supply rice and coolies along with Tapama, Infact Woods have numbered them with Tapama, as one village. Tapama’s village was burned the previous year right after they paid their revenue, so Woods let them off revenue for that year.
On 25th December, they camped at Tasangki River and later moved the camp on the Barak River. They marched to Injo, and on his way, he renumbered Dupema for house tax. Injo is a Katcha Naga village with a big Kuki village, named Chongjang alongside of it.

On 28th, they marched to Intuma and then back to Henima, about 12 miles. Woods decided to go to Henima by himself, as the march was a short one. He visited a Kacha Naga village (Intuma) on the way and numbered them for house-tax. He also passed through the Kuki villages of Bulnoi and Tilpi and reached Henima by evening. He inspected the fort, Hospital lines, etc, and found everything in good order. Woods also inspected the school. There were 8 Kuki boys in attendance. The Kacha Nagas do not prefer to send their boys to school. He also heard a number of cases, mostly amongst Kukis. He re-numbered the guns and later found out that the Kukis have a small extent purchase powder, on their licenses, which means that they get powder, elsewhere. Woods warned them that if they have not purchased powder the coming year, their guns would be confiscated. They informed Woods that the powder were made in a village called ‘Dulen’ in Manipur territory, which he planned to report it to the Political Agent of Manipur.

On 30th, they marched to Likot (Kuki village), which has 40 houses. Many years ago, there was a Naga village called Shamsha near this, but they were forced to scatter because of the frequent raiding of the Khonoma Nagas. Before the Khonoma expedition, Khonoma used to hold sway over nearly all this country and many small Kacha Naga villages had to move. Those who remained called in the Kukis to their aid from Manipur. The Kukis were given the best land. However, after Khonoma expedition, the Kacha Nagas no longer need protection.
and they demanded their land back from the Kukis. Woods thinks that for past services rendered, the Kukis can have some claim to the land.

On 31st December 1899, they marched to Injaona (Kacha Naga village), which is situated on one of the spurs of the Hengdan hill. The village is marked as ‘Ngula or Gulua’ on the map. Woods counted and numbered the village for revenue.²

In this tour Woods visited the villages and inspected their post guard and forts. He also counted the number of houses for house-tax and the number of guns in possession of every village. Woods also tried to settle land disputes, petty quarrels amongst different villages. It may be noted that, the British rule had Infact covered the entire spectrum of the political, social or economic aspects in the Naga Hills. There primary object being to maintain peace and order in the administered areas as well as to check and counter the evils and atrocities that were happening in the Naga Hills. Taking into account the enormity of the time, no superior authority could have ventured to take such drastic steps to civilize this country.

² Record and Indices of the Nagaland State Archives, “No. 1663G dated Kohima the 15th January 1900; Memo by A.E. Woods Captain, Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills, To the Secretary of the Chief Commissioner of Assam A.S.P.O. (Judicial) No. 551-50-8-2-1900” 1st Edition Sl. No. 434.
Kohima town during the British era: Kohima village

Mokokchung Town: Lungwa village.

Village: Khonoma village.

Medziphema village: Touphema village.
town: Manyakshu Village.