APPENDIX No. VI

LIST OF VILLAGES UNDER MIRASDARI AND OLD ASSAM RULES*

The following villages in question do not appear to have been included in any lands sold under the Fee-Simple Rules but have been settled in lots granted under the Old Assam Rules, and the District Mirasdari Rules.

(1) The first case which is notable is that of a Naga village on the Jherrighat Mirasdari lot finally settled in 1866 with R/S Jardine, Skinner and Company as Mirasdari lot No. 31. The land was occupied by as a tea-garden under the management of Mr. Pattern in 1863. In 1864 this man ejected the Nagas and fired their village; and in admitting so much to Captain Sherer, the Asstt. Commissioner, he added that he had not the least idea such conduct would be deemed wrong or reprehensible, and that he had merely adopted such means to get rid of the men off his garden as he could get no work out of them.

(2) The case of adjoining garden, Mr. Fox's Jherrighat, Assam Rule grant No. 190, is even more to the point. After the application for settlement was made, an Ameen was sent to survey the land. He reports that 10 acres 1 rood and 26 perches were occupied by a Naga village

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* B.R.P. 10 January, 1871.
The village had a narrow escape from the fate Jujung Poonjoo. Mr. Fox admitted to Captain Sherer on the morning that his neighbour Pattern fired Jujung, but that the people made terms with them.

(3) Alni, Assam Rule grant No. 201. The Ameen reports that at the time of application for settlement about 45 acres of this grant was occupied by Kookie and Naga villages.

(4) Kachimapore or Borachang Assam Rule grant No. 11. The settlement Ameen reports 1 acre 1 rood and 4 perches as occupied as a Naga village site; but as in the other cases, the fact seems to have been totally disregard in proceeding settlement.

(5) Koylashour, Assam Rule grant No. 178. The settlement Ameen reports 9 acres 3 roods and 17 perches of Cachar village, and 31 acres and 31 perches of jume in this lot.

(6) Khaspur Grant No. 148 Assam Rules. Mr. J.P. Stewart took possession of this grant when it was a Kookie village, but it had not mentioned in the settlement papers.

(7) Digur Boualia No. 210, Assam Rules consisted 2 acres of village land.

(8) Bikrampur or Denonathpore No. 124, Assam Rule which was a Kookie Punji.
(9) Bengalnuggar No. 25 where there were 11 acres of village sites in 1866-67.

(10) Bowalla No. 88 of Assam Rule consisted the amount of 45 acres of village in the settlement papers.

(11) Chengpoor No. 119 Assam Rule showed the revenue survey of 1.25 acres of village site.

(12) Burthal or Kechari village, two villages Ghermadesea and Along were included in the grants Madurapur No. 235 and Libborbund No. 17. There were no definite boundary mark but probably were included within No. 235.

(13) Salonga No. 147, Assam Rule Grant where there were 1 acres 2 roods 28 perches occupied by a Kookie Punji and 433 acres 2 roods and 33 perches as Kookie jumes....

(17) The fact that, in many of these cases referred to, the existence of villages was reported by the settlement Ameen and disregarded by the settling officer, would seem to show that the exclusive of village sites was thought unnecessary or inadvisable and in other cases, the omission was owing to the very unsatisfactory nature of the survey which preceded settlement.

(18) In the settlement of Assam Rule Grants, the procedure was to issue a notice calling upon objectors to come forward within 7 days. None of the half-wild villages seemed to have understood this, as none of them ejected to the new settlers.