appear, that having come from Bengal, and having been there habituated to Tanks, they have here also made these reservoirs to collect the Rain, and consequently drink the same exorable water that is commonly used in Bengal. A large tank has been dug at the place, where I have to day stopped, and all my people use its abominable water, although they are not a hundred yards from a pure running stream.

**24th. March**

Shortly after sun-rise I set out, and entered among the Hills immediately south from Choonooyy, or as Mr. Rennell calls it, Sunouttee. Here is a considerable extent of tolerable Ground, which is level, and clear, and has evidently within these few years been cultivated for Rice, but now is deserted. Although the soil is light, yet trees thrive in it well, and the hills all around afford good shelter. The rivulet passing through drains it, so that it can never be overflowed. As we advanced the Valleys became very narrow, the hills steep, and the road very bad. The soil although very sandy produced amazingly fine Trees, and many Bamboos affording to the traveller a cool shade. After much labour we passed through these hills, where we found some labourers making a Road, and descended into some narrow bottoms full of Springs, which run into the Hurung or Harbung rivulet. This runs South through a Valley of the same name, and falls into the Baratulla, which joining the Mamooree enters the Sea by the Mascally. The Hills I have passed are therefore the boundary of the Sunkowry Valley.

The Valley Hurung runs down from about N by E to S by W and is very narrow. Its soil seems good especially at the upper end, where it is watered by a great number of Springs, enabling it to retain a verdure, at this Season of the year unknown in most other parts of the Province. The Rivulet runs with such a stream, as to render it easy in the rainy Season, to keep the Ground tolerably clear: and I should think it a place still more favourable than Sunouttee for trying the cultivation of spices. It is only 13 or 14 years since the upper part of this Valley began to be cultivated. New land is still taking in, and the stumps of Trees remain every where in the Fields. At the finest part of the Valley, near its head, is a small pond called Tipera Talou. The natives say, that it was made by the Tipera, whom they suppose to have inhabited the Country before the Mohammedan Conquest; and they say, that from that period till lately the Valley has remained uncultivated.

We passed a considerable way down the Hurung Valley, often crossing the rivulet, which has high banks, and a sandy bottom. We then went towards the S.E. crossing another wood, and range of low hills. After having come through these, we arrived in the Baratulla Valley, and stopped on the Banks of the Rivulet of the same name. Both the Valley and rivulet are larger than those of Hurung: but the Soil seems to be more sandy, and the stream not so rapid, nor so far below the level of the Fields. This Valley has been cultivated for 40 or 50 years. In good seasons it yields annually two Crops of Rice: but when there is little rain, the farmer has only one harvest. The cultivation is as good, as any I have seen in the province. The rivulet arises from among some low hills to the east, and the tide comes up to near our Road. One flood brings a boat up from the Sea. The cultivation extends no farther east. Between this and the Country of Kaung-la-pru there is nothing but hills, and woods.

All the way from Chanpurr to Baratulla we have had low hills between us and the Sea: but now there is nothing in that direction except plains, these in some places however are covered with Woods. Various parts of the Hills in this neighbourhood are inhabited by Mugs from Rossawn, Rohhawn, Roang, Reng or Rung, for by all these names is Arakan called by the Bengalese. These people left their country on its conquest by the Burmas, and subsist by fishing, Boat building, a little cultivation, and by the Cloth made by their Women. They also build houses for the Mohammedan refugees, of whom many came from Arakan on the same occasion, and settling among men of their own Sect, are now much better off than their former Masters. A Bengalese Mohammedan would consider himself as polluted by living in a House built by Mug. The Natives of Arakan pay no rent for their Lands, as every three years they remove and clear away some new Spot overgrown with Wood. [They pay to the Zemeendars a consideration for the ground occupied by their houses.

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64 The Harbang, Boroitoli, Matamuburi and Moheshkhali rivers.

65 Ra-bkain in Arakanese; Ya-bkain in Burmese; Arakan in Bengali.
in the same manner as the fishermen do. In the Hills between my route and the Sea there live no Joomea Mugs: but they are much frequented by Wild Elephants, on account of the fruit of the Chalta (Dillennia Indica) which these beasts eat very greedily.

25th. March

Before Sun-rise I set out, and entering a Wood, which runs on the South side of the Valley of Barratulla, saw some fine level Ground, that is clearing for cultivation. The Country soon became hilly, and full of deep Gullies containing many fine Gorgeon Trees. The soil is very sandy. At 7 oClock I passed through the head of a narrow Valley named Totocally, which about 3 years ago was brought into cultivation by a Mr. Sparks, who has a considerable property nearer the Sea. After passing another Wood and range of low hills, I came to a fine River named Mamoorree, or Moree, which here takes a turn to the South, having for a little way before run West by the foot of some low Hills. From these Hills to the Sea the whole Country is level, and in as good a state of cultivation as the plains at Meerkasera. The River is about 100 yards wide, and its water rather muddy.

I now passed up the Bank of the Mamoorree for about three miles, having at times low hills close to the River, and at times having on my left very pretty level Fields, which seem fully as likely to Answer for the cultivation of Spices, as any place I have yet seen. The soil of many of these fields is good, and some of them have an evident slope towards the River. Here I saw a vast number of Bamboo floats, loaded with grass for thatch, and coming down the River from the Joomea Country. Having gone about three miles up, I crossed the River to Doodusty Khans haut, the Chief place in Chuckerya, and pitched my tents in a fine Mango grove. Here the River contains fresh water, beautifully clear and runs on a sandy bottom, with a gentle shallow stream.

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60 Gorgeon (Bengali).
61 Totokkhali.
62 Matamurhi river, also known as Matamuri or Mamuri.
63 Also spelled Dowdusty Khans haut. Now Chakaria, upozila headquarters.

I here conversed with three natives of Arakan, of whom a considerable number have settled in this Vicinity. They complain much of the oppression they suffer from the Bengalese.

A man of the tribe by the Bengalese called Joomea was brought to me. He says, that many little Villages of his Nation, each under the Command of a Rua-sa70 Subject to Kaung-la-pru, are scattered among the Hills east from this, on the Banks of the Mamoorree, and of its various branches. He says, that his nation are Ma-ra-ma-gre, or Great Burmas, which is the name given by the Inhabitants of Ava to the people of Arakan. Indeed this man’s language, and pronunciation, were almost entirely the same with that of the Ra-Kain.71 Intermixed with his tribe, live a people called Mo-roo,72 who speak a language totally different from the Burma. They are distinguished by having their hair bound up in a knot of their foreheads. Among the Bengalese I have heard frequent mention made of these people, under the name of Moroong. The three Natives of Arakan, with whom I conversed, called them Moroo, and said, that many of them inhabit the Banks of a River in their Country. The livelihood of both these kinds of Mugs, by which they are distinguished from the Bengalese, was very observable in spite of their fears, which, for what reason, I know not, were by no means small.

I here procured a Bengalese man to give me an Account of the Country to the eastward. He is in the habit of going up the Mamoorree to trade with the Joomea, and Moroong74: but he also is so much agitated by fear, that he hardly knows what he says. By his account the tide flows up beyond here a little way only, to a place named Manipour.75 For some days journey farther the Canoes can be dragged up, the people walking in the Channel of the River. Small creeks come in on all hands from the hills named Seita-pahar,76 which, according to the belief of the Hindoos, are a favorite residence of the Goddess Seita, the wife of Ram. Beyond the hills of Seita is a higher Ridge, named Mun; or Moony-moora: but from Chuckerya

70 Ywa-tha (Burmese: ‘village eater’), local chief among the Marma. In the literature on the Chittagong Hill Tracts frequently Bengalized to nooka.
71 Arakanese, who call themselves Ra-Main.
72 Mrus.
73 ‘Moroony.’
74 Manipur in Karaka union under Chakaria upozila.
75 Sitapahar.
called စားသားနိုင်ငံ ကြားမြင်တား, စာတုိင်တွင် မိုးကျောင်း မြေပြင်၏ တန်ဖိုးကို တိုက်ဆော်ရွက်ပြီး မိုးကျောင်းကို ပယ်ထားသည်။ တဿိုက်ဆော်ရွက်ရာ မိုးကျောင်း ဗုဒ္ဓရုံးကို မိုးကျောင်း အနီးတွင် တိုက်ဆော်ရွက်ကြသည်။ မည်သူများဖြင့် အစောဆေးမှ အရေးကြီးစောင်္ကားပြီး ဖူးပြီး ဖူးမှုများကို မိုးကျောင်း မိုးကျောင်း များကို ပယ်ထားသော မိုးကျောင်း အနီးတွင် တိုက်ဆော်ရွက်ကြသည်။ ဖူးပြီး ဖူးမှုများကို မိုးကျောင်း များကို ပယ်ထားသော မိုးကျောင်း အနီးတွင် တိုက်ဆော်ရွက်ကြသည်။

In the evening I walked out through the plain of Ram[oo] going West along the bank of a narrow Salt water canal named Pateela. At its Eastern end it communicates with the Bak-cally: but it receives the tide from the Cruz-cool river. Its water is very salt, while that of the Bak-cally is quite fresh. It is navigable for small Boats, and serves to open an inland communication between Ramoo and much of the Country to the northward. From east to west the plain of Ramoo may extend about five or six Miles but from North to South not quite so much. The low Hills, which surround it, approach very near at the East and west ends; but recede in the middle, leaving a beautiful oval plain. The ground is so high above the River, that in most places the water is not in sufficient quantity to enable the farmer to have annually two Crops of Rice: but the soil is a very productive mixture of clay and Sand. Bak-cally makes great ravages in this light soil, and frequently changes its Channel, although it be far below the level of the plain. The country is perfectly clear, and tolerably well peopled, although many families are said to have fled on the approach of the Burmas. It is not however so well cultivated, as many other parts of the province.

April 8th.

Early in the morning I went out to view the Country on the upper part of the River. About a mile above the old bungalow it becomes more elevated, many parts not being cultivated for Rice on Account of their height. About the huts of the Natives tobacco, Capsicum and betel-leaf are raised, but the greater part of the Ground is covered with very coarse pasture. Sugar, Cotton, and other valuable productions, would here probably thrive well, as the soil is good: but Sugar is wanted for Country use only, and every farmer plants near his house, as much as he wants: the cotton is supplied in abundance by the Kiating-sa. About a mile farther East I came to a Creek with a wide mouth, but little water. It is named Oo-kia cherra, and enters on the north side of the Bak-cally. Opposite to its mouth the Hills come down with a sweep from the South close to the Bank of the River. This may indeed be considered as the head of the Ramoo Valley, as

134 Tha-lu-taung (Burmese).
135 Ya-kei; Ya-kain (Burmese).