The Nepalese Quinquennial Missions Of 1792 And 1795 To China

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The system of sending Nepalese complimentary quinquennial missions to China had its origin in the peace agreement of September 1792 between Nepalese and Chinese officials following the end of the Sino-Nepalese war of 1791-1792. There were several instances of Nepalese missions visiting China in the past, but the new arrangement in accordance with the peace agreement of 1792 made it obligatory for Nepal to send a complimentary diplomatic mission with presents to the "Son of Heaven" (the Chinese Emperor) every five years. Thus it is a known fact that Nepal sent her five-yearly missions to China as an obligation due to the outcome of the peace agreement of September of 1792. In this brief paper an attempt is made to discuss about the first two Nepalese quinquennial missions of 1792 and 1795 to China.

The 1792 Nepalese Quinquennial Mission to China

In accordance with the peace agreement between Nepal and China in September 1792, Nepal soon sent her first five-yearly mission to the Ch'ing court in October 1792 under the leadership of Kazi Dev Dutta Thapa. The other members of the mission were Subba Pratiman Rana, deputy leader of the mission, Jayanta Sahi (Gurung), son of Jetha Budha Narsingh (Gurung) Taksari, and Balbhadra, son of Khardar Vishnu Shankar. There were some Jamadars (junior military personnel), and two Kashmiri interpreters in the mission. The delegates carried an arji (a special letter), a letter and huge gifts from the Nepalese King Ran Bahadur Shah to the Ch'ing Emperor Ch'ien Lung. On 6 October, 1792, along with Chinese Commander Fu K'ang-an, the Nepalese mission left

^{1.} Arji to the Emperor, dated 1849 B.S. Ashwin Sukla 1 Roj 2 (1792), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kathmandu (hereafter mentioned as MFA), Poka No.Pa. 64. See Appendix A.

Dhanavajra Vajracharya (ed.), Tri-Ratna Saundarya Gatha, (An Account of the Beauty of the Three Jewels), Kathmandu: Nepal Sanskritik Parishad, 2019 B.S., p. 281.

^{3.} D.R. Regmi, Modern Nepal, Vol. I, Calcutta: Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyay, Second Edition, 1975, p. 482.

^{4.} Arji to the Chinese Emperor, dated 1849 B.S. Ashwin Sukla 1 Roj 2 (1792), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See Appendix A.

⁵ Nepalese King to Chinese Emperor, dated 1849 B.S., Ashwin Sudi Roj 3 (1792), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64, See Appendix B.

Dhaibung for Lhasa en route to Peking. 6 The mission took nearly a year to make a round-trip from Nepal to China and back. This Nepalese mission remained in Peking for about five months. Like the earlier special Nepalese mission of 17897, the first Nepalese complimentary quinquennial mission of 1792 carried some elephants and horses from Nepal's Tarai area as presents for the Ch'ing Emperor Ch'ien Lung. However, due to certain difficulties on the way to Lhasa, the elephants had to be returned from Kuti to Nepal. The Chinese sources also indicate that an orchestra was also included in the first Nepalese complimentary quinquennial mission of 1792. The orchestra was composed of two female dancers, five singers and six musicians (instrument players). Those two female dancers wore red and green silk clothes. They also wore red hats made of wool. Their shoes were made of red silk. The dancers had tied Ghungaroo (ringing bells) around both of their legs with red cords. As for the singers, they wore red and green clothes and red shoes. This orchestra had left a book entitled "Gorkha Ko Geet (Songs of Gorkha)" in China.8 This delegation of 1792 brought a letter and various valuable presents from the Ch'ing Emperor Ch'ien Lung to the Nepalese King Ran Bahadur Shah and Regent Bahadur Shah.

The importance of this mission of 1792 lies in the fact that it inaugurated the system of complimentary quinquennial missions to China, thereby regularising Nepal's direct contact with the Peking government. With this, Nepal's relations with

China entered into a new phase. This guinguennial mission system continued till 1906. Moreover, the mission of 1792 was the first ever five-yearly mission which completed the round-trip journey from Nepal to China in the shortest period, that is, within one year. Afterwards from 1795 to 1852, the journey of the each Nepalese guinquennial mission to China was completed in less than two years. Later on with the involvement of Nepalese quinquennial missions in trading activities, their journey became quite longer. Lastly, while discussing the mission of 1792, D.R. Regmi and Shakabpa have mentioned that through this very mission of 1792 the Ch'ing Emperor conferred the title of 'Wang' and plumes for their crowns on King Ran Bahadur Shah and Regent Bahadur Shah. This is, however, far from the truth. In fact, it was through the special mission of 1789 that King Ran Bahadur Shah and Regent Bahadur Shah received the Ch'ing Emperor's titles of 'Wang' and 'Kung' (Ghung) respectively in 1790.10

The 1795 Nepalese Quinquennial Mission to China

According to the new arrangement of the mission system, Nepal was to send the next five-yearly mission in 1797, but Nepal dispatched the second mission in 1795, two years before the scheduled period. It was due to the abdication of Ch'ing Emperor Ch'ien Lung in 1795 in favour of his son Chia Ch'ing that Nepal sent her second mission in 1795. It was reported that the Chinese authorities

^{6.} Dhanavajra Vajracharya and Jnanmani Nepal (eds.), Aitihasik Patra Sangraha (Collection of Historical Letters), Vol. I, Kathmandu: Nepal Sanskritik Parishad, 2014 B.S., p. 61.

⁷ For the details of the special Nepalese mission of 1789. See Vijay Kumar Manandhar, Cultural And Political Aspects of Nepal-China Relations, Delhi: Adroit Publishers, 1999, pp. 11-26.

^{8.} Niranjan Bhattarai, Chin Ra Tyas Sita Nepal Ko Sambandha (China and Nepal's Relations with her), Kathmandu: Nepal Academy, 2018 B.S., pp. 171-172.

^{9.} Regmi, finino. 3, p. 483, and Tsepon W. D. Shakabpa, Tibet: A Political History, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1976, p. 169.

^{10.} Patent of 5 March 1790, Foreign Dept. Sec. E, July 1911, No. 264, National Archives of India, New Delhi (hereafter referred as NAI), and Chinese Emperor to King Ran Bahadur Shah, dated Chhayalun 55th year 1st Month (1790), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See also, Leo E. Rose, Nepal: Strategy For Survival, Berketey: University of California Press, 1971, pp 45-46, and Chitta Ranjan Nepali, Shree Panch Ran Bahadur Shah (King Ran Bahadur Shah), Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar, Second Edition, 2044 B.S., p. 90

insisted on Nepal's sending a special mission to pay respect to the new Emperor with special presents¹¹, whereas Nepal requested to send a single mission with presents to the new Chinese Emperor along with the usual five-yearly presents¹². With the acceptance of the Nepalese request by the Chinese authorities, the second Nepalese mission, consisting forty-five members, led by Kazi Narsingh Gurung,13 left for China in 1795.14 The other members of the mission were Jetha Budha Madho Sahi, the deputy leader of the mission, interpreters Satar Miya, Mani Ram Lama and Narayan Tewari, letter writer Khadananda Padhya, Omrao Kashi Gurung, Talabdar Mahamad Ali, Dhakre (unemployed) Kishun Karki and Narendra Karki, and twenty soldiers. 15 Here it should be mentioned that by 1795, King Ran Bahadur Shah had already assumed full power himself and had dismissed Regent Bahadur Shah from all offices. In order to impress upon the Ch'ing Emperor that he had assumed full power himself from Regent Bahadur Shah, King Ran Bahadur Shah collected several things to present to the new Ch'ing Emperor Chia Ch'ing from various parts of Nepal as well as from different parts of India such as Patna, Banaras and Calcutta. The mission of 1795, which carried fiveyearly presents and special presents to the new Ch'ing Emperor Chia Ch'ing on the occasion of his ascent to

the throne, left for Peking bearing various types of presents, including different types of palanquins, such as *Khadkhadiya*, *Myana* and *Palaki*, of extraordinary fineness. Four elephants and four horses from Nepal's Tarai area were also sent to Lhasa via Bhutan en route to Peking. 16

Kazi Narsingh Gurung reached Lhasa on Bhadra Sudi 6, 1852 B.S. (1795) and the Nepalese mission left Lhasa for Peking on Bhadra Sudi 15, 1852 B.S. (1795). The Nepalese mission, which handed over an arji and presents to the new Ch'ing Emperor, remained at Peking for thirty-five days¹⁷. The 1795 Nepalese mission had carried nineteen items as ordinary presents and thirty one items as special presents to the new Ch'ing Emperor¹⁸. It was given a very warm welcome in Peking. The mission members were entertained through the Chinese plays and dances. Being happy with the Nepalese mission, the Ch'ing Emperor awarded Tog (Crown) of the first rank and a Parwana to King Rana Bahadur Shah. The Ch'ing Emperor also awarded red Tog (Crown) of the second rank and plume of peacock feathers to Kazi Narsingh Gurung. Besides that the Nepalese Kazi received five pieces of Khaki, five pieces of Sijyapurima, five pieces of Shashi, five pieces of Nusi, 100 taks of silver, four pieces of glass utensils, four pieces of porcelain utensils and eight thermos flasks¹⁹. Along

¹¹ Chinese Amban to King Ran Bahadur Shah, 1852 B.S. Jestha Sudi (1795), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

¹² Tri Ratna Manandhar and Tirtha Prasad Mishra, Nepal's Quinquennial Missions to China, Kathmandu: Purna Devi Manandhar and Puspa Mishra, 1986, p. 23.

Puspa Mishra, 1986, p. 23.
Fisher and Rose have mistakenly referred to Narsingh Gurung as Narsingh Sah. See Margaret W. Fisher and Leo E. Rose, England, India, Nepal, Tibet, China, 1765-1958, - Berkeley: University of California Press, 1959, pp. 2-12.

The details of the 1795 Nepalese mission have been recorded in MFA, Poka No. Pa 64. See also Jnanmani Nepal, Nepal-Bhot Chin Sambandha Ka Kehi Sanskritik Paksha (Some Cultural Aspect of Nepal-Tibet China Relations), Kathmandu: Royal Nepal Academy, 2045 B.S., pp. 66-68, and Jagman Gurung, Nepalko Ekikaranma Gurungharuko Bhumika (Role of The Gurungs in the Unification of Nepal), Pokhara: Sri Bauddha Arghaun Sadana, 2041 B.S., pp. 70-72.

The records deposited in the Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters mention the names of the leading members of the Nepalese quinquennial missions to China as well as the detailed list of the presents sent along with the Nepalese missions to China from 1795 to 1852. See Royal Nepal Army Head-quarter (hereafter mentioned as RNAH) Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53).

^{16.} Nepal, f.n.no. 14, pp. 67-68.

¹⁷ Gurung, f.n. no. 14, p. 70.

¹⁸ RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53), See Appendix C.

¹⁹ Gurung, f.n. no. 14, p. 71.

with the other members of Nepalese mission, *Kazi* Narsingh had also received tea as presents from the Ch'ing Emperor²⁰.

While returning from Peking, Kazi Narsingh Gurung halted at Tarchindeo due to illness. He halted at Lhasa for one week only21 and seemed to have reached Kerung by Bhadra, 1853 B.S. (1796)²². The Chinese and Tibetan officials escorting the Nepalese delegation returned from Kerung, and they were given some presents by the Nepalese mission²³. Interestingly the Chinese Ambans had stated King Rana Bahadur Shah to be kind enough towards Kazi Narsingh Gurung for he had worked hard for the promotion of Nepal-China relations. Kazi Narsingh had maintained good rapport with the Chinese Ambans at Tibet even in future. He seemed to have made great efforts at Peking for promoting and strengthening Nepal-China relations²⁴. Here it should be mentioned that Kazi Narsingh had played an important role in the signing of the peace agreement between Nepal and China in 1792. As such he was duly recognized by King Rana Bahadur Shah as well as by the Chinese Commander Fu-k'ang-an²⁵.

According to the Royal Nepal Army Head-quarters' documents, it seems that the total cost of the mission of 1795 was Rupees 39,220/12 ²⁶ and not 29,220.2 as was mentioned by Manandhar and Mishra,²⁷ and the regular five-yearly presents were valued at Rs. 4,829³ while the value of special presents was fixed at Rs. 14,902!!!²⁸. At the time of

sending 1795 quinquennial mission to China, Nepal also sent presents to the Chinese and Tibetan authorities, such as the Chinese Ambans, the Potala (Dalai) Lama, Lama of Digarcha (Shigatse), Chuii of Digarcha, Talloye (Chinese officials) of Tingari, Dhewas (Tibetan officials) of Kuti, Chundu (Governor or Viceroy) of Sinthaya (Sindafu?), the four Kajis of Lhasa, Lama of Sakya, Chundu of Chindafu²⁹. Interestingly, in spite of his dismissal from all offices, through this mission of 1795 ex-Regent Bahadur Shah sent presents to the Ch'ing Emperor, perhaps with the hope of gaining the Emperor's sympathy. The Ch'ing Emperor did not accept Bahadur Shah's presents though, on the grounds that it was against the Ch'ing court's custom to receive presents from persons not holding any government posts. Although the Ch'ing Emperor returned the presents sent by Bahadur Shah with thanks, in the meantime, he sent presents to ex-Regent Bahadur Shah and King Ran Bahadur Shah through this mission of 1795³⁰. Besides other items as presents, the Ch'ing Emperor had also sent eight and four jars of tea to King Rana Bahadur Shah and ex-Regent Bahadur Shah respectively31.

The importance of the mission of 1795 lies in the fact that it was not only the first Nepalese quinquennial mission to go to Peking two years before the scheduled time, but also that it was the first Nepalese mission to carry at one time the usual five-yearly presents as well as special presents on the occasion of the Ch'ing Emperor's ascent to the throne.

²⁰ Nepal, f.n. no. 14, p. 111.

²¹ Gurung, f.n. no. 14, pp. 71-72.

²² Kazi Narsingh's letter to Kazi Damodar Pande dated 1853 B.S. Bhadra Badi 9 Roj 7, MFA, Poka no. Pa 64.

²³ RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53), See Appendix D.

²⁴ Gurung, f.n. no. 14, p. 72.

²⁵ Ibid., p. 65.

^{26.} RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53), See Appendix C.

^{27.} Manandhar and Mishra, f.n.no. 12, p. 73.

^{28.} RNAH, Part 3, Serial No. 63 (53), See Appendix C.

²⁹ Ibid.

^{30.} Chinese Emperor's Parawana (letter) dated 1853 B.S. (1796), MFA, Poka No. Pa 64.

³¹ Nepal, f.n. no. 14, p. 111.

Significantly enough, the members of 1795 mission had an audience with the Ch'ing Emperor Chia Ch'ing twenty five times³², the highest number of such audiences ever granted to any Nepalese complimentary five-yearly mission. It was also the last Nepalese mission to carry elephants and horses as presents to the Ch'ing Emperor. Afterwards Nepal stopped sending elephants and horses as presents to the Ch'ing Emperor as per the Chinese *Ambans'* instructions of not sending those animals as presents to the Ch'ing Emperor realizing the difficulty of sending them to China.

Appendix A*

काजी देवदत्त थापा (मामुलि सौगाद लि चीन) जादाको लेषी गयाको

स्यामरपाले गर्दा भोटमा लस्कर गयाको हो -दीगर्चा लटी फर्कदा १०००/१२०० नोक्सान भएको -तङ थ्वाङको आऋमण ३।४ हज्जार फौज हाम्रो नेपालको नोक्सान भएको - स्यामरपाको हाड खोड. स्वास्नी दीगर्चाको माल पठाएको . हिजो पनि भोटसंग मिलेकै. अव भागडा हुनन, म वालक र काका वावा मुल्कको काम काज गर्ने हुनाले दर्सन गर्न आउन पठाउन सकीन. काजी देवदत्त थापा सुव्वा प्रतिमनहरु लाई पठाएको छ. प्रति वर्ष दर्सन गर्न पठाउँ भन्या जाहादेखि चीन टाढा छ ५ वर्षमा ससौगाद दिइ काजीलाइ पठाउला भंन्या १८४९ साल आश्वीन शुक्ल १ रोज २ श्री ५ चीन वादशाहका हर्ज्मा लेषी पठाउनलाई ले ष्टी गयाको अ जी

(In this Arji to the Chinese Emperor, King Ran Bahadur Shah has mentioned the sending of the

Appendix B**

काजी देवदत्त थापा जादाको लेषी गयाको

१८४९ साल आश्वीन सुदी रोज ३. श्री ४ चीन वादसाहलाई पठाएको चीठीमा - स्यामर्पा ले गर्दा भगडा भएको हो. ल्हासामा षोटो टक र चोषो टक वरावर चलेको छ. षोटो चलन नगर्नु चोषो मात्र चलन गर्नु भन्न ल्हासालाई हुकुं हुनु पर्ने हो आदि कुरा चीन वादशाह गर्ने भनी काजी देवदत्त थापालाई निर्देशन दिने चीठी तयार भएको

(In this letter to the Chinese Emperor, King Ran Bahadur Shah has mentioned Symarpa Lama as the main cause of the conflict and requested the circulation of pure coins in Tibet).

Appendix C***

५२ साल

Nepalese mission to China under the leadership of *Kazi* Dev Dutta Thapa).

^{*}Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Kathmandu, Poka No. Pa. 64.

^{**} Source: MFA, Poka No. Pa. 64.

³² Manandhar and Mishra, f.n. no. 12, p. 23.

म्गा माला १ के तोला २६।४। के १९८ ॥	मैसराजाम स्मेत पाल्कि १ के १५००
रुपौला तास थान २ के तोला के १४४॥३	मैसराजाम स्मेत म्याना १ के २५०
किषाप थान २० के १७५०	कार्चीपि पंषा १ के ५००
सुलतानि बनात ताषा ७ के १०५०	चार नाल्या संदुकी बन्दुक १ के ३००
वुटेदार अतलस थान ४ के३९	संदुकी पेस्तवल जोडा १ के १००
संदुकी बन्दुक १ के २००	दोनाल्या संदुकी वन्दुक १ के २५०
हाती दात ४ के १६०	हाति दात १० के ४००
लवाग धार्नि ६ के २६४	तोडेवाल वन्दुक २ के ९०
जायफल गोटा १००० के १२०	तरोवार ४ के १९०
षाग गोटा २ के १०	कटार २ के ३५
दालिचनी संदुस १ के धार्नि के ३२॥	षुकुरि २ के १४
वनात ताषा ५ क ५५५	पेस्कवुज २ के ६४
तरोवार४ के १२०	दुर्वेन २ के १८०
कटार २ के ३५	हाति ५ के ३५००
दक्षिरिगा सुपारि धार्नि ६ के १४	घोडा ५ के १५००
सुपारि धार्नि १० के ११।	लवाग धानि १२ के ५२८
षुडा २ के २०	केंसर तोला १०० के ११२॥
षुकुरि २ के १४	जायफल गोटा ५००के ६०
तोडेवाल वन्दुक २ के ९०	षाग गोटा २ के १०
	अतर तोला७२ के १९०॥
-	वदाम धार्नि ६ के १२
गादि ममारषका१४९०२॥।.	नरिवल गोटा १०० के २०।
मुगामाला १ के तोला २७ के २०२॥.	बुट्टेदार चिहुलि थान४ के ७६
धुकधुकी स्मेत मोतिका माला १ के५००	लषनौ छीट् थान६ के ६६
रुपौला तास थान १ के ७३।3	
ठुलो मुगा दाना ५ के तोला अशके २१०	
सुनौला तास थान २ के अंद५	षोटं थ्वाङ् के ४८१
किषाप थान २० के १७५०	सुलतानी वनात ताषा १ के १९१
दोरुषा १ सुलतानी ७ ज्मां वनात थां ८ के २१००	किंषाप थान २ के १६०
	तरोवार २ के ३०

The Nepalese

The Nepalese	13
मुगाको माला १ के	५६ सहन थान २ के ७
हातिदात २ के	८० हातिदातका कटौरा २ के अं १६
लवाग धानि (धार्नि?) १ के	४४ अलैचि दाना संदुस १ के अ ४
ल्युतरीन के	
वनात ताषा १ के	
किंषाप थान १ के	·
	तरोवार २ के ३०
	मुगा माला १ के ४६
चुंडु ताजीन के किंषाप थान १ के	: ५५ लवांग धार्नि १ के ४४
हैकइका छोरा के. किंषाप थान १ के	80
छिंधाफुका चंदु के	४२।.
किंषाप थान १ के	४० सिंथ्या चुंडुके ५७५॥४।
सुपारि धानि(धार्नि ?) २ व	के २। वनात वस्ता २ के २२२
	तरोवार २ के ३०
की हैं।	 तोडेवाल वन्दुक २ के ९०
डिगर्चाका चुइ के 9	११२ हाति दात २ के ८०
गलेता थान १ के	
स्पारि धार्नि १ के	0:
Trong or the loss	0 01
	दक्षिरिगा सुपारि धार्नि २ के ५
टिगरि का तालोयके	वालिचिनि धार्नि १ के ४
वुट्टेदार अतलस थान १ के	0-
सुपारि धानि १ के	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
yan	छोहारा धार्नि ४ के ५
कुटिका ढेवा २ के अतलस थान २ के	1
डिगर्चाका लामाज्यू के	२५८ पोतला लामाज्यू के१८०।
वनात वस्ता १ के	
किंषाप थान १ के	१२० किषाप थान १ के ४०
HID TAILED	

सुपारि धार्नि २ के २	ह.तास तोला ५।। के १२॥
हातिदातका कटौरा २ के अं १६	षासाका रुमाल १ के ॥.
अलैचि दाना संदुस १ के अं ४	
•	
	जेठा वुढा माधौ साहि के १३१४६
ताचा चितुङ् के १७४	नगद मानीस जना ४ स्मेत के १०००
वनात वस्ता १ के १११	जिन्सी ३१४ त
किंषाप थान १ के ४०	चिरा पगरि १ के ८॥ किंषाप थान २ के ११०
सहन थान २ के ७	साल जोडा १ के १३० माल्दिहि थान १ के ११
हाती दात कटौरा २ के अं १६	चौविसा थान १ के ३॥ साल्का रुमाल १ के ५१
	पिटाका रुमाल १ के 1
ल्हासाका चार काजी के १६४॥	
किंषाप थान४ के १६०	दोभास्या सतार मिजा के ९५१॥
सुपारि धानि४ के ४॥.	तलव मैन्हा१४ के ८४०
3	जिन्सी99917
-	२५ गजी पगरि १ के ४ ॥
साक्या लामा के	किषाप थान १ के ५५
वनात बस्ता १ के १११	साल फर्द १ के ४०
सहन थान १ के ३॥	कासिवालहा९ के ९
, ,	चौविसा थान १ के २॥
	पिटाका रुमाल १ के 1
, २७⊏४॥ ।	
अैजन सौगात पुऱ्याउन जान्या मानीसहरु के	
	अै का साथमा जान्या जना २ के ४३८।1
काजि नरसिं के ३४९०॥	त्लव रू
नगद मोरु ३०००	जिन्सी रू२३८।
जिन्स ४९० । रा	पद्म् काफल्या के १२७
चदेलि पगरि १ के १७ किंषाप थान २ के २२०	२२ गाजि पगरि १ के ४
साल जोडा १ के १३० सालका रुमाल १ के ७०	किंषा थान १ के ५५
पो माल्दिहि थां १ के २२ चस्मा थान १ के १८	चौविसा थान १ के ३
ला.माभा पगरिहा ९ के॥	कासिवाल थान १ के ९
1 1 1	

The Nepalese साल फर्द १ के ५५ २५ गजि पगरि..... १ के ४॥ किंषाप थान १ के ४४ साल फर्द...... १ के ४० कासिवालहा ९ के ९ चौविसा थान १ के २॥ पिटाका रुमाल १ के 1 मनिराम लामा दोभास्या के ३४०1 नगद मानीस स्मेत जना ३ के २५० जिन्सी ९०1 साल फर्द...... १ के ५० किंषाप थान १ के ४० पिटाका रूमाल १ के 1 नारान तेवारि दोभास्या के २८७1 नगद आफ स्मेत जना २ के २५० जिन्सी ३७७ २५ गजी पगरि १ के ४॥। गलेता थान १ के १५ कासिवाल थान १ के ७ तोस फर्द १ के द चौविसा थान १ के २॥ पिटाका रुमाल १ के 1

काजि का साथमा चिठिपत्र लेषन्या षडानन्द

पाध्याके ५२१। र

नगद रु ४००
जिन्सी9२१। र
२५ गजि पगरि १ के ४॥
किषाप थान १ के ५५
साल फर्द १ के ५०
कासिवाल थान १ के ९
चौविसा थान १ के २॥
पिटाका रुमाल १ के 1
कासि गुरुं उम्राव ढाऋ्या स्मेत जना३के नगद ३००
किसुन कार्कि ढाऋ्या स्मेत जना ३ के
- नगद३००
महमद अल्लि तलवदार
के वर्ष १ को नगद ५४०
नरेन्द्र कार्कि ढाक्र्या स्मेत जना ३ के नगद रु३००
महमद अल्लिका साथका मानीस के नगद रु १००
काजि नरसिं का साथका सिपाहि जना
२० के नगद ३६००
वकील के जिन्सी ७५
किषाप थान १ के ६४
माल्दिहि थान १ के १०
हाति ५ लि जान्या फनैत माहुत गैह
के तलव वर्ष१ के १३०४
मोह कदम फनैत के ७२
श्रीकृष्न फनैत के ७२
सुषर्षां फनैत् के ७२
हिरामनि फनैत के ७२
चेतराम फनैत के ७२ माहुत जना १५ के ९००
फनैत जना ५ के थप ४५

चिरुवादार जना ७ के दर्माहा १३२ लछु कसर वानिजा के१८ जिउ नरिसं के १८ पालु सिं के १८ लक्ष्मी धर के १८ देहाय के १८ जिम्मा वारि जग्या गुरुं के ४२	मोटा सफा थान ८ के ९ चागा थान १० के ७॥ षारुवा हात १६ के २१८ क्षारुवा थान १ के ॥ षादि थान ४ के २ धागो लडी १ के ६।
हाति ५ घोडा ५ लि जान्या डिठा जग्या जग्या (?) गुरुं के ल्हासा सम्मको षर्च	सौगाति हाति ५ लैजान्या माहुत जना ५ के सिरोपाव
हाति घोडा लि जादा वाट धाट् उजार जंगलमा दाना घास देव देवताका पुजा गैहके४०	आ साल फर्द५ के १८५ पिटाका रुमाल ३ के ५ । १ ——
वाजे षर्च गयाको जिम्मा काजि	तरोवार कंवुजा का मोल्मा के प्रशान। सुना मासा ३६ के प्रशान। पारो मोल २
वनात वस्ता ३ के ३३३ किषाप थान ९ के ३६० कासिवाल्थान १५ के १२३॥। अधर्सा थान २० के ४७॥ षारुवा थान १५ के २४।२ पिटा थान ३० के २२॥ वन्दिर छीट् थान ६ के १०२	सौगाति पलग् के कोर मोल ५॥ औ. पाल्की का छाजन वेहना के 9। षादि थान 9 के ॥ मैन कपडा थान 9 के ॥
अरु काम काममा खर्च	भारि मा लाउना के सिदुर पाव

जानु भिन चिट्ठि लैजान्या के राह षर्च
षिता के ४।२॥
ढाका मलमल षगाम २ के २ मैन कपडाका रुमाल१ के 1॥
सौगाति सराजाम ढाकनाके मैन कपडा थान २के१ भारि मोह्रना के छाला मोल
<u>तेरीज</u>
श्री वादसाह के १९६४६॥३
सौगात४८२९३
गादि ममारष १४८१७॥
टुंथ्वा गैहके सौगात २७८४॥२। वाजे षर्च १०१३८ सौगात लैजान्याहरु वे षर्च र सिरोपाव १४९७४॥। षर्च नगद रु. १३६९७ जिन्सी सिरोपाव स्मेत के १४७७॥। काम कामका षर्चके ४९९॥२॥।८ ३९२२०४०

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व	ф.	<u>मता</u>

सुनौला तास थान २ के अं ८
हाति दातका कटौरा ६ के अं ४८
अलैचिदानका सदुस् २ के अं ८
३९२ ५ ४७

(The detailed list of ordinary and special presents sent along with the 1795 Nepalese quinquennial mission to China under the leadership of *Kazi* Narsingh Gurung.)

*** Source : MRA, Poka No. Pa. 64.

Appendix D****

<u>५३ साल</u>

नरिसं काजि चीनबाट आउदा साथ आउन्या चिनिजा जना २ के मेजमानी भाद्र सुदि १५ रोज ४९४ ८॥ कुती तिरका चिनिजा के २०८॥ नगद ११४ रक्सी कुषुरा गैइ के २७ डोल्या ४१ के ८४ षुकुरि १ का कोथी के ३
•
जिन्सी ९४॥॥
मरीच पाव ३ के ॥}
लवाग तोला २५ के४ ॥३॥
सुपारि धार्नि १ के १२
किंषाप थान १ के अं ४०

जिरा माना ४ के।

वनात हात	१४ के अं २८
चिनी धार्नि	४ के ४।
तरोवार	१ के अं १०
षुकुरि	१ के अंध्र
केरुं पट्टी गयाको	१५२
नगद	६२॥।
रक्सी कुषुरा गैइ	के १३।
भरिया	
तरोवार षुकुरीका कोथि को	જાા
जिन्सी	5९।
मरीच पाव	१॥ के 13-11
किंषाप थान	१ के ३२
लवाग तोला	२४ के ४॥।
जिरा माना	२ के २2
मैन कपडा थां	४ के ३
चिनी धार्नि	२ के २2
हिग तोला	३ के 🏃
तरोवार	१ के १३
सुपारि धार्नि	॥ के ॥
षुकुरि	
वनात हात	१४ के अं २८

काजि का साथ आउन्या फुए जना...... ५ के १३३॥ कासीवाल थान १ के ९ अतलस थान ४ के ४८ वंदुक गोटा ३ के अं ७५ षारुवा हात ... ८ के ११८ पटा हात ४ के ३८ (The detailed expenses and list of the presents given to the Chinese officials escorting the Nepalese mission of 1795 up to Kerung).

**** Source: RNAH, Part 3, Serial NO. 63 (53)