The Rise and Development of The Baisi States
(Continued)

Ram Niwas Pandey

Pravata

Nimu (106; see the chart)

Gosalale
(He became Goutam Brahman)
Kapriyashahi 107 (He got the title of Shahi by the king of Tibet. His son became Samala)
Sagune (His son became Bagale Thapa)
Kedaru (He became Maru.)

Kemadasashahi (112)

Gajarthashahi (113)
Jayarthishahi
Mairajashahi

Gajaibhimabum (114)
(Gajaibhima got the title of Bum and the rule of Rajapartha region from the king of Jumla)
Malabum (120)

Kharacakra (King of Jajarkot)
Jagatrabum (King of Sallyana)
Anantabum (King of Jahari)
Chambabum (King of Samakot)
Chambabum (King of Sallena)
Ksatribum (Rasket)

Doraijaithubum

Anamama (supposed to be the real funder Parvata)
Chandram
Hiubum
(King of Piuthan and Argha)

Dibum
(Diaba of Hamilton)
(King of Sallyana and Musikot)

Nagabum (Or Malla I)
(He got the title of Malla on defeating a wrestler of repute from the sovereign of Delhi)

Narasinghabum

Parvatamala
(at Chandrakot under Galkot)

Suyemalla
(at Limi under Kaski)

Parvatinarayamalla Dagale Bimale Gamale

Jitarimalla Rajamalla
(King of Galkot) (King of Parvata, Veni, Ghorala etc. of 8000 hills. The king was contemporary of Ram Shah A. D. 2606–36.)

Kallyyanamalla
(King of Kaski)

Shivamalla

Dhadhimalla Nagamalla II Dyalamalla
(King of Parvata)

Narayanamalla II

Shree Raja Kuram Datamalla Dilamalla
Kala Samalla
(Called as Shahamalla also)

Ghanashyamamalla
(Wives — a — the princes of Lamjung.
b — Ajudhye, daughter of Mahimela Dharti.
c — Sitara, from Jumla.)
Ancient Nepal

Sons: Sallamalla, Parachhidamalla, Narayanamalla, Mahārūdramalla, Amritamalla, Premanarayananamalla, Dharmanarayanamalla, Bhanumalla, Ganumalla, Camumalla, Shreebhaktamalla, Shreemardanamalla, Sikadaramalla, Purandaramalla, Garjamanamalla, Indramanimalla, Sitabhagatamalla and Vegamalla.

From the chief consort, the princes of Lamjung, Malaibumallala, Dhamadhwajamalla, Bhadrimall, Ghanayarimalla, Sakalsmalla.

Malaibumallala II (A.D. 1736)
He ruled Parvata from Takum and his wife was Mahalavasanta, the daughter of the king of Khanchi.

The sons of the king:

Shabaibumallala

Kritibumallala
He joined the group of the kings formed to fight king Viramardana Shah of Lamjung. He was at drogger’s drawn with Shri 5 Prithvinarayan Shah of Gorkha also.

Narasinghabumallala

Rajavikramamalla Vikramarkamalla X
(at Takum)

Vijayabumallala Laksminikumaramalla
Childless, adopted the son of his brother to be the king of Takum.

Chakrakumaramalla

Prithvibahaduramalla
He died in A.D. 1929.
4 - Bajhang and Thalara

Jaimal Fatta [13]
(See chart)
Sangram Fatta [15]
(He came at Gorkha)
Chuni Rai [17]
(He became the king of Sunikot)
Pratapdeva Raj [21]
(He has been to the Manasarovar Lake)
Naribum [32]
(He was killed at Sija, Jumla)

Rajabum [34]                Shreebum                Jayatibum [34]
(King of Bajhang but childless)
(King of Sunikot, Dang)
(After Rajabum he became the king of Bajhang)

Malibum [35]

Saktisingh [Era 1365] X
(King of Bajhang He started the worship of Mastadevata in Bajhang)
Jaktisingh
(He became the king of Thalara. Please see the genealogy of Thalara)

Sujana Singh (1415)

Shausingh (1446)

Bhuisingh  Dungarasingh
(He started ruling from Bajaure and adopted the title of Pala)

X. If I accept the year 1365 as Vikrama Era then it becomes A.D. 1308, and if as Saka Era then A.D. 1443. In both the cases the date given in the chronicle, prepared by Shree Ramajang, is incorrect. I think that it was Vikrama Era: 1465. If 1465 be accepted, then the whole problem of the dates are solved. Otherwise this date confuses the whole system of chronology of the dynasty.
Prithvisingh (1590)  
| Ratanasingh  
| (King of Chhana; he had four sons  
| Motal, Pimel, Naurel and Navise.  
| These became the Thakuris.)  

Jitarisingh (1625)  
| Medhanisingh  
| (Share at Chhavisar;  
| ruled from Talkot)  

Indrasingh (1625)  
| Vijayasingh (Share at Pandrahavisa and Ranada)  

Bhairavasingh (1662)  
| Mukutisingh  
| (Share at Chhavisaradara Mumla.  
| He wanted to kill Bhairavasingh  
| by poisoning at Talelikot, but  
| himself became a prey of that poison.)  

Dilipasingh (1697)  

Mahindrasingh (1697)  
| Gagusingh  
| (Share at Pandrahavisa)  

| Birabhadrasingh  
| (Share at Tallo Chhavisa  
| — wanted to kill the  
| eldest brother, but was  
| himself killed.)  

Prithvisingh  
| Madhanasingh  
| (Doti had attacked Bajhang during his  
| rulership but without any success)  

| Ratanasingh (1735)  
| (He was beheaded by Manahdatasai of Doti and his head was played as a ball by the  
| subjects of Doti. Kallyanasingh and Lachhusingh, the son of the ill-fated king, were  
| saved by a Gharala woman. Manahdatasai had bitterly looted Bajhang and even taken the  
| papers also. The head of the king was taken at Kashi by Gaju Joshi in the end.)  

Kallyanasingh (1744)  
| Lachhusingh  
| (He was an illustrious sovereign  
| and he ruled the country in  
| nice manner)  

| (Raghunathasai of Doti wanted to  
| kill him but he was saved by  
| Jagannath Joshi)
Amarasingh (1786)  X  X  X  X  X  X  X
[The six brothers of the king satyed at Ukali Bhandar. Dailekha—Bajura]

Samudrasingh [1860]  Krishnasingh
[He was very illustrious and blessed with a long life]
Raghunathasingh [1863]

Indrasingh [1868]  Bharatasingh  Ramadhanasingh  Laghusingh
[They took share at Bhandara Chiunri]

Gajarajasingh [1869]  Udhavasingh  Katakabahaduras singh
[Both took share at Vyasi Khatada]

He was married with Saraswati Kunari devi, the daughter of Girvan Yuddha Vikram Shahdeva. In the drawry he received the territories of Vattar, Banepa and Taru and 4000 rupees allowances per month. Latter on, he was deprived of the throne and then in V.S. 1922 Bhupendrasingh became the king of Bajhang.

Bhupendrasingh [19522]  Vijayarajasingh  Krishnabahadurasingh  Bahadurasingh
[They took share at Chainapur and ruled from there]

Vikramabahadurasingh [V. S. 1910–79]
He had no brothers but 14 sons. He took Dikoteli Tinadara for Banepa and 46 villages of Kunadara, Jumla for the allowance of Rs 4900. He renounced the throne at the age of 47 when Jayaprithvi bahadurasingh requested, he again came and ruled the country. He died in V. S. 1979]

Jayaprithvibahadurasingh (V. S. 1934—97)
Devjangabahadurasingh (V. S. 1941—98)

Ramajangabahadurasingh  Iswarjangabahadurasingh
(Born V. S. 1965...)
(Judge of Supreme Court)

Omjangabahadurasingh (dead)

Dipakajangabahadurasingh (Married with the daughter of late King Mahendra B. V. Shahadeva)
Tharala [67]
Jaisalalasofatta Rai (Son of Gora Badilla)
Katakasilla Rai
Silla Rai
Killa Rai
Chunnari Rai
Puranideva Rai
Pritideva Rai
Pratapideva Rai
Samgramadeva Rai
Udai Rai
Madanideva Rai
Adhaya Rai
Moti Rai
Gandharva Rai
Rajabum
Sivabum
Jagatisingh—The first king of Thalara.
Malabum
Jayadeva; his brother started ruling at Talari.
Vijayadeva
Himindradeva
Sarangadeva
Vagdeva
Parangideva; his brother started ruling at Gajada
Karnideva; his brother started ruling at Dogyal
Lokhamasisingh—Contemporary of Ranabahadurashah
Uisingh
Kaliyanasigh
Anandisingh
Jitarisingh
Narayanasingh
Bhimasingh
Mukutisingh
Pritisingh
Pradipasingh
Gajendrasingh
Kirtibahadurasingh
Bhupanarayanasiagh
Jharendranarayanasingh.
5. Dultz (Raskot) [68]
Malabum (division of state)

Sumerubum (A.D. 1378)
Parvata
Kirtibum
Pithaibum
Purojibum (A.D. 1587)
Ajaiibum
Pratapshahi (A.D. 1582)
Manashahi
Madhavashahi
Meghamallashahi (or Ganeshamallashahi)
Mahindrashahi
Mithunashahi
Pirojashahi (Tilokashahi)
Udaishahi
Vijayashahi
Pithashahi
Prithvipatisahahi
Vikramashahi (A.D. 1710)
Ramadhattashahi
Utimpashahi
Rudrashahi
Bhaktashahi
Bhaktabahadurashahi (A.D. 1869)
Prithvinarayanashahi
Udairatunashahi
Punyaratunashahi

6. Dailekh [69]
Sansaribum (C.A.D. 1378)
Shreebhum
Shaktibum
Chaturabum
Vikramabum
Supribum
Saktisundarashahi
Pratapashahi
Sangramashahi
Karanashahi
Trilokashahi (A.D. 1616)
Surtanashahi (A.D. 1636)
Manashahi
Manashahi
Rudrashahi
Pratapashahi
Harinarayanashahi
The Rise and ....

Sanagramashahi
Karnashahi (A.D.1789)
7. Dhulikot (juau) [70], Surkhaet Valley,
Prabhat (i) Raye
Damdar Raye
Dharmas Raye
Ajapati Raye
Gajapati Raye
Bhupati Raye
Narapati Raye
Karnapati Raye
Syumala Raye
Bhi—(Vi)—umala aye
Devasingh Ra
Dalsjita Raye
Kusala Ra
U(Vu)-jita Raye
Navalsingha Raye
Bhopatishahi
Pratapashahi
Malaishahi
Mandhirashahi
Shreekrishnashahi
Devarupashahi

10. Bosakot [74]
Canam
Cankharaj
Ballaicanda
Tuluvikrama [75]
Tumladhimaniya
Kalu
Kamukhetadhimaniya
Humtckaya
Sarupratapa
Niravikrama

11. Jajarkot and Galkot

The Bharativaaramamalla Chronicle contains that Jagatishinghashahi was the founder of Jajarkot [76] but Tucci, on the basis of a genealogical table, gives the name of Saracakra (or Kharaackra) as the founder of this state [77]. However, Tucci does not mention the names of Saracakra’s descendants whereas the Bharatavaramamalla Chronicle provides an exhaustive list of the successors of Jagatisinghashahi [78]. It says that the eighth descendant of Duvachandra of Achham was Aghoramalla. He had two sons namely Asokamalla and Adimalla; the latter went at Gautam and conquered Rukum from there. He was succeeded respectively by Dhuindhurajashahi, Jayarajashahi, Mairaishahi, Shivarajashahi, Manikamalla, Jayabhimarajamalla, Gothumalla, Golumalla, Gosumalla and Malibum. Malibum had four sons, viz. Jagatisinshahi, Pitamberahahi, Surtanashahi and Sumatibupashahi. These princes divided the kingdom of the father and became the rulers of Jajarkot, Rukum, Salliya and Darna respectively. The succession of the kings at Jajarkot after Jagatisinghashahi was as follows; —
Jagatisinghashahi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jogatibumamalla</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jaitamalla</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jasubumashahi
(He became the king of Rukum)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anandashahi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

(He was taken to Parvata by Bhujyal of Nisibhuj and made the ruler of that state. He commenced his rule from Dhorali thanh. The castle of the king was located in the vicinity of Beni.)

Jitarimalla
(He became the king of Galkot)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parthivamamalla</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bibhumalla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghripatimalla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pirthipatimalla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narayanamalla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shreenwasamalla</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(X X)

(The names of the brothers of Jitarimalla are not given in the chronicle. They had also received shares and founded their rules at some places.)

Jagatbumamalla
(Galkot)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jagatapratapamalla</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rajayapratapamalla</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Siddhaviramalla</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A chautariya at Bhaitechaur)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jyotiprakashamalla</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
The Rise and...

Rajyapratapamalla (?) ——
Prithvibumamalla
Lalitabumamalla
Narayanabumamalla

Bharatabumamalla

| Laksamanabumamalla | Thirabumamalla | Komalabumamalla | Asokabumamalla |

We get some knowledge about the rulers of Jajarkot from the paper—documents which Naraharinath has published here and there in his Sandhipatrasangrah. From these documents we learn that Gajendrashahadeva was also a king of Jajarkot and he ruled his state C. A. D. 1769. The king was a contemporary and a devoted friend of Prithvinarayana Shah and Ranabahadur Shah [79]. The other king of the house was Dipanarayanasingh and he ruled Jajarkot C. A. D. 1830. He was the son and successor of Jaktsingh. Dighararayanasingh of Dang, who shifted his abode at Tulasipur, India, also was a descendant of the Jajarkot house.

Miscellaneous

The “Jyethachhora Ramadvah Velaisai-pura gadivasthan” text of Itibasa Prakasha, II, III of Yogi Naraharinath (pp. 399-400) indicates that Ramadeva found a share for his rule at Vilasapur when Malaiubum divided his kingdom among his sons but we have no knowledge about his descendants. The same work of Naraharinath puts Tilakadeva as the son and ruler of Bhartakot. I think that the territories of Vilasapur and Bhartakot were included either in the territory of Dullah or Daliekh soon after the deaths of Ramadeva and Tiladeva. That is why, we do not find the genealogies of the rulers of these two states after their funders.

Hamilton wrote that the king of Chhili belonged to the family of Malaiubum [80]. As the king of Chhili was maternally related with the house of Gorkha, it was the only principality between the stretch of Kathmandu and the Yamuna river which had saved her dignity and grandeur from the greedy eyes of Bhimsen Thapa [81].

Like the Bharatavarmamalla Chronicle, Hamilton held that the ruler of Galkot belonged to the family of Malaiubum and his state was very small in extent [82]. Musikot, which had the alliance with Jajarkot, was also of the family of Malaiubum Gojal, Dharama and Jahari, located to the south of Maleubum, were also ruled by the descendants of Malaiubum. So was the case of Dang. Its last ruler, Danabahadur, claimed himself to be a descendant of Malaiubum [84]. Ranajitashahi (A.D. 1816) of Dunahi [85] and Bhimnarayanashahi (A.D. 1817) [86] also seem to be the descendants of Malaiubum. Kings Jayabahadurashah (A.D. 1887) and Gorakhbahadurashah of Sanni Dara [87] also seem to be the descendants of Malaiubum. Thus the whole mid—western Nepal was ruled by the descendants of Malaiubum and some of the houses of the family still exercise their powers in that region. They have a great contribution to the political, social and economic life of the people in that region. I shall deal about them somewhere in future.

References

2. Ibid pp Chha-ta
3. Ibid.
Gyawali said that Malaibum had divided his kingdom C. A. D. 1378. This indicates that Malaibum had ruled until A.D. 1378. He seems to have come on the throne in the beginning of the third quarter of the fourteenth century itself. However, his exact date of accession on the throne is not known to us so far. The chronicles contain that he had himself divided his kingdom among his sons.

22. Ibid, p. 70.
26. Ibid.
27. Ibid, p. 327.
28 Shree S.B. Gyawali holds that Jalandhari had ruled C.A.D. 1003. But there are scholars who did not believe in the historicity of this king. Although very popular in the Jumla valley, his records are not found in the region of his rule.

29,Op. Cit. (No.1),p. tha. Here the man, who married the daughter of the Jumalese king, is described as Kashidas. According to the chronicle the son-in-law got a village only after the marriage.

31. See the chart given by me attached with this research—paper.
35. Ibid , p. 388.
36. It is said in the chronicles that Jalandhari’s association with Kalika made him respected in the Jumla Valley. Shree S.B. Gyawali thinks that Kalika was a respected Brahman lady of the Jumla Valley whom Jalandhari had married after his arrival in the Jumla Valley from the Manasarowar Lake. I think I should take
Kalika as the daughter of the Jumlaese monarch, who had given the shelter and love to Ratnajot, the deposed king of Chittor. Ultimately she is married to Rathnajot (Ratan Singh) and their progeny became the ruler of the region in due course. Ratnajot was, later on, called as Jalandhari Raja and he became famous and got respected only after this marriage with the heiress of the Jumla throne. After her death Kalika was deified and her temples are nowadays very famous in Western Nepal.

38. Op. Dit. (No. 31)
41. Ibid.
42. Ibid, pp. 270—71 "I suspect that Dimba Ray belonged to this race."
43. Ibid.
44. Ibid.
45. Ibid.
46. Ibid.
47. Ibid, pp. 270—70
49. Op. Cit. (No. 1), pp. na-dha. Here the name of the king is given as Dilipabum.
50. Op. Cit. (No. 39), pp. 544—51. Here the name of the king is written as Dimma.
51. Chakrawarti, C. Panegyrics of Malai-bum, J.R.A.S B. Vol. VI. No. 2, Calcutta —1941. Here also the name given is Dimma.
52. Ibid.
55. Ibid, p. 28.
57. Op. Cit. (No. 28), pp. 70—71; Op Cit (No. 15), 327—75.
58. He might have divided the kingdom for the fear of revolution by his sons against the elder, brother, or in the imitation of King Jayayaksamalla of the Kathmandu Valey.
59. This information was given to me by a descendant of the Dulu branch of the rulers. He now lives in Gairhi Dhara, Tangal of the Kathmandu Valey.
60. This tradition is much prevalent around Parvata and Malebum. Hamilton and Kirkpatrick have elaborated only this tradition in their books titled "An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal."
65. Op. Cit. (No. 1)
66. From a chronicle supplied to late Raja Chandra Jang of Ghainpur by Pandit Bhavashankar Joshi. I copied down the details of this chronicle in Chainpur itself; Op. Cit. (No. 32), pp. 585—89.
67. I received the genealogy of Thalara from King Bhupanarayan Singh at the time I was his guest in his village. I have made some corrections with the help of the Bhavashankar Joshi Chronicle in it.
73. Ibid, pp. 103—06, 357—64.
74. Ibid, pp. 357—64.
77. Tucci, Preliminary Report on Two Scientific Exploration in Western Nepal, p. 120.
81. Ibid.
82. Ibid, pp. 275—77.
83. Ibid.
84. Ibid, pp. 278—79.
86. Ibid, pp. 40—42.