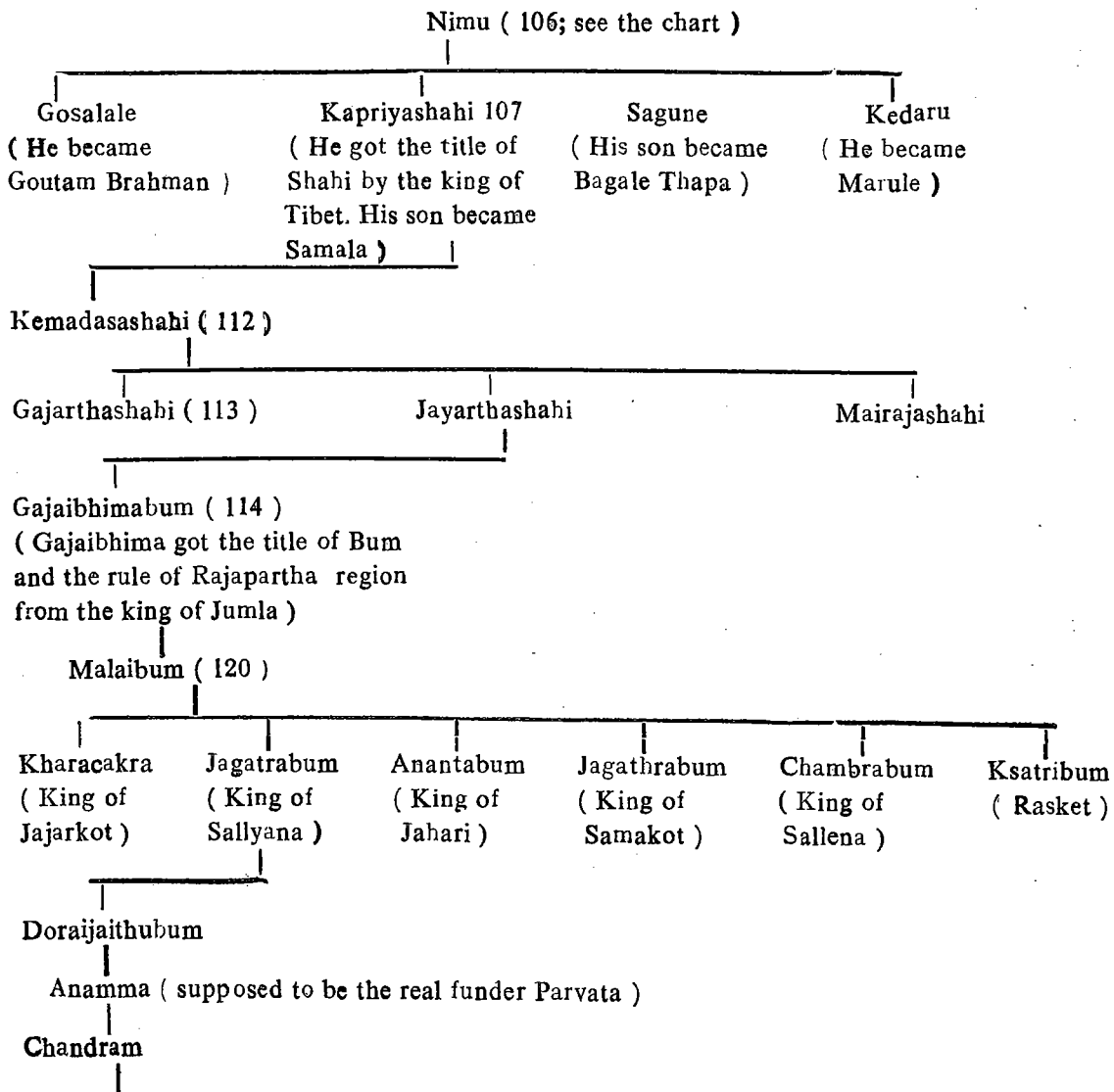


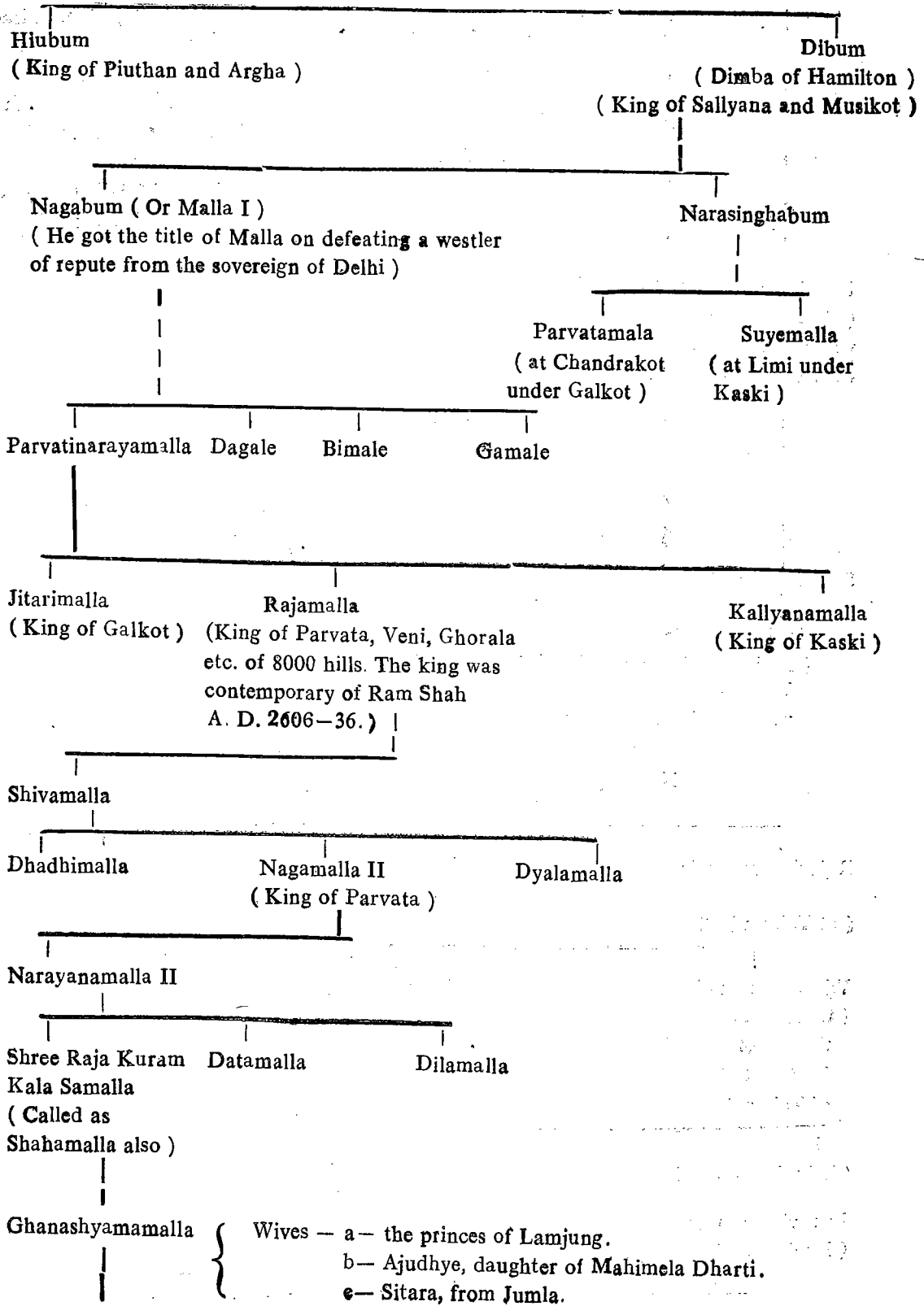
The Rise and Development of The Baisi States

(Continued)

-Ram Niwas Pandey

Pravata



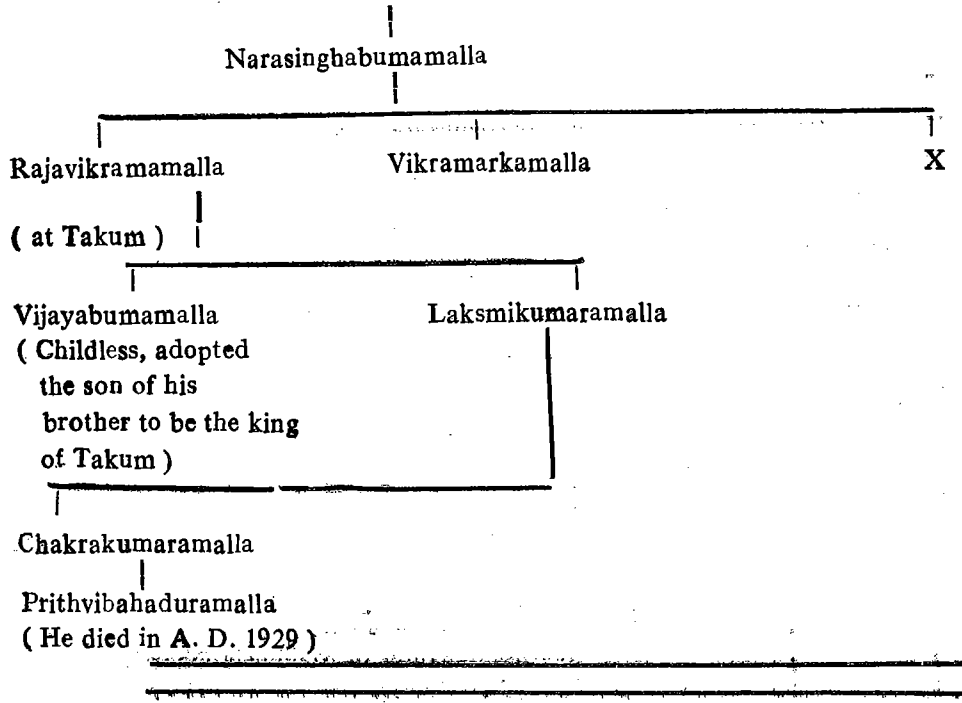


Sons :- Sallamalla, Parachhidamalla, Narayanamalla, Maharudramalla, Amritamalla; Premanarayanamalla, Dharmanarayanamalla, Bhanumalla, Ganumalla, Camumalla, Shreebhaktamalla, Shreemardanamalla, Sikadaramalla, Purandaramalla, Garjamanamalla, Indramanimalla, Sitabhagatamalla and Vegemalla.
 From the chief consort, the princes of Lamjung, Malaibummalla, Dhamadhvajamalla, Bhadrimall, Ghanayarimalla, Sakalamalla.

Malajbumamalla 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:-
 Shree Shahabumamalla, Arimardananamalla, Jemaruka, Satrusalamalla—Dangha, Kalimardanamalla—Kuhun, Rameshamalla—Majhakot, Raghuduttamalla—Deupur and Raghunarayanamalla—Bhimapokhara.

Shahabumamalla
Kritibumamalla
 (He joined the group of the kings formed to fight king Viramardanashah of Lamjung. He was at drogger's drawn with Shri 5 Prithvinarayan Shah of Gorkha also).



4 - Bajhang and Thalara

Jaimala Fatta [13]

(See chart)

Sangram Fatta [15]

(He came at Gorkha)

Chuni Rai [17]

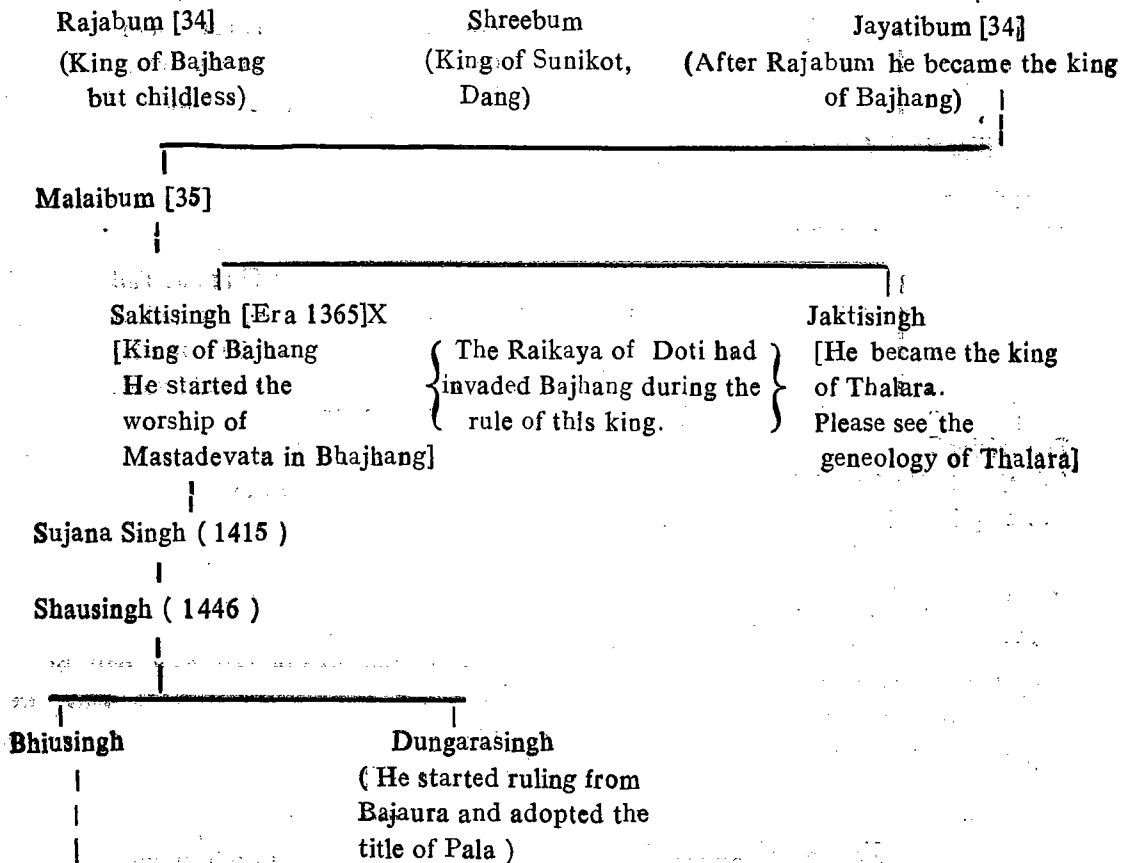
(He became the king of Sunikot)

Pratapadeva Raj [21]

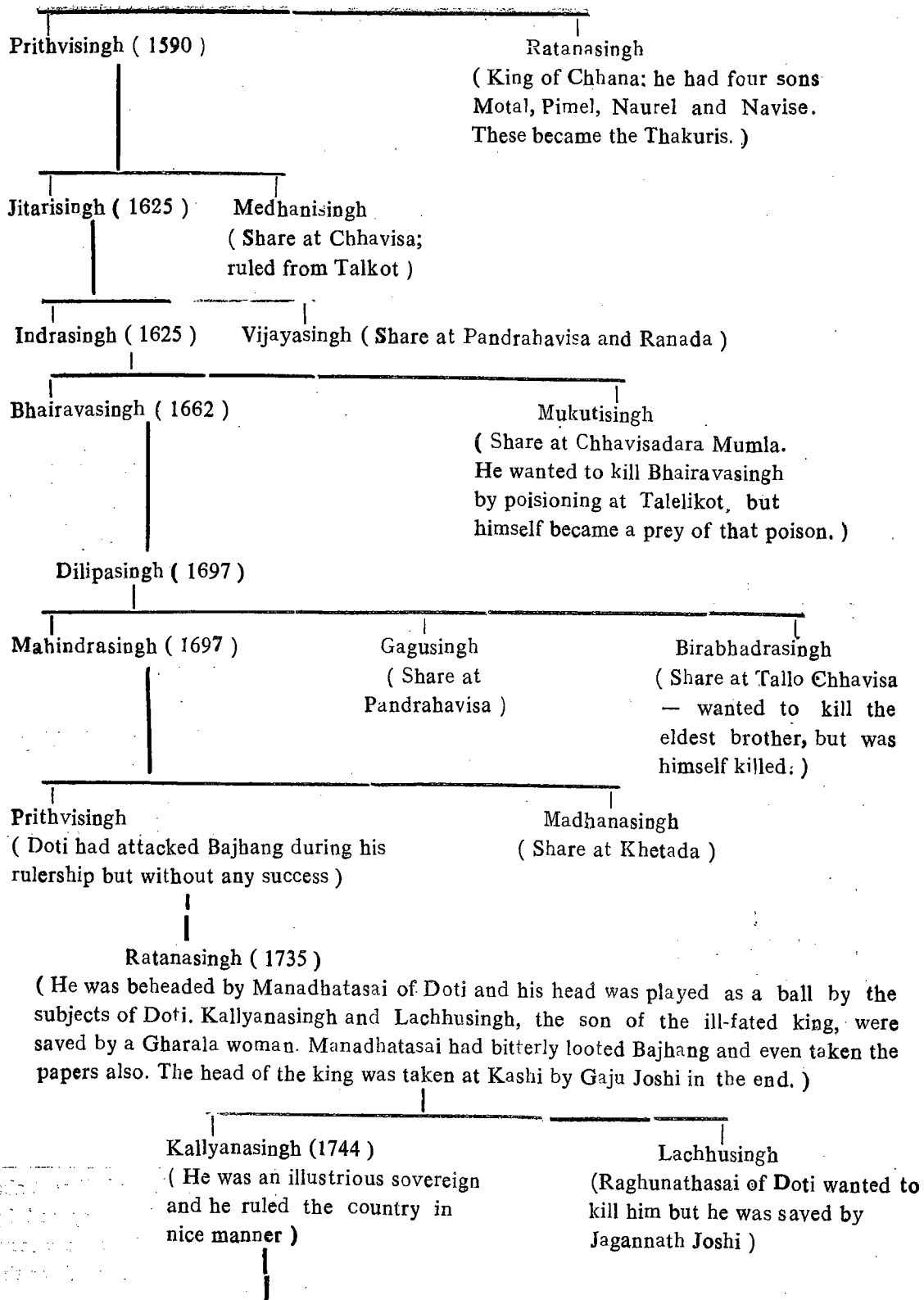
(He has been to the Manasarovar lake)

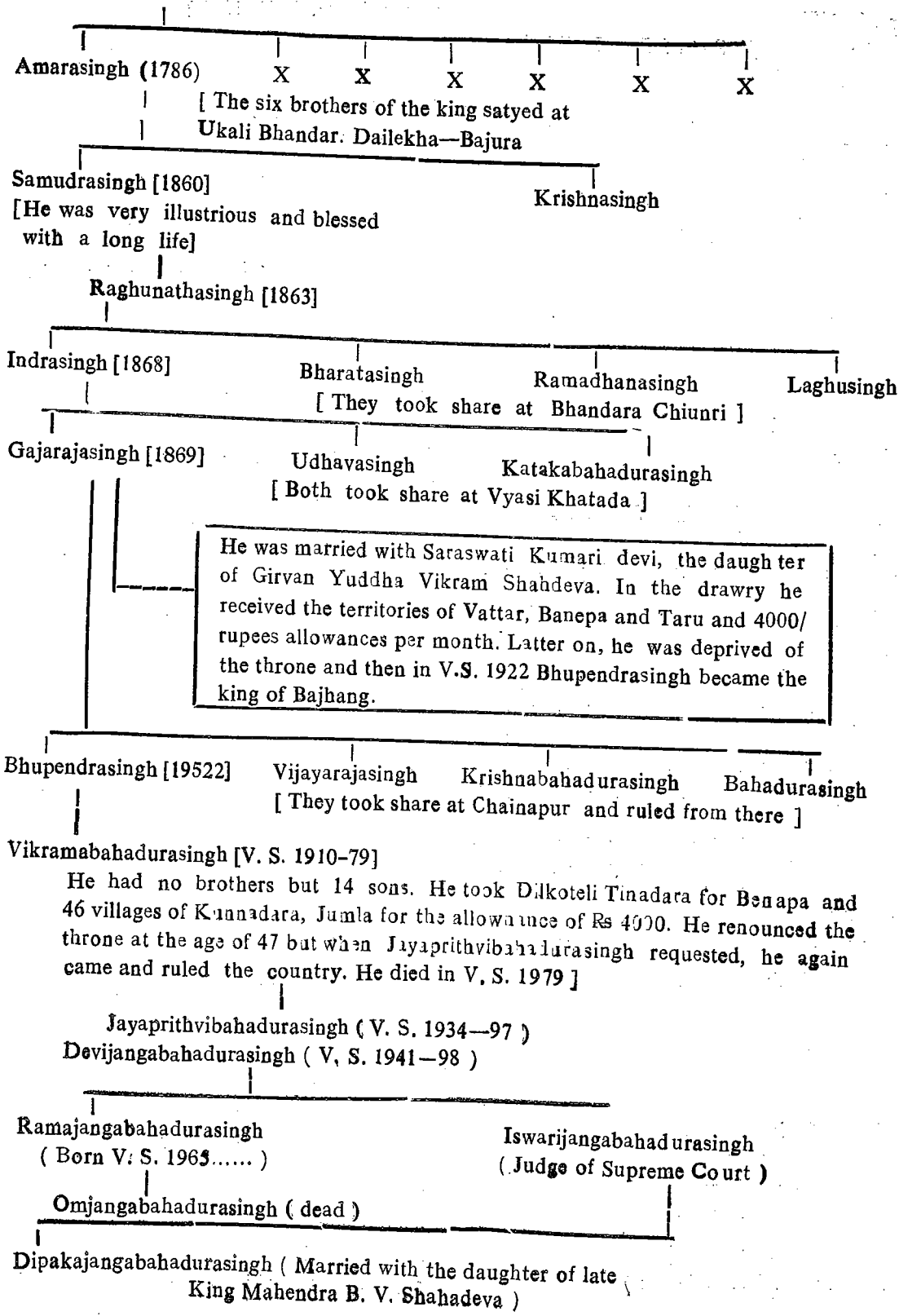
Naribum [32]

(He was killed at Sija, Jumla)



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.





Tharala [67]

Jaimalasoatta Rai (Son of Gora Badilla)

Katakasilla Rai

Silla Rai

Killa Rai

Chunari 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 Tharala.

Malaibum

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

Lokhamasingh } Contemporory of Ranabaha-
durashahUsingh } Thalara did not fight the Go-
Kallyanasingh } khas, but accepted the latter's
suzernaity.

Anandisingh

Jitarisingh

Narayanasingh

Bhimasingh

Mukutisingh

Pritisingh

Pradipasingh

Gajendrasingh

Kirtibahadurasingh

Bhupanarayanasiagh

Jharendranarayanasingh.

5. Duilu (Raskot) [68]

Malaibum (division of state)

Sumerubum (A. D. 1378)

Parvata

Kirtibum

Pithaibum

Purojibum (A. D. 1587)

Ajaibum

Pratapshahi (A. D. 1582)

Manashahi

Madhavashahi

Meghamallashahi (or Ganeshamallashahi)

Mahindrashahi

Mithunashahi

Pirojashahi (Tilokashahi)

Udaishahi

Vijayashahi

Pithaishahi

Prithvipatishahi

Vikramashahi (A. D. 1710)

Ramadattashahi

Uttimashahi

Rudrashahi

Bhaktashahi

Bhaktabahadurashah (A. D. 1869)

Prithvinarayanashah

Udairatnashah

Punyaratnashah

6. Dailekh [69]

Sansaribum (C. A. D. 1378)

Shreebum

Shaktibum

Chaturabum

Vikramabum

Supribum

Saktisundarashahi

Pratapashahi

Sangramashahi

Karanashahi

Trilokashahi (A. D. 1616)

Surtanashahi (A. D. 1636)

Manashahi

Manashahi

Rudrashahi

Pratapashahi

Harinarayanashahi

Sanagramashahi

Karnashahi (A.D.1789)

7. Dhulikot (juau) [70], Surkhaet Valley,

Prabhat (i) Raye

Damodar Raye

Dharma₄ Raye

Ajapati Raye

Gajapati Raye

Bhupati Raye

Narapati Raye

Karnapati Raye

Syumala Raye

Bhi—(/Vi-)umala aye

Devasingh Ra

Dalajita Rⁿ ye

Kusala Ra

U(/Vu-)jita Raye

Navalasingha Raye

8. Khandackra

Anantibhamma

Stri (/Shree-)-bum

Sansaribum

Satibum

Jatibum

Manasai

Bhanasai

Manasarasai

Mutisai

Jyagirisai

Badrisai

Bhapanarayan

Jayabhadur

Naranarayin (A.D.1689) [72]

9. Bhyakot [73]

Medibhamma

Ramadeu

Tilokadeva

Suvarnadeva

Partapashahi

Jaitaramashahi

Bahadurashahi

Akabarashahi

Bhopatishahi

Pratapashahi

Malaishahi

Mandhirashahi

Shreekrishnashahi

Devarupashahi

10. Bosakot [74]

Canam

Cankharaj

Ballaicanda

Tuluvikrama [75]

Tumladhimaniya

Kalu

Kamukhetadhimaniya

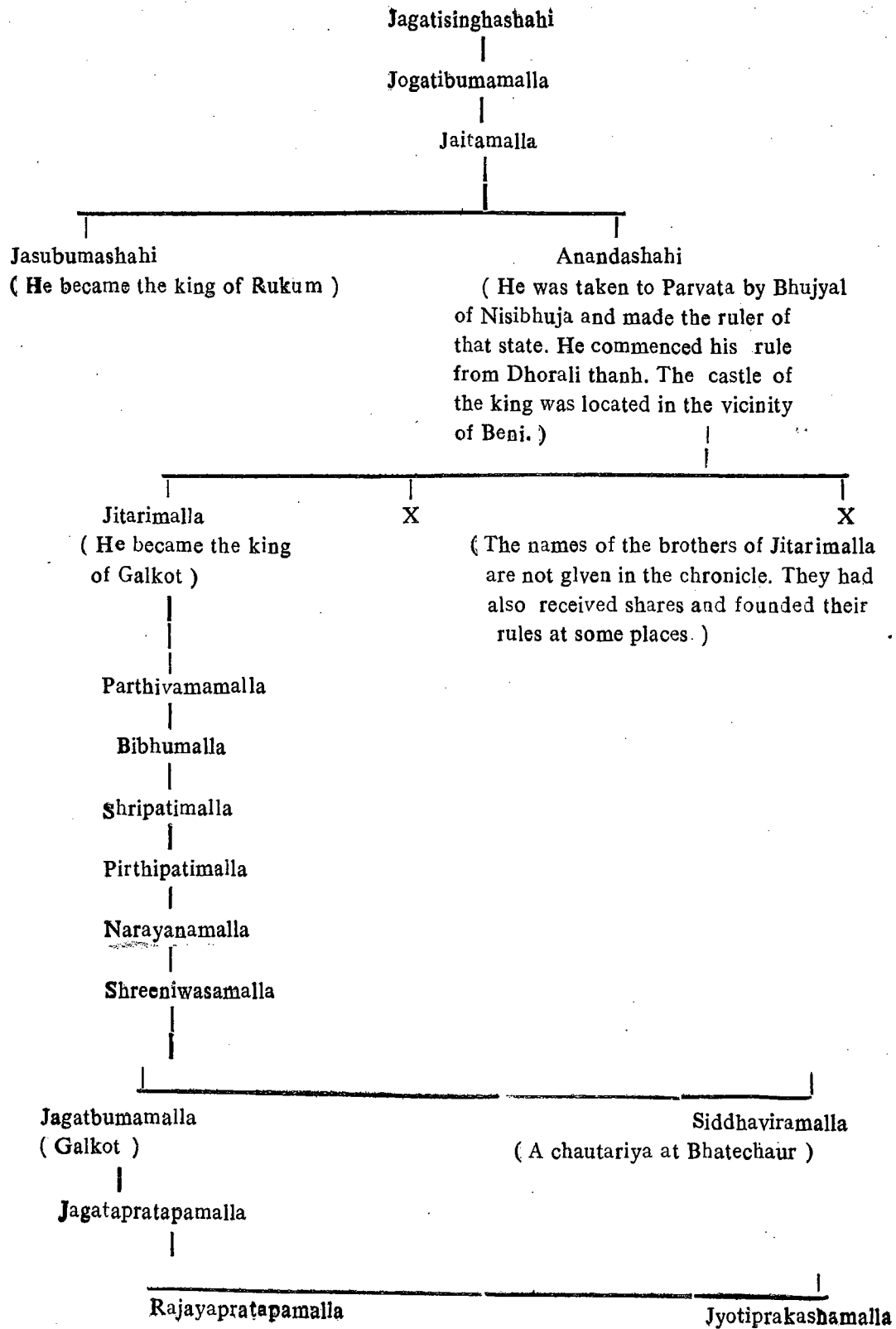
Humtekaya

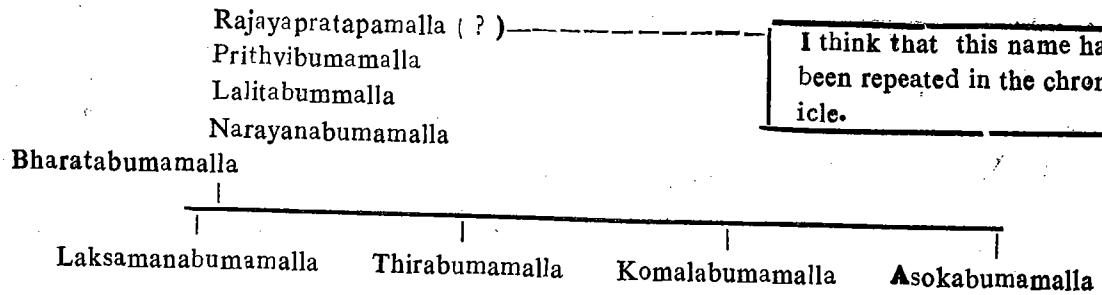
Sarupratapa

Niravikrama

11. Jajarkot and Galkot

The Bharatavaramamalla Chronicle contains that Jagatishinghashahi was the founder of Jajarkot [76] but Tucci, on the basis of a geneological table, gives the name of Saracakra (or Kharackra) 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 Jagatishinghashahi [78]. It says that the eighth descendant of Devachandra of Achham was Aghoramalla. He had two sons namely Asokamalla and Adimalla; the latter went to Gautam and conquered Rukum from there. He was succeeded respectively by Dhurdhurajashahi, Jayarajashahi, Mairatashahi, Shivarajashahi, Manikamalla, Jayabhimarajamalla, Gothumalla, Golumalla, Gosumalla and Malaibum. Malaibum had four sons, viz. Jagatishinghashahi, Pitamberarshahi, Surtanashahi and Sumatibhupashahi. These princes divided the kingdom of the father and became the rulers of Jajarkot, Rukum, Sallyana and Darna respectively. The succession of the kings at Jajarkot after Jagatishinghashahi was as follows:—





I think that this name has been repeated in the chronicle.

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 Jaktasingh. Dirghanarayanasingh 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 *Itihasa Prakash*, II, III of Yogi Naraharinath (pp. 399-400) indicates that Ramadeva found a share for his rule at Vilasapur when Malaibum 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 Dullu or Dailekh soon after the deaths of Ramadeva and Tiladeva. That is why, we do not find the geneologies of the rulers of these two states after their funders.

Hamilton wrote that the king of Chhili belonged to the family of Malaibum [80]. As the king of Chhili was matrimonially 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 Malibum and his state was very small in extents [82]. Musikot, which had the alliance with Jajarkot, was also of the family of Malaibum Gojal, Dharama and Jahari, located to the south of Malebum, were also ruled by the descendants of Malaibum. So was the case of Dang. Its last ruler, Danabahadur, claimed himself to be a descendant of Malaibum [84]. Ranajitashahi (A. D. 1816) of Dunahi [85] and Bhimanarayanashahi (A. D. 1817) [86] also seem to be the descendants of Malibum. Kings Jayabahadurashah (A. D. 1887) and Gorakhabahadurashah of Sanni Dara [87] also seem to be the descendants of Malibum. Thus the whole mid—western Nepal was ruled by the descendants of Malaibum 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

1. Gochan O. P., *Buki (Magazine)*, Baglung, V. S. 2026 pp na-na.
2. *Ibid* pp Chha-ta
3. *Ibid*.

4. *Ibid.*
5. *Ibid.*
6. Pandey. R. B. **Prachina Bharata, Hind-ukala** (Ancient India, Hindu Period) Navin press Delhi, year of publication not mentioned, pp 383—87.
7. *Ibid*, p 284.
8. *Ibid*, p. 285.
9. *Ibid.*
10. Munshi, K. M. (ed) **History and Culture of the Indian people. Delhi Sultanate**, Vol. V. Bombay—1960, pp. 21—22.
11. *Ibid*, pp. 22 ff.
12. Tod. **Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan**, Vol. I. p. 311. Ratan Singh was called by the name of Bhim Singh also.
13. **Op Cit** (No. 10), p. 26.
14. Naraharinath, **Itihasa prakasha I. I. p. 69, Itihasa Prakasha II. I. pp. 364—66.**
15. Naraharinath, **Itihasa Praksaha, II. I. p, 327.**
16. *Ibid*, p. 364.
17. **Op Cit.** (No. 1)
18. **Op. Cit.** (No.14),pp. 107 ff. Baliraj was the son of Uttimaraj and born in the house of Meghamala Raval in the neighbourhood of Khandacakra of Malaibum in the last quarter of the fourteenth century A.D. He was a descendant of Hammir Rana, who has captured Chittory after the fall of the Delhi Sultanate. In the middle of fourteenth century Rajasthan was again conquered by the Musalims. Perhaps the father of Baliraj was killed in the battle and the pregnant mother had to run away in the Himalayan mountain along with her kinsmen and priests. She gave birth to Baliraj in Khandachkra. The prience escaped to the Jumla Valley and because of his heroism, charecter, higher origin and matrimonial relation with the daughter of the Jumalese sovereign he became the ruler of that state.
19. *Ibid*, pp. 108.
20. I had a discussion with Shree S. B. Gyawali about the date of Malaibum. Shree

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.

21. Naraharinath, **Itihasa Prakasha I.I. p.69**
22. *Ibid*, p. 70.
23. Naraharinath, **Itihasa Prakasha II. I. p. 327.**
24. *Ibid*, p. 364.
25. *Ibid*, pp. 364—66.
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. 13a. 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.
30. Naraharinath, **Itihasa Prakasha. II. III. pp. 387 ff.**
31. See the chart given by me attached with this research—paper.
32. Naraharinath, **Sandhipatrasangrah. pt. I. Banaras, V. S. 2022, pp. 609—11.**
33. **Op. Cit.** (No. 1) pp. na—na.
34. **Op. Cit.** (No. 30), pp. 387—99.
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 Manasarwar Lake. I think I should take

Kalika as the daughter of the Jumlaese monarch, who had given the shelter and love to Ratanjot, the deposed king of Chittor. Ultimately she is married to Rathnjot (Ratan Singh) and their progeny became the ruler of the region in due course. Ratanjot 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.

37. *Op. Cit.* (No. 30), pp. 387 ff; *Op. Cit.* (No. 32), pp. 609—11; *Oo. Cit.* (No. 1) p. na—na.

38. *Op. Dit.* (No. 31)

39. Naraharinath, *Itihasa Prakasha*, I. II. pp. 70.

40. Hamilton, *An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal*, Edinburgh, 18, 16 p. 28.

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

48. *Ibid.*, pp. 270—71.

49. *Op. Cit.* (No. 1), pp. na-dha. Here the name of the king is given as Dilipabum.

50. *Op. Cit.* (No. 32), pp. 544—51. Here the name of the king is written as Dimma.

51. Chakrawarti, C. *Panegyries of Malai-bum*, J.R.A.S B. Vol. VI.No. 2, Calcutta — 1941. Here also the name given is Dimma.

52. *Ibid.*

55. *Op. Cit.* (No. 1), p. dha.

54. *Op. Cit.* (No. 40), p. 270.

55. *Ibid.* p. 28.

56. *Op. Cit.* (No. 21), pp. 70—71; *Op. Cit.* (No. 85), pp. 327—75.

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 Dullu 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."

61. Regmi D. R., *Modern Nepal*, Calcutta — 1961, pp. 1—42; *Op. Cit.* (No. 40); Kirkpatrick—*An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal*; Tucci, *Priliminary Report on Two Scientific Explorations in Western Nepal*, etc.

62. *Op. Cit.* (No. 30), pp. 387—98.

63. *Op. Cit.* (No. 32), pp. 609—11 and 399—528.

64. *Op. Cit.* (No. 30), p. 487; *Op. Cit.* (No. 21), p. 69; *Op. Cit.* (No. 15) p. 329.

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 geneology 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.

68. *Op. Cit.* (No. 21), p. 69 ff, *Op. Cit.* (No. 15), pp. 364—66.

69. *Op. Cit.* (No. 21).

70. *Ibid.*, *Op. Cit.* (No. 15), pp. 357—64.

71. *Op. Cit.* (No. 30), pp. 400—40.

72. **Op. Cit.** (No. 15), pp. 327—29.
 73. **Ibid**, pp. 103—06, 357—64.
 74. **Ibid**, pp. 357—64.
 75. **Op. Cit.** (No. 30), pp. 399—400.
 76. **Op. Cit.** (No. 21), pp. 68.
 77. Tucci, **Priliminary Report on Two Scientific Exploration in Western Nepal**, p. 120.
 78. **Op. Cit.**
 79. **Op. Cit.** (No. 32), pages 4,10 and 55.
80. **Op. Cit.** (No. 40), p. 279.
 81. **Ibid**.
 82. **Ibid**, pp. 275—77.
 83. **Ibid**.
 84. **Jbid**, pp. 278—79.
 85. Naraharinath, **Itihasa Prakasha**, II, II, pp. 36—37.
 86. **Ibid**, pp. 40—42.
 87. **Op, Cit.** (No. 30), pp. 401—502,

