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Edited By  
Nahish C. Regmi  

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Chautariya Dalamaradan Shah's Venture

On Ashadh Sudi 4, 1843 (June 1786), nearly ten months after Bahadur Shah became Regent for King Ran Bahadur, Chautariya Dalamaradan Shah, Prithvi Narayan Shah's brother and Bahadur Shah's uncle, was granted an Ijara for the districts of Bares and Parsa, in the central Tarai region. The Ijara was valid for a five-year period from 1843 to 1847 Vikrama.

Payments stipulated by Dalamaradan Shah during the five-year period were as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Vikrama Year</th>
<th>Land Revenue</th>
<th>Other Revenues</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>Rs 28,501</td>
<td>Rs 13,893</td>
<td>Rs 42,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>Rs 29,001</td>
<td>Rs 13,893</td>
<td>Rs 42,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>Rs 29,001</td>
<td>Rs 13,893</td>
<td>Rs 42,894</td>
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<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Rs 29,001</td>
<td>Rs 13,893</td>
<td>Rs 42,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>Rs 29,002</td>
<td>Rs 13,893</td>
<td>Rs 42,895</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An advance payment of Rs 5,001 was obtained from Chautariya Dalamaradan Shah on the very day the letter appointing him as Ijaradar was issued.

RRC, Vol. 25, pp. 142-46.

Chautariya Dalamaradan Shah was unable to operate the Ijara. For three years, 1843 through 1845 Vikrama, he tried to do so, but quarreled with the Chaudhars, Kamgays, and other local functionaries. The matter was referred to the royal palace, which issued an order permitting them to suspend payments to the Chautariya.

The situation remained unchanged for more than ten years. Only in Kartik 1855 (October 1798) was Chautariya Dalamaradan Shah's son, Kulachandra Shah, permitted to recover arrears of payment due to his father during that three-year period (1843 through 1845 Vikrama).

RRC, Vol. 52, pp. 67-69. ****

The Jagannath Temple

I

On Shrawan Badi 3, 1855 (July 1798), the inhabitants of the Thak and Theni areas were given the following options in connection with supply of firewood for the construction of a Jagannath temple being built by King Ran Bahadur in Kathmandu:-
(1) one pyraca from each household shall provide three
labor for the transportation of firewood, bringing
along with the work, daily, by the men over a period
of six months, or

(2) purchase 6, 000 logs of firewood and deliver them at

(3) pay a sum of 50, 000 in order for public works used
in accordance,

(4) pay a fine of 10 to 20 from each household.


II

On large scale in 1800, Livingston, publisher of such,
ordered, "Send up those quantities of rice that may have been
working in mines, or living in some villages, or in port or
Pakchay, and sent out men from a 12 households for the construc-
tion of the Japanese temple in accordance. If they cannot, send
them long distance to 20 rice, and sent household. If the
soldier people, send rice or sent 15 rice, then they can
be satisfied with a 15 of 16 rice a 1 household."
Note, Vol. 55, p. 574.

From Alliance to Revolution

Tsuu, Kishu

Maine, which was once a mission, the capital of Japan. As
permanently an ancient place, with respect to the people

This screen is 1 mile of the city,
En passant, village is within 1 mile of the city,

Proceeding via Nagoya, which is within 1 mile of the city,

The road takes about 1 hour and a half, with

A large public village appears to appear. Known as Tsuu,

There is a wide public place where of 1, 000, and

Through to the vicinity. Distance to Nagoya, about 1 hour and a half

A large public village is located at the eastern

and of the valley of rice, on the way to Nagoya, 2, 000 meters.

Its palaces, temples and temples are very striking structures.

Tsuu village is about 3 miles from the main road and

The road takes about 1 hour and a half, with a few

The village is a small village near the mountain

and situated at the end of the rice fields. Known as Tsuu,

10 is 10 miles 10.11 near villages, situated near the

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10 is 10 miles 10.11 near villages, situated near the
point where the dals of Bansa and Panuti blend with each other. Thence to Choukot, 4 cos, ascending a low ridge and quitting the level country thus far traversed, and all of which is highly cultivated, yielding autumn crops of rice and spring ones of wheat.

2nd Stage to Kelapani, east, 6 cos.

Ascend the large ridge of Batisia and come to the mountain village of Phulbari, which is somewhat less than one cos from Kelapani. Thence along the ridge 2½ cos to Syampati, another small village of Batisias. Thence to Salancho, one cos. Salancho is a third small hill village, and it overlooks the glen of keshi Khana on the left. Thence to Kenpur, a Partabia village, close to which is the halting place, at a tank called Kelapani, distant from Rithya not ½ cos.

3rd Stage to Jhanga jholi, South east., 6½ cos.

This stage runs along the same ridge of Batisia, but it is here called Tennial. Half a cos to the hill village of Bohatia, and another half cos to that of Ganti, both inhabited by Murmis. Thence ½ cos to Pokri, another similar village of Murmis. Thence to Chapa kher, about 3/4 cos, a fourth Murmai village. Thence to Garcha, another hamlet of Murmis, distant from the last rather less than 2 cos; ½ cos more brings one to the descent into the Bisal or Vale of Dumja, on the banks of the Rosi and Sun Cosi. The Bisal is low, hot and malarious, but fertile in rice, triangular in shape, and about a mile in greatest width. The bar, Pipal, Somal and Neel trees grow here, and large Dhansus (Scalocos Homal) are seen eating the fruit of the Pipal. The Sun Cosi at Dumja flows freely over a wide bed of sand, and is about 40 yards broad and one foot deep. This river, if the Milanchi be regarded as its remotest feeder - arises from the eastern side of Gosainkund, the great snow peak overlooking the valley of Nepal, and is the first of the "seven Cosi" (sapt Cosi) of the Nepales. Others contend that the true Sun Cosi is that which arises at Kalingchok east of Kuti. There are several upper feeders of the Sun Cosi which form a delta, of perhaps 30 cos either way, between Milanchi, Kalingchok and Dallalgpath, where the feeders are all united. From Dumja, which lies a little below Dallalgpath, proceed along the right bank of the river Sun Cosi to Jhanga jholi, by the rugged'glen of the river 2 cos, the road impeded by large masses of rock lying half in the water.

4th Stage to Sitel-pati, east, 4 cos.

Leaving the river on the left you ascend the ridge of Sidhak and travel along its side, far from the top, to the village of Dharsa, inhabited by Murmis. It is 1½ cos from Jhanga jholi. Thence half cos to Jempar; a village of Murmis. Thence descending again to the bed of the Sun cosi you proceed along the right bank for one cos to Chayamurphodi, or the base of the Chayamurpur range. Thence an ascent of one cos to the top of Chayamurpur where stands the Powa or small Dharmasa of Sitel-pati, the halting place, and which is close to the village of Choupur.
5th Stage to liang, East, 6 cos.

Two cos along the heights of Chayanpur bring you to the confluence of the Tamba Cosi and Sun Cosi, where the united rivers, of nearly equal size before their junction, are passed at Seliahhat, a little below the Sangaon junction. The Tamba Cosi, or second cosi of the Nepalese, has its source at the base of Phallak, a Himalayan peak situated some ten cos perhaps east of the Ogli pass, which is on the great eastern high road from Kathmandu to Lasse. From Seliahhat the road makes a rapid ascent of one cos to the high level or plateau of Gumounia, one cos along which conducts you to Bhalaiyo, which is only another name for the same plateau. From Bhalsiyapura, one cos to Betani village, still along the plateau. Thence one cos along the same high level to the halting place or Liang-liang which is a large village well inhabited chiefly by Newars. Some Parnetias also dwell there, and there is plenty of cultivation and water on the flat top of this low ridge, which is neither mountain nor plain. The rice called Touli by the Newars grows well, and both, and generally all the field and garden produce of the valley of Nepal.

6th Stage to Barketia, South East, 1½ cos.

One and half cos along the plateau of Liang-liang you come to Bhirapani, having the pangelo and sandhali giners one the left, by which there is another road, used chiefly in the cold season. Thence at half a cos you descend slightly to Wadi khola, a small hill stream, and passing it make the great ascent of Hiliapeni and reach Lamagaon after one cos of climbing. Close to the village of Lamagaon is another called Sahi, inhabited by Parnetias. Thence one cos to the Likhu khola, a slight descent. Thence a small ascent to Shaka-eara or the bear's ridge. Half a cos along which brings you to the village of Nigala, or Barketia, the halting place. The Likhu khola is the third cosi of the Nepalese. It is a large unfordable river which is crossed by a bridge, but is smaller than the Sun Cosi or Tamba Cosi. It comes nearly due south from the snows at Kali Mungali, and forms one of the seven chief feeders of the great cosi.

7th Stage to Naj-bisounia, East, 3 cos.

Still along the bear's ridge ½ cos to the small village of Iachia, and another half cos to the village of Chaplu. Thence quit the ridge and by a slight descent reach Phedi khola, at 1½ cos. Phedi khola is a small feeder of the Molang. Pass the stream and ascending slightly for one cos reach the halting place which is a village of good size, where plenty of provisions may be had.

8th Stage to Bungnam hot, East, 4 cos.

Along the same low ridge to the village of Seeliani, close to which you come successively to the villages of Chiloumi and Pokhali and Aisialu, all within the compass of less than one cos. Beyond Aisialu, ½ cos, is a small pond, the water of
After one and a half miles of driving you come to the village of Trinity, on the left, and the village of Trinity, on the right. The road divides at the junction, which is reached after half a mile of driving. The village of Trinity, on the left, is a small one. The road divides at the junction, which is reached after half a mile of driving. The village of Trinity, on the right, is a small one. The road divides at the junction, which is reached after half a mile of driving.
the tribes respectively inhabiting them: the Kirantis dwelling from the Dud Cosi to the Arun; and the Limbus from the Arun to the Tamor. The country between the great valley and the Dud Cosi is not so especially designated after the tribes inhabiting it. But the Newars and Murmis of Nepal proper are the chief races dwelling there. Of all these tribes the Newars are by much the most advanced in civilization. They have letters and literature, and are well skilled in the useful and fine arts. Their agriculture is unrivalled; their towns, temples and images of the gods, are beautiful for materials and workmanship; and they are a steady, industrious people equally skilled in handicrafts, commerce and the culture of the earth. The rest of the highland tribes or people are fickle, lazy races, who have no letters or literature, no towns, no temples nor images of the gods, no commerce, no handicrafts. All dwell in small rude villages or hamlets. Some are fixed, others migratory; cultivators perpetually changing their abodes as soon as they have raised a crop or two amid the ashes of the burnt forest. And some, again, prefer the rearing of sheep to agriculture, with which latter they seldom meddle. Such are the Gurungs, whose vast flocks of sheep constitute all their wealth. The Murmis and Magars are fixed cultivators; the Kirantis and Limbus, for the most part, migratory ones; and the Iapchas of Sikim still more completely so. The more you go eastward the more the several tribes resemble the Shottias of Tibet, whose religion and manners prevail greatly among all the tribes east of the valley of Nepal, though most of them have a rude priesthood and religion of their own, independent of the Lamas.

11th Stage to Solma, South East, 3 Oos.

Leaving Hachika, which is itself lofty, you ascend for 2 Oos through heavy forest by a bad road exceedingly steep to the Kiranti village of Dorpa, which is situated just over the brow of the vast hill of Hachika, the opposite side of which, however, is far less steep. Going half a Oos along the shoulder of the hill you then descend for half a Oos to the village of Solma, the halting place.

12th Stage to Lamakhu, East, 2½ Oos.

An easy descent of one Oos leads to Lapcha Khola, a small stream, which crossed you ascend the ridge of Lamakhu via Gwalung, a Kiranti village situated near its base. Thence the ascendency of the hill is steep all the way to the halting place, which is about half way to the hill top, and ½ Oos from Gwalung. Lamakhu is a Kiranti village like Gwalung but smaller.

13th Stage to Khika Maccha, East, 4cos.

Descend half a Oos to the Sapsu Khola, a petty stream, which however the Kirantis esteem sacred. Cross it and commence ascending the great mountain Tyam kya. Climb for one Oos by a bad road to the village of Khawa, and another Oos equally severe to Chakheva bhanjang, or the ridge, and then make an easy descent of one and half Oos to Khika Maccha, the halting place.
It is a village of Kirantis in which a mint for coining copper is established by the Duktur of Nepal. The workmen are Bansas (Bandyas) of the valley of Nepal, of whom there may be 50 or 60. There is also a Taksari or mint master, and a squad of 25 soldiers under a jemadar.

14th Stage to Jinkhesang, East, 5 cos.

After a cos of tolerably easy travelling you come to Jukya kholia, a petty stream, which passed, you arrive in half a mile at Pakri, a village situated at the base of the Khokha ridge. Thence slightly descending for half a cos reach Pikhwa kholia. Cross it and ascend the hill of Shaktani for one cos and reach Murkaihalak, a post station of the Government close to the 66th mile stone of the great military road leading from Kathmanou nearly to the frontier. Thence a descent of one cos to the Khasang kholia, one of the innumerable small mountain streams. Cross the kholia and ascend the ridge of Thaklia for half a cos to Banskim and Powageon, two small conjunct villages of Kirantis. Thence along the ridge of Khasang for 1½ cos to Jinkhesang, a large Kiranti village, the head of which is Balbhaora Rai, and whence there is a very fine view of the snows.

15th Stage to Jaraitar, South East, 5½ cos.

Descending slightly for 1½ cos reach Yaku village, and then descending more abruptly for one cos, come to the Ghongaria kholia, a small stream. Cross it and proceed along the nearly level base of the Yaku ridge for two cos and a half, to Jaraitar, a large village inhabited by Kirantis, Khas and Brahmas, and situated at the opening of an extensive and cultivated flat running along the right bank of the Arun river, and raised some 30' or 40 cubits above the level of its bed. Such an elevated flat is called in the Khas tongue a Tar, whereas a low flat or one on the level of the river is termed a Bisisi. Every great river has here and there Taras or Bisisis, or both. Taras, from being raised are usually too dry for rice, but some can be well irrigated from the adjacent mountain, and then they will produce rice as well as Bisisis. If not constantly irrigable, wheat, barley, millets, pulse and cotton are grown in them. The elevation of Taras is too inconsiderable to exempt them from malaria, though they are usually rather more wholesome than the lower and often swampy Bisisis. Jaraitar is an extensive one, being 1½ cos wide, and, as is said, several miles long, following the river. The soil is red but fertile, and the whole of it is under cultivation. The village is large for the mountains, and has some 50 to 60 houses, some of which are pokka, as a caravansery here called Dheransela or Powa, and one or two more. The site of the village is higher than the rest of the Tar. The Pinus longifolia abounds in Jaraitar and peacocks are very numerous. Also jungle fowl and kalishes (Galophagus melanoleucos).
16th Stage to Pakharibas, South East, \( \frac{2}{3} \) cos.

Proceeding half a cos you come to the ferry of the Arun, which is a large river rising in shot, passing the Himachal above Hathia, and forming the main branch of the great Cosi. It is also the conterminous limit of Kirant and Limbus. It is passed at Liguahat by boat, and is there very rapid and deep, and some 30 to 40 yards wide. Thence down the left bank of the Arun for 1 cos to Manamu, a village inhabited by Kirantis and Limbus, being on the common frontier of both tribes. Thence quitting the Arun you reach the Manamu Khola in \( \frac{1}{3} \) cos, and crossing it proceed half a cos along the mountain side (manjh) to Shorli kharak, which is the name of a small village, and also of a celebrated iron mine, the workers of which dwell above the line of road. A vast quantity of fine iron is procured. This mine, like all others in Nepal, is the property of the Government. Iron and copper abound in Nepal. Most of the iron is consumed in the magazines for the army or otherwise within the country. But a deal of the copper is exported and forms a good part of the piece currency of the plains on this side the Ganges. The Nepals are very military. Khas, Maghar, Gurung and even Brahmans, except those of the priesthood, constantly wear sidearms of home manufacture; and the large army of the State is furnished with muskets, swords, and khukris from native ore. Thus much iron is consumed so that none is exported, at least none in the unwrought state, possibly because iron defective smelting the ore becomes hardened by the accession of fumes of charcoal, and is thus rendered unfit for those uses to which soft iron is applied. From Shorli Kharak, an ascent of quarter cos to Pakharibas, the halting place, which is a Gurung village, large but scattered, according to the wont of that tribe.

17th Stage to Dhankuta, South East, \( \frac{2}{3} \) cos.

After a severe ascent of a cos and half a wide flat-topped mountain is gained, whence there is a fine view of the plains, and on the top of which is a small lake, very deep, and about half a cos in circumference. Its name is Hillia, and the water is clear and sweet. Thence a steep descent of one cos brings you to Dhankuta, distant from Kathmandu 76 standard cos by the great military road, as recorded on the mile stones at Dhankuta. Dhankuta is the largest and most important place in Eastern Nepal, and the head-quarters of the civil and military administrator of all the country east of the Du Cosi to the Sikim Frontier, excepting only what is under the inferior and subordinate office stationed at Ilam, who has a separate district bounded towards Dhankuta by the Tamor river. Bijayapur, Chayanpur, Manjh-Kirant and a great part of the Limbu are subject to Dhankuta, where usually resides a Kaji or Minister of the first rank, who likewise commands the troops stationed there. After defraying the local expenses, he remits annually nine lakhs of revenue to Kathmandu. Towards the plains the jurisdiction of Dhankuta extends over the old Bijayapur principality, and towards the hills, over the country of Kirants and Limbus. But both the latter tribes are poor at once
and impatient of control, so that the Nepalese Government is content with a lax general submission and a light revenue, levied and paid through the Rais or native heads of these tribes. And this is the reason why only nine lakhs are remitted from Dhankuta to Kathmandu. The present Governor of Dhankuta is a colonel, and brother to the Premier Jang Bahadur Konwar. There is a cantonment, a power manufactory, a parade ground at Dhankuta, where the Sri Jang regiment, 500 strong, is now stationed. The place owes its origin to the Gorkhali dynasty, and is therefore recent; but it is growing fast into a town, the packa houses being already numerous, and the tradesmen and craftsmen abundant, active and skilful. Provisions are plentiful and cheap, and the workers in kansa (mixed metal) are celebrated for the excellence of their commodities, many of which find sale so far off as Kathmandu. The Kiranti, and Limbus, who constituted the soldierly or militia of the former Bijoypur state, pay to the Gorkha Government annually in lieu of all other taxes and claims 1½ rupees per house or family. The houses or families are large, so that each can cultivate a great extent of ground. But how much (or little)soever they may raise, each family is free on payment of the annual fixed assessment, which the Rais above noticed collect and deliver. The Rais also administer Police and Justice among their own people in all ordinary cases. Capital crimes are referred to the governor of Dhankuta, who must have the Darbar's sanction for every sentence of death or confiscation. Dhankuta overlooks Bijoypur, the old capital of the Eastern Makwani or Bijoypur Principality, which stands on the skirts of the Terai of Morena, but within the hills; and no part of the low lands (Machas) is subject to the Governor of Dhankuta. The Machas is administered by Subahs, of whom there are seven for the whole.

18th Stage to Behnias ter, south east, 6 cos.

A sharp descent of one cos brings you to the banks of the Tamor, which is a large river, though less than the Arun. It is never forcible and is crossed in boats. It is very deep, rapid, but not clear, and about 30 cubits wide between the hot weather banks. This is the seventh and last of the great feeders of the Cosi, which it joins at Tirbeni, a holy place of pilgrimage, so called from its being the point of union of the three rivers, Tamor, Arun and Sun Cosi. The Tamor rises from the Western aspect of Kang Chang jungo. We crossed the Tamor in a boat, and then proceeded half a cos down its left bank. Thence, quitting the river, you skirt the base of the Modi hill for one cos to the Tankhuda nadi, a small hill stream. Cross it to Mamaga tar, and then travel through this fine extensive flat for two cos. The whole is cultivable, and the most part cultivated by Denwars and Manjhis, and it is situated on the banks of the Tamor, to which the winding of the road again brings you. Quitting the Tar you advance a quarter of a cos to the Rasua khola, which forcast, you proceed along the base of the Terlina ridge for ½ cos to another Terbini and place of pilgrimage, where the Cherwa and Telia rivers join the Tamor at Cherwa ghat. A great fair is annually held at Cherwa, to
which traders go even from Kathmandu. Thence proceeding a ¼ cos you reach the halting place of Shainia tar. The tar may be ¼ cos wide and one cos long. It is very hot and malarious, and is inhabited by the Manjhi tribe.

19th Stage to Laksamipur, E.N.E. 5 cos.

A quarter cos of slight ascent brings you to the Newa khola, a moderate-sized stream, which is ascended for 3 cos by a very bad road that crosses the bouldery bed of the river many times. Thence quitting the khola you commence the severe ascent of Laksami charia, which is climbed incessantly till you reach the halting place near the hill top. Laksamipur is a large and flourishing village of Limbus, where men and goats abound, and the climate is fine and the water cold—a great relief after the burning Tars recently traversed.

20th Stage to Ibhang, East, 3 cos.

After a slight descent of 1½ cos you come to Pokharia khola, a small stream which is at once crossed. Thence a slight ascent of one cos up the ridge of Nangi, along the top of which another half cos brings you to the halting place, which is a Khns village of large size.

21st Stage to Khandrang, East, 4 cos.

A slight ascent of 1½ cos to the village of Kulei, inhabited by Khans. Thence a great ascent of one cos to kokalia blasii, or the Magpie's Glen, which is watered by the Deodai, a small stream. Cross it and ascend the ridge of Timkya a short way, and then skirting along its waist (manjha) for 1½ cos come to the Lewa khola, another of the immemorial streamlets of the hills. Cross it and proceed for 1½ cos along the base of the ridge of Khandrang to the village of the same name, which is the halting place and a small village of orphans.

22nd Stage to Ilam, East, 5 cos.

Descend the khandrang ridge for half a cos and come to a small stream called the Ratia khola. Cross it and then make a severe ascent of one cos up to the ridge of Golakharak, whence Karphok, the great ridge dividing Nepal from Sikkim, is visible. Thence an equally difficult ascent of 1 cos to the Ilam khola, a small stream. Thence, crossing the stream, make the severe ascent of Tilkiani ridge for 1½ cos. Thence skirt along the side of the hill (manjha) for 1 cos to the halting place of Ilam, which is a small fort designed to guard the eastern frontier of Nepal. The Chatalain is a Captain and has 100 soldiers under him, with 8 artillerymen and one cannon of small calibre. This officer is also the civil authority of the arrondissement and raises the extraordinary revenues thereof to meet the local expenses, sending the balance, if any, to Kathmandu. The land revenue is wholly assigned to his troops in pay.
23rd Stage to Godhak, East, 2 cos.

After a steep descent of one cos you come to the Jogmai or Mai river, a small stream, which passed, you commence the steep ascent of Godhak, and continue ascending to the halting place, which is a small village of brahmans half way up the hill.

24th Stage to Siddhi, North-East, 3 cos.

Detained much by rain today and yesterday, and therefore made short marches. Leaving Godhak ascended by a very bad road loaded with dense vegetation for 1½ cos to Karghok chouki, a frontier Gorkhali post, where 8 soldiers always reside. Thence one cos along the ridge or lekh to Siddung, which is but another name for the ridge. Thence a slight descent of one cos to the Siddhi khola, a small stream, on the banks of which we halted on account of the rain.

25th Stage to the English Chouki, N.E. 7½ cos.

Crossed the Siddhi stream and proceeded 1½ cos of slight ascent and skirting the mountain bases to Thaplia. Thence half a cos of descent to the small streamlet of Siddidau. Thence a quarter cos over low hills to the Mech river. The Mech is the present boundary of Nepal and Sikim. It is a small stream which rises in the Singalalah ridge, a spur or karphok. Crossed it and ascended the hill of Negri, by a very bad road and severe ascent of 1½ cos to the top. Thence a severe descent of one cos to the smaller Rangbhang/Mechi river. Thence a steep ascent of one cos to Negri kot, an old fort in ruins. Thence a painful descent of ½ cos to the Balason river. It is a moderate sized stream, larger than the Mech. Thence half a cos of rather uneven travelling to the halting place.

26th Stage to Darjeling, North 4 cos.

A severe ascent of one cos, and then an easy half cos along a ridge, brought us to the Company's high road, along which we travelled for 2½ cos to Jellaupahar and Herbert hill at Darjeling.

Total cos 100

At 2½ miles per cos = miles 251.

Khola, a streamlet merely. Thence along the glen to the great Rangbhang.

******
Two Royal Orders for Garhwal

I

Royal order to Harshadева Joshi: "You are hereby ordered to do faithfully what lies in our interests. We shall grant you possession of the lands given to you by Pratip Shah and Lalit Shah."

Friday, Chaitra Sudi 2, 1860

II

Royal order to Gadachar Khatudi and Krishnadatta Khatudi: "Your father laid down his life in our cause. You are now ordered to bring your men and obey the orders of our bhadars faithfully. Be true to our cause, and we shall reconfirm your ancestral lanes and offices."

Friday, Chaitra Sudi 11, 1860

Subedars in Eastern and Western Nepal

I

In Vikrama 1854 (A.D. 1797) Ramshandra Thapa and Chamu Thapa were joint Subbas in the Arun-Tista region in eastern Nepal. Their jurisdiction did not extend to the Tarai region of Morang, where Garbhu Khaws and Dasherth Khatri were Ijaraders.

On Baisakh Badi 1, 1655, the post of Subba for the Arun-Tista region was abolished. Indra Simha Karki was then appointed as Subedar to administer that region. He had two companies under him, namely, the Shivaadal Company and the Gorakh Company, with a total of 282 men.

The chief function of Subedar Indra Simha Karki was to assign rice-lands and cash revenues in the region to these 282 men, and transmit the stipulated amount (not mentioned) to Kathmandu. All existing sources of revenue in the region were placed under his jurisdiction, with the exception of Dharmaichakar, Kalyanadhan, Darshan-Shet, and Farkerana lands.

Instructions to Subedar Indra Simha Karki included the following: "Do not let complaints relating to khangi assignments, or cases and complaints relating to the ryots, reach the palace. In case anyone submits a complaint against you, we shall give both sides a hearing, and inflict appropriate punishment on whoever confesses his guilt... Interest shall be charged at commercial rates in case instalments are not paid in time. Dig irrigation channels and convert lanes into rice-fields. Reclaim all kalabanjar lands in that region with people from both the hills and the plains who have gone to the Moglan."

Baisakh Badi 1, 1855
II

Ramabhadra Thapa and Chham Thapa had originally been appointed as joint Subedars of the Narsa-Tista mountain region, replacing Subba Ram Saal Khawas, on Kaisakh Sadi 30, 1853 (January 1797), with the Shivadal Company and the Gorakh Company under their command. They were granted authority to collect revenue from prescribed sources in that region and use the proceeds to pay the khansis of the troops.

RRC, Vol. 25, pp. 341-42.

III

The same day (Kaisakh Sadi 1, 1855), Arjun Kerkhi was appointed Subedar of the two companies stationed in Achham, namely, the Sri Ranejung Company and the Sri Repumarden Company. The post was previously held by Ramshya Khatri. The two companies previously comprised 217 musket-men, which was later increased to 300. Other arrangements and instructions were the same as those issued to Subedar Indra Simha Kerkhi in the Arun-Tista region.


IV

On Shrawan Sadi 3, 1855, Subedars in the regions west of the Marsyangdi river were ordered to proceed to kumaun along with Sardar Angad (Khawas) along with musket-men and other ranks (lajims) as stipulated by them.

(1) Subedar Jaba Lama of the Sheruuljung Company in Najorkot was ordered to take along with him 182 musketmen, in addition to other ranks.

(2) Arjun Kerkhi's son was ordered to take along with him 150 musketmen of the Shatrumarden Company, one of the two companies stationed in Achham.

(3) Subedar Shatu was ordered to take along with him one of the four companies stationed in Doti, consisting of 101 musketmen, in addition to other ranks.

(4) The Subedar of the Rasabam Company in Bajhang-Bajura was ordered to take along with him the entire company, consisting of 101 musket-men, in addition to other ranks.

RRC, Vol. 52, pp. 30-32.

A Special Levy in the Eastern Terai Region

On Shrawan Sadi 3, 1855, a special levy was imposed in the Koshi-Tista region of the Terai for financing the construction of the Jagannath temple in Kathmandu. According to a royal order to the Chauharsis, landowners, and other people of that region,
the inhabitants of the hill and mountain regions of the kingdom were providing Jhere labor for transporting timber, stones, bricks, etc. The order added, "because of the great distance, you will suffer considerable hardships if we employ you in the same manner, and the expenses too will be very high."

The rates of the special levy were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ryots</td>
<td>1 anna in each rupee paid as land tax.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ijara Mouja</td>
<td>1 anna in each rupee of the Ijara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Birts, Jagir, bekh-bunyad and other tax-free lands</td>
<td>5 annas per bigha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ijaras for customs duties (sair), pasturage (kachari), timber (khair, sel), and other revenues (mahalat)</td>
<td>1 anna in each rupee of the ijara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Monuments of Chaudharis and kanugoyes</td>
<td>Rs. 4 each.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Households of occupational castes (katiyari) in birts, jagir, bekh-bunyad and other tax-free lands</td>
<td>4 annas each.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RRC, Vol. 52, pp. 36-38.  

Schedule of Cash Salaries in Kumun

Royal order to Cheutariya: Bam Shah: "It appears that no schedule of salaries for the saleried (garmehadar) companies of Kumun has been prescribed so far. The following schedule is, therefore, prescribed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Salary (per month)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subedar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rs. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jemadar</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rs. 60.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rs. 10-8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aijan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rs. 10-8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kote</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rs. 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front Nisan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rs. 7-8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear Nisan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rs. 6-8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Salary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howaldar</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Rs. 56.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amalder</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Rs. 48.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Rs.425.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pippa Jamaica</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rs. 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pippa</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Rs. 42.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tewelya</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rs. 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasya</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rs. 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marfya</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rs. 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bheriwal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rs. 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kami</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rs. 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serki</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rs. 6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**  
Rs. 750 per month, or  
Rs. 9,000 per year.

For six companies:  
Rs. 9000 x 6 = Rs. 54,000.

"Disburse salaries according to this schedule from revenues collected in kumoun every year."

Shrawan Badi 3, 1855.  
Regmi Research (Private) Ltd.

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Year 20, No. 2
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Edited By
Mahesh C. Regmi

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</tr>
</tbody>
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Gorkhali Administration in Garhwal

By
Dr. Shiva Prasad Dabaral


The system of local administration in the state of Garh underwent a complete transformation after the establishment of Gorkhali rule. Garh had been an independent state. It was ruled by a king through a Council of Ministers. The king's advisors included Dowan, Dafdari, Waizir, Fouzdar, Mogli, and the Royal Preceptor (Dharmadhikari). It was not possible for the king to act against the advice of the Council of Ministers or against ancient traditions in important matters. Affinities based on kinship, language, and social and religious traditions had tied together the king, the ministers, state officials, and the common people in a bond of unity. That bond was snapped with the establishment of Gorkhali rule in Garh. The state thereafter became no more than territory conquered by the Gorkhali empire. Its existence as a separate and independent state came to an end. The administration was no longer run on the orders of the Nepal Palace through Gorkhali bhdaries appointed by the king of Nepal. The new system had no place for the former ministers and state officials. Among Pradyumn Shah's ministers and officials, Shishram Saknyani alone was able to win the favor of the Gorkhalis. He was appointed as the Amil of Doon Valley. In the villages, lemias and Sayenas succeeded in retaining their positions. Subsequently, the khandusis were appointed as Dafdeoris.

During the rule of the kings of Garhwal, any person could please the king and attain high positions of state according to his capacity. Merit was the sole criterion for appointment in such positions. Able Brahmins and Rajputs were appointed in the Council of Ministers or in the army. According to available evidence, on the other hand, all important positions were reserved for the Gorkhalis under Gorkhali rule. Gorkhali officials looked upon the Garhwalis with contempt and distrust and denied them important positions in the administration and the army.

The Subbas, Naib Subbas, and military commanders appointed by the Nepal Palace in Garhwal were not in favor of maintaining the prestige of the erstwhile ministers, officials, and other respectable people. Since these persons no longer occupied any official position, the Gorkhalis did not consider it necessary to take their advice. They were, no doubt, allowed to retain their jagirs at the time of the conquest, but subsequently many such jagirs were reassigned to the army. Many jagirs were abolished in 1811 by Bahadur Bhandari and Dasharath khatri.
Even though the former ministers, officials, and other respectable people of Garhwal had extended their cooperation to the Gorkhalis after the conquest, the Gorkhali administrators regarded them as supporters of the displaced royal family, and, therefore, humiliated, exploited, and oppressed them. Many prominent Garhwalis were killed or dismissed, and many others left the country of their own accord to escape a similar fate.

Under the military rule of the Gorkhalis, scholars and artists lost their employment. Many Brahmans who had attained high positions because of their ability and experience, or who depended on astrology, medicine, priestly functions, etc., for their livelihood, were compelled to leave their motherland. Since the entire Himalayan region had passed into the control of the Gorkhalis, these Brahmans had to take refuge in the courts of Maratha or Rajasthani rulers. Even now their descendants are found at different places in Central India, Rajasthan, and Saurashtra. Most Rajput families, who depended for their livelihood on agriculture and animal husbandry, remained in their villages, but many high-status Rajput families of the capital were compelled to take refuge in the territories of the East India Company.

The posts of Dewan, Wazir, Negi, and Dharmadhikar were abolished, but that of Dafdar was retained. Like the Turks and Pathans who had established their empires in northern India, the Gorkhali conquerors were only military men. They lacked the knowledge needed to compile records of lands and revenues in different garkhas. The Turks and Pathans had employed the functionaries of the Hindu kings for that purpose; the Gorkhalis similarly made no change in the functions of the Dafdar. A land grant to the temple of Kamleshwara, made in 1868 Vikrama (A.D. 1811) was signed not only by Bakshi Dasbharath Khatri and Subedar Ajay Bhandari, but also by Dafdar Krishnananda Bhandari. It is possible that the Parganna-level Dafdaris in all the three revenue divisions of Garhwal remained in their posts as in the capital. A royal order of 1869 Vikrama shows that Krishnananda, Gajadhar, Krishnadatta, and Harshapati occupied the post of Dafdar between 1861 and 1867 Vikrama (A.D. 1804-1810). Their appointment was reconfirmed in 1869 Vikrama (A.D. 1812).

The revenue divisions of Langur, Chandpur, and Srinagar were left unchanged, with a Fouzdar for each. The Fouzdar also functioned as a judge. Subsequently, three big Fouzdar units were created for Rawain, Mai (Doon Valley), and Salan, and three small units for Jaunpur, Bangar, Dewalgarh, Nagpur, Chandpur, Lobha, and Badhen.

Each Fouzdar unit was divided into a number of garkhas. In both Kumaun and Garhwal, high-caste Brahmans and Rajputs described their holdings (that) as garkha. Under Gorkhali rule,
a group of villages controlled by these that-holders, began to be called a garhkh. According to Praser, garhkh and that were synonymous terms. It is said that the use of the term perganna began during the rule of the East India Company, but the Kamleshwara Temple document of 1869 Vikrama (A.D. 1811) mentions the perganna of Nagpur. This shows that a group of several garkhas was known as perganna. Garhwal is said to have comprised 84 garkhas.

In A.D. 1911, garkhas (pargannas) and their constituent pattis were reorganized. In A.D. 1915, there were 16 pargannas and 46 pattis in the Cis-Ganga region (modern Chempoli and Pidhi-Garhwal). Subsequently, Garhwal was divided into two districts. Garhwal district comprised the Cis-Ganga region and the Trans-Ganga (Uttar-Koshi and Tehri-Garhwal) regions, while the district of Doon in the plains region comprised the five pargannas of Sabelpur, Basantapur, Santor, Kalyanpur, and Saundi.

The Gorkhali rulers stationed three battalions of troops in Garhwal, each battalion consisting of five companies. The revenues of Garhwal were appropriated for payment of emoluments to these troops. During the time of the kings of Garhwal, revenue-yielding villages belonged to the following categories:

1. Vishnu-Priti, if the revenue was assigned to a temple.
2. Khalsa, if the revenue was credited to the state treasury.
3. Sirkari, if the revenue was used to meet the expenses of the royal family.
4. Jagir, if the revenue was used to meet a part or the whole of the emoluments of ministers, state officials, prominent persons, scholars and artists in recognition of their distinguished services.
5. Fouzdar, if the revenue was placed at the disposal of the Fouzdar of the parganna to meet administrative expenses, or emoluments of his troops, and of himself.

Under Gorkhali rule, Vishnu-Priti villages were allowed to continue under the jurisdiction of the appropriate temples, but they were renamed as Gouth or Sadasivars. Since Garhwal had no more any king, ministers, or state officials, the question of assigning villages to them did not arise. All other villages were placed in the same category as Fouzdar villages and apportioned among the fifteen companies and their commanders. The commander of each company was granted one parganna like the Fouzdar under Garhwal rule, where he collected the revenues and appropriated his emoluments as well as of the troops under his command. Because war was continuing on the western front, the commander and his troops usually could not stay in the villages assigned to them. For that reason, they appointed agents to collect the revenue. These agents were prominent persons of the concerned villages and were known as kamis.
Revenue was collected through kamins or sevanes during the rule of the Garhwal kings also. The two terms were then synonymous. Ramapati Khandudi sent six letters to Kali Rawat of Dhangu. Kali Rawat has been addressed as kamip in three of these letters, and as sevane in the other three. Sixteen letters addressed to Himat and Jitu Rawat Gujru by the king and ministers of Garhwal between 1827 and 1861 Vikrama refer to them as sevane. Most of the kamins and sevanes of the Garhwal period tried to retain their position under Gorkhali rule.

Kamins appointed sevanes to collect the revenue in each village under their jurisdiction, while the sevanes appointed a prominent local person as pradhan of the village. The military commander could appoint and dismiss kamins at his discretion. Kamins exercised a similar authority over the sevanes appointed by them, and the latter over village pradhans.

Under Gorkhali rule, the terms kamip, sevane, and pradhan came to have definite meanings. The Gorkhali Sardar, Bhaktabir Thapa, addressed Kali Rawat of Dhangu Gorkha as kamin. The revenue records show that there were sevanes in each village of the garkha.

Kamins, sevanes, and village pradhans constituted the bedrock of the Gorkhali revenue administration. They realised their importance and took full advantage of it. Once any person attained these important positions, he tried his best to retain it within his family. For that reason, these positions were held at the time of the commencement of British rule by the same families that had occupied them under the Gorkhalis.

In 1815, during the last days of Gorkhali rule in Garhwal, the post of kamin in different parchennes was occupied by brahmans and rajputs, as the following table will show. No person belonging to a harijan (untouchable) community was ever appointed to that post.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parchena</th>
<th>Brahman</th>
<th>Rajput</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ajmar</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udaipur</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selan</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barasyun</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewalgarh</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painkhanda</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapiri</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuthli</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagpur</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chopraot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Dhanpur</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Chandpur</td>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Badhan</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Desauli</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Pinkandi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Lobha</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(To be continued).

****
The Qadimubarakh Levy

I

The following royal order was sent "to the Chief administrative officers of the following territories on Aswin Badi 11, 1852 (September 1795):

(1) Ajit Lama, Subba of Dullu.
(2) Birabhanjan Sheshi, Subedar of Bajhang Bajura.
(3) Vansha Khatri, Subedar of Achham.
(4) Bhimesen Bokati, Amalidar of Simta.
(5') Basant Bokati, Subba of Dailekh.
(6) Bhayasharan Thapa, Subba of Jumla.

"The Qadimubarakh levy has been imposed and collected everywhere in our territories. However, it had not been imposed in that territory. Elsewhere, we sent Tahasildars to collect the levy. In the territory under your jurisdiction, however, the people have suffered great hardships. If, therefore, we send another Tahasildar there, this will impose additional hardships on the people, and also cause difficulties for you. If the Qadimubarakh levy is collected through you, the people will remain happy, there will be no oppression, and collections will not be misappropriated. We are, therefore, writing to you along with the schedule of rates. Collect the levy accordingly through conciliatory measures without harassing the people. Submit separate statements of collections made from jagirdars and the common people through two or four responsible local people. You will be held liable if a subsequent scrutiny of the accounts of collections reveals any discrepancy.

"We had sent you orders previously regarding the construction of forts. Complete the work as quickly as possible. Report to us whatever information you may have heard or acquired from the south and the west.

"Do not disburse a single rupee on the orders of any bhardar, other than royal orders. In case you are removed from your post in a bajar, do not leave out any arrears on the pretext that your successor will collect the amount.

"Collection will be adversely affected in case there are two Tahasildars. For that reason, you will yourselves collect the Qadimubarakh levy."

RRC, Vol. 23, pp. 153-55
II

In Bhirkot, Kulanidhi Tiwari collected a sum of Rs 6,000 as gadimubarakh levy without authorization from Kathmandu. He paid a part of the amount as bribes to some kajis, and appropriated the balance for himself. Kulanidhi Tiwari was also found guilty of falsely accusing Kalu Pande of treason. For these two offenses, he was degraded to a lowest caste and banished from the Kingdom.

The kajis who had been bribed by Kulanidhi Tiwari were made to pay back twice the amount, plus Rs 100 each as baksauni. Thus a kaji who had taken a bribe of Rs 400 paid Rs 800, while one who had taken a bribe of Rs 600 paid back Rs 1,200, plus the baksauni. Subba Prabal Rana was found to have taken a bribe of Rs 500, so he was ordered to pay back a total amount of Rs 1,100.

Bhadra Badi 11, 1853.

III

Other References

1. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Mahottari, Falgun Sudi 13, 1851.

2. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Saptari, Falgun Sudi 13, 1851.

3. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Morang, Falgun Sudi 13, 1851.
RRC, Vol. 1A, pp 192-93.


5. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Bhadgaun, Falgun Sudi 13, 1851.
RRC, Vol. 1A, pp 189-90.


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Vol. 23, pp 89-92
1853, RRC, Vol. 23, p. 92, Trans. in Regmi Research Series
year 17, no. 10, October 1985, p. 151.

9. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Dailekh,
Kartik Badi 11, 1853.
RRC, Vol. 1A, p. 56.

10. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Bajhang and Bajura,
Shrawan Sudi 2, 1855.
RRC, Vol. 1A, p. 195.

11. Exemption to Monasteries in Mahottari from payment of
Gadimubarakh levy, 
Baisakh Badi 14, 1857.
RRC, Vol. 1A, p. 185.

12. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Dolakha,
Magh Badi 5, 1857.
RRC, Vol. 1A, pp. 176-77.

13. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Lamjung,
Baisakh Sudi 7, 1859.
RRC, Vol. 1A, p. 151.

14. Appointment of employees to collect Gadimubarakh levy
in Sindhu-Dudhksi region,
Baisakh Sudi 7, 1859.
RRC, Vol. 1A, p. 150.

15. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Sindhu-Marsyangdi
region, Baisakh Sudi 7, 1859 (April 1802).

16. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Chharka,
Baisakh Sudi 7, 1859.
RRC, Vol. 1A, p. 155.

17. Disbursement of Gadimubarakh revenues from Bhadgaun,
Jestha Sudi 2, 1859.
RRC, Vol. 1A, p. 156.

18. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Doti,
Jestha Sudi 8, 1862.
RRC, Vol. 6, p. 20.

19. "Gadimubarakh levy in Badegaun (Lalitpur)",
Jestha Sudi 15, 1859.
RRC, Vol. 24, pp. 534-36, (Regmi Research Series,

20. Appointment of Taranidhi Sedhain to collect Gadimubarakh
levy in Saptari and Mahottari,
Aswin Badi 1, 1860.
21. Royal order to Taranidhi Sadhain regarding repayment of loans to Sahu Dwarkadas with Gadimubarakh revenues of Saptari and Mahottari.


********

The Beni and Palpa Mints

I

Royal order to the traders of Palpa: We have issued order for the minting of paisa coins at Beni. The Taksari (Chief of the Mint) has sent paisa coins there for circulation. The 16-ganda rupee is in circulation everywhere in our territories. You are hereby ordered to use these 16-ganda rupees. You talk of a contract (thek). A thek is possible only in respect to commodities, not in respect to cash. Do not, therefore, talk of a thek, but use coins according to the practice prevalent in our territories.

Tuesday, Falgun Sudi 9, 1853.
RRC, Vol. 25, p. 322.

II

Royal order to Jitaram Newar, Ijaradar of the Paisa-Taksar (Mint) at Beni: we have sent samples of the following coins to be minted there:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paisa</td>
<td>2 tolas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adha-paisa</td>
<td>1 tola.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhakani</td>
<td>½ tola.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam</td>
<td>28 masas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Mint these coins according to the samples from Saisakh Badi 1, 1863 without any change in the alloy. Conduct transactions at the rate of 32 paisa for each rupee."

Wednesday, Chaitra Sudi 6, 1862
RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 753-54.
III

Petition of Harsha Narayan of Palpa: "My grandfather, Fouzdar Manlraj, had brought dies for minting Gorakhpuri paisa coins from Gorakhpur and started minting these coins. The former King of Palpa had waived minting fees subject to a limit of Rs 1,200 (a year?).

"Subsequently, the matter was referred to His Majesty through General (Bhim Sen Thapa). A royal order was then issued reconfirming that concession on an inheritable basis.

"However, that royal order was destroyed when my house caught fire on Chaitra Sudi 2, 1885. I then reported the matter to Raja Bakhtwar Simha Thapa."

The following royal order was then issued on Sunday, Falgun Sudi 10, 1888:

"We hereby reconfirm the waiver of fees on the minting of paisa coins subject to a limit of Rs 1,200. Have coins minted at the mint accordingly with full assurance."


**********

Subedar Dincha Simha Adhikari of Jajarkot

Royal order to Dincha Simha Adhikari:

"We hereby appoint you Subedar of the Rana Sherdul Company of Jajarkot, replacing Subedar Jabar Lama. The company comprises 235 men, including 191 fusiliers. Use the income from rice-lands to pay their emoluments (khangi) according to the prescribed schedule (raibandi). However, income from the following sources shall not be used for that purpose.

(1) Three Bhansars (Kirana, Kapas, Pnain).
(2) Saumegau levies.
(3) Nandelai levies.
(4) Treasure-troves (Kalyanadhan).
(5) Panchakhhat fines and penalties.
(6) Cinnabar, lead, and copper mines.

"Do not increase the rates of collection. Procure settlers from different areas and make the territory populous. Convert lands into rice-fields where irrigation channels can be constructed. Assign such lands to the Company and keep the soldiers satisfied. Do not let complaints relating to emoluments reach the royal palace.

Bhadra Sudi 5, 1856.
RRC, Vol. 23, pp. 374-75.

*****
Revenues from Juhar-Bhot

Previous Reference


I

Royal order to Vijaya Sihla Budha:

The Pouzdar and the Dafdari of Kumaun shall not visit Juhar-Bhot to collect revenues other than the prescribed thekbandi, such as Panchakhet, balyanadhan, and Dharma/hikar. You are ordered to collect revenue from such sources, bring the proceeds personally to the royal palace every year, and obtain clearance.

Kartik Badi 11, 1868

II

Royal order to bhardars, amalis, and chaukias at different gates up to Juhar-Bhot:

We have ordered Vijaya Sihla Budha to come to Kantipur once every year with revenues from sources other than the thekbandi. Permit him to come here alone with his brothers and nephews. Do not cause any obstruction.

Kartik Badi 11, 1868.

III

Revenues from Juhar-Bhot had been assigned as emoluments to the following five companies of Kumaun:

2. Gorakhbux Company.
4. Ishwaribux Company.
5. Samarscher Company.

However, their emoluments could not be paid in full because the revenue assessed for Juhar-Bhot could not be collected in full.
On Marga Sud 15, 1868, Chautariya Bum Shah and Subba Hastadal Shah were ordered to meet the shortfall with revenues from (1) Sauneigal taxes, and (2) Dafhari-dastur from the garkhas assigned to those companies. They were instructed to meet the shortfall, if any, left even thereafter with revenue from other sources.

RRC, Vol. 40, p. 318. (To be continued)

*****

Dambar Shah, Krishna Shah, and Rudra Shah

By

Dinesh Raj Panta

(Govakha Ko Itihaas, Part I, pp. 112-141, condensed). Dambar Shah ascended the throne of Gorkha on the death of his father, Rama Shah. The Sen Vamshawali, in the possession of the Bir Library, shows that Dambar Shah was also known as Uddhawa Shah. His wife was Gangavati, daughter of Bhoga Malla.

Soon after he ascended the throne (some time between Shrawan 18, 1693 and Kartik 27, 1699 Vikrama), Dambar Shah invaded Tanahu. King Tula Sen of Tanahu then fled to Rising, which formed a part of his kingdom.

In his inscription of Falgun 1693 at the Krishna Temple of Patan, King Siddhinarasimha Malla has mentioned that enemy troops had occupied a fort while he was engaged in a religious function, but that he had repulsed them. King Pratapa Malla, in an inscription of Falgun 27, 1705, at the Krishna Temple of Kathmandu, has claimed that he had destroyed the forces of King Dambar Shah and occupied a fort of King Siddhinarasimha Malla of Patan. It is clear that both these inscriptions refer to the same event. In other words, king Dambar Shah had come to the aid of King Siddhinarasimha Malla of Patan in the conflict with King Pratapa Malla of Kathmandu.

On the basis of this evidence, we may conclude that Dambar Shah had ascended the throne some time before Falgun 1695.

A letter written by Dambar Shah on Jestha 18, 1708 has been found. A manuscript of Hitopadesha, prepared during the reign of his successor, Krishna Shah, on Baisakh 23, 1716, has also been found. Dambar Shah thus appears to have died some time between these two dates. According to the Vamshawali, he died in 1699 Vikrama.

As mentioned above, Dambar Shah was succeeded by his son, Krishna Shah, who died some time between Shrawan 3, 1716 (the date mentioned in a manuscript prepared during his reign) and 1723 (the date mentioned in an inscription of his successor, Rudra Shah at the Gorkha Palace). He was succeeded by his son, Rudra Shah.
According to the Gorkha Rajavamsawali, Rudra Shah conquered Majhawa, which had once been conquered by Rama Shah but had later been occupied by Lamjung.

In the Vikrama year 1728 a Gorkhali force led by Murari Shah was sent along with those of Patan and Bhaktapur to help Shukha Sen gain the throne of Makwanpur.

A stone inscription found at Lliglig shows that Rudra Shah was alive on Falgun 5, 1730 Vikrama. The colophon of a manuscript of the Brihat-Samhita, dated Poush 16, 1734 Vikrama, mentioned his son, Prithvipati Shah, as King. It is thus evident that Rudra Shah died some time between Falgun 5, 1730 and Poush 16, 1734 Vikrama.

Collection of Unauthorized Taxes in Doti

A delegation from Doti visited Kathmandu with complaint that Deva Singh Bhatta and Ramakanta Jaisi were collecting taxes in excess of the raibandhi schedule fixed by Puran Shahi. Particulars of such unauthorized collections were as follows:

1. A levy of 8 annas on each household in addition to the prescribed thek payments.
2. A new levy, known as ardakapali, on each household at 3 annas for abal, 2 annas for doyam, and 1 anna for sim and chahar.
3. A new levy, known as magani, on each household at one rupee for abal, 12 annas for doyam, and 8 annas for sim and chahar.
4. A tax of 1 anna on each buffalo, collected during 1864 and 1865 Vikrama.
5. One anna from each household (amu-manu) in addition to provisions (manachalam).

A royal order was issued to Sardar Jagadeva Bhandari on Marga Sudi 3, 1866 (November 1869) to investigate the complaint in the presence of ranchas trusted by the people, namely, Bikram Shahi, Shivaram Eadyal, Man Singh Bista, Nag Bogati and Rajwar Nirmal Dev and Bajairam Bhatta. If the complaint was found true, the Sardar was ordered to have the excess collections refunded to the people, and send Deva Singh Bhatta and Ramakanta Jaisi to Kathmandu in fetters.


*****
An Embassy to Kabul

In Baisakh 1853 (April - May 1798), King Ran Bahadur sent an embassy to Kabul. The embassy comprised Subedar Arjun Khawas, Subedar Rajab Ali Kashmiri, Subedar Kardan Thapa and Laxmapati Pande.

On Baisakh Sudi 13, 1855, Chautariya Bam Shah of Kumaun received the following instructions:

(2) Subedar Kardan Thapa, accompanied by seven soldiers, shall proceed to the Sikh Kingdom through Langur, Latghat, and the Doon Valley in Garhwal. Send orders to local authorities in Garhwal to arrange for an escort.

(b) Subedar Arjun Karki, accompanied by seven soldiers, shall proceed to Kallur through Sirmur. Two soldiers shall come back to report that they have reached Sirmur, and two more shall similarly come back from Kallur.

(c) Elephants sent along with Subedar Arjun Karki shall be held up in Kumaun until he comes back along with Laxmapati Pande and proceeds to Kabul.

RRC, Vol. 23, p. 330

****

A Birta Grant to Renganath Pandit

Royal order to Guru Pandit Raj Ranganath Panditju: "In the Vikrama year 1, 1861, our father, Ran Bahadur Shah, had granted rice-lands and gardens east of the main road at Narainthi as Kush-Birta Bitalah on a tax-free basis to Guru Brajanath Pandit Raj. The grant was unjustly withheld for some time. We now hereby issue this order under the royal seal granting these lands to you as Sambhanganj - Birta - Bitalah. Enjoy these lands from generation to generation and bless us. Any person who confiscates land granted by himself or by others shall be reborn as a worm living in human excrement for 60,000 years."

Tuesday, Shrawan Badi 30, 1863.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, p. 844.

****

Four Documents on the Kangra Campaign

I

Kartik Sudi 10, 1864

The Subedar and other officers and men of the Sri Arjunban Company were informed that the families of men leaving for Kangra under the command of Subba Kirtibir Rana had been exempted from Jhara, both, and begar obligations.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, p. 1056.
Royal order to the Subedar and other officers and men of the Sri Hanumandhoj Company: "You have been deputed to the front. Reconfirm existing tenants on your rice-lands if they pay the Chardam-theki and ghiukhane taxes, and also provide loans, and obtain such loans from them. If they do not do so, reallocate the lands on adhiya basis to other persons who are willing to provide loans."

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, p. 1055.

Local amalis, and officials and military personnel (tilanga) deputed to round up dhara labor in different areas were ordered to grant exception from dhara, beth, and begar obligations to soldiers (Singhi), bandaras, palanquin-bearers (dole), and porters (bhariya) accompanying Subedars under Sardar Bhayakaran Thapa to Kangra.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, p. 1066.

People belonging to arms-bearing castes and communities throughout Jumla were ordered to proceed to Kangra along with their weapons on dhara basis under the command of Sardar Gandharv and join Kaji Amar Simha Thapa in Kangra within the month of Magh. "We have issued orders that dhakres shall be provided with emoluments (bali-kharacha) according to their performance."

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, pp. 1078-79.

This royal order was sent to Bajhang, Bajura, and four other places in the far-western hill region on the same date.
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2. Land Taxation in Bara and Parsa ... 38
3. Gorkhali Administration in Garhwal ... 39
4. The Chhyagsing Tax ... 45

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Lazimpat, Kathmandu, Nepal
Telephone: 4-11927

(For private study and research only, not meant for public sale, distribution and display).
Ran Bahadur Shah's Expenses in Banaras

(Continued from the July-August 1987 issue).

Miscellaneous Expenses in Banaras

I

In Banaras, Ran Bahadur Shah stayed at the house of Nahant Nischal Giria for about four months. The rent amounted to Rs 238, of which Rs 15 was paid in Banaras, while the balance of Rs 223 was paid from the revenues of Bara and Parsa in A.D. 1805.

"Order to Ijaradar Shaktiballabh Padhya regarding Payment of Sents to Nahant Nischal Giria", Baisakh Sudi 4, 1862, RRC, Vol. 20, p. 166.

Ran Bahadur employed Suryamani Mishra to perform religious ceremonies on his behalf and offered a ritual offering of Rs 250. The amount was paid from the revenue of Rautahat, district in A.D. 1805.


Supply of Elephants

I

On Magh Sudi 9, 1859, Bannadar Jaisi and other Darogas of the (Morang) Hattisar were ordered to supply elephants for meeting Ran Bahadur Shah's expenses in Banaras.

"Order to Daroga Bannadar Jaisi Regarding Sale of Elephants" Magh Sudi 9, 1859, RRC, Vol. 20, p. 5.

II

On Chaitra Sudi 15, 1859, the Darogas were ordered to hand over one elephant to Sahu Haririshnadas as a gift to Sahu Dwarikadas.


III

On Shrawan Sudi 3, 1860, two elephants were similarly sent to Ran Bahadur Shah in Banaras for a ritual gift during a solar eclipse.

Repayments to the British Government

In Banaras, Ran Bahadur was supplied with large sums of money to meet his exigencies by the British Indian government.


No information is available about the amount thus borrowed. In any case, the government of Nepal appears to have taken over these debts. In May 1859, for instance, it borrowed a sum of Rs 5,000 from Sahu Harikrishna Das for repayment to the British government through Captain Knox, the British Resident at Kathmandu. The Sahu was later reimbursed from the income of the gadimubarak levy collected in Morang in connection with the coronation ceremony of King Gyan.

References
2. Royal order regarding remittance of revenues from Morang to Captain Knox, Shrawan Sudi 9, 1859 (January 1853), RRC, Vol. 20, p. 1.

On Shrawan Sudi 1, 1864, Subba Achal Thapa, Ijaradar of Saptari and Mahottari, was ordered to remit a sum of 8,000 Patna rupees to pay back loans obtained by Ran Bahadur Shah from the British in Banaras.


On Falgun Sudi 1, 1865, Subba Bajiraj Simha Khadka of Saptari and Mahottari was ordered to transmit a sum of Rs 10,3 from revenues stipulated for the Vikrama year 1866 to repay debts incurred by Ran Bahadur Shah in Banaras.

RRC, Vol. 36, p. 221.

Loans from Jayaram Giri

On Paishakh Sudi 11, 1862 (May 1865), Shakti Ballabh Padnya, Ijaradar of Bara and Parsa, was ordered to disburse a sum of Rs 2995-9, inclusive of the principal and interest, to Jayaram Giri from Ijara revenues due from those districts for the Vikrama year 1862. The money had been borrowed by Ran Bahadur Shah in Banaras.

Ran Bahadur had borrowed a sum of Rs 15,000 from the firm of Mahant Jayaram Giri and Gelen Giri. Interest was stipulated at the rate of 2½ percent a month, that is, at 30 percent a year. In April 1805, orders were sent to the Ijaradars of Morang and Rautahat to repay the principal amount, along with interest totalling Rs 1500 for a four-month period.

References

1. Royal order to Ijaradar Sarup Hari of Morang, Baisakh Badi 14, 1862, RRC, Vol. 20 p. 149.
2. do to Bisharath Khatri and Rudra Sina Khadka in Morang, Jestha Sudi 6, 1862, RRC, Vol. 20, p. 190.
3. do to Ijaradar Jalim Kharas at Rautahat, Baisakh Badi 14, 1862, RRC, Vol. 20, p. 150.

Loans From Sahu Dwarkadas

In Banaras, Ran Bahadur borrowed large sums of money from Sahu Dwarkadas to meet his expenses. The last such loan appears to have been obtained in February 1804, a few days before he returned to Kathmandu. It amounted to Rs 60,001 with interest at 2 percent a month.

Chittaranjan Nepali, op. cit. p. 68.

Re-payments to Sahu Dwarkadas and Harikrishnadas

Taranidhi Sedhain had been appointed to collect the Gadhgandak levy in the districts of Saptari and Mahottari.

On Aswin Badi 1, 1860, the following royal order was sent to Taranidhi Sedhain.

Income from the Gadhgandak levy collected in the districts of Saptari and Mahottari for the year 1859 Vikrama, and revenues from other sources excluding Khangi lands, had been appropriated to pay back loans incurred by our father from Sahu Dwarkadas in Banaras, as well as those obtained by the Josakhana through Sahu Harikrishnadas. It seems you have not yet remitted these funds to Sahu Harikrishnadas. He is, therefore, complaining repeatedly to the palace. Where do you keep the money, since you send it neither to the palace nor to the Sahu? As soon as you receive this order, make payments to the Sahu as stipulated by you. Otherwise, troops (tilanga) will be sent to collect the money from you by force."

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 5, p. 425-26
Sahu Harikrishnadas Granted Ijara for Saptari and Mahottari

On Magh Sudi 9, 1859 (January 1803), Kathmandu informed Sahu Dwarikadas that Sahu Harikrishnadas had been granted a three-year ijara for revenue collection in Saptari and Mahottari in order to pay off his loans, as well as loans supplied to Ran Bahadur Shah in Banaras.

References

1. Royal order to Sahu Dwarikadas, Magh Sudi 9, 1859, RRC, Vol. 20, p. 2.

2. Information to Chaudharies and other functionaries regarding the same, Magh Sudi 9, 1859 (RRC, Vol. 20, p. 2) and Chaitra Sudi 15, 1859 (RRC, Vol. 5, p. 378).

Sahu Harikrishnadas did not operate the ijara himself, but designated a nominee, Subba Dadhiram Padhya, for that purpose. Dadhiram, in turn, granted a one-year sub-ijara to his own son.

References

1. Regulations for Saptari and Mahottari districts in the name of Subba Dadhiram Padhya on behalf of Sahu Harikrishnadas Aswin Sudi 30, 1859, RRC, Vol. 24, pp. 626-30.

2. Royal order to Subba Dadhiram Padhya, Chaitra Sudi 15, 1859, RRC, Vol. 20, p. 22.

Sahu Harikrishnadas's nominee was replaced as Ijaradar of Saptari and Mahottari by Nain Simha Khawas (1862-64 Vikrama and Achal Thapa (1865-67 Vikrama).

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 279.

Revenue from Transit Duties

On Magh Sudi 9, 1859, top-ranking bhardars, who owned lands under birta and jagir tenures in Saptari district, were informed that transit duties (sair) on goods produced in state-owned (Khalisa) lands and other areas had been included in the ijara of Sahu Harikrishnadas. They were authorized to collect such duties only on commodities produced in their own birta and Jagir lands. These bhardars were as follows:

1. Chautariya Bam Shah.
2. Chautariya Sher, Banadur Shah.
5. Kaji Bakhtwar Sinha.

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 4.
In Morang

1. On Marga Sudi 3, 1867, Chandrabir Thapa was appointed Subba of Morang on an ex gratia basis, succeeding Sahu Hari Krishnadas. RRC, Vol. 38, pp. 618-626.

2. On Maagh Sudi 3, 1867, Devedra Padghya and Shashidhar Padghya were ordered to realize arrears of revenue and transmit the proceeds to Sahu Hari Krishnadas. RRC, Vol. 38, pp. 718-15.

3. A similar order was sent to Kali salbir Rana and Sardar Gaja Simha Khatri in Morang on the same date. RRC, Vol. 38, p. 719.

Additional Repayments to Sahu Hari Krishnadas

Royal order to Hari Krishnadas on Saturday, Poush Badi 1, 1865 (December 1865).

"During his residence at Banaras, our father had obtained a loan from the firm of Dwarikadas and signed a bond on Maagh Sudi 5, 1857. Because (your ijar) for revenue collection in Saptari and Mahottari ended in the year 1861 Vikrama, and the necessary documents remained in your hands, the following amounts, inclusive of principal, interest, and remittance charges (hundiwan) still remain due (to the firm of Dwarikadas), the total being Rs 62,934 and 14 annas. We hereby order that the amount be realized from payments due under the ijar for Morang for the years 1866 and 1867 Samvat, but that no interest shall be paid from today. Obtain repayment within two years. Amounts as follows shall be debitted from your accounts when these are submitted for the year 1866 Vikrama.

1. During the period from Maagh Sudi 5, 1857 to Aswin Badi 30, 1859, bonds had been signed for loans totalling Rs 50,843, out of which a sum of Rs 11,914 and 2 annas was repaid from the ijar for Saptari and Mahottari for the year 1860 Vikrama. Balance: Rs 38,928-10.

2. Interest on these loans had been stipulated at the rate of Rs 1-8 (per month). It has now been mutually agreed that the rate will be 10 percent (a year). Interest at this rate for the period of six years and two months from Kartik Badi 1, 1859 to Marga Sudi 15, 1865: Rs 24,000-4.


References

Ran Bahadur Shah had also obtained loans from Rajaraj Mishra, the Nepali agent in Banaras. During 1860-62 Vikrama, revenues from Bara, Parsa, and Rautahat were partly used to repay him a total amount of Rs 38,325, inclusive of his salary.

Loans from Sahu Harikrishnadas

There is also evidence that the government of Nepal borrowed money from Sahu Harikrishnadas to finance its own expenses. No information is available about the amount so borrowed. Partial repayment of these loans was made on the following dates:

- Jestha Sudi 15, 1859 -- Rs 15,000 from revenues of Horang.
- Magh Sudi 9, 1859 -- Rs 12,000 from revenues of Saptari and Mahottari.

References


The Salami Levy

In the year 1860 and 1861 Vikrama, a special Salami levy was collected from top-ranking bhadars of the government of Nepal "to repay loans incurred by our father during his four-year residence in Banaras." The names of the highest-ranking bhadars, and the amount collected from each, are given below on a selective basis:

For the Year 1860 Vikrama

1. Chautariya Bidur Shah .... Rs 551
2. Kaji Balawant Rana .... Rs 500½
3. Kaji Jaspau .... Rs 500½
4. Kaji Sarvajit Pande .... Rs 500½
5. Kaji Narashimha .... Rs 500½
6. Kaji Ranadhir Simha .... Rs 500½
7. Sardar Birabhadra Pantha .... Rs 272½
8. Sardar Ranajung .... Rs 272½
9. Sardar Jagajit Pande .... Rs 272½
10. Sardar Parashuram  
11. Sardar Bhotu  
12. Kapardar Raghuv Sinha Khadka  
13. Khajanchi Kalidas  

Rs 272  
Rs 272  
Rs 283  
Rs 128  

For the Year 1861 Vikrama  
1. Chautariya Prana Shah  
2. Chautariya Sher Bahadur Shah  
3. Kaji Dalabhanjan Pande  
4. Kaji Bhimsen Thapa  
5. Kaji Tribhuwan  
6. Kaji Jaher Sinha  
7. Kaji Nahar Simha  
8. Kaji Ambar Simha  
9. Sardar Banajit Kenwar  
10. Sardar Ajambhar Pantha  
11. Sardar Bahadur Bhandari  
12. Sardar Indra Simha  
13. Sardar Anusya Baniya  
14. Sardar Angad  
15. Kapardar Bhotu Pande  
16. Khajanchi Udaya Giri  

Rs 551  
Rs 551  
Rs 500  
Rs 500  
Rs 500  
Rs 400  
Rs 500  
Rs 272  
Rs 272  
Rs 272  
Rs 272  
Rs 283  
Rs 128  

References  
2. RRC, Vol. 19, p. 185.  

In Garhwal, a royal order was issued on Chaitra Badi 8, 1863 imposing the Salami levy for paying off the debts incurred by Ran Bahadur Shah during his residence at Banaras.  


*****
Land Taxation in Bara and Parsa

A royal order was issued on Bhadra Badi 12, 1848 fixing the rates of land tax in specified Pargannas of Bara and Parsa district as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Sidhmas</th>
<th>Naurangiva</th>
<th>Other areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Paddy (Paha)</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>3-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. do. Khila</td>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>0-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. do. Third year of cultivation (dusal)</td>
<td>1-12</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Thakari</td>
<td>1-8</td>
<td>1-8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Bheth land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Rabi crops</td>
<td>0-12</td>
<td>0-14</td>
<td>0-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Cotton</td>
<td>3-0</td>
<td>3-0</td>
<td>2-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Tobacco</td>
<td>4-8</td>
<td></td>
<td>4-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Bari (Garden)</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>1-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Kotivari (per household)</td>
<td>2-8</td>
<td>2-8</td>
<td>3-8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Perquisites of local functionaries:

1. Chaudhari
2. Kokaddam
3. Gurun or Bhedabhara

Rs/Annas per bigha

On Marg Badi 9, 1866, a royal order was issued prescribing the rates of taxes on lands cultivated by Pranapat Des in three mouja (Belahi, Sakarpura, and Tilethi) in the parganna of Pakari in Saptari district. The rates per bigha were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Aansu</td>
<td>1-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Maduwa</td>
<td>1-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Paddy (on new lands or Khila)</td>
<td>1-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. do. (on old lands or paha)</td>
<td>2-10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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5. Mustard 1-14
6. Cotton 1-12
7. Vegetables 3-8

These taxes were to be paid to the local Thokedar.


Previous Reference

Gorkhali Administration in Garhwal

By
Dr. Shiva Prasad Babaran

(Continued from the February 1888 issue)

Kamins and Sayanas collected the assessed revenue from the villages under their jurisdiction. They also collected miscellaneous fees and perquisites for themselves, which were known as rasum. Rasum payments were as follows during the time of the Garhwal kings:

1. Pani-pithai fee of two rupees on the wedding of a girl.
2. One leg of each goat slaughtered for meat.
3. One stack of maize in the month of Shrawan.
4. One mani of ghee when a cow or buffalo calved.

Bahadur Bhandari raised the rates of the pani-pithai fee as follows:

Three rupees on the wedding of a girl.
Five rupees on the wedding of a boy.

In addition, Kamins and Sayanas were allotted lands for their subsistence on a tax free basis. They also collected a specified percentage of the revenue assessed on each village for themselves. Bahadur Bhandari raised the rate of the payment to between one anna and four annas from each village according to productivity.
The burden of maintaining military commanders, soldiers, kamins, sayanas and village Pradhans was borne wholly by the peasant, who was known as Zamindar. There were four categories of such Zamindars, namely, thatwan, khasiak, kurni or kaini, and sirtan, each of whom enjoyed rights and privileges on a customary basis. Khaiker Zamindars belonged mainly to the Khas and Rajput communities, whose ancestors had settled villages and built terraced fields.

Thatwan Zamindars were generally Brahman or Rajput, who had obtained grants of villages from the King. Khurni or Kaini Zamindars were generally Khas or Rajput who had obtained lands from thatwans. They owed services to their thatwans during festivals and other occasions. Sirtan were temporary cultivators who tilled the lands of thatwan or Khaiker Zamindars. They generally belonged to the untouchable caste of Dom.

Zamindars of all these four categories left their villages in large numbers because of the Gorkhali oppression. The trend continued throughout the period of Gorkhali rule in Garhwal.

There were some opportunist elements in the villages who encouraged Zamindars to support the rule of the Gorkhalis. They were known as chakadai, aum-pradhan, pancha-zamindar, or bhala-manis. The Gorkhali administrators issued their public notifications through these persons. A document in the possession of the temple of Kamaleshwar in Srinagar lists 64 bhala-manis in different garkhas who attested revenue settlement documents. It seems that there were not more than three or four bhala-manis in each garkha.

During their twelve years of rule in Garhwal, the Gorkhalis kept thousands of Garhwali women as concubines and had children by them, but no Gorkhali ever settled on a permanent basis in any town or village of Garhwal. No document has so far been found which refers to any Gorkhali as Kamin, Sayana, aum-pradhan, chakadai, bhala-manis, or Zamindar.

During A.D. 1803-4, the Gorkhali army created a reign of terror in Garhwal. They set fire to government offices in the capital and destroyed important records, or sent them to Nepal. Subsequently, Amar Sinha Thapa enlisted the cooperation of the former Garhwali officials and introduced a provisional revenue settlement. A regular revenue assessment figure is available only for the year A.D. 1805; so it seems that in A.D. 1804 the Gorkhalis received whatever they could extract from the people.

Under Amar Sinha Thapa's settlement, each of the 84 garkhas of Garhwal was placed under the jurisdiction of a Sardar, who maintained law and order and collected the revenue. Revenue collected in these 84 garkhas was used to pay the emoluments of the 15 companies stationed in Garhwal. The amount of revenue from each garkha was estimated, and the number of soldiers drawing their emoluments from that garkha was fixed accordingly. These soldiers remained with the Sardar of the garkha until ordered to go elsewhere.
The traditional taxes were abolished, but the total amount was raised steeply. Taxes under the Gorkhalis seem to have been fixed according to the emoluments to be drawn by the army from each garkha, rather than on the basis of productivity.

The following levies were collected in addition to the land tax:

1. Hou tax on each household.
2. Tend tax on each loom.
3. Mijhari (Dum) tax on each household of leather workers.
4. Ghee tax on milk cows and buffaloes.
5. Salami fee for state officials.
6. Sonya-Tagun (Sumangi) fee on special occasions.
7. Adhampi-Defdari (Kanugoye) tax payable at the rate of a half-anna on each rupee of revenue for meeting the expenses of government offices.

These taxes were not collected on a regular basis from all villages. For instance, according to an order issued by Bhaktibir Thapa on Chaitra 14, 1864 Vikrama, the Kamins of Dhangu were ordered to pay the tikabhat, pagari and sumangi taxes for the Vikrama year 1862, but only pagari and sumangi for the Vikrama year 1863.

The Gorkhali Sardar of each garkha provided the Kamins of the garkhas under his jurisdiction with a tax register, which contained particulars of the amounts to be paid by each Kamin.

The settlement of Amar Simha Thapa, as described above, suffered from three main defects.

(1) Sardars considered their tenure in the garkhas placed under their jurisdiction to be uncertain. As soon as new territories were conquered, the Nepal government transferred them to those territories. For that reason, the sardars took little interest in developing their villages and removing the hardships of the people.

(2) Revenue was assessed at inflated figures in all villages. Unable to make payments in full, peasants left their villages. Military personnel, unable to collect their emoluments in time, grabbed the property of the defaulting peasants and sold their wives and children as slaves in the slave markets of Rohilkhand and Tibet.

(3) Military personnel and their sardars, who were temporary lords of their villages, looted and oppressed the people, and raped their women. As a result, villages became depopulated, and it became even more difficult to pay the emoluments of the troops.
The revenue settlement of Garhwal was revised in 1868 Vikrama (A.D. 1811-12) by Kaji Bahadur Bandari and Bakshi Dasharath Khatri. Under that settlement, revenue was assessed on each village on the basis of its actual economic condition.

The main features of the new settlement were as follows:

1. The boundaries of garkhas were demarcated in such a manner that no garkha comprised villages belonging to another garkha. During the rule of the Garhwali Kings, the boundaries of garkhas depended on the discretion of the thatwans. Villages belonging to a thatwan were all considered to be a part of the same garkha irrespective of where they were actually located.

2. A revenue register, or fard, was compiled for each garkha. It contained particulars of villages and the areas under cultivation. These registers were confirmed under the royal seal, or lal mohar, and furnished to the Kamin of the appropriate garkha.

3. Agricultural lands in Garhwal were classified as chal, devam, sim, chobar, and sukhambasi on the basis of productivity. The land tax was also assessed in each village on the basis of productivity.

As in Kumaun, the land tax in Garhwal was assessed on each bisi of land. The rates were different for different grades of land. On newly-reclaimed lands, concessions were allowed as follows:

- First year: Full exemption.
- Second year: 75 percent concession.
- Third year: 50 percent concession.
- Fourth and subsequent years: No concession.

4. Villages were divided into four categories and the rates of ruggum to be paid by each village to Fouzdar, Sayanas, Kamins, and other state functionaries were prescribed.

5. Kamins were allowed to pay the annual revenue to the Fouzdar (Sardar) of the garkha in five installments.

6. Kamins and Sayanas were given responsibility for law and order in the areas under their jurisdiction.

7. Crimes were divided into four categories, and the rates of fines and penalties for each category were prescribed. The slave trade was banned.
The Kamin of Gujadu was required to pay a revenue of Rs. 550 a year, of which Rs 150 was payable in the month of Baisakh, Rs 125 each in Ashadh and Aswin, Rs 100 in Poush, and the balance of Rs 50 in Chaitra.

Troops were sent to collect such installments from defaulting Kamins and Sayanas, if any. Each military employee sent for this purpose had the right to collect half a sear of rice daily, in addition to pulses and salt, from the defaulters, while onion was optional.

Kamins and Sayanas were instructed to bring back fugitive peasants and encourage them to reclaim waste lands. They were also instructed to issue pattas to the peasants, and have such pattas endorsed by the local authorities.

According to Taradatta Gairola, peasants were also granted the right to sell their lands, provided they registered the needs with the local authorities. If so, the right must have been granted to thayans alone, for in no subsequent revenue settlement in Garhwal, including the settlement made by Trail four years later, was the right conceded to Khaikar, Kaini, Khurni, or Sirtan peasants.

During the time of the Garhwali kings, property of the following categories accrued to the state:

1. Muyali, or property left behind by deceased persons.
2. Gayali, or property vacated by the owner.
3. Ayala, or property left behind by deceased persons who have no sons.
4. Natali, or property left behind by deceased persons who have no relatives.

During the Gorkhali period, the following categories of property accrued to the state:

1. Moro, or intestate property.
2. Bahata, or property vacated by the owner.
3. Bahata, or unclaimed property.

Gorkhali military officials oppressed the people on the pretext of appropriating moro, bahata, or bahata property. Bahadur Bhandari promulgated regulations according to which the property of a person who died childless could be inherited by relatives within three generations. In the absence of such relations, the property was taken over by the state.
Letters of appointment issued to Kamins and Sayanas enjoined on them:

(1) To let the people live in their villages peacefully.
(2) Not to impose unlawful taxes on the people.
(3) Not to oppress the people in any manner.
(4) Not to charge interest on loans supplied to the people.
(5) Not to interfere in rituals and ceremonies connected with marriage, death, etc, and collect only customary dues on such occasions.
(6) To dispose of all suits in a court.
(7) Not to permit the sale of boys and girls as slaves.

There is no doubt that these arrangements were meant to benefit the people. However, nothing was done to check the powers of military officials who exercised jurisdiction over Kamins and Sayanas. Nor was any arrangement made to pay the salaries of troops from the state treasury. Orders issued by the Gorkhali authorities which are in the possession of the Kamins of Dhangu show that military officials did not wait for installments to fall due, but sent men to make collection whenever they liked. In the Vikrama Year 1869 (A.D. 1812), for instance, that is, one year after the settlement, troops were sent 31 times to Dhangu for the collection of revenue, and some revenue was actually collected each time. This means that the Gorkhali military officials exacted payments from Kamins and Sayanas every twelfth day.

Revenue was assessed not only on the basis of agricultural production but also other sources of income in the garhwa, including trade. As such, the assessment represented a tax on income rather than on land. The revenue assessment for each garhwa remained unchanged throughout the period of Gorkhalis rule, although significant changes occurred in the seasonal trade or other occupation through which the people of Garhwal supplemented their income, and the country became progressively depopulated.

As mentioned above, Kamins and Sayanas were instructed to put an end to the slave trade. In A.D. 1812, a royal order was issued prohibiting the military from enslaving any one. However, the order was completely ignored. No provision was made for punishing those military officials who engaged in the slave trade. According to Hearsey, during 1868-69 Vikrama (A.D. 1811-12), the Gorkhalis enslaved or auctioned more than 30,000 men and women of Garhwal, and about 80,000 people were compelled to emigrate.
because of the excessive assessment and progressive sepoys' conditions, they were unable to make payments in time. They were forced to borrow in order to escape the wrath of the Gorkhali military. The incidence of indebtedness among them had risen to an unprecedented level during the last days of Gorkhali rule in Bareilly.

Nonwithstanding the aim of increasing the lot of the people, the revenue settlement of Balkhair Mandori and Balkhair Nathuram Nathani was thus a failure.

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(To be continued)

The Collection Tax

Royal order to collectors of Bagchi tax at Syafra and Tirmur: Jalgaon Badi 10, 1867 (February 1867): "Because you are not entitled to collect the Bagchi tax from the Lamas and inhabitants of Inamkot Village, complaints have been received that you are collecting a tax known as Chaukata instead. You may collect that tax if it has customarily been collected there. Otherwise, if you are proved to have collected a new tax, you shall be punished."


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Regmi Research (Private) Ltd.
Lazimpat, Kathmandu, Nepal
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(For private study and research only; not meant for public sale, distribution and display.)
1. Punishment for Sodomy.

   The Amali of Tauthali was ordered to hang a local person who was guilty of sodomy within a cow.

2. Payment of Emoluments.

   Subba Puran Shahi was ordered to provide funds for meeting the shortfall in the emoluments of the Company commanded by Sardar Ranbir Khatri.

3. Appointment of Sardar Ranbir Khatri.

   Sardar Anirudra Baniya was replaced by Sardar Ranbir Khatri and summoned to Kathmandu. He was ordered not to bring too many men along with him without obtaining passports from Kaji Amar Sinha Thapa. Sardar Ranbir Khatri was ordered to proceed to Kangra immediately.

4. Subba Parasuram Thapa Removed from Garhwal.

   Subba Parasuram Thapa was informed that Sardar Chandrabir Kewar had been given charge of one-third of the territories of Garhwal under him, as well as another one-third under the charge of Birbhadra Kewar. The latter was then ordered to proceed to Kangra immediately. Sardar Parasuram Thapa was summoned to Kathmandu. He was ordered to bring only his porters along with him, and not bring other men without obtaining passports from Kaji Amar Sinha Thapa.

Miscellaneous Documents of Harb. Sudi 1, 1865

5. **Collection of Levies on Juga' Landa**

The Amadil Company had been assigned the Dhurkot areas as its Khana. It was ordered:

1. Judicial fines and penalties from the local inhabitants shall be appropriated by the person who receives the said tax.

2. *Dusshai* functions in Dhurkot shall be performed according to custom.

6. **Collection of Suneefagu Levies**

Dwark Jaga'jit was ordered to collect Suneefagu levies from Narsu in the Sindhu/Dhulikhet/Farauti - Dudhkoi region only in areas where the levies had customarily been paid. Areas from where commodities were supplied to the royal household were exempted.

7. **Complaint of Habirukshna Das**

Habirukshna Das, Ijaradar of Morang, complained to Kathmandu that Sardar Bahirum Simha Khawas was encroaching upon his judicial jurisdiction and appropriating income from judicial fines and penalties. A royal order was then issued forbidding Sardar Bahirum Simha Khawas from encroaching upon the jurisdiction of the Ijaradar.

8. **Land Taxation in Morang**

Land tax assessment rates, first prescribed in 1850 Vikrama, were reconfirmed for the pragan of Fatteharipur in Morang. These rates represented a consolidated payment for such customary taxes as bhalchore, abwab, kulahe, and hubub. However, *Asal* levies and *ratu-anka* levies were payable in addition. The rates were applicable to both resident (pa-sinda) and non-resident (pa-r不间断) cultivators. They were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Rate (per bigha/Rs/Anna)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Anga</td>
<td>2-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Raddi (Pah)</td>
<td>4-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Raddi (Khila)</td>
<td>2-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mustard</td>
<td>3-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Vegetables</td>
<td>4-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Jute (Ptuna)</td>
<td>3-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Rabi crops</td>
<td>1-10½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Cotton</td>
<td>2-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Sugarcane</td>
<td>4-11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three other levies, namely, *Katiyari*, *bihadani*, and *bedaudha*, were also collected at customary rates. Payments were due in Patna rupees.
Eight Documents on Kumaun, A.D. 1802

1. The Dangis of Jyunagaun.
2. Reinstatement of Kamin.
4. Abolition of Surcharge on Revenue.
5. Supply of Iron and Lead.
6. Restoration of Birha and Jagir Villages.
7. Elephant Sales in Kumaun.
8. Abolition of Subbangi Tax.

1. The Dangis of Jyunagaun

Royal order to the Subba and Dafdaris of Kumaun, the Dafdaris of Sarhamandal, and the Kamins of Sikhon: "In the Vikrama year 1854, Chautariya Ram Shah had removed the Jangi clan of Jyunagaun in the Dangi Khola area from the jurisdiction of the garkha authorities on the ground that they had been placed under the obligation of keeping the tine (ghedi). He had also made them liable to the payment of Rs. 15 and 9 annas a year to the Tosakhana. We hereby reconfirm these arrangements. You are hereby ordered to comply with them. Travelling soldiers and other people shall not harass them with exactions of free porterage services and free provisions."

Ashadh Adhi 12, 1859.

2. Reinstatement of Kamin

Royal order to Jain Singh Bhanthwal: Your family has occupied the post of Kamin in the village of Tullitikhon in the Janganna of Sarhamandal (in Kumaun) from former times. In 1854 Vikrama, Chautariya Ram Shah had investigated the matter, reconfirmed you in that post, and collected the Salami fee. However, some influential but mischievous people of that area prevented you from taking over charge. They did not even allow you to realize the salami fee which you had already paid. When you submitted a complaint at the palace, we investigated the matter and found that you were entitled to the post of Kamin. We accordingly reconfirm you in that post. The bhardars deputed to Kumaun shall not dismiss you, but shall collect the salami fee at the rate current in the garkha and recognize your appointment on
a permanent basis, make payments at the rates current in the garkha to the Amali, collect your customary fees and perquisites, and perform your duties in the capacity of a kamin.

Ashadh Badi 12, 1859.


3. Homesteads for Military Personnel

Royal order to the Subedar and other officers and men of the old companies stationed in Kumaun: "We hereby promulgate regulations regarding homesteads (charhri). No soldier shall be evicted from the homestead occupied by him so long as he makes the customary payments to the government or the Amali, as the case may be. In case any Amali unjustly evicts him from his homestead, submit a petition to us, and we shall hear both sides."

Ashadh Badi 13, 1859.


4. Abolition of Surcharge on Revenue

Royal order to Zenindars throughout Kumaun: "During the Vikrama years 1857 and 1858, the Amalis collected 20 annas for each 16 annas of revenue assessed in Kumaun. Accordingly, we have received reports that the country has been ruined. We hereby order that payments be made at the rate of 16 annas since the Vikrama year 1846. Make payments at this rate; you will not be charged more."

Ashadh Badi 12, 1859


5. Supply of Iron and Lead

Royal order to the Amalis of Sinta: Chaturiya Ram Shah had ordered that iron and lead be supplied to Kumaun from Sinta, since the local products were not suitable for the manufacture of nuts and bolts. We hereby reconfirm that order. Supply all available iron and lead to Kumaun and obtain receipts from the local bhardars. The bhardars deputed to the west, as well as local Amalis, shall make arrangements for the exploitation of mineral deposits."

Shrawan Badi 9, 1859.

6. **Arrangements with the Rajah of Udaipur**

The three and four villages presented by the Raja of Udaipur before the annual crop at the 1st of January 1909 had been restored by the Maharajah on examination to him. These villages were restored to the Maharajah on 1st January 1909 in accordance with the settlement.

7. **General Orders**

On January 1, 1909, to be carried out by order of the Rajah:

1. Orders for the Bhujia, sales will be made among the necessary number of the different castes, and the sales will be made every week.

2. In order to ensure the proper disposal of the produce raised from such sales in the month of December 1909.

3. An appeal to the District to bear himself.

4. All the maintenance allowances for poor people and rewards to the poorest of the poor will be made every month, not to exceed the sum of 10 rupees, and the allowance to be raised according to the necessities of the poor.

8. **Arrangements with the Rajah of Udaipur**

Orders to the Sub-Judge and Chief of the Sub-division of the Sub-Judge have been received that because of the high rate of tax, owing to which we have raised the tax on the rent. In order, therefore, to request that one tax be paid, because the Sub-Judge has not been collected on a regular basis. In the interests of the poor, we hereby assign the tax to cover the rent from the villagers, per 10 rupees. With full assurance, being have many tax, many left that territory, and make it populous.

Sorutan, 1st January 1899.

CRT, Vol. 30, pp. 999-100.

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**Note:**

In summary, Sorutan, 1st January 1899, the following royal decree was sent to the Sub-Judge: "We have received reports that many have sent their sons to the vector (India) and are exposing..."
there. We have sent him an order promising him succor. He may accordingly return. As soon as he returns, arrest him in an efficient manner, and send him to us quickly along with an escort so that he may not escape on the way. Submit a statement of revenues for the Vikrama year 1862, which has been collected there, as well as of arrears.

Rogai Research Collection, Vol. 6, pp. 276-77.

II

Earlier, on Sunday, Asadah Sudi 8, 1862, Subba Sarup Puri had been informed that kaji Randeawaj Thapa and kaji Anurit Thapa had been appointed to supervise revenue collection and other matters in Morang district. (Rogai Research Collection, Vol. 6, pp. 282-83.

III

In the Vikrama year 1860 (A.D. 1803), Hastaadal Shahi had obtained an ijara for revenue collection in Vijaypur. He transferred the ijara to Sarup Puri. Sarup Puri entered into partnership with Govardhan Giri for operating the ijara. Later, Govardhan Giri died. Sarup Puri then signed a document in favor of Hastaadal Shahi stipulating payment of the amount due from Govardhan Giri. He then collected arrears of revenue due to Govardhan Giri from the ryots and also appropriated export timber. However, he claimed that the arrears due from Govardhan Giri should be collected from his disciple, Raman Giri. Sarup Puri then fled to India.

Meanwhile, Raman Giri complained to Kathmandu that he had been made liable for payment of Govardhan Giri's dues under the ijara, whereas revenues had already been collected and appropriated by Sarup Puri.

The following royal order was issued on Asadah Sudi 4, 1866 (June 1809) to Sardar Manja Singh, Suresh Kali Khatri, and the employees of Sahu Narikrishnadas: "Sarup Puri cannot evade his creditors and appropriate their money. Bring him back from India and make him repay the amount due to Raman Giri. If he does not do so, send him here. If he does not make repayment there, and also does not come here, sequestrate all his property and claims in Morang and confiscate them. Do not release a single din without our orders."

RRC, Vol. 40, pp. 77-79.
A Hostage at the Royal Palace

Main Sinha Khawas was in Morang in June 1805. On Ashadh Badi 3, 1862 (June 1805), he was summoned to Kathmandu. The following royal order was issued in his name on that date:

Appoint a capable man trusted by you to look after the administration of Morang and come here immediately on receiving this order, along with documents and revenues of the year 1858 Vikrama. In case you do not do so, your son, who is here, will suffer. Accordingly, come here at once. You may leave after you submit the accounts and records."

Ashadh Badi 3, 1862 (June 1805).

Nagmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, p. 64.

Subedar Narasingh Thapa of Bajhang-Bajura

On Chandra Sudi 5, 1856, Narasingh Thapa was appointed Subedar of the Ranabam Company, which had been stationed in Bajhang-Bajura. He succeeded Parasuram Mahat. The Ranabam Company comprised 164 men, including 130 fenciers.

Subedar Narasingh Thapa was given the following instructions:

1. To pay salaries to the men of the Ranabam Company amounting to Rs 895 a month or Rs 10,740 a year.

2. To transmit to the central treasury at Kathmandu (i.e. the Toshakarna) a sum of Rs 750 a year.

3. To transmit amounts left over after meeting the expenses mentioned in (1) and (2) above, if any, to the central treasury at Kathmandu.

4. To appropriate the income of 10 lhos of rice lands as his emoluments (Nagmi).


Humla Affairs, A.D. 1802

1. Royal order to Thani Vijaya Ram Padhya.

2. Reinstatement of Thani Ram Jaisi Sinkhada.

3. Chak-Chekui fines in Humla.

4. Rates of Sixto Tax in Humla.
1. **Royal Order to Thani Vijaya Ram Paduya**

A royal order containing the following matters was issued for the Lendi area of Juila on Shravan Sadi 1, 1859:

(1) Creditors shall realise only principal of loans supplied by them during the time of the kings of Juila. On loans supplied after the Jorkhali conquest, interest shall be collected at the rate of Rs 22 for each Rs 20 of loan.

(2) Because of oppression, the inhabitants of land have been migrating to Mut, and the area has become depopulated.

(3) Vijaya Ram Paduya has been reinstated as Thani, and Raksya Raut as hitan.

(4) A Sirdar tax of Rs 20 shall be paid every year through the Thani.

(5) The Thani shall appropriate the customary present of one sakhu.

(6) Notes from the enemy side shall be encouraged to settle there.

**RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 566-67.**

2. **Reinstatement of Thani Ram Jaisi Singhada**

Royal order to Ram Jaisi Singhada: “Previously, Sirdo revenue from the village of Delfo in the Jang-Karan region used to be transmitted to the Amolli through you in the capacity of Thani. We hereby reconfirm this traditional arrangement.”

Shravan Sadi 1, 1859.

**RRC, Vol. 39, p. 568.**

3. **Chak-Chakli Fines in Juila**

Royal order to Lanya Ghadali, Suncare Pokaya, and others, because (Hula) is situated in the Juklleyan region, a royal order had been issued prohibiting enslavement for default in payment of Chak-Chakli fines (for adultery). In the Vikrama year 1858, another royal order had been issued abolishing chak chakli fines and prescribing a fine (raul) of Rs 100.

However, the fine of Rs 100 is meant for sexual relations with widowed sisters-in-law. Chak-Chakli fines of higher amounts shall be collected by the incumbent Subba at the same rates as his predecessors. Do not make any complaint in the matter.”

Shravan Sadi 1, 1859.

**RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 567-68.**
2. **REVENUE ADMINISTRATION IN JAWA**

By Mr. W. Calver (Colonial "Chinaman"

**JAWA...**

The collects of certain and most of these and other villages in the territory of the government in the trade of and merchants. For that reason, the bencals were used to collect revenue from these villages. The kimbals rule a had assessed revenue in three parts on the basis of income from trade, service, agriculture, medicinal practices, and goods. The inhabitants of these villages accordingly have to pay 200 arns or 100 dalaks on gold worth every year as revenue which was by the 1900s an small amount.

The inhabitants of the other villages were assessed the annual income from the trade, medicinal practices, trade, service, agriculture, and goods. The kimbals rule a had assessed revenue in three parts on the basis of income from trade, service, agriculture, medicinal practices, and goods. The inhabitants of these villages accordingly have to pay 200 arns or 100 dalaks on gold worth every year as revenue which was by the 1900s an small amount.
Some of the early settlers claimed large tracts of land by virtue of their occupation of the territory. However, several land surveys were conducted to determine the true boundaries of these claims. The Indian Removal Act of 1830, which authorized the forced relocation of Native Americans, resulted in the loss of much of the land to the U.S. government.

After the war, the surviving Cherokees and other Indians were permitted to return to their lands. The land was divided into reservations, and the Cherokees were allowed to remain. However, the land was eventually sold to the state of Georgia, and the Cherokees were forced to leave their homeland. The resulting conflict became known as the Trail of Tears.

In the beginning, the Cherokee people were divided in their approaches to the removal. Some leaders, such as Sequoyah, opposed the removal, while others, such as John Ross, supported it. The removal resulted in the deaths of thousands of Cherokees. The government was criticized for its handling of the matter, and the Cherokees were granted the right to return to their homeland after the war.
(1) In 1797, after a number of mass incidents of violence in the villages, the authorities took action. The villages were divided into groups called Mandalas, which were then further divided into smaller units called Mandals or Mandalas. A Mandal was a group of 500 households.

(2) In the same year, the army moved into the area and turned the villages into a military camp. The land was divided among the army and the local population. The land was distributed among the army and the local population, with the army receiving the majority.

(3) In 1873, the army established a scheme to provide food for the villagers, which was distributed in the form of rice and other food items. The scheme was successful and continued for several years.

The Mandal plan had been successful and provided food and essentials for the villagers.

The army established a Mandal in Malwa. The Mandal was a division of the village, which was divided into groups called Mandalas. The Mandalas were further divided into smaller units called Mandalas.

(To be continued)


dakshin bhandari

1

[Note: The remainder of the text is not visible in the image.]
Land assigned to the Galilean Company were ceded to others on May 26, 1857. On March 16th, 1857, two men named Smith and Taylor sailed for the nation to provide 13,000 bushels of grain valued at 20,000/. at the exchange, for which the three years period of six months had expired.

NCD, Vol. 24, p. 400.

Aland was a member of the Galilean Company, replacing Benjamin Davis, p. 400, in 1857.

NCD, Vol. 24, p. 400.

Aland, in March 16th, 1857, ordered Davis to send the surplus and equipment of the Galilean Company to Algarde de Seda's port.

NCD, Vol. 24, p. 400.

A report of the NGP in the meantime of the Algarde of Jeda and been met from the local revenue of the province. The day Algarde walls was accordingly ordered to pay to 200 to Algarde Standard from the local revenue of Jeda.

NCG, Vol. 24, p. 400.
5. Settlement of 1816/17 Settlement

A royal order issued in the name of the Emperor and settle the village of Dhanamala on the condition that the peasants pay a yearly amount of 3,000 rupees, half in cash and half in commodities. The order was confirmed in 1817. The amount was revised to 3,500 rupees in cash and 3,000 rupees in commodities.


6. Settlement

A royal settlement is named after the Emperor and the village. All the peasants, including Dhanamala, paid a yearly amount of 3,000 rupees, half in cash and half in commodities. In the year 1817, the order was revised, increasing the amount to 3,500 rupees, with 3,000 rupees in cash and 3,000 rupees in commodities.

The settlement was revised to include additional land, taking into account the local and vicinal lands. All the orders were issued in the presence of all the peasants, feudal lords, and other officials. The settlement was written in black ink, under the supervision of the head administrator. Nobody was allowed to make any adjustments to the settlement, as it was considered to affect the future of the village.


6. Another

Another settlement was named after the Emperor and the village. All the peasants, including Dhanamala, paid a yearly amount of 3,000 rupees, half in cash and half in commodities. The amount was revised to 3,500 rupees in cash and 3,000 rupees in commodities.

A. 

Provision for the relief and support of Ryus-Mali: If you have been in the area recently, you should have noted that the inhabitants of this region have little access to potable water. While the cause of this is unclear, people claiming to have knowledge of the situation cannot be allowed to lead our new subjects astray. If these claims are true, our new subjects, who have been moved from their homes, should be provided with water. If you do not return the goods or money to the rightful owner, you will be held accountable as per the regulations of our establishment.

Chapter 02, 1889,

5. Genjilah Scheme

One of the programs and other schemes of the government is to establish a scheme in which the inhabitants of the area are provided with land for settlement. This scheme aims to enable local farmers to cultivate their own land. A royal order was then issued to divide the land into plots and allocate them to local farmers. The scheme was implemented to promote the economy of the region.

Chapter 02, 1889,
RXF, Vol. 27, p. 576.

6. 

Provision for the relief and support of Ryus-Mali: If you have been in the area recently, you should have noted that the inhabitants of this region have little access to potable water. While the cause of this is unclear, people claiming to have knowledge of the situation cannot be allowed to lead our new subjects astray. If these claims are true, our new subjects, who have been moved from their homes, should be provided with water. If you do not return the goods or money to the rightful owner, you will be held accountable as per the regulations of our establishment.

Chapter 02, 1889,
7.  

Rajal orders to District Officer: "Vijaya Raja salutes you and reminds you that you have enslaved people in Jahan-Not in violation of the District Grant settlement of the Thumra year 1867. If so, you have committed a grave offense for which you must be punished. You are notified to cease as soon as you receive this order. If not, come here to plead your case. If you do not, you will be severely punished."

31st March 32, 1869.

Cmdr., Vol. 39, p. 975-76.

8.  

Rajal order to Village Head of Hume-Bur: "We have issued regulations according to which those inhabitants of Jahan-Not and others are required to pay their taxes in Jahan-Not or Huma-Bur, as the case may be. You are, therefore, hereby ordered not to appropriate taxes paid by the inhabitants of Jahan-Not who have migrated to Huma-Bur, as the case may be as violation of this order will be severely punished."

31st March 32, 1869.

Cmdr., Vol. 39, p. 977.
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(For private study and research only, not meant for public sale, distribution and display).
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4. Escomat Property in Banepa.
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6. Reinstatement of Kamin in Garhwal.
7. Collection of Revenue Arrears in Doti.
8. Thiti Arrangements for Bighras in Far-Eastern Hill Region.

1. Allotment of Jagir Lands

(a) Guvadi

Rice-lands totalling 875 maris belonging to the Baya Company in Guvadi were allotted for cultivation to the following tenants on payment of sug-taak rents as follows. The allottees were ordered to provide loans to their jagirdar-landlords, who were ordered not to evict them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allottee</th>
<th>Area of Land (in maris)</th>
<th>Paddy (in maris)</th>
<th>Ghiukhara Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Padwa Kani Pandit</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jayapati Pandit</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>3½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. Pasture lands at Tallo-Gityan on payment of 3 rupees a year.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siddha Padhya</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>18½</td>
<td>1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10½</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parth Padhya</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9½</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bida Padhya</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaya Krishna Padhya</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikhe Padhya</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9½</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhaktu Padhya</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6 annas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rikhe Padhya Poudyal</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13. Manjay Padhya 40 9 1
14. Basanta Padhya (area deducted from Padmapani Pandit's holding) 40 2½ 1
15. Gaje Padhya 40 7 1
16. Subarna Ban Gala (area deducted from Padmapani Pandits holding) 40 8½ 1

Total 875 227 Rs. 21-14 (aanas)


(b) Sataun

I

The Naya Sabuj Company held 290 muris of rice lands under jagir tenure in five plots in Sataun also. These lands were allotted to Krishna Pandit as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area (in muri)</th>
<th>Kut (in muris of paddy)</th>
<th>Thek Rs</th>
<th>Ghiukhane Rs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 40</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 80</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 120</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 40</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


II

A tract of land called Ginjyan, located at Ramguja in Sataun, and held by the Naya Sabuj Company as jagir, was allotted to Karan Balla and Balkha Balla on Thek-Chappandi tenure, stimulating a yearly payment of 16 rupees.

(c) Tanchu

I

Bak Singh Thapa was allotted 566 muri of rice-fields held by the Sri Barakh Company in Tanchu on payment of kut rents as follows. He was directed to pay chardan-theki and ghikhere taxes in addition according to current rates, and also to provide loans to the jagirdar-landlords.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Field</th>
<th>Area (in muri)</th>
<th>Paddy (in muri)</th>
<th>Ghikhere Rs</th>
<th>Dilli-Barma Rs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anbotte</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranchi</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>660</strong></td>
<td><strong>198</strong></td>
<td><strong>16%</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


II

The Sri Barakh Company held another assignment of 200 muri of rice-fields in Tanchu. These rice-fields were allotted to Dhujabar Bohra, Bandhu Rana, Hansa Rana, and Krishnanand Ludri on kut tenure. The schedule of payments was as follows: the allottees were also directed to pay the chardan-theki tax and provide loans to their jagirdar-landlords, who were ordered not to evict them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Field</th>
<th>Area (in muri)</th>
<th>Kut (in muri of paddy)</th>
<th>Ghikhere Rs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bagirana</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Baguwa</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8 annas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2. Kut Rents on Jazir lands

Royal order to the tenants (mohi) cultivating the rice-lands held by the Durga Bux Company: "We have sent the Janadar, Sudda and soldiers of the Durga Bux Company to inspect the lands cultivated by you and prescribe kut rents according to the grade, that is, abai, dewam, sim, or chahar. Record
particulars of yields of land cultivated by you for the past three years. Those who prescribe new rents shall reconfirm the existing cultivators if they accept the new rates; otherwise, they have been empowered to appoint new cultivators."


3. Disbursement of Salaries

I

Royal order to Subedar Ramajit Shandari and Dittha Balabhadra Padnya: "We had ordered you to make the following disbursements. The year is about to expire, but you have not yet made the disbursements. Make them as soon as you receive this order.

1. To Birbhadra Samwar as Salary for the Vikrama year 1869 .... Rs. 2,500.
2. do. for Captain's robes .... Rs. 250;
3. To the Naya Sabuj Company of Sataun .... Rs. 432-14

Total .... Rs. 3,182-14


II

The same day, Subedar Ramajit Shandari and Dittha Balabhadra Padnya were ordered to make the following disbursements from the revenues of the Parakat mines and the Bani and Saglungchaur mints for the Vikrama year 1869:

1. Nirbhaya Simha Samnyat of the Thulo-Maithak .... Rs 177½
2. Dambar Thapa, do .... Rs 172
3. Baladur Thapa, do. of Thulo-Kausi .... Rs 215
4. Gaja Simha Thapa do. .... Rs 165
5. Mani do. .... Rs 75
6. Guhyanaran do. .... Rs 75
7. Chingi do. .... Rs 50

Total .... Rs 929½

4. Decision on the Appeal

...
7. **ADDITIONAL TAKES ACCOUNT IN 1831**

Transcribed text: "and every third year, within thirty, sixty, ninety, and one hundred days, all interest on the money ordered in that year, be the amount or interest, or the amount of principal added or due to be paid. In case any such payment or collection is made, the same shall be held personally liable."


---

8. **ADDITIONAL TAKES ACCOUNT IN 1831**

The following shall arise under a certain account in the royal and for the purpose of if a rule in the region of the Iron River:

1. **INTEREST IN BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE FOLLOWING SUMS**

   - Amount
   - Description
   - Rate of Interest
   - Date

2. **Paid Regularity (comparative) shall be collected at the following rates**

   - Rate (Comp.)
   - Description
   - Date

3. **The local balance shall be collected in the same, shall have a rate of interest from the date of payment. The rate of interest shall not be paid.**

4. **When shall be collected from persons guilty of interests only, or persons paying interest, it shall be paid. A proper amount of interest under the law and shall be the

   - Rate of Interest
   - Description

5. **The whole shall be entitled to a right every year,**

From being placed at Colaba Observatory, Bombay, on July 11, 1940, as a member of a team with my junior to
serve with Mr. W. G. H. Baillie, M.R.I., and the
Headquarters of the Royal Air Force (Aircraft) of the
Indian Air Force, which was based at the Headquarters
of the Indian Army. The objectives were to report on climate and to
inhabit appropriate conditions for aircraft and equipment.
The results of this operation are now in the public interest.
It appears that you have been ordered, but that you must
answer even if any unusual circumstances should arise. It is not
to be made known to the public.

"Periods and conditions are based on various
inaccuracies, and must be treated with
caution. We believe, however, that
the period of aircraft and equipment
is critical and that any information
we might provide shall be handled
with the utmost care. We request that
the situation prevailing there, be
not made known to the public."

Mauke Ahil, 1934,

Vol. 9, No. 1, 1935-36.

Royalty order to Secretary General and Director General
Indian Railways, delivery services, Civil and
general administration, and other services
have been decided in
the interest of
the Royal Air Force
by producing a royal order (D.Y. order) bearing
the seal of the Royal Air Force. You are hereby ordered to take
appropriate actions against the following persons.

"You are also urged to
conduct an investigation
under the Royal Air Force
authority as a result of all
the facts and conditions
indicated in this order.
You are hereby enjoined to
ensure that your actions
are in accordance with
the Royal Air Force
order.

"Safeguard in every respect. Take proper care of
various and other installations and send reports in as
about the situation prevailing there."

Recommendations:

1. The following persons have been punished in the care
of aircraft and other equipment:

(a) Air Officer
(b) Civil
(c) Government
(d) Military
(e) non-military

Their share of the ancestral property shall be confiscated, but not the entire property of their name.

2. The property of the following persons, who have been debarred, shall be confiscated, and particulars of such confiscation shall be submitted to us:

(a) Aman Khan. Members of his family shall be enslaved, and their property shall be sequestered.

(b) Aman Malik.

(c) Harat Khan. S/o.

(d) Anshul Khan.

(e) Chahar Darya.

(f) These two only his own share of the ancestral property shall be confiscated, not the share of his sons. Members of his family shall be released.

(g) Ali Khan Darya.

(h) Harat Haji.

(i) Rashid Khan. S/o.

(j) Tahir Sharti.

(k) Mirza Sharti.

(l) S/dh Khan Sharti.

(m) Zaman Darya.

Wednesday, Aswin Uadi 7, 1056

M.C., Vol. 6, No. 1636-36.
SADAT I. HASHIM

On the occasion of the Sardar-Husain Investiture ceremony on Thursday, Balan 2170, 1913, the Sardar was on his return from a

private journey to Mysore. Instead of the usual gifts of rice, other gifts, as well as another 20 ropes of jute cloth, were actually granted in the village of Dehazur.

The grant was confirmed under the royal seal on Sunday, Rehbar 5170.

A month later, in January, Darbar dated 17, 1972, Sardar Husain paid a visit to the rice-fields to demarcate the boundaries by the Sardar, placing inability to have the boundaries of the grant demarcated. Sardar Husain Singh was a resident of Panji Tal in Pathan.

The sale was confirmed under the royal seal on Saturday, Chitra 4, 1972, by the Sardar at a rate of 10 rupees. The amount of 5 rupees was collected on the transaction as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Amount at the rate of} & \quad \text{Rs. 5.00} \\
\text{Discount} & \quad \text{Rs. 0.50} \\
\text{Total} & \quad \text{Rs. 4.50}
\end{align*}
\]

The sale was permitted under the royal seal of the Sardar, Kargil 3, 1972.

\[\text{To Valerian, Bytown, followed by} 797-82.\]

On Wednesday, Balan 2170, 1913, Sardar Husain, son of Hamaid Khan, sold the homestead rights to Sardar Jhanji Singh, inhabitant of Srinagar Tal, to mathematics for Rs. 30.

\[\text{Khan, Rs. 200-0.}\]

On Monday, Balan 7, 1972, the sale was confirmed under the royal seal. Four rupees, making to Rs. 54, were collected on the transaction as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Amount at the rate of} & \quad \text{Rs. 54.00} \\
\text{Discount} & \quad \text{Rs. 6.00} \\
\text{Total} & \quad \text{Rs. 48.00}
\end{align*}
\]
Jagarnath Joshi's land belonged to the village of Shigrapur in the Bagalkot area of Madhya.

Royal order to Jagarnath Joshi: "Previously, you were ordered to the western front to lead the campaign. Now send you to the eastern front with full assistance. Proceed to the front and do whatever is in our interest. If the task is completed successfully, we shall grant you 5 square miles as rivals, as well as rewards (sharkam)."


On April 13, 1862, a royal order was issued granting Jagarnath Joshi 2 acres of land in Bagalkot under perpetual tenure. The land formed part of 200 acres confiscated from the Government and assigned to Jagarnath Joshi.


On April 13, 1862, the same order was issued to Jagarnath Joshi as an assistant to the revenue collector in the newly-conquered territories.

In lieu of 10 Rakes at the rate of Rs. 25 a shah.

In lieu of these incomes

Total Rs. 475.

Royal order to Adriaenis Jesus. We hereby appoint you as officer of the regiment to be leading with all speed to your division of the front with full armor.

Ancho. (date) and 9, 1684.
Adriaenis Jesus

Royal order to Adriaenis Jesus. Your petition of March 21 and 22, 1684, we have noted and considered. We have made preparations for the new year and time is running out. Thus it is that our troops must be on the move. In the future, we expect increased activity and success on the part of our troops. We must be prepared to face a new winter season. Also report to us what is happening in the area. We must keep our soldiers informed. We shall keep you informed of any information we receive, and we will keep you informed of any news as it becomes available.

Ancho. (date) and 6, 1684.
Adriaenis Jesus

On Sunday, March 21, 1684, a royal order was issued regarding Adriaenis Jesus to be posted to the west of Amiens, replacing the current officer with a new one. The order was issued to ensure a smooth transition on the western front.

The new officer has been informed and the transition is expected to be smooth.

Ancho. (date) and 6, 1684.
Adriaenis Jesus

On Friday, March 21 and 22, 1684, a new order was granted to Adriaenis Jesus to proceed to the western front immediately.
American Jesuits and the Jesuit Missions in the Philippines

The Jesuit missions were established in the Philippines by Father General de San Javier in 1596. They were intended to bring the Gospel to the inhabitants of the islands and to educate the young people. The missions were organized into parishes, each with a priest in charge. The priests were supported by contributions from the Jesuit headquarters in Rome.

The Jesuits were successful in converting many of the native population to Christianity, and they also introduced Western education and culture. However, they faced opposition from the Spanish authorities, who feared the Jesuits' influence over the population.

The Jesuits left the Philippines in 1768, but their missions continued to flourish under the control of the local clergy. The Jesuit missions were a significant contribution to the development of the Philippines as a whole.
December 14th and other products to Russian land and settle in Petropavlovsk, which had been occupied by the Russians 20 years before the Bolsheviks seized it in 1919. In 1927, he fled to the plains in the east of the Bolshevik invasion. During the twelve years of their rule in Petropavlovsk, the Bolsheviks punished the Praxis of people, killed, and killed as many as they pleased. The nature of the commoners. They were used to collect from the forests of the southern coastal region in the Kuznets, but the barley was not less than the wheat from the forest of the Middle region east and north. Some of timber, felled, processed, and sold on the black market was also collected in the Petropavlovsk area.

**Addendum**

The Bolsheviks did not collect the timber from Petropavlovsk. They were not interested in the timber, but used the hard-working farmers themselves.

**Addendum to the Timber Industry**

The native populations were not excelled by the Siberian rule as well, although the timber collected for their development. This, however, improved the situation, as it became the source of valuable taxes. Taxes of timber were also collected. Other industries were carried out in the Petropavlovsk area, as raw materials. The farmers of Petropavlovsk also cultivated crops and vines.

The farmers of Petropavlovsk mixed crops with fruits and vegetables, and the most popular were grapes and grapes.

The Russian economy was based on the Black Sea, and the area was an important commodity for the Soviet Union. The area was used to produce and export wool. The wool was then used to produce woolen cloth.

A variety of woolen goods, such as felt, cloth, and a variety of other goods, were produced in the Petropavlovsk area. These goods were exported to the Black Sea and other regions.

The Bolshevik suppression had a detrimental impact on the Soviet economy. The farmers were compelled to sell their household utensils to pay taxes, or else give them to the Bolsheviks. As a result, the use of metal utensils was not rare, and people were left without metal utensils. 

The production of metal utensils declined, and the amount of goods, however, continued to be more.
In the region, as well as in the eastern Himalayan region, the lack of the necessary or optimum plant was used as substitute paper of a suitable quality and was supplied to various states and palaces, but after a period of time, plant was the problem.

Poetry and Literature

Before the Gorkhali conquest, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan, and Bhutanese were well known poets as well. Similarly a region's geography and culture have much written. However, it seems that many of these could not survive and the Gorkhali conquest.

In the belief that Neralar was a successor of Singh Deo, Pragman, Deo had considerable part of his palace. In 1684 A.D., Damkha Deo and Gorkhaland Sikkim promised to restore those jargies, as well as the daily allowance which Neralar used to get from the king of Sikkim. However, there was little in fulfilling the promise. In 1685 A.D., Deo's forces crossed Kingdom. He received the verses as he crossed a route of the palace of the royal palace, and requested rewards, which were issued to restore his jargies and allowance. However, some reason the Gorkhali authority in Brimseng was suspended then. In 1686 A.D., Neralar similarly composed verses in praise of King Singh Deo, Pragman, Deo, and restored his jargies and allowance. But the Gorkhali authority in Brimseng was suspended then the following year. In 1687 A.D., Deo composed verses on Gorkhaland's praise and allowance for the third time. In 1698 A.D., when Deo was killed and Singh Deo's forces occupied the fort of Sikkim, Neralar reached there. Deo ordered him with the gift of a sword and gold bag and granted the village of Pemista. During the recent settlement of 1697 A.D., Sikkim and Bhutan established and passed the agreement that it was inviolate and restored the daily allowance by half. Now then, Deo never wrote.
Nepal Research (Private) Ltd.

Nepal Research Series

60, Chitama, Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel.: 4-1127

(For private study and research only; not meant for public sale, distribution, and display.)
Dispatch to the Marthanda Varma

7. Appointment of Subordinates for theokretath of Padmanabha and Harishadha Vettikan.
8. Duty of Priest of the Kaipattu Temple.
9. Order to local Administrators not to interfere in Affairs of Padmanabha Temple.
11. Supplementary orders for Padmanabha Temple.
12. Resignation of Kaipattu Mandarvankam.

13. Appointment of Subordinates for Padmanabha and Kaipattu Temples

General order to Chief Minister K.M. Mani: "Sogi Raja and Sengumudan men have been appointed as Coimangal for the construction of Padmanabha and Kaipattu, which have been ordered for the temple of Sri Padmanabha and Kaipattu to operate Mandarvankam. For the year 1861-62, they have received the orders of 100 kollam of the surplus of 100 kollam of the surplus of the lands and we will apply the royal seal."

[Signature]

14. Notice of Action of Revenue Lands

General order to Chief Minister K.M. Mani: "Veiled and other sources of revenue in the villages, Kadam and Padmanabha revenue of Kaipattu have been exempt from two years of Sri Edamanoth for the following purposes:

1. To procure land for subordinates (Land) for the army.

2. To operate a Mandarvankam for pilgrims, assemblies, poor people, etc., visiting the temple of Sri Edamanoth for the six months from美观 dehi 10 to Kari and dehi 10.

3. The surplus revenue should be kept in reserve at the treasury of Sri Edamanoth temple at Senthav and used to operate a Mandarvankam for pilgrims during the festivals.

"A copper plate inscription containing these instructions is hereby issued."

"Take lands and villages in these gurus popular, collect revenue according to the assessment as the assessment records every year, and operate the Mandarvankam without in any way reducing the prescribed materials."
With these stipulations, we hereby assign charge of the agreed and stipulated to you with effect from March 1st, 1966, subject to approval from these areas with full assurance, and to the satisfaction, without causing any adverse effect to our tenant. credit accounts to our standard at times from time and to time as necessary. We will, and express our consent to be continued in the agreement of March 1st, 1966.

March 1st, 1966

2. Order to Local Authorities not to Interfere in Affair of Local People

General order to Heads of villages: We have not granted you authority to appoint or dismiss the priest of the local religious temple, which is most sacred. Do not make any appointment in that post at your discretion, but allow the persons appointed by us to assume charge. Do not let any one approach upon the right to collect taxes and other payments and impress labor, etc., in the households and villages, which we have ordered to be paid, or paid for the temple of the local religious temple, and do not make such employment yourselves. If the priest makes any reduction in the customary daily and ceremonial religious functions of the temple, obtain a profession, if possible, report the matter to us, and take action as ordered. Any person who opposes or disobeys the priest without our order will be severely punished.

March 1st, 1966

3. Survey and Description of Details of Local People's Temples

The former rulers of Carinile had endowed villages and temples in the ordinary running expenses for the temple of the local religious temple, and the endowments have been confirmed under the royal seal of Carinile in 1961. These endowments were reconfirmed under the royal seal on Saturday, March 1st, 1966. Particulars were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>No. of Villages</th>
<th>No. of Dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Maritime</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Coastal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. PauOLUMN-Marang</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Oomagan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Note: Volume 6, No. 10, 1966-67]
In the thirteenth year, a royal order had been issued directing the Sabo of Aprahe in universal to allow those and other matters lasting an issuance of $9,500 a year for operating a school for pigeons visiting the temple of Mr. Bapthist. On January 7th, 1864, a royal order was issued in the name of Murat Chief Justice Simon, near the April Temple, and near the Temple, then to describe the boundaries of the land in the Kauai area and submit the documents to Sando for offering the royal seal.

Sunday, January 9th, 1864

Previous Reference: "The Mathies Temple", Kagel Research Society, April 10th, 1895, pp. 73-76.

6. Reconfirmation of Queen Kamehameha

Royal order to Queen Kamehameha: "Our current has reconfirmed you in the sovereignty of Oahu. We hereby endorse your appointment as Queen. Being loyal to us and send us information about the territories on both sides of the Islands where you rule through our thrones. Appropriate the fees and publications that you had received in the capacity of Queen from the Thirteen years 1851 to 1864 and also in 1865."

March 3rd, 1865.

****

 ORDER WRITTEN TO KAUAI MARCH 15, 1864


1. Supply of rice from Molokai
2. Transportation of rice and produce
3. Collection of rice for Honolulu
4. Supply of fish
5. Preparation of wares to offer
6. Appointment of people to hold temples
7. Order from Kamehameha to offer 1,000

7. Supply of rice from Molokai

To Ilioradial Kaliolani: "You had been ordered to supply rice and other materials to Chamekai, why are you not sending it according to the materials? The authorities of Chamekai have sent you to act, so supply rice immediately. If any fault, and work on the construction of the fort is obstructed as a result, you will be held responsible."
6. 

Transportation of the Tea Plant

Some tea transport motor cars ordered to transport the plant and tea native by Inspector Maharajah to Darjeeling without any delay.

7. 

Additional Duty for the Tea Pluckers

A new tax was levied to include the tea native, with the following employees under him, effective April 01 and 15, 1867. He was ordered to pay their employees as follows:

1. 

Minter

Rs. 200

2. 

Senior Pluckers

Rs. 100

3. 

One day of the annual half

Rs. 125

4. 

Three days at Rs. 50 a month

Rs. 150

5. 

Four days at Rs. 50 a month

Rs. 200

6. 

Pedlar native at Rs. 20 a month

Rs. 240

7. 

One Pluckers

Rs. 50 a month

Rs. 60

8. 

Two pluckers

Rs. 50 a month

Rs. 70

6. 

Supply of Ice

The inhabitants of Darjeeling in the Monsoon season (of poliske) were ordered to supply ice on a daily basis. They were exempted from their duties for other purposes.

5. 

Inspection of taxes in Print

Reports were received that the levies of duty, in order to carry the girls they lived, were falsely representing them as natives of several generations, whereas the truth was that the girls were related to them within five or six generations. The question of duty was, therefore, ordered to pay such amounts according to their status, and assure that they observe their traditional custom and usage.

6. 

Appointment of Native Tea native

Some tea transport motor cars appointed as a member of the Native native at Darjeeling, replacing past native. The begs organized of the right to collect customary fees from half of the inhabitants of such tea.
7. *DeCriPTioN oF THE LEND aSSIGNMENT TO CHAP LAND*

To Bari Srinivas: "As the land has been provisioned as a tenant in the original survey, and entered to answer. However, on resuming the said lands, the exiguous of 1 share of rice-field is, therefore, assigned to you."

---

**Cottage or other landholdings**

1. **PUBLIC NOTICES**

On 30th May, 1940, a public notification was issued for the region west of the Nagarali river, providing the following terms, etc., in respect to Chapa landholdings:

1. All share holdings shall be measured. Irrigated areas contained in each holding shall be assigned to the person in charge.

2. Cottages shall be inserted in plots areas contained in Chapa landholdings. The surplus area shall be assigned as a share to the Chapa old company.

2. **BILLS OF SALE**

All rents are to appear at Chapa lands in the hill region, use of liability. Cottages had been imposed on your Chapa holdings, but to have maintained this measure in the hill region. The rent shall be determined on the original grants. Any purchase every year through laborers unless otherwise stated in consideration of such remission at the following rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of share holding</th>
<th>Rate of purchase (laks)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jhaal</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rajput</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>til</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goor</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date: 20th July, 1941.
The same order was issued on the same date for the hill region west of Brahmapeta/Bhitpur.

Jeyam Sudi 15, 1864

II

Regulations regarding dealings on chhay holdings in the case of Bardar Brahmapeta area:

1. In Bikal (that is, Longmata Valley), the area in excess of the holding on chhay holdings exceeding the royal order shall be confiscated.

2. On the area that is reconfirmed, the government royalty shall be collected at the rate of 1 rupee per reaped;

3. In the hill region, fees shall be collected from chhay holders at the following rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>local</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pagan</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plus</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chitar</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Twelve chappans will be employed for the collection of these fees and levies through the western and western hill regions, as well as Bikal Valley. Necessary expenses may be incurred on Surveyors' wages, etc.

5. Revenue from these fees and levies shall be used to pay the salaries of the following employees as follows:

1. One sirdar to prepare records of chhay lands
2. Two clerks
3. Three Tahsiladars

Jeyam Sudi 15, 1864
3. 1866 Takrama

The regulations of October 14, 1866 were issued again in the name of Darbar Bahadur Saha Dewanbar. The rates of the darpan-chak levy to be collected from sheep-holders in the hill region were, however, raised as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kail</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Des</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mile</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gharch</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Darbar Bahadur Saha Dewanbar also ordered to collect the levy through Darbar purnar Singh and transfer the same to the Toakhana Treasury.

Kartik Sudi 14, 1866

4. 1972 Takrama

The same regulations were issued in the name of Dr. Kiritram. Funds were raised on March 23, 1972.


(For a full translation, see Recent Research Reports, Year 10, No. 3, May 1, 1972, P. 79).
3. Personal Relations

Royal order to the officers and men of the Saga-Samah Company: 'You shall exhibit great respect to the officers and men of the Saga-Samah Company. You shall not be present in their presence without their permission. You shall not be permitted to interfere with the officers and men of the Saga-Samah Company in any way. You shall not be permitted to make any attempt to capture the officers and men of the Saga-Samah Company.'

March 31, 1895.

4. Personal Relations

Royal order to the officers and men of the Saga-Samah Company: 'You shall exhibit great respect to the officers and men of the Saga-Samah Company. You shall not be present in their presence without their permission. You shall not be permitted to interfere with the officers and men of the Saga-Samah Company in any way. You shall not be permitted to make any attempt to capture the officers and men of the Saga-Samah Company.'

March 31, 1895.
3. Nominal Bundle

Right order on the Dhadka Company.

"Reconfirm allotments of your major land to the principal cultivators. If they provide you with loans at the rate of 7% per annum, and also pay interest, they can continue, while you leave for Kangra. Otherwise, dismiss them and instead, such cultivators as are willing to make such payments, we hereby authorize you to make allotments of your major land on share basis. With full assurance, take such judicial allotments, obtain their share and other payments, and report to Kangra."

Kartik Padi 9, 1885.

An Kartik Padi 9, 1885, the order was sent to the following companies also:

2. Sone-Sonej Company of Sonej.

4. Allotments

On Kartik Padi 1, 1885, the Secretary Sri Mut and Mr. Sone Sonej Company was ordered to pay the rent of the Dhadha Company an allowance of 7 rupees each per year from the revenue of Kangra, the total amount being 17 rupees a year, as long as they remained in the front.

The same order was sent on the same date for the following companies also:

2. Sone-Sonej Company.

III

Kartik Padi 5, 1885: Sardar Sone Sonej was ordered to pay an annual allowance of 7 rupees each to the officers and men of the Dhadha Company from the revenue of the Kangra region of 1881 as long as they remained in the front, the total amount being 17 rupees a year.
On March 31, 1945, Barhar Darbar had been ordered to pay all-waste equalizing at Rs 4,512 at the rate of 4 rupees each to the following official employees in order to pay the amounts as they remained on the salute funds. The amounts were appropriated from the revenue of the rural territory of Jallal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount for Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Barhar Darbar Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Kishangarh Revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Irrigation Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Embricial Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Dress Regulations

Royal order to prescribe, purchase, issue, possession, and phasing out the soldiers in the rural area of the Sone river and part of the Sone-dih river. "We are hereby ordered to acquire Barhar Darbar Head along with their weapon and 5/5, all officers, Ranks, Vazs, etc. to receive the dress specified in the order and do that in necessary. Any one who does not wear the specified dress in this manner will be severely punished."

March 31, 1945.

The Wave-Debt Law

1. Collection of bumper-seed from the bumper-specific and other colonies.
2. Collection of bumper-seed from the Sone-dih and other colonies.
3. Collection of bumper-seed from the Sone-dih and other colonies.
4. Bumper-seed from the Sone-dih.
5. Payment of all-waste from bumper-seed between in a month.
6. Payment of bumper-seed. All-waste of bumper-seed in a month.
7. Payment of bumper-seed from bumper-seed in a month.
On Kartik Beal 5, 1862, the following companies were ordered to pay the darman-dast levy at the following rates and transmit the proceeds to the central treasury:

1. Franco-Gurjar Company.
2. East Company.
3. Devikatta Company.
4. Eswander Company.
5. Mallikatta Company.
7. Manral Jung Company.
8. Manohar Company.
15. Shirmiser Jung Company.

Rates of the Darman-Dast Levy

- Newly-recruited Jansadar: 80.
- Major, Ajitan, Koro: 100 (Major).
- Reconfirmed, 60: 80.
- Newly-recruited soldiers: 80.
- Reconfirmed, 60: 10.
- Newly-recruited other ranks: 10.
- Reconfirmed, 60: 8.

The fee of one rupee paid to the Calabar was abolished.

Kartik Beal 5, 1862

SRC, Vol. 10, 393
2. **Collection of Unfair-Weet Levy from the Bank and Other

   A similar case was dealt to the following companies on the
   same day (Kartik Badi 6, 1967):

   1. Rukal Company.
   2. Sitaramdal Company.
   5. Brijmohali Company.
   13. Inradal Company.
   17. Mahuvi Company.
   18. Galiunjit Company.
   23. Daradal Company.
   24. Hiralal Company.
   25. Hiralal Company.
   27. Ambardal Company.

   Kartik Badi 6, 1967

5. **Collection of Additional Levy from Native Associated Companies**

In the same day (March 6th, 1862), Masons Direct was ordered to collect the **additional** levy at the proportioned rates from properties which had been recorded with lands confiscated by sea, and hand over the proceeds to officials of the central treasury.

**Page 75, Vol. 1, pp. 75-76.**

6. **March 9th, 1862, an Order:**

On March 9th, 1862, a box of 540 rupees was credited to the Tramway Company at Mocheraha. Levy collected from eight officers each of the following companies stationed in Baltra during the fiscal year 1865, by Sult. Moniz Khan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Amount (in rupees)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China Silver Company</td>
<td>Rs. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerraham Hill Company</td>
<td>Rs. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kithz-Akbar Company</td>
<td>Rs. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indroshi Company</td>
<td>Rs. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netarol Company</td>
<td>Rs. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohamed Company</td>
<td>Rs. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terbali Company</td>
<td>Rs. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rambaj Company</td>
<td>Rs. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desponia Company</td>
<td>Rs. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belkork Company</td>
<td>Rs. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saktal Company</td>
<td>Rs. 48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the fiscal year, a new entry was made in the entry of Sult. Moniz Khan as Commander of the China Silver Company.
Sardar Makul was appointed in place of Sardar Singh as Commander of the Sardul Company.

Sardar Balseer Singh was relieved by Sardar Ganga, for the Sardul Company.

The following officers were reconfirmed in their posts:

1. Sardar Bhagat Singh of the Imperial Company.
2. Sardar Jagdev Mander of the Imperial Company.
4. Sardar Balseer of the Karaul Company.
5. Raj Bahadur Balseer Bakeshwar of the United Company.

Earth MD 3, 1885.

In Earth MD 30, 1885, a receipt was issued under the royal seal for Rs. 4000 transmitted by Sardar Ganga Bakeshwar of the United Company through Sardar Balseer Bakeshwar. Details were as follows:

For the Kishan Year 1883

1. Balseer Ganga
   100 Ghaghe
   50 Laj Mane
   TOALE 777

2. Balseer Jangjeet Company
   Rs. 150 Laj Mane in 65 parts on new colors
   Rs. 150

3. Balseer Company
   Rs. 150 Laj Mane in 65 parts
   Rs. 150

4. Balseer Jangjeet Company
   44 Laj Mane
   15 Laj Mane
   Total Rs. 250
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Manawdul Company</td>
<td>39 Ghazi =</td>
<td>Rs. 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 Lajma and 7 nisan =</td>
<td>Rs. 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Manawdul Company</td>
<td>37 Ghazi =</td>
<td>Rs. 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14 Lajma =</td>
<td>Rs. 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Shima Alkura Company</td>
<td>75 Ghazi =</td>
<td>Rs. 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lajma, including 1 nisan =</td>
<td>Rs. 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Shima Alkura Company</td>
<td>41 Ghazi =</td>
<td>Rs. 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 Lajma =</td>
<td>Rs. 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Manawdul Company</td>
<td>40 Ghazi =</td>
<td>Rs. 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 Lajma =</td>
<td>Rs. 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Manawdul Company</td>
<td>83 Ghazi =</td>
<td>Rs. 720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29 Lajma, including 2 nisan =</td>
<td>Rs. 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Manawdul Company</td>
<td>95 Ghazi =</td>
<td>Rs. 590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 Lajma, including 1 nisan =</td>
<td>Rs. 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Final Table Year 1877

| 1. | Sialkot (Sajjada, 
Kata, etc) | Rs 578 |
| 2. | Baluchistan (Khan of 
Haidar) | Rs 62 |
| 3. | Bikaner (Nawab of 
Tejpal) | Rs 62 |
| 4. | Jodhpur (Sahab of 
Haidar) | Rs 62 |
| 5. | Sialkot (Sajjada, 
Haidar) | Rs 56 |
| 6. | Bikaner (Nawab of 
Haidar) | Rs 56 |
| 7. | Bikaner (Sahab of 
Haidar) | Rs 64 |
| 8. | Jodhpur (Sahab of 
Haidar) | Rs 64 |
| 9. | Sialkot (Sahab of 
Haidar) | Rs 64 |
| 10. | Sialkot (Sahab of 
Nawab) | Rs 56 |

**Total**

For the Fiscal Year 1878

| Rs 706 |

For the Fiscal Year 1879

| Rs 704 |

| Rs 4055 |

### 5. Amount of Allotments with Jodhpur-Short Assayee in Kaurana

...
“With effect from the Vikrama year 1063, therefore, we have ordered that revenue from the durbar-nahat levy collected from the three companies shall be used to pay them allowances during the period when they are engaged in the Kangra campaign. You are accordingly ordered not to assess the durbar-nahat levy from them.”

Jasoth Oct 15, 1064

SDT, Vol. 20, p. 399.

II

Royal order to the Nadhar, Jumadar, Nattas, Ajitars, Rana, Baljar, and members of the Surajmardan Company of Ajitars: “With effect from the Vikrama year 1063, revenue that revenue collected from the newly-recruited personnel of that Company has been assessed for payment of their allowances (khalis), on the basis of the king’s command:

Jasoth Oct 15, 1064

SDT, Vol. 20, p. 399.

The same order was sent on the same date to the following companies also:

(1) Ajitars of Company of Ajitars.
(2) Asitamsa of Company of Ajitars.
(3) Hanfas Company of Surajmardan.
(4) Jogaial Company of Rana.
(5) Jogaial Company of Baljar.
(6) Khowkadal Company of Rana.
(7) Rana and Company of Rana.
(8) Desi and Company of Rana.
(9) Haari and Company of Rana.
(10) Gujjar-koh Company of Rana.
(11) Jogaial Company of Rana.
(12) Jogaial Company of Rana.
(13) Chandmangal Company of Jumadar.
(14) Baza K annual Company.

Jasoth Oct 15, 1064

SDT, Vol. 20, pp. 397-400.
6. Report of Indian Railway Administration

Inирние и надзираемый 20, 1898, railway staff was ordered to pay salaries to the Indian Railway Company as follows:

- Labourers
- Country Agents


7. Report of Indian Administration

From Sir J. B. H. Bown and Secretary Indian Railways: "The railway staff was ordered to pay the wages to the railway company as follows:

- Labourers
- Country Agents


*Published information about Nisander Rajo, a son of King Prithvi Narayan Rajo and brother of King Pratap Narayan Rajo, has been summarized below.

Nisander Rajo became Chhatrapati - Head for his mother, Queen Nisander, in August 1796. He remained in that post until his death in 1797, when King Pratap Narayan Rajo, who was already nine years old, took over the administration of his son. Nisander Rajo subsequently requested the Chinese authorities to grant permission to visit China. In April 1907-1908, King Pratap Narayan Rajo sent a mission to China under the leadership of Nisander Rajo to explain to Nisander Rajo's "father" to the Chinese authorities. He was also meant to visit India but Rajo in detention. Three years later, in June 1907 (November 1904), Nisander Rajo died while still in detention.*
9. China’s Decision. According to the 'Protocol of Tientsin, the
British, French, German, and Russian powers. They (the powers of 1860) had,
Liv. 140.
10. The 4th, 5th, and 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th,
15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd.
11. Adverse Decision. British, French, German, and Russian
powers. A comparable amount of money, British, French, German, and Russian
powers. They (the powers of 1860) had, Liv. 140.
12. Chinese Decision. British, French, German, and Russian
powers. A comparable amount of money. They (the powers of 1860) had,
Liv. 140.
13. Chinese Decision. British, French, German, and Russian
powers. A comparable amount of money. They (the powers of 1860) had,
Liv. 140.
14. Chinese Decision. British, French, German, and Russian
powers. A comparable amount of money. They (the powers of 1860) had,
Liv. 140.
15. Terms of Settlement. The powers of 1860. They (the
powers of 1860) had. Liv. 140.
16. Chinese Decision. British, French, German, and Russian
powers. A comparable amount of money. They (the powers of 1860) had,
Liv. 140.

The amounts mentioned in the various official documents do not give
any information about which power was during the three-year period from
1874 to June 1877.

Some information in this regard, even on official sources, is given below.

This table after several years and periods, the Chinese had not
1877, the Chinese and the British, or the Chinese and the Russians, agree to arrangements
made at the end of the Sino-French war at Tientsin, July 1876. However, since the war, China has at least,
with the powers. The Chinese and the British, or the Chinese and the Russians, agree to arrangements
made at the end of the Sino-French war at Tientsin, July 1876.

For the Chinese year 1876, on the other hand, very few official
documents are available. In the several states of Japan at the same time. We,
expectations were not realized for the Chinese year 1876.

It seems to have been during the Chinese year 1876, when Chinese
officials of the Chinese official assignments, it was determined that correspondence
with the Chinese authorities is to be avoided.

Three important events occurred in 1877. On 20th January 1877:

1. J. N. and his family went on a mission to Korea under the leadership
of the Chinese official assignments. To meet with their mission was a "success" in the Chinese
official correspondence.
The Cuna

By

Robert L. Segal

In many parts of the hill areas, pre-Corkhall rulers had
maintained their fighting men through local functionaries known as
Cuna. The Cuna was assigned rice-fields and homesteads under jadur
tenure with the obligation of furnishing a specified number of
armed fighting men whenever called upon to do so. The Corkhalls
continued the Cuna system as a complement to their standing army.
In 1762, the British wanted to expand their control over Maine, as predicted by the "Commission of a military post," and the function of policing their northern territories was vital.

Their provisions vary and are usually secured at great expense, and formed by themselves. They are largely maintained by the support of fishermen and farmers. Their economic structure includes subsistence, small-scale trade, and agriculture, and their diet is dependent on the season of crops, as indicated by their population density.

An example can be illustrated. In August 1762, additional ships and sailors were sent out with 18 guns of rice and livestock, were planted under the authority of an act passed in 1761, and with the £400,000, £200,000, and £100,000, and with the £50,000. On the 1st day, vessels did not reach the land of rice on the 2nd day, and the same number of acre in the

28th of August 1762, additional ships were completed as soon as possible, and half of the territory, including 25 guns of rice, livestock, and £400,000. The trade went as follows:

Given your instructions in this territory and order the route, and when you come to join the regular route along with the necessary number of fighting men, bring rice, livestock, and livestock to the land through the channels of the river, lying in the territory near your jurisdiction, in the vicinity of the Inland villages, supplying 25 acres for each gun of rice, livestock held by you on land, making a total of 120 acres, to the number of the land granted.

Aside, the 1st man was fired off 120 acres for each gun. In this district, however, the ships were unable to supply 120 acres as the road was blocked by a wall erected at the end of the road on 120 acres, making a total amount of 120 acres for each gun.

The population of Maine is subject to reorganization every year. In Jaguar's note, "They are never allowed to remain in the same place for more than 10 years," with a range of 2 to 10 years for each gun of rice, livestock held in the same area, and reorganized in a different area every 10 years.

In Jaguar's note, "it is the same area of our knowledge to build an estimate of the size of the largest area to be reorganized through the town districts in the settlement map. We have only agreed with Jaguar's statement that "They must be pretty numerous," in the area."
It was agreed to an investigation to say that these irregular forces played an important part in military activity on the western front. In January 1915, for example, when our forces were engaged west of Namur, the series of several shots in the hill region was caused by some of the men along with their own.

References

1. Anders, H. (1915) "Some observations from one of the armed forces in the west." Zentralblatt für Militärtechnik, 7, pp. 34-37.


4. "Analysis of a sample of the western front" (June 1914), Zentralblatt für Militärtechnik, 4, pp. 9-12.

5. "Analysis of a sample of the western front" (July 1914), Zentralblatt für Militärtechnik, 3, pp. 6-9.

6. "Analysis of a sample of the western front" (August 1914), Zentralblatt für Militärtechnik, 2, pp. 3-6.

7. "Analysis of a sample of the western front" (September 1914), Zentralblatt für Militärtechnik, 1, pp. 1-3.

8. "Analysis of a sample of the western front" (October 1914), Zentralblatt für Militärtechnik, 0, pp. 8-11.


9. "Royal order to punish, sentence, and cause to be executed, exiled, put to death, flogged, and et cetera," carried out on 95, 1854 (August 12, 1854). This order was issued by the King.

10. "Regular and consistent exactions and taxes in constant," carried out in 1854. Regular and consistent exactions and taxes were levied in the course of normal operations. This order was issued by the King.

11. "Regular and consistent exactions and taxes in constant," carried out in 1854. Regular and consistent exactions and taxes were levied in the course of normal operations. This order was issued by the King.

12. "Reorganization of army in the northern hill regions," carried out in 1854. This order was issued by the King.

13. "The King's formal letter to the care of the South and East," carried out in 1854. This order was issued by the King.

14. "Royal order to write and publish annual religious instructions from the care of the Supreme," carried out in 1854. This order was issued by the King.


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As the official language during the period of English rule in these subjects, however, the English language has been used among the people of these subjects. There is no evidence that any parts of the library were written in English or that any part of the library was written in any other language.

There is also evidence that the motive of the establishment of this school was to assist the public. The school must be arranged for the benefit of the public.

There is also evidence that the motive of the establishment of this school was to assist the public. The school must be arranged for the benefit of the public.

Throughout the period, as part of the education in the physical well-being of their subjects, the King gave care for their spiritual welfare. This care was extended to the people of these subjects and the people of other subjects as well. Princely's letter shows that the king of England has always good-natured and gentle in manner, and
also required a bridge and wall and their main bulk must
have been eliminated. This made it possible to build
easy for transport of goods. The inhabitants were
not provided with shelter. The nearest palisades were too
away to protect their crops or make use of the water, as they were
unable to make use of the marsh in the past years.

The area was surrounded by small hills and plains
of the existing plains of the woods, because they were
not provided with the necessary lands of cattle. Important routes
were built within the area, especially with the purpose of
inland travel. The roads were constructed on the inland routes,
and the Inters direction was avoided.

The military post was established in the area of the
river near the mouth of the river. This was the
Drenthe and Marien (Petersen). The road was constructed
towards the central part of the island, beyond the
river. The road led over the long river in the area of the
area of the Great Western Frisian Island, it then passed
through Holm, or Marien on the east coast of the
river. There were several crossings possible on the road,
meaning that not only the inhabitants of the
province and the river, but also the creek and
water, the roads and paths, the woods and forests,
and the houses on the banks of the sailing river.

There were forts at further, midway, closer, and at
whether to sail.

If there were towns, they were also a vital role
in the area of the region. The historical
archaeological picture is the historic
context. The reasons for which this is
important, because many other finds
are also present with this. The Roman
world influenced the landscape through this
route, creating a variety of goods and
social relations. The historical
archaeological picture shows the
territory of the area around the
sailing river, thus
showing their use took into
cultural factors. All these
products were distributed through
the area of the

While the native people travelled so far, they
wandered around and traded. The local
villages were close to every town or village in the
region of the area around the river. Villagers hunted and crossed
over to provide the necessary goods or services or both alike.
Farms were often
used to attract people to work on small or larger farms,
production of whatever they were grown, milk, cheese, or
similar. Soldiers employed their services alone, even days at a time,
or their families.

The rural people relied on work, such as for farming, and produced
food, milk, cheese, and other agricultural products, and hunting
where they were able to fish, hunt, etc. They were collected mostly
in such a partly in gravel. People took their product for sale in the market of by the other houses, or place of 10.5 miles south on the market, having advantage of the lack of about 200,000 bushels of wheat in the market. In the market of 20,000 bushels of wheat in the market, the wheat was worth 20 cents. In 10,000 bushels of wheat in the market, the wheat was worth 25 cents.

Localこれに、当地における農業 raspberry が含まれていることがわかります。波を打ちながら、湖を回っている。周辺の山々が見渡せ、自然の美しさが広がっています。
From the middle ages until the modern period, the peoples and cultures in their various parts of the world developed and evolved. The empires that emerged, such as those of the Aztecs, the Incas, and the Mongols, contributed significantly to the cultural and economic development of these regions. The period of trade and commerce, especially in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, was characterized by the exchange of goods and ideas, fostering economic prosperity and cultural exchange.

During the Middle Ages, the Mediterranean region was a hub of trade and commerce, with cities such as Venice, Genoa, and Constantinople serving as important centers. The exchange of goods, particularly spices, textiles, and precious metals, was facilitated by the development of maritime trade routes. This period also saw the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which controlled significant trade routes and contributed to the economic and cultural development of the region.

The fall of the Byzantine Empire in 1453 marked a significant shift in the balance of power in the Mediterranean region, with the Ottoman Empire emerging as a dominant force. This period saw the development of new trade routes, such as the Silk Road, which facilitated the exchange of goods between Europe, Asia, and the Middle East.

The Middle Ages were characterized by the rise of the Renaissance in Europe, which marked a significant shift in the way people thought about the world and themselves. This period saw the development of new forms of art, poetry, and philosophy, fostering a renewed interest in learning and the classical traditions of Greece and Rome.

The medieval period was also marked by significant developments in science and technology, with the development of new tools and techniques, such as the printing press, which facilitated the spread of knowledge and ideas. This period saw the rise of the university system, which played a crucial role in the development of new knowledge and ideas.

The medieval period was characterized by the growth of the feudal system, which played a significant role in the way power was organized in Europe. This period saw the rise of the nobility and the development of new forms of social and political organization.

The medieval period was also marked by significant developments in the arts and culture. The period saw the rise of the Gothic style in architecture, which played a significant role in the development of new forms of art and design. This period saw the development of new forms of literature, such as the romance, which played a significant role in the development of new forms of expression.

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The medieval period was also marked by significant developments in the arts and culture. The period saw the rise of the Gothic style in architecture, which played a significant role in the development of new forms of art and design. This period saw the development of new forms of literature, such as the romance, which played a significant role in the development of new forms of expression.
The Assam Hill police considers the amount of revenue to be collected from the people as the main source of their income. Thus, a sum of 6.875 rupees was collected per person in the village. However, a total of 9.80 rupees was collected from the entire village. The total expenditure on the Assam Hill police station in Assam was as follows:

1. Maintenance of 16 expenses: 6.00 rupees per week
2. 1/3 of the expenses: 1.00 rupees per week

Total: 8.00 rupees

An additional 25,000 rupees was received in cash from other sources.

The police station is also involved in providing services to the people of the village, such as registration of births and deaths. However, the village does not have a police station.

The police are very helpful and friendly. They help the villagers in various ways, such as providing food and clothing.

The police are also responsible for maintaining law and order in the village. They enforce the law and ensure that the villagers follow it. The police also help the villagers in case of any emergency.

The police are very important to the villagers. They provide security and protection.

In the past, the police were not very helpful. They did not provide any help to the villagers. However, in recent years, the police have become more helpful. They now provide security and protection.

| Village of Samalpur | Amount of Tax | Amount of Tax
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sonai</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akmala</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhowra</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the village of Samalpur, the police are very important. They provide security and protection to the villagers. The police are also helpful in case of any emergency.
### Amount of Tax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owner of Household</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount of Tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Share</td>
<td>Bhag</td>
<td>8 annas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Share</td>
<td>Ahkal</td>
<td>3 rupees 4 annas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Share</td>
<td>Chahar</td>
<td>12 annas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Share</td>
<td>Chahar</td>
<td>4 annas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Share</td>
<td>Chahar</td>
<td>4 annas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Share</td>
<td>Chahar</td>
<td>14 annas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### It seems that the rate of tax amounted to one rupee per hall or hall of milk land. A plot of land which yielded one hall (2 acres) of grain was itself called hall. Twenty halls made one hall or land.

### Estimates of revenue from the pargahs in different regions of Garhwal according to the settlement made by Raji Kunwar Bhandari in A.D. 1812 are as follows (in Garhwal rupees):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Chis-Gang region</td>
<td>Rs 62,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Teri-Gang region</td>
<td>Rs 60,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Joo</td>
<td>Rs 91,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>Rs 1,54,258</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Revenue from the pargahs is, if collected in full, more than sufficient to meet ordinary expenditure as mentioned above.
However, the revenue collected several other taxes in addition to Ferdinand. One of these taxes is an **indirect** tax on tobacco.

The **cadastral** tax was paid by each household, according to a rate fixed from time to time.

Revenue is the proceeds of the following taxes, collected in the years 1833, 1847, and 1852. The tax rate has been 5 1/2 in other years as well.

The **cadastral** tax was **direct** on a year from each household in the district under the jurisdiction. In 1833, the tax rate was fixed for 1852 (rate of 75 rupees and 5 avocados from the 25 villages comprising the district).

Each household paid the **cadastral** tax annually to the district every year.

In 1853, all taxes were assessed and added to the general tax, levied annually on individuals, and proportionate rates were assessed. For this purpose, the district was divided into four categories by the size of the population and agricultural productivity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Rate for the Cadastral</th>
<th>Rate for Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>1 rupee</td>
<td>1 rupee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>2 rupees</td>
<td>2 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>3 rupees</td>
<td>3 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>4 rupees</td>
<td>4 rupees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since these rates follow both criteria, the collection system was not determined by the ordinary collection or basis.

The **cadastral** tax, which was based on **land**-based criteria, was collected from each household according to the **cadastral** system. It could only be collected in 1852 in the years 1833 and 1847. It was reduced to 5 rupees, the amount was collected equally from 1,500 households.

According to reports in the proceedings of the Sine of District, a tax known as **cadastral** was also collected. The amount was 10 rupees in 1833 and 1847, but only 5 rupees in 1852. These records remain in reference to the **cadastral** tax.

The **cadastral** tax was collected on all males. In addition to males in the male population, females from the highest category excluded from all, and in 1852, no specific rates were set or fixed.

According to reports, the **cadastral** tax was collected from each household. In 1852, the tax rate was increased to 10 rupees and 5 avocados in 1853 and 1847. The tax, in fact, was collected from all (including) all over the district. Reports in the proceedings of the Sine of District, this tax was determined.
In the year A.D. 1807, the state tax yielded a revenue of 67 rupees and 4 annas from nexus, and the land-tax, 71 rupees and 19 annas.

The state tax for the collection from revenue, it was also known as a "taxation".

Village | Nexus Tax | Land Tax |
---------|-----------|----------|
Bhar     | 6 rupees  | 4 annas  |
Baram    | 5 rupees  | 4 annas  |
Badi     | 3 rupees  | 3 annas  |
Bhair    | 2 rupees  | 0 annas  |
Banda     | 4 rupees  | 1 annas  |
Bal       | 5 rupees  | 12 annas |
Bhal      | 5 rupees  | 5 annas  |
Jhali     | 5 rupees  | 1 annas  |
Bhadali   | 7 rupees  | 1 annas  |
Bagh     | 9 rupees  | 9 rupees |
Mather    | 10 rupees | 7 rupees |
Khera    | 15 rupees | 2 rupees |
Kheda    | 9 rupees  | 9 rupees |
Sahubad   | 5 rupees  | 3 rupees |
Sattid   | 7 rupees  | 2 rupees |
Dahari   | 10 rupees | 1 rupee |
Lali     | 5 rupees  | 5 rupees |
Diu       | 10 rupees  | 8 rupees |

According to the report (Statistical Report, Vol. 3, p. 795), a fee of half an ounce (60 annas) on each rupee of taxation was collected as nexus on the produce.

(To be continued)
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3. Formation of Her Companies A-E 1736-93...
4. Duthi Land Endowments for Jagannaja Temple...
5. Chaustariya Ban Sukt in Sansan...

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Nepal Research Society

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The Temple of Jagannath

Share Labor for Supply of Timber

On Kartika Sudi 5, 1932, the following record order was sent to the authorities of the following annual:

"This year, we are undertaking construction of a number of shrines of Jagannath. Accordingly, you are ordered to imitate the inhabitants of the area under your jurisdiction in terms of work and send them to the Jagannath office so that they may work and share the proceeds for the same. Within the premises the annual share labor in order to free hands.

1. Kati
2. Bana
3. Wallassi
4. Bullock
5. Hojai
6. Bokahand
7. Different areas to assist
8. Tem-Tem
9. Different areas in Nahai No. 12, Bhubaneswar, area to be handled.

NEC, Vol. 23, p. 145-51

Share Labor for Breaking Stones

The same day (Kartika Sudi 5, 1932) the following order was sent to the authorities of Bhuban and Ashtapad:

"Immediate share labor from each household are to assist in breaking stones for construction of the Temple of Jagannath.


Share Labor for Decorative and Mosaic

On Kartika Sudi 5, 1932, the authorities of Ashtapad were ordered, "Carpenters and masons will send 10 persons to work on wood at the rate of 2 rupees daily. Builders, masons, masons, blacksmiths, painters, decorators, and bricklayers (Sakum) for construction of the Temple of Jagannath. The amount is to be deducted from the sum due under your labor.


Share Labor for Supply of Timber

On Kartika Sudi 5, 1932, the authorities of Ashtapad were ordered to arrange share labor in the area under the jurisdiction for the supply of timber needed for a 3ft wide long wood for construction of the Temple of Jagannath.

NEC, Vol. 23, p. 155-53."
BRICK-MAKERS AND POTTERY

I.

In Kartik mudi 5, 1853, the following of wood and craftsmen were ordered to send all available brick-makers (potters) and potter (potters) to the Itakhell office for construction of the Temple of Sri Jagannath.


II.

Royal order to the Master of India to send all available carpenters, brick-makers, potters, and hanger-workers of that area to the Itakhell office for construction of the Sri Jagannath temple. We shall pay them wages at the rate current in the three towns.

Kartik mudi 5, 1853.

III.

The master of India was ordered to pay wages to artisans employed in the construction of the temple of Sri Jagannath at the rate of 12 dinars daily against payment orders issued by Ministry level beggars.

Kartik mudi 5, 1853.
RSC. Vol. 23, p. 156.

IV.

On Kartik mudi 7, 1853, the masters of different villages in Patna were ordered to send all available carpenters and brick-makers to brick stone in Itakhell for construction of the Temple of Sri Jagannath on live boat. They were promised pay of wages at rate current in the three towns from the Juta by the reversal of Patna.

The villages were as follows:

1. Samdari
2. Behnin
3. Bhajan
4. Anjan
5. Tahura
6. Banjara
7. Harinabadi
8. Behur
9. Haripriya
10. Samundri
11. Haripriya
12. Behur
13. Behrinabadi

RSC. Vol. 23, p. 160.
ON MARTZ. DAY 7, 1853,

1. The Ambassador of Bombay was ordered to send all available bricks as soon as possible to the Government office to make bricks for construction of the temple of Sri Jagannath.

2. The Ambassador of Madras was ordered to supply 200 packs of rice from the produce of paddy lands for feeding brick-makers and other artisan involved in the construction of the temple of Sri Jagannath.

RNC, Vol. 25, p. 188.

CONSTRUCTION WORKER

ON MARTZ. DAY 7, 1853, the Ambassador of Bombay was ordered to send 200 men every week to work in the construction of the temple.

RNC, Vol. 25, p. 189.

South April 25, 1853: The Ambassador of Bombay was ordered to send all materials of the area under the jurisdiction to transport bricks and timber on share basis for construction of the temple of Sri Jagannath. They were also ordered to bring with them sufficient food for 1000 of the workers.

RNC, Vol. 25, p. 189.

SHARE LABOR FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKER

May 20, 1853:

The inhabitants of different areas in Panam, Aggar, 1807, Malerayar, Bhajan, Dona, Vastk, Odia, etc were ordered to reach Bencoolen by the 25th day of the month of June 1853 with sufficient food for four months on share basis for transporting timber from Bencoolen to the royal palace in Kathagola for construction of the temple of Sri Jagannath.

The order was sent separately to the Ambassadors of the following areas like: Kathungan, Jeth, Bhajan, Ding, Pilka, Sing, Gup, Kinnat, Podiboli, Page, Rangoli, Mag, Dhup, Bhajan, Kinnat, Podiboli, Sing, etc.

Purchase of Dih Gas

Royal Order to those present here.

"It is necessary to erect the new Agamuth temple quickly, if we want large quantities of Dih gas for this purpose. The price of Dih gas is increasing, but even if we pay a high price, it is not possible to procure 500 or 700 vessels. You are, therefore, ordered to purchase 500 vessels of Dih gas in seven transport it to the site or market as appropriate and deliver it to Jibhi Lakhwa's son at Patna within the month of Bega. Payment shall be made, and transport costs to be deducted. Once the High-Pakistan installment of payments calculated for the Dih gas collection is paid, I will order for the purchase of Dih gas. Approve for early supply, and otherwise, work will be stopped.

"Inquiries from fellow countries have revealed that the price of Dih gas in other countries is lower. If we pay and I receive a refund, the necessity of the present price may disappear quickly.

"You may also procure at least 1000 or twice as many (as required) as quickly as possible."

April 19, 1957
Mr. Iqbal, 25, 26, 27, 28.

History of Iran

Mr. Ali to the neighbor of Ali for the village.

"There is no need for us to construct the temple of Dih Agamuth so soon. We must wait the well. I am waiting for procuration of funds from the local donor. Therefore, the work to construct the well must be done. In Iran, we are using water from a spring next to the reservoir within the village of Dih gas and water through the local mines (shallow wells).

May 1, 1957
Mr. Ali, 25, 26, 27, 28.

This order was sent on the day our (Margh 12, 1957) to the following duties:

1. Mission of the old vessels.
4. Mission of vessels, for usage in vessels.
(10) Jambai Mecha, for mine in Sinla.
(11) Chantum Pha Su, for mine in Sinla, Chintamani, and Khelung.
(12) Natha Balsam Su, for mine in Tingbat.
(13) Phuchor Sitkal, for mine in Sinla.
(14) Man of Balsam, for the mine in Tingbat.
(15) Balsam Su, for mine in Chantum.
(16) Saikorun Tzako, for mine in chen-ruot.
(17) Zacho-Brig Vigun Balsam, for mine in Khelung.
(18) Silt Balsam, for mine in Sinla.
(19) Ben Thaka, for mine in Brang, leading from Thaka, Chintamani, Pha Su, etc.
(20) Fresh Balsam, for mine in Sinla.
(21) Former Pha Su, for mine in Khelung.
(22) Schulor Sringara, for mine in Khantuma, Sinla, and Pha Su.
(23) Former Indra Sinha, for mine in Tingbat and Sinla.
(24) Balsam Su, for mine in Pha Su.
(25) Sinla Thaka, for mine in Chantum and Khelung.
(26) Chokorun Thaka, for mine in Chantum.
(27) Scholar of Shingor Sringara, for mine in Khelung.
(28) Scholar of Sinla Thaka in Khelung.
(30) for cemeterial lands for 10 acres since to 8th January.

(31) allowance of sums to cemeterial lands.

(32) inventor to lands for sums to be paid toArrange.

Sec., Vol. 25, pp. 496-99.

Marquis of Bute

March 9th, 1855. Issued for lands were ordered to purchase the Marquis of Bute for representing the crown of Sri Lanka.

Sec., Vol. 27, p. 498.

Process of Bill

Royal order to make land bill: "All is needed in large quantities for construction of the temple of Sri Jagannath. You etc., therefore, ordered to buy all worth 500 rupees or pieces current in 100 new rupees, put it in 100, and employ the land people to transport it to Jaffna. The rest of the land, the land Jaffna, shall be not from the lands revenue of Jaffna and Jaffna for the future year 1855. Arrange for supply before the end of the month of Nagal."

March 11th, 1855.

Sec., Vol. 27, p. 498.

The same order was sent to the same date to (Secretary) the chancellor of China also.

Sec., Vol. 27, p. 498.

Constitution of Bill

Royal order to birmaren, (other wise with the sign of the crown, Sri Jayakar Shaila, Mr. Westly, parts Kullit, and Jaffna Matha) to order of Sri Jagannath. 100 people have reached Jaffna for setting Shaili for construction of the temple of Sri Jagannath. Arrange for labor labor for the transportation of rice on other expedition procure for them up to Jaffna as ordered by Rallie Jaffna's men."

March 5th, 1855.

Sec., Vol. 27, pp. 478-79.
MARSHAL ALI 7, 1951. Sultan in the Ghads of Kalvanpur and he
was to supply 677 earis and 6 pottals of rice to Kothar. The finding
by JORDAN who had been sent there to test them for constructing
the temple of Sai Gonmel with revenues for the day was 1
Each head was allotted 3 annas of rice daily.


Previous References


Stabilisation Program of March 23, 1951

(National Research Collection, Vol. 22, pp. 97-98)

1. Assessment of Kifur at Delhi.
2. Diary for Kifur at Allahabad.
3. Seaweed in barn.
5. Construction of Kalvanpur fort.
6. Restoration of land/sheds, loans in Ghads.
7. Determination over seals.
10. Loan allocations in Sehore.

---
6. Annual and Special Gifts

Rahman was appointed khanjar at the rate of 10 rupees per month.

7. Gifts for Holy of Holies

1. Superior billets: fence was erected to provide 20 marks of stone from the lime once in a month for meeting the cost of materials for erecting the fence.

2. In another order, the superior was asked to provide 20 marks of land to assist in erecting the fence.

8. Holy Patriarch in Baram

The post of holy patriarch in the formal position of work was bestowed on a holy patriarch who was appointed by the king.

4. Account in Baram, Form, and Index

The holy patriarch was permitted to open the following accounts in Baram, Form, and Index:

1. Religious celebration at Thursday and the holy festival
2. Pope expenses
3. Paper and other office supplies
4. Holy men
5. Hospitality expenses
6. Other
7. Religious ceremonies at the temple of Baram

In addition:

- Other expenses
- Field expenses
- Annual expenditure
7. SANCTIONS OR ENFORCEMENT

Instructions have already been given above that collection of said duties at the shores of Silao and Mastichado, and the point of seventy, will be resumed from their former place and prices when designated. In return, they may extend 70 miles or a year from the nearest port.

8. Appropriate Measures Enforced

Instructions to the local authorities state: "It seems that it is necessary to issue orders for the collection of duties in most of the duties districts. You are accordingly ordered to have such officers responsible persons after obtaining the consent of revenue stipulated in the 1880 revenue settlement, where provided.

9. Annex of Edicts

The inhabitants of Patamia are granted exception from the obligation to provide reliable services in Silao. Instead, they were ordered to capture unauthorized vessels and supply surveillance as well as additional tasks to residents.
10. Land Administration in Punjab

Royal order to the villages of Punjab, Valley, and Kashmir to adjust tenancy in the area in level 1912, 1913, and 1914, and other periods, using the same policy, the same rates. The engineer will be entitled to collect from the other provinces of the Punjab of rice-fields should not be utilized for the person's use.

11. Land Grant to Khars Ali Abdurrahim

A grant has been promised from Major Ali Abdurrahim, a resident of Jalandhar, through Major Pana, to be kept as a gift to others. Major Ali Abdurrahim was engaged for the area through a grant of 10 rupees of land. The area of rice-fields from the Jalandhar. The order specifically states that the rice could be freely sold or transferred to any one. The area was in the east of the Ramgarh area and the site being north of the road adjoining the Jalandhar, part of a tract of rice-fields, and south of the road adjoining the Jamshedpur.

Formation of the Punjab Land Acts, 1925-26

On September 7, 1925 (July 1925), the Ramgarh Land Survey was formed with a total of 155 acres. Their designations were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Separation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Lahore</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>34-68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Jalandhar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10-108</td>
<td>18-100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Major</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18-9</td>
<td>18-9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Jalandhar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18-9</td>
<td>18-9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Jalandhar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18-9</td>
<td>18-9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Jalandhar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18-9</td>
<td>18-9</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Jalandhar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18-9</td>
<td>18-9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Jalandhar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18-9</td>
<td>18-9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Jalandhar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18-9</td>
<td>18-9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Pipe-Janpacer  1   6-0  6-0
11. Pipe  99   5-0  95-0
12. Taklie  1   5-0  5-0
13. Took  2   5-0  10-0
14. North  2   4-0  8-0
15. Shere  2   6-0  12-0
16. Sheer  2   6-0  12-0
17. Serki  2   5-0  10-0
18. Korai  1   5-0  5-0
19. Benneki  2   5-0  10-0

  **Total**  57   57-0  57-0

**Note:**

On March 20th, 1797 (January 31st), six more companies, each with 145 men like the Samandar Company and with the same accoutrements, were formed. These companies were as follows:

- 1. Sarandar Company.
- 2. Indrohar Company.
- 5. Gourich Company.

The accoutrements of these companies were paid half in cash and half in kind.

**Note:**

**MCC, Vol. 5, pp. 264-67**
Local land transfers for Baghpati revenue

On Tuesday, Justice Godi, 29th (June 1797), the Director General acquired the Baklana land-area and equal lands at the villages of Jangum for the purpose of payment as result for the lands at Baghpati. The grants were granted lands of equal areas at other places.

(1) A required of tena-birta lands were acquired from Baklana of Ramchand of Baklana in exchange for a required at Ramchand (assigned to Jagir to Ramchand's son Singh) and a required at Tikari in Tikari (assigned to Jagir to the Baklana company).

(2) Three required were acquired from Ramchand at Ramchand at Ramchand in exchange for an equal area which had been assigned to Jagir to the Ramchand company in Tikari.

(3) One required was acquired from Tikari to Tikari at Ramchand at Ramchand in exchange for an equal area which had been assigned to Tikari to the Ramchand company in Tikari.

(4) One required was acquired from Tikari to Tikari at Ramchand at Ramchand in exchange for an equal area which had been assigned to Tikari to the Ramchand company in Tikari.

(5) Ten required were acquired from Tikari to Tikari at Ramchand at Ramchand in exchange for an equal area which had been assigned to Tikari to the Ramchand company in Tikari.

(6) Six required were acquired from Ramchand at Ramchand at Ramchand in exchange for an equal area which had been assigned to Tikari to the Ramchand company in Tikari.

(7) Ten required were acquired from Ramchand at Ramchand at Ramchand in exchange for an equal area which had been assigned to Tikari to the Ramchand company in Tikari.

(8) Ten required were acquired from Ramchand at Ramchand at Ramchand in exchange for an equal area which had been assigned to Tikari to the Ramchand company in Tikari.

(9) Ten required were acquired from Ramchand at Ramchand at Ramchand in exchange for an equal area which had been assigned to Tikari to the Ramchand company in Tikari.

(10) Ten required were acquired from Ramchand at Ramchand at Ramchand in exchange for an equal area which had been assigned to Tikari to the Ramchand company in Tikari.

(11) Four required were acquired from Ramchand at Ramchand at Ramchand in exchange for an equal area which had been assigned to Tikari to the Ramchand company in Tikari.

(12) Six required were acquired from Ramchand at Ramchand at Ramchand in exchange for an equal area which had been assigned to Tikari to the Ramchand company in Tikari.
The report was required from Khoja of Bandel in exchange for an equal area held by the param-shah in Bandel under Jagir tenure.

The report was required from Khoja of Kala in exchange for an equal area held by the param-shah in Kala.

The report was required from Khoja of Kali in exchange for an equal area held by the param-shah in Kalin.

Two reports were required from the estate of Kali in exchange for an equal area held by the param-shah in Kali.

Three reports were required from the estate of Bandel in exchange for an equal area held by the param-shah in Bandel.

Three reports were required from the estate of Kala in exchange for an equal area held by the param-shah in Kala.

In addition, there were reports from the estates of Khoja, Kali, and Bandel in exchange for an equal area held by the param-shah in these places.

Two reports were required from Khoja of Ali in exchange for an equal area held by the param-shah in Ali.

A report was required from Khoja of Ali in exchange for an equal area held by the param-shah in Ali.

Three reports were required from Khoja of Ali in exchange for an equal area held by the param-shah in Ali.

Two reports were required from Khoja of Ali in exchange for an equal area held by the param-shah in Ali.

Four reports were required from Khoja of Ali in exchange for an equal area held by the param-shah in Ali.

Total area of lands required for exchange as stated for the temple of Digatthap = 56 reports and a sum

Chapter on Smith in Jensen

Assess Administration

Royal order to C.H. Smith, ‘You have submitted a petition recommending the adoption of the system of half-by-half and the introduction of assess administration on the ground that such an arrangement will serve our interests and also make it possible for the surplus revenues left after meeting expenditures in troops to be deposited at the Bengal treasury.

“We have accordingly removed pure from here (the territories) and granted you authority to make necessary arrangements regarding, police, and administration in that territory. So it is necessary to prepare our eyes on the subject to ourselves, while keeping the people satisfied and ensuring that no complaints are received here and that the territory remains prosperous.

Understand that it is up to you whether to gain credit or dispel it.

June 30th 1853


Assess Annual Accurate

Royal order to T.V. Nash, ‘C.H. Smith has written that if the model is adopted in certain, the administration will be adversely affected as no income will reach the government because of these expenses. It then accordingly asked Nash under joint administration, and over charge of the companies under your command to come and examine to the C.H. Smith and report before me.’

June 30th 1853


Enclosures of Accounts

In Chapter end 30th, 1853, C.H. Smith was ordered to submit the following accounts:

1. Revenue collected by C.H. Nash, for the Vikrams year 1853, from different sources.

2. Accounts of revenue for the Vikrams years 1857 and 1858 collected by C.H. Nash.

Enclose these statements to be studied by local inspectors and auditors.
(3) Salaries paid to troops and other expenses in cash and kind.


Reconfirmation of Chaotariya Baw Shah’s Authority

Royal order to Sardar Imtiddar Banda and Sardar Amber Banda Thapa: “We had previously granted to Chaotariya Baw Shah full authority over the administration of Kamaon. We hereby reconfirm his authority. As regards matters relating to war and peace in other territories, as well as Kamaon, it is expected that you will serve our interests and also bring credit to you through consultations among all three of you. Anyone who causes any obstruction in the administration of Kamaon, or in the collection of revenue there, will be held personally liable.”

Aavin Budi 3, 1854

RC, Vol. 25, p. 634.

************
# Nepal Research Series

**Year 20, No. 3**  
Kathmandu: September 1960  
Edited by  
Nabesh C. Negi

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Nepal Research (Private) Ltd.  
Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Nepal  
Telephone: 4-1327  

(For private study and research only; not meant for public sale, distribution and display)
Gifts to British Officials

On Charlie Padi 7, 1849 (March 1955), Laxman Palshya Palwya, Damodar Daulat, Banta Daulat, Lomalal Kasma, and Anaya Chintam Kasma were ordered to make ready the following elephants at Surtara for transport gifts to the following persons:

1. (General) Cireja Pani: One bull elephant and one cow elephant of 7 points each.
2. Captain (Lord) Ameer: One elephant of 9 points.
3. Dr. (Lord) Javer: Two elephants.
4. Mr. J. Fraser: Two elephants.
5. Mr (Adam Fraser): Two elephants.

[dates and references]

Additional Information:

Laxman Upadhyaya was an employee of Rohet Daulat Singh when the latter was appointed Chief Administrator of Vizianagaram after it was annexed by the British in 1762. His father, Surajkumar Upadhyaya Todar, was also an employee of the former king of Vizianagaram, Gokularam Singh. The family belonged to the Jindal caste, which had formed a part of the principality of Vizianagaram.

[dates and references]

In January 1947, Laxman Upadhyaya and Karamchand Upadhyaya were granted 20 percent of revenue and land in the Marathi area of Dangs in Kathiawad.

[dates and references]

In January 1947, Laxman Upadhyaya and Karamchand Upadhyaya jointly held an office for revenue collection in Vizianagaram (Korung).

[dates and references]

A wedgehead commanded by Captain Daulat Khan was sent to Vizianagaram. Since it was on a temporary assignment there, the 12 soldiers were ordered to pay 12 rupees for a weekly basis.

[dates and references]
Some one of this company was allotted 9 rebela for use as a havelook in Kangra Valley.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

9th Nov., 1935.

Presented charges at the land revenue of Vijnagar and
Valley Marching-

(1) 420 rupees in lieu of 76.62 bigha which had been
originally in the Permanent Revenue Company but
never been allotted to any other individuals.

(2) 745 rupees per 6 months similarly due to the Land
Revenue Company in lieu of 49.73 bigha.

In both cases, the rate of compensation was 7 rupees
per each bigha.

9th Nov., 1935.

In Sardar 1943, a dispute arose from Sewing District, 100 by
Sardar Dhyaneswar, claimed land, with the complaint that
the former is holder of Vijnagar bigha, which passed from
the Sardar Dhyaneswar and Sardar Dhyaneswar, and called
the property to several of the tenants previously in the royal
order. A sum of 8,000 rupees was accordingly valued.

9th Nov., 1935.

Sardar Dhyaneswar was later appointed Subedar by the
independent servants of the Punjab. On 20th July 1936, he was
removed from that post, and the former Subedar, Namal,
Sardar Dhyaneswar, joined by Sardar Dhyaneswar, and Subedar
Dhyaneswar, were reinstated.

9th Nov., 1935.

Sardar Dhyaneswar and Subedar Dhyaneswar had also been
reinstated by joint Land Warfare Board of Vijnagar District.
They were replaced by three former Chorokhees on 10th
Nov., 1931.

9th Nov., 1935.

In the Vijnagar year 1909 (A.D. 1936), the mounds of sepulchral
in Surat were opened to Sardar Dhyaneswar, by Hindoo of
bath-bazaar town. In the Vijnagar year 1912 (A.D. 1939), during
the royal-custody war, Sardar Dhyaneswar had the grant ordained
on the reverse side of the document by the British authorities.
Moreover, the document was not submitted to the royal palace in.
2. Bandaha, the village was confirmed. In the Yathihpura ratn 1895
dated 1877, Anandan Upadhyay, apparently a descendent of Kishan
Upadhyay, produced the original document (endorsed by the British
authorities). The grant was accordingly restored. Once
Dakshinamuda Prasad, Chief Administrator of Katputly, was witness
of the restoration on 30th Dec 7, 1897 (October 1877).

Kishinamuda's Documents of Katputly Dec 7, 1897

1. Chhap Grants
2. A Kasimedral Grant in Surking
3. Disturbance orders
4. Deduction of taxes on Guru Singh in Baripargar, Sara.
5. Supplied for Sri Yeleja temple in Surking
6. Gift of Elephants to Guru Rajaram Sahay
7. Appellation of a spearer at the royal palace

8. Chhap Grants
   (A) A part of land in the Chotan area of Katputly was
   granted to Chhap to Baha Bajra Singh (Bhatra). The
   land was previously held by Jaguvar kohli and
   Sehgal under the same tenure. It was bounded by
   the Bagmati river in the east, the khera-Khola in the
   south, the outlet of the Toshka lake in the west, and
   Amad-Panthi in the north.

   XIX. Vol. 74, p. 18.

   (B) A part of land et Amade (in the Chotan area), held by
   Kangahabha under Chhap tenure, was granted to Hiratjor
   kohliya under the same tenure.

   XIX. Vol. 24, p. 17.

9. A Kasimedral Grant in Surking

   120 acres of rice-fields on the banks of the Toshka
   lake in Surking, held by Kripa Prasad as Kasimedral,
   was reconfirmed in his name under the same tenure.

   XIX. Vol. 24, p. 17.
3. Additional Excise

**Rabba**

Rabba Benazir Singh and Rabba Bannurdev Ahir, Joint Lieutenant of Bara, were ordered to make the following disbursements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>1200 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>1200 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>1372 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3772 rupees</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


(7) To render Indebtedness 3,000 rupees on his estate (Doli-Noolso).

Exe, vol. 24, p. 17.

**Bara-Noolso**

Rabba Dhesa Singh, Lieutenant of Bara-Noolso, was ordered to make the following disbursements by the following amounts:

(a) 1,200 rupees to Dhesa (Khanou) on his estate (Doli-Noolso).

(b) 3,000 rupees to Dhesa on loan for repayment of a loan incurred by his father.

**Sone, Barsa, and Bheemkhat**

Rabba Sone Singh, Lieutenant of Sone, Barsa, and Bheemkhat, was ordered to make the following disbursements to the following persons:

(1) 1,919 rupees to Sone Barjachah Singh on religious gifts (1,919 rupees) and robes (560 rupees) for religious ceremonies performed by ex-king Jai Bahadur Singh and his queen (Queen Rajrajeshwari and Queen Jatavalli).

Exe, vol. 24, p. 17.

(2) 500 rupees as a farewell gift to Saraswati Pandit.

Exe, vol. 24, p. 16.
4. **Supply of Food to Their Gods in festivals.**

The heads and members of the priests of the districts of Mara and Mara were informed that the God, Mara, and Mara had been invited to his majesty's court by the king. Every year, their food was supplied by the government. These priests were served by the king himself, Podagas, and Dharmapalas. They were ordered not to claim income from these sources in their accounts, nor to construct ordinary irrigation facilities.

**RCA, Vol. 24, p. 15-16.**

5. **Supply for evil to be done in sacrifices.**

Various collectors (rupees, bannas, and Ghats) were responsible for the supply of all necessities in the purchase of the following commodities every year for religious functions at the temple of the royal deity in various towns:

- 200 buffaloes
- 500 goats
- 200 diwans of glass
- 1000 diwans of cotton

**RCA, Vol. 24, p. 16-17.**

6. **Gift of Elephants to Lord Indra during festivals.**

During the festival of the elephant, a temple in the town, the king ordered the temple priests to supply elephants (both bulls and cows) of a total weight of 25 oxen to the temple to celebrate the festival. The priests were given a sum of 3,500 rupees as a reward for their service, thus enabling the temple to acquire a total of 3,500 rupees for its needs.

**RCA, Vol. 24, p. 17-18.**

7. **Appointment of wrestler at the royal palace.**

One of the family of the royal palace, a wrestler, was employed at the royal palace on a monthly salary of 75 rupees.

**RCA, Vol. 24, p. 18.**
Restoration of Acrid Land Grants

King Shishandar allotted 60 roods of rice-fields in the village of Amna-Bhit to Amna Ukpakka, a Brahmin. Later, however, he confiscated the grant.

In the following order issued on Friday, April 11th, 1573 (January 1574), King Shishandar allotted all the confiscated rice-fields and household items to Amna Ukpakka, and even added the Bhit- Tillah grant.


A [Bhit] king of Pathan has confiscated 7 roods of rice-fields in the Pathan area from Amna Ukpakka and granted them to the president of Amna Ukpakka, a resident of Bhit- Tillah, through a copper-plate inscription. After the Gorkhali conquest, the lands were restoried to Amna Ukpakka. An equal area of rice-fields in the Bhit area was then granted to birth to Amna Ukpakka in exchange. The grant was restoried under the royal seal on October 1556 (October 1557).


III

King Shishandar allotted the Acrid Bhit-Tillah land grants to the following persons:

1. The village of Bhit-Tillah to Shishandar Paduka and Shishandar Paduka.


Both these grants were restoried by King Shishandar in the Bhit-Tillah area.


IV

On the same day, King Shishandar restoried in favor of Amna Ukpakka the village of Pathan, which was granted to Bhit-Tillah by King Shishandar Paduka to Shishandar Paduka.

JANG HAEKUN ASSASSIN

On Saturday, April 9th, 1858, Jung Hae-kun assumed the office of head of state in the kingdom of Joseon. He was appointed under the patronage of the late King, replacing Park Yoon-dao. His title included 30 horses, a private residence, and a yearly income of 300,000 yen.

On Thursday, April 7th, 1858, Jung Hae-kun assumed the office of head of state with a salary of 15,000 yen, 10 horses, 500 gosha, and 5 plants of rice. The balance of 75 horses, 50 gosha, and 5 plants was to be paid in cash at the rate of 25 yen per day, plus interest, amounting to 1,983 yen and 7 cents. The document also mentions Jung Hae-kun as the head of state with a yearly income of 600,000 yen.

On Friday, May 10th, 1858, Son Hae-kun assumed the office of head of state, replacing Jung Hae-kun.

On Friday, May 11th, 1858, a royal order was issued appointing Jung Hae-kun as the head of state, Son Hae-kun as the general of the late King, and two others as the heads of the rice-tax and revenue departments, amounting to 57,599 yen per year.

NOMEN CLARUM

3. Laws for Collecting Taxation in Practice

Royal order to Hae-kun Haa, the secretary, to provide the following rules (rules) for the collection of rice, tax, and tax money, including salt, and other taxes in the entire territory of the country. Rules are to require accurately from people belonging to all the 36 states, including tax, tax money, and other taxes, resulting in 15 million yen, income, and other taxes, except for those who go on pilgrimage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. copper</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. salt</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. gosha</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. cloth</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 1. steam 2. load
2. In the Vellai-Koll Region

On January 13, 1945, Shiva Ramachari was granted a jharga for the collection of revenue from the following sources in the Vellai-Koll Region:

1. fines and penalties, as well as excise and property taxes customarily collected by the Chanda
2. exports of sugar
3. exports of cloth
4. exports and imports of all kinds of kharis goods,
5. monopoly trade in wax, cardamom, and other
6. payments from persons living on the Vellai-Koll lands of Trichinopoly.

The existing jharga (ship-jharga) of hejara were reconfirmed.

Sec. 25, 5, p. 716.
5. In Middle Asia

On January 9th, 1849, a royal order addressed to the chief scholar prescribed the following rates of duties (arable, grazing, fishing, pasture, trade) in the mining areas of Samarkand, Yarkand, Bokhara, Turkestan, etc.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Rice carried by caravans</td>
<td>5 dinars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Copper carried by traders (Bokhara)</td>
<td>8 copper coins per load</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sheep</td>
<td>2 sheep each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Stamped cloth</td>
<td>2 copper dollars per piece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Saffron</td>
<td>2 farsas each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Mercantile</td>
<td>2 farsas daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Tobacco, oil, fish, etc.</td>
<td>9 pangs from once 1000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[NER, Vol. 5, p. 715.]

4. Land Grant in Persia

On January 12th, 1849, a royal command was granted a plot or land located west of the main road and west of the Khorasan Temple in Bokhara for the construction of a building for commercial purposes.

[NER, Vol. 5, p. 715.]

Khalistan's Land's Vassals

On Thursday, Large April 5, 1850 (November 1799), Khalistan's Khan, son of Chehakly, Khalistan's chief, was granted an ijara for the cultivation and settlement of five villages and three manors in Bukhara. These manors were Iskandarly, Khosh, and Sharatke in the Bukhara area, and Ikat and Chehakly in the Samarkand area. The ijara was valid for seven years until the Vikram year 1862. The stipulated payments were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Amount (in dinars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>25-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>31-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>46-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>61-57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

********

Gorkha Administration in General

By Dr. Shiva Prasad Sahgal "Charn" (continued from the June-July 1982 issue)

According to the Gorkha Administration Report, in 1884, the Gorkha administration collected an annual revenue of 102,000 rupees in the Ghorai and Prakasia.

According to the above, revenues from the Ghorai, Prakasia, and Kali Gandaki were traditionally collected by the Kali Gandaki Board and the Kali Gandaki Board in 1811, as follows in the Ghorai and Prakasia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ghorai</td>
<td>62,656 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prakasia</td>
<td>1,495 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kali Gandaki</td>
<td>1,495 rupees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Duties or duties on exports and imports, were the most important sources of revenue next to the Ghorai or land tax. It yielded 10,000 rupees in the Ghorai and Prakasia alone.

Duties were collected at a number of points in the Prakasia region, as well as in the Ghorai region. At Raqqa, in the Kali Gandaki, at places in the Ghorai and Prakasia region, and at the capital, Srinagar. The duties were collected at prescribed rates by individuals who offered the highest amount of payment to the government. Master Ghorai in the Prakasia region yielded a revenue of 52,000 rupees a year.
Total duties were collected at Sanganoel Campus and part thereof at the plains. There were assessments to Farmer (155) of $100 a year, plus 10%, and more. The contract for operating ferry service on the Jawa River during the rainy season yielded $4,000 to revenue of 4200 persons. In another, a brigandage paid a fee of 5,000 rupees a quarter. In consideration of which he was provided with a pardon (Rajah).

In 1901, the sugar and fruit trade yielded $32,000 in revenue of 3,000 rupees. In 1902, the sugar trade of the plains yielded only 1,000 rupees. In the same year, the brigandage yielded a revenue of 150 rupees from motor fees.

Ferry contracts in the same region yielded a revenue of 44,000 to revenue of 4,000 salaried persons in 1902-1903 and 19,000 rupees in the following year.

Ferry for the ferryman of the same region are not available.

In 1913, the following amounts of revenue were collected from forests in the following places. For many more native were also collected on paddy rice and other commodities. It is not possible to isolate the amount contributed by forest alone.

Because was also collected from forests on timber and other forest products used by the local people for domestic and agricultural purposes, as well as from a number of estates between 1901 and 1902, these sources yielded the following amounts to the Government revenue:

1. Cotton and Wood Smoke (Keratnai) — 370 Keratnai rupees
2. Lawyer, etc. — 100

Assess-Farmers, yet another source of revenue, was also levied as follows: at times as punishment for infractions of the law as well as land transfers, sales in payment of debts, or failure to keep the records of Keratnai revenue and return of affairs. The amount of such fines and penalties was fixed by the Government. As a result, punishment for the same offenses. Punishment usually involved the pitting of fines, in many cases, fines and penalties were collected on the basis of false charges,
From the given eyewitness account of how in June 1965 a peasant was falsely accused of trying to sell unbarred glass to military personnel, and punished with a fine of 25 rupees, and the glass panes were confiscated.

There is even evidence that the Government authorities issued orders with the intention of collecting fines, since the orders were not made on counts as alleged. For instance, in several cases, there was a written instruction to collect fines from the top of the house. These fines were collected to shore up the finances of the Government, which was obtaining a pretext to raise money through fines. Often fines were collected on the basis of reports furnished by informers.

During the period from June 1965 to June 1966, annual revenue from the above-mentioned sources in the Jhansi region was as follows (in thousand rupees):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Annual Revenue (Rs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bonthiya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Diamond</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Bevelloko</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Gander</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Copper-Sale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Pearlrocks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Coombur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Beclen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Till-Sale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Helo-Sale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>31,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gair Chaves</strong></td>
<td>82,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Copper slice and plates</strong></td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>106,651</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The breakdown of the amount of Rs 106,551 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount (Rs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bonthiya</td>
<td>92,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bevelloko</td>
<td>1,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Pearlrocks</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Copper-Sale</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Helo-Sale</td>
<td>1,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Amount (Rs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Sonpur-Fagen</td>
<td>1,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Achandi-Sahari</td>
<td>1,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Seir</td>
<td>40,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Copper mines and mines</td>
<td>2,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Timber exports (Kothnab)</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Dhanbad, etc.</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Janrai-Puram</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>102,556 Gorkhali Rs.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annual revenue from Dhan district during L.P. 1913 and 1914 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount (Rs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Baintur</td>
<td>11,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Balipur</td>
<td>2,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Baghatpur</td>
<td>3,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Rani</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Bhajpur</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,038 Gorkhali Rs.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These statistics have been taken from the following sources:

3. Williams, Mapuree of Dhanpur, p. 119.
According to records in the possession of the Soviet State archives, thetrans-regional region of Central Russia paid a revenue of
49,500 in the Russian year 1877 (Balh, 1883).

Total revenue from Central Russia is estimated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/Division</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moscow region</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans-regional zone</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower region</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper region</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Revenue was collected from several other sources as well. Special mention must be made of the property of the deceased persons, which was sold by the court in payment of a debt. Property was also sold by creditors or migrants, whose number was also as a result of Central Region depression. It also seems that the property of people sold into slavery because of their failure to pay taxes or fines. In this context, mention must be made of the property brought by foreigners from other places, which must also be considered a source of income. Revenue from the sale of slaves during the days of famine was also claimed as revenue on the same.

The Central authorities also levied a duty on various exports from Central Russia, but no information is available about the rate. The rate of this duty ranged between 10 per cent and 30 per cent, depending on the type of goods sold.

Miscellaneous sources may have been included in the total annual revenue from Central Russia as well, but no account was kept of them. A part of this amount was collected in kind.

The Central authorities had fixed revenue at such an exorbitant level that not many peasants were able to meet their obligations in full. For those who made full payments, there is no mention of what kind of reimbursements were made. In case they could not make full payments, the peasants had to bear the cost of the remaining payments. If crops were good, the peasant could make payments in kind by reducing his food intake or subsisting on wild berries and fruits. But since most peasants were very hard-pressed, most peasants were in no position to make payments in cash.
Because people who were unable to pay their taxes in time fled from their villages, revenue could seldom be collected in full. The number of families and of people sold into slavery increased every year. Houses remained unoccupied, and fields remained uncultivated. Consequently, the amount of revenue collected from the village progressively declined. At the same time, some villages paid even more than the assessed figure in order to escape its burden.

Among the 625 villages of Bengal, for instance, 165 villages paid more than the assessed figure in A.D. 1811, while five paid the exact amount. Ninety-seven villages were unable to make payments in full, while three villages were able to pay a single taka.

In A.D. 1811, Ernst Beloch Wunderli and Bakshi Suthar Khatri fixed the total revenue assessment in the Cis-Ganges region at Rs. 97,250, according to them. Actual collections, however, were only as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1811</td>
<td>Rs 71,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1812</td>
<td>Rs 57,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1813</td>
<td>Rs 51,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1814</td>
<td>Rs 77,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similar figures for the trans-Ganges region and other districts are not available.

[To be Continued]

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Contents

1. Five Documents on India
2. The Tibetan Army
3. A Birts Grant to Prime Minister
4. The Balkan War
5. Alliances
6. Political Documents
7. Irrigation in Assam
8. Funeral of a Slave in Ceylon
9. Assam Police
10. Copper Mines in Kailari, Hindustan
11. The Eastern Oats
12. Construction of Howzhs

Rashid Research (Pvt.) Ltd.
Lahore, Pakistan, 1938

(For private study and research only, not meant for public sale, distribution and display)
Our Province of India

(Haematococcus royal orders concerning the Judicial area of 1785)

1. Jain Services
2. Forest conservation
3. Land grant to priests
4. Mint services
5. Suppression of slave trade

1. Jain Services

(Sarac, Dawa, 1790/November 1791)

Royal order to the inhabitants of Salar, Diling, and Thunling:
“Now are being ordered to impose Jain labor for the construction of a military road (tunnel) on 2,000. You are directed to provide the supplies needed accordingly to the time designated, and before an order is issued.”

EBG, Vol. 29, p. 299

This order was sent to the inhabitants of the following areas along the roads: Liling, Duling, Thunling, Bining, Jiling, Xiling, Xiling, and Thunling.


2. Forest Conservation

(Jaaba, 1789/May 1792)

Royal order to the inhabitants of Salar: “The natural forest in Salar has been devastated for some time. We have now received reports that some who know are using the forest. We hereby proclaim that any one who cuts timber in the forest will have the head cut off. Announce this to every one there, and conserve the natural forest properly.”

EBG, Vol. 27, p. 774.

3. Land Grant to Priests

Royal order to the inhabitants of Salar: “We have decided on the basis of prior surveys and other information to survey rice-lands in Salar. The priest of that area has been assigned a 50-year lease of rice-fields to provide rice and other materials needed for religious ceremonies during the calendar festival. These rice-fields will be reserved in favor of the priest during previous surveys also. We have now received reports that you are demanding that the priest pay rent on these rice-fields. Do not do so, and let the lands remain in his possession.”

Rajsh Bada 7, 1796/January 1796

EBG, Vol. 27, p. 836.
4. **Dulek Service**

On Sunday, Chaitra Sudi 3, 1913 (March 16, 1915), a Dulek was held for the transportation of official mail between Kathmandu and the eastern Tarai plane and opened at Thakhek in Daulali. The following households of the Dulek-Dulika area were enrolled as Duleks and allotted rice-fields as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dulek Name</th>
<th>Rice-field Size (in marla)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Kamal Tivari</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Chandru Tivari</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Kuma Tivari</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Prithvi Tivari</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Jit ram Tivari</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Laxmi Narayan Sada</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Muru Nathal</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Dini Sada</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Shri Ram Tivari</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Karu Badyal</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Manu Sada</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Anand Narayan Sada</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Rama Bhata (Bhati) (Lal Mahal Bhata)</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Birataram Chatta</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Vishwasari Tanda</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Subhada Sujayal</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Mallakarna Shatterali</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Kalaram Shatterali</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Prama Landyal</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Shyamath Pushya</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Jyoteshwar Sheryal</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Jaynesangal Pushya</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Naratkarna Pushya</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. 

inscription

Tuesday, 18th day, 622/August 21 (543)

Elephant was one of the several areas in the hill region around Mathura. Valley where the small and other elephants were ordered to proceed to Aukeremr by early morning and join Sardara there on early basis. The royal order stated that every weapon should be brought along with them, swords, spears, and axes, while other would bring spears and axes. Everyone shall also bring food needed for his ration. As they would return, honor, and money as those who were well. Any one who does not obey this order will be severely punished.


******

The Pratapagangesa Monastery

The great lines of the Pratapagangesa monastery at Pratapagangesa in year 622. 1 District was reported of the royal court, and also in written on March 22, 1916 (December 19, 1915) on the name of the following orders:

(1) Copper plate inscription issued by king Vasa, 625th year of Chalika 512, 622 (Royal Manuscript).

(2) In the name of king 522nd year of Chalika 6, 647 (Royal Manuscript).

(3) Royal order of 522nd year of Chalika 6, 647.

(4) Manuscript recorded from sishen lines of the Pratapagangesa monastery on August 10, 1971 and march 23, 1972.
(3) Judgment of the Dewan Mulas ruling that the property belongs to the `palghi' category.

(16) Indigentness order of 31st August 1932.

The property of the intestates, held in the name of Palghar State, was as follows:

1. 262 marla of rice-fields, yielding an income of 180 marla of paddy, and 2 marla and 5 paths of wheat.

2. 32 marla of paddy lands, paying rents amounting to 7 marla and 15 paths of paddy and 4 marla and 12 paths of wheat.

On this quantity, 75 marla and 11 paths of paddy was used for the following purposes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palghar richter in Jurid mill 4</td>
<td>1 marla and 10 paths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholpye-vale on Kurj mill 3-10</td>
<td>2 marla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. Paliwale mill 14-15</td>
<td>7 marla and 15 paths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. Cholpye mill 14-15</td>
<td>8 marla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. Palghar mill 1-10</td>
<td>2 marla and 10 paths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gores mill 14</td>
<td>40 paths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lohi of dourkadhath from Khwana 3-13</td>
<td>75 marla and 6 paths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. Jhurne mill 14</td>
<td>90 paths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. Kurj mill 7-9</td>
<td>5 marla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholpye-vale on Kurj mill 9-10</td>
<td>6 marla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartik mill 14</td>
<td>9 paths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>网球 of Maru on Maru mill 15</td>
<td>2 marla and 10 paths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maru mill 14</td>
<td>7 marla and 4 paths</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 75 marla and 4 paths of paddy.

Sanasam (khang) of priest (jagir) = 12 marla.
42 miles and 6 packs of paddy at the rate of 7 packs and 6 packs a reepe Rs 162.13
6 miles and 7 packs of wheat at the rate of 4 packs a reepe Rs 34.70

Total Rs 196.83

A sum of Rs 104.73 was spent on procuring necessary materials from the market, including Rs 20.71 forVersion 5.0.0 running on 2023-11-18

The journey comprised a single building.


A circular order for prime minister into the officers

In Bombay

On Surawal 30, 1949 (approx. August 13, 1951), a royal order was issued granting a tract of 5,920 bighas of desert adjoining Aherwali on the right to Bhaktas in the Taluk division of Patial district to the Prime Minister, Jalal Bhikshingji J. Patel, as 

The order also contains the following provisions:

1. The lands are inheritable. They may also be sold, loaned, or otherwise alienated without any restriction.

2. The heir or heir of the forest shall not export it, and appropriate the income whenever it exists. The statutory obligation to transmit half of each income to the government has been waived.

3. The heir or heir of the forest shall bring the lands under cultivation and appropriate the income.

4. No taxes shall be collected on these birds unless

Vol. 15, pp. 403-10.


**Allgemeine für Fast Privatleuten**

Sonderschutzstaffel, presumably a daughter of Prime Minister

China, was confirmed in an allowance of 1,000 reichmarks a year from the Imperial Treasury, according to a royal order (Hochfürstlich) of March 14, 1937.

In her petition, Sonderschutzstaffel had mentioned the following facts:

1. Two daughters of Prime Minister Jung, married to the Duke of Lichtenstein and Archduke, had been assigned a permit to reside in Austria, yielding an income of 3,000 reichmarks a year each.

2. Two daughters of Prince Nikolai (sic) of Lichtenstein, namely, Archduke and Archduke, had each been assigned a yearly allowance of 4,000 reichmarks from the Imperial Treasury.

3. Archduke Archduke of Lichtenstein, a daughter of Prince Nikolai (sic), had been assigned a yearly allowance of 4,000 reichmarks from the Imperial Treasury.

---

**Allegation to Troops on the Eastern Front**

On Sunday, October 14, 1937, limits were fixed for the rations to troops at the following rates:

1. Garrison from the region of the front line - 4 rations
2. From Nižnja Kisko region - 3 rations
3. From Kamianets - 2 rations
4. In accordance with - 1 ration

In the case of weapons for which sources of revenue had not already been allocated for the purchase of such weapons, half-yearly sums were proposed to appropriate revenues from the Reichsbahn, Flotten, and other taxes collected from the newly-acquired territory of Poland.

---

**Note:**

In the case of weapons for which sources of revenue had not already been allocated for the purchase of such weapons, half-yearly sums were proposed to appropriate revenues from the Reichsbahn, Flotten, and other taxes collected from the newly-acquired territory of Poland.
a. Additional revenue of 1867

2. Transfer for houses.
3. Settlement in the south-west region.
4. More assistance for civil printed company.
5. Sum of notes against yellow fever.
7. Reduction of revenue.
8. Increase in proportional price of copper.
10. A Railway Land used in farming.

4. All court proceedings of Bombay

Ed. Mcll was appointed judge of Bombay, replacing Kirti Ram, with an annual allowance of Rs 2000. The Bombay Company of Foment and the new company formed in Bombay were placed under his control, and he was instructed to assign lands to the personal of those companies in consultation with the Viceroy at Lucknow.

Sunday, Dec. 31, 1867.

5. Process for eviction

Sethar v. Khan, 26 Aliya Chaudhur, Commissioner, a name Jahan, Nagal Khan. The land, which was hired or leased by the owner of Vijaypur, was transferred to the Government. They were tried by the District Judge, Jahan Bakhsh.

Date: Dec. 31, 1867 (November 1867),

6. Settlement in the Bombay State District

Nagel order to well a circumstance of disturbance and until the second of January.

The new assigned revenue from agricultural lands, including income of estates and imports (exports), sale of markets (goods), and lands in excess were paid by Jahanrecipe and settlements in the region included between the roads and streams (flora) rivers.
On April 11, 1867, pursuant to the instructions issued on April 11, 1867, a group of Indian leaders, including Blackstar, Blackfoot, and others, arrived at the Pine Ridge Agency to discuss the issue of land cessions. The leaders were informed that the government would continue to negotiate the terms of the Treaty of Fort Laramie, which was then being discussed in the Senate. The leaders were assured that the government would act in the best interests of the treaty and that their concerns would be addressed. The leaders were also informed that their grievances would be considered and that the treaty would be signed in the interests of peace and cooperation. The leaders were also informed that their grievances would be addressed and that the treaty would be signed in the interests of peace and cooperation.
By giving notice free publicity should exist for any and
reasonable interest. The credit supplies by him. The need of
compliance or such accounts.

Eom, July 3rd, 1907.

6. 

8. 

By giving notice free publicity should exist for any and
reasonable interest. The credit supplies by him. The need of
compliance or such accounts.

Eom, July 3rd, 1907.

6. 

8. 

By giving notice free publicity should exist for any and
reasonable interest. The credit supplies by him. The need of
compliance or such accounts.

Eom, July 3rd, 1907.
and all the assessed amount of revenue equally, through the whole of Bengal. Accurately within the prescribed boundaries that have been allotted to you, and remain loyal to us. Any person who does not comply with these requirements shall be punished in pursuance of the property."

Thursday, May 5, 1897.

V. Agreement in Proportionate Price of Copper

[Editor] Paper reported to the House through H. L. Abott, Speaker. Paper (of Delhi) that Messrs. Inland and interior copper demanded the price of which copper was supplied to the mint at England (10.5 per pound) was the same as prevailed at the mine.

A royal order was accordingly issued fixing the proportionate price of copper at the English lower price at 10 per cent more than the price prevailing at the mine.

Thursday, May 10, 1897.

VI. Construction of House for Said Bhujia Thapa

Royal order to Gaiti Laxmibhanjan, bekanwar Devaraj Krench, and Veerarander, that Bhujia Thapa has agreed to contract for necessary building materials such as brick, roofing tiles, timber, and tinned, as well as labourers (boys), carpenters and masons (nari), and bricklayers (nari)."
6. **Antider in the Punjab of Eastland-East.**

7. **Other than cultivated areas.**

"From 16th April 1967, we hereby grant all revenue to those responsible for altering or developing land, including land revenue, to any household belonging to any part of the estate (Aniya), taxes on marriages (Aliyari), custom with sources and forests (Papari), taxes on public houses for construction (Ghajmum) and other estates (Ghajmum), forest (Ghajmam), commercial water (Ghar), and smelter (Ghajmam) products, with the exception of crown revenue (Ghajmam) and bonded structures (Ghajmam)."

"With full awareness, provide one village where, appropriate the above provisions, and remain loyal to us."

**Thursady, March 7th, 1967.**

**Vol. 56, pp. 39-46.**

---

**Irrigation in sanctuaries**

Legal order to the Minister, Administrator, Registrar, Inspector, station, school, mining, agriculture, and revenue officer. All illegal mining, illegal, illegal, illegal, and illegal land in the sanctuaries of Kachhad, Irsai, and Akbar, and the tope of Akbar in sanctuaries district.

"You are hereby ordered to use your share of water from the law and irrigation and other in each monsoon as proportionate by the aid of the Inspector Kachhadari. To supply water to formals using this water, everyone shall comply with these orders (legal). Anyone who does not do so, shall be legally, results in force, shall be severely punished."

**Wednesday, March 30th, 1967.**

(August 1967)

**Nagri Research Collection, Vol. 43, pp. 34-44.**
Establishment of a Plant in Beloat

Legal opinion on the Land of Beloat: "The law is not violated in Beloat as evidenced by the maintenance of legal formality with an uninitiated slice and an unassisted crime in the presence of prominent local people (indeed, indeed)." In every case that the person who was guilty of such an act would be released after pleading not his case and mailing off his name, sure, and godfather.

Walter Hill, May 26th

-----

Victor Davis

Prior the Victoria Era 1894 (A.D. 950) a total of 40 elephants were maintained at settlement in upper and the Teraul region.

In the Victoria Era 1907, the number of animals was increased to 50 with the addition of 5 elephants, 3 tuskers, 2 ropers, and 2 muzzles.

A total of 250-50 was employed to look after these animals, with an annual salary bill of Rs 11,400.

Lion and other animals of revenue, with the exception of elephants, water buffalo, and cattle that were assigned for duty against such work, to a population of more elephants, namely, animals, including, cattle, and elephants.

Defence-carrying revenue collected from the 250 employees amounted to Rs 230, including Rs 100 from the Teraul and Rs 120 from the Teraul.

Governing Hill 3, 1907

-----

Upper areas in similarly meeting

The karliker area of Beloat had been assigned to govern to Jhunnu, Bahadur State of the British Raj Government. A copy of deposit was acknowledged there, and on Friday, Jhunnu Hill 3, 1907, two persons, namely, Jhunnu and Jhunnu, were granted a one-year lease effective Jhunnu 4, 1907, to operate the mine. They were required to supply the stamp of support to the National Maintenance Factory. They were permitted to appropriate funds from their ordinance issues, and such provisions, as in the case under their permission, and also to supply the local people in a compulsory welfare system. However, according to a report received at a time from Jhunnu Hill 3, one doctor and two others, were possible to the government.

Walter Hill 4, 1907

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(a) vol. 5, p. 163.
The Nagosa Case

The following statement in Section 15 of the Law of Nagosa [Nagosa], in the Republic of the Philippines on May 12, 1908 [loc. cit., p. 73, 79]:

"The Nagosa case is that of a minor child, one of a number who take me in charge. Under such a rule, one of the Nagosa cases was made with girls of sixteen.

"In case there is any such case as the Nagosa case, notice shall be taken of any case in which a minor of sixteen, or any minor under eighteen, is involved in the law relating to marriage expenses."

[Source: Original printed copy of manuscript in the possession of the editor.]

The original copy of the law, as published in the official gazette of the Philippine Islands, contains the last clause as follows: "... notice shall be taken of any case in which a minor of sixteen or any minor under eighteen, is involved." [Government of the Philippine Islands, 1908 (July 1908) p. 34, 47].

---

Construction of cases

1. Katlis

On February 16, 1907 (January 1907), the delegate of Katlis [in Katlis] was ordered to construct a bridge on the Leksu river through the 2nd labor of the local people.

1899, p. 70, p. 96.

2. Biyas

On February 9, 1909 (February 1909), the. Buias and other people of Suroyan, Suroyan, Suroyan, Suroyan, Suroyan, Suroyan, and their neighbors undertook to send the local inhabitants on their lands to construct an iron bridge at their own cost under the guidance of the local chief, Buias, and their neighbors, Buias, Buias, and Suroyan. The same order was that the iron bridge was to be completed within the labor of the local people. The bridge would be completed within a month, because the work would be kept closed."
The local chiefs were ordered to supply iron to Isaka Bandia and others at urgent prices for the construction of the bridge at Isaka-Bandia. They were forbidden to sell their iron elsewhere until the bridge was completed.

Folgen Band, 12, 1650

III.

Sapal order to Isaka Bandia, Isaka Zambira, Airdsana Beach, and Isaka Bandia. Please. "We have received reports that the iron bridge at Isaka-Bandia has been damaged. We are, therefore, ordered to repair the bridge within a week through the joint labor of the inhabitants of seven tribes. We shall greet you appropriately positions during the next Folgen in accordance with your performances."

Folgen Band, 12, 1650

5. Tiber for storing the water

In Maita Band, 1890, the dwellers, beach, Airdsana Beach, and inhabitants of Isaka Band, Artisana, and Isaka Bandia were ordered. "Ten years since, the Benkina Forest has been approved for the supply of timber for the construction of long-est and boats. We now officially prohibited the cutting of any bush. Politic and timber, so well as fishery and water, from that forest. Any one who acts in contradiction of this order shall be severely punished."

SEC, Vol. 20, p. 45.

6. Horse and harnessed rivers

In Adika Band, 15, 1860, the dwellers, beach, and inhabitants of Isaka Band were ordered to supply 100 bales of rice for the construction of a bridge over the Isaka-Bandia river in Benin.


II

In Adika Band, 16, 1860, the dwellers, Airdsana Beach, and Isaka Bandia were ordered. "The bridge on the Caze river has been removed away by floods. We are, therefore, ordered to improve (already) from the inhabitants of such areas under your jurisdiction and construct a permanent bridge on the river.

SEC, Vol. 20, p. 49.
On Asadh Badi 10, 1864, the Amalldas, Dwares, Umaras, etc. of the region west of the Chepe and Marsyangdi rivers and east of the Gandi river were ordered to send the local people on jhara basis to construct Sanghas on the Chepe and Dexamandi rivers which had been washed away by floods. Sardar Bhairav Simha had been given charge of the project.


On Asadh Sudi 10, 1864, a royal order was issued for the supply of cane on jhara basis from all inhabitants of Tenahm for the construction of Jholangas at Borlang-Ghat, as well as on the Chepe and Marsyangdi rivers. They were ordered to deliver the cane at Gorkha-Besi before the 10th day of Shrawan. Households who had sent men to kengra, as well as kagati-Hulaki households, were granted exemption from this obligation.

Royal order to Chaukis and Jagat posts at Borlang-Ghat:
"A new Sangha has been constructed there in the name of (King Rana Bahadur Shah). Do not let elephants, horses, buffaloes, and village cows pass through that Sangha. However, cows of excellent breed (apurbi ?) may be allowed to pass through. If any one forcibly takes his elephants, etc. through the Sangha, report the matter to us."

Jestha Badi 11, 1864,

(To Be Continued)
Regmi Research (Private) Ltd.

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Edited By
Mahesh C. Regmi

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Regmi Research (Private) Ltd.
Lazimpat, Kathmandu, Nepal
Telefonne: 4-11927

(For private study and research only; not meant for public sale, distribution and display).
1. Reconfirmation of Prithvi Narayan Shah's Grants

2. A Land Grant to Sher Bahadur Shah

3. Phikdar Grants:
   (a) To Kaji Bahadur Bhandari
   (b) To Daroga Vamshamani Lama.

4. Land Grants to Prime Minister Shimsen Thapa

5. Birta Grant to Khajanchi Udaya Giri

6. Saukalpa Birta Grant to Sardar Birabhadra Pantha

7. Land Grant to Prana Shah

8. A Marwat Grant

9. Bakh-Bunyad Grant to Ram Chandra Khatri

10. Birta Grant to Chautariya Ran Udyot Shah.

1. Reconfirmation of Prithvi Narayan Shah's Grants

I

Marga Sudi 2, 1842: King Prithvi Narayan Shah had granted 1 khet as manachamal to Kashiram Acharya's father at Deurali-kesi, king Pratap Sinha, and later, King Ran Bahadur Shah reconfirmed the grant in favor of Kashiram Acharya. (25/6).

II

Marga Sudi 2, 1842: Prithvi Narayan Shah had reconfirmed Romananda Pantha's birta lands at Chainpur. The grant was again reconfirmed by Ran Bahadur Shah. (25/7).

III

Falgun Sudi 6, 1852: Prithvi Narayan Shah had endowed 25 khetas and 40 muries of rice-fields as guthi, along with buildings, shops, and baris lands, at Raikadwarthali Village for the Veya Devata of the new temple (Naya deval). The endowment was reconfirmed by King Ran Bahadur Shah. (9/501).

2. A Land Grant to Sher Bahadur Shah

On Saturday, Magh Sudi 5, 1852, Sher Bahadur Shah was granted a tract of land on both sides of the Bagmati river near the main road from Kathmandu to Patan. The grant entitled him to reclaim and use the lands.

RRC, Vol. 9, p. 29.
3. **Phikdar Grants**

(a) **To Kaji Bahadur Bhendari**

A tract of land situated east of the Kawapani-kholo in Shiltung had been granted to Kaji Bahadur Bhendari under chhap tenure. On Monday, Shrawan Badi 1, 1964, the land was granted to the kaji under phikdar tenure on an inheritable basis.

RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 905-6.

(b) **To Daroga Vamshamani Lama**

On Baisakh Sudi 12, 1868, Daroga Vamshamani Lama was granted 88 ropanis of pakho lands at Sainbutar in Peta as Phikdar-Birta-Bitalab. The grant was tax-free, with the exception of Godimbarakh, Chumwan, and Goddhwa.

The grant concluded, "Do not encroach upon lands situated outside the boundaries. The lands shall not be confiscated unless an offense is committed. Anyone who does not observe these structures shall be condemned as follows: Any person who confiscates lands granted by himself or by others shall be reborn as a worm living in human excrement for 60,000 years."

RRC, Vol. 9, pp. 110-11.

Vamshamani Lama was appointed Daroga of the Faras (Government Property) Office on Jestha Sudi 8, 1873.


4. **Land Grants to Prime Minister Bhimsen Thapa**

**I**

Shrawan Sudi 10, 1862: "Four tracts of bari lands in Bhidegan, previously belonging to Ajit Simha, Dhanju, and Bhairava Simha (illegitimate sons of King Ranajit Malla) were granted to Bhimsen Thapa for cultivation of musk-melon.

Four Newar households, belonging to Sun Narayan of Talschhe Tol, Shit Narayan and Shiva Narayan of Byosi Tol, and Asharam of Janchhe Tol, were appointed caretakers. They were granted exemption from Sanejfac and other taxes, as well as from other compulsory labor obligations.

RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 272-73.

**II**

Kaji Bhimsen Thapa had been granted lands at Ikubatal in Lagantol, Kathmandu, for the construction of a house. The site previously comprised six houses and compounds. One of them had been confiscated from the Newar owners at the time of the Gorkhali conquest of Kathmandu. The other five houses had been purchased in the name of the king from their owners for the purpose of the grant to Kaji Bhimsen Thapa.
Subsequently, about 14 other houses and compounds adjoining Kaji Bhimsen Thapa's house were purchased in the name of the king from their owners and granted as inheritable Birta-Bitalab-Phikder to him. One of these houses belonged to Sardar Birabendra Pant. The Sardar seems to have been granted lands in exchange in Sorkha (see below).

Chaitra Sudi 15, 1868


III

On Ashad Sudi 1, 1870, General Bhimsen Thapa was granted 30 ropanis and 5 annas of land at Lagatol under inheritable Birta-Bitalab tenure for the construction of a house. Several sunk-birta and ethi lands were acquired for that purpose, and the owners were granted in exchange rice-fields in Kathmandu held by Laxmi Narayan under monachasmal tenure. The sheradars who demarcated the boundaries of the grant included Chaubita Devahari Shah, Kaji Ranajit Kunwar, Kaji Birakesar Pandey, Kaji Bahadur Bhandari, Sardar Bishnu Simha Bhasnyat, Sardar Ranagunj Shahi, Sardar Jagajit Pandey, Sardar Chandrasen Khatri, Taksari Umakanta Padhya, and Subedar Baka Khatri.


IV

General Bhimsen Thapa had built a house at Nuwakot-Besi. One khet of rice fields and 2 dihas adjoining that house were granted to him on bakh-bunyed tenure on Bhadra Sudi 15, 1872.

The grant was formally made on Kartik Sudi 5, 1872.


V

On Sunday, Poush Sudi 3, 1879 (December 1842), Prime Minister Bhimsen Thapa was granted a tract of four ropanis of land west of the tank at the temple of Sri Tripureshwar Mahadev adjoining his birta lands in Kathmandu. The grant was made under Sarbanga-mafi-birta-bitalab tenure for the installation of a Shiva temple.

The grant added, "use these lands as your Sarbanga-mafi-birta-bitalab and enjoy happiness from generation to generation. Do not encroach upon lands situated outside the boundaries. The lands shall not be confiscated unless an offense is committed. Anyone who does not observe these strictures shall be condemned as follows:

"Any person who confiscates lands granted by himself or by others shall be reborn as a worm living in human excrement for 60,000 years."

RRC, Vol. 9, pp. 169-70.
5. **Birta Grant to Khajanchi Udaya Giri**

On Chaitra Sudi 9, 1868, Khajanchi Udaya Giri was granted 1 khet of rice-fields and 7 ropanis as a homesite for the construction of house at Nuwakot. The rice-fields were previously held by Sardar Anirudra Baniya and Subedar Bhotu, and the 7-ropani homesite by Subedar Bhotu.

RRC, Vol. 28, p. 80.

6. **Sankalpa-Birta Grant to Sardar Birabhada Pantha**

On Chaitra Sudi 10, 1868, Sardar Birabhada Pantha was granted 2 khets of rice-fields in Gorkha as Sankalpa-Birta. The grant was made in exchange for his house at Dugalhiti in Lagatol, kathmandu, which was acquired by the government.


7. **Lend Grant to Prana Shah**

On Justha Sudi 13, 1874, several villages in the Maldeh area, including Bhangeri Kharka, Nagarkot, Neyageun, and Gaihigaun, were granted to Prana Shah on bekh-bunyad tenure on an inheritable basis.

The grant had originally been made on chhap tenure on an inheritable basis by King Prithvi Narayan Shah to Prana Shah’s father, Jiva Shah.

RRC, Vol. 28, p. 326.

8. **A Marwat Grant**

Badal Simha Bhandari was killed while fighting the British in Parsa. Chandrabir Bhandari, presumably, his son, was, therefore, granted, 160 miris of rice-fields at Lemchaur in Keshi on Marwat tenure.

Baisakh Sudi 9, 1871

RRC, Vol. 28, p. 296.

9. **Bekh-Bunyad Grant to Ram Chandra Khatri**

Marga Badi 8, 1872: Ram Chandra Khatri owned 5 khets of rice fields in Bungmati, and a house in Kathmandu under chhap tenure. These were now granted to him under Bekh-Bunyad tenure.

RRC, Vol. 28, p. 207.
On Sunday, Poush Sadi 8, 1869, Chautariya Ran Udoot Shah, elder brother of King Girish, was granted 25 ropanis of rice-lands, previously under Sera tenure, at Mukotbesi for the construction of a house under birta tenure. The grant concluded, The birtaowner shall not encroach upon lands outside his boundaries. The grant shall not be confiscated unless an offense is committed. Anyone who does not observe these strictures shall be condemned as follows: Any person who confiscates lands granted by himself or by others shall be reborn as a worm living in human excrement for 60,000 years."

ERC, Vol. 28, p. 256.

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On Sati


1. In the future, in case the wife of any deceased person, high or low, desires to become a Sati, she shall not be allowed to do so if this is prohibited by the law.

   In case (the widow) is such as is permitted by the law to become a Sati, her relatives and other people who are responsible for her maintenance, and the headman (dware, thari, mukhiya, bijbar, Chaudhari, Jimidar) and respectable people (bhaladmi) of the village shall make all possible efforts to persuade her not to do so.

   However, if their efforts do not succeed, the mourners (malani) who have to cremate her, and the headmen and respectable people of the village, shall report that matter to the nearest court (adalat), or else to the nearest government office.

   People may say: "If the place where the matter must be referred lies at a distance of two or three days' journey, there will be delay. How can we keep the dead body for four or five days?"

   However, even according to the Dharmaashtra, (the widow) may become a Sati even after keeping the dead body (of her husband) for five or seven days.

   It is also known to everyone that if a man who has gone to a foreign country dies there, his dead body may be kept for four or five days so that his wife may become a Sati.
In the Vikrama Year 1933 (A.D. 1876), when Shri 3 Maharaj Jung Bahadur died at Patharghat, the matter was referred to His Majesty in Nepal, and the dead body was left uncremated for four nights and five days. Only thereafter did his wives become Satis. This is known to everyone, high or low, in our Kingdom.

As far as possible, persuade (the widow) not to become a Sati. If, however, she cannot be so persuaded, report the matter to the government office in the manner mentioned above. Let her be cremated as a Sati only after the office conducts investigations and decides to grant permission.

In case any person cremates (a widow) as Sati without fulfilling these formalities, he shall be held liable (for the crime) along with the headman and respectable people of the village. The maximum penalty of death may be imposed on him at our discretion.

2. Only (widows) who had been formally or informally married (to the deceased person), who desire to become a Sati of her own free will, without force or intimidation being used in any way, shall be allowed to do so after obtaining the permission of the Prime Minister, or, in outlying areas, of the nearest high-ranking government officer, and fulfilling the formalities prescribed in the public notification, subject to the following conditions:

Her youngest son, whether or not he can take rice cooked by her, is over 16 years of age.

Her daughter, if married, is over 10 years of age, or if unmarried, is over 12 years of age.

3. No woman shall be entitled to become a Sati on the death of her son in the belief that he is the vermillion (sindur) of her shoulders. Slavegirls and maidservants shall not be allowed to become Satis on the death of the Queen of the reigning king (Maharaj), or of the wives of other people.

4. In case a man is killed in war, his widow may become a Sati according to the law if she so wishes. If he was of Brahman caste, she shall not be allowed to become a Sati subsequently, since the Shastras forbid it.

5. In case a widow who is entitled to become a Sati according to the law belongs to a caste from whose hands (her deceased husband) could not take cooked rice, she shall not be cremated in the same pyre, but shall be cremated in a separate pyre. If such widow is below 45 years of age, she shall not be allowed to become a Sati.

6. After a widow who is entitled to become a Sati according to the law becomes a Sati and climbs the funeral pyre, and all rituals pertaining to the caste, including the worship of Goddess Gauri, have been completed, she shall once more be persuaded not to immolate herself. If she changes her mind, she shall be granted expiation according to the law.
7. In case a widow who is entitled to become a Sati according to the law falls from the pyre before it is lit, or gets down and escapes, or requests (the mourners) not to burn her alive because she is afraid, she shall not be cremated.

In case the widow does so after the pyre is lit, she shall be told: "We shall cremate you only if you desire to become a Sati of your own free will. If not, we shall take care of you, arrange for medical treatment and expiation, and keep you in home."

If the widow says she wishes to become a Sati and should be cremated accordingly, a statement shall be prepared, and attested by witnesses, and the Sati then cremated. If she is cremated without fulfilling these formalities, a crime shall be deemed to have been committed.

8. In case a widow who is entitled to become a Sati breaks her glass bangles, but subsequently expresses her desire to become a Sati, she shall not be allowed to do so even if she throws water over herself.

9. In case a widow washes the feet of her deceased husband and drinks it on the same day or on subsequent days. She shall not be deemed to have committed a crime, nor need she undergo expiation.

10. In case a widow who is not entitled to become a Sati according to the law is cremated and thus murdered in any way, the person who first gave permission, the person who first struck her, and the person who first caught hold of her, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life.

In case any person has cremated her after giving her intoxicating drugs, or through the use of force, he shall be beheaded, if his caste status so warrants, or else sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Other mourners (malams) shall be punished with fines as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Fine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abal</td>
<td>20 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doyam</td>
<td>15 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sim</td>
<td>10 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chahar</td>
<td>5 rupees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. In case any person administers intoxicating drugs to the widow, or uses force, to coerce her to become a Sati, and accordingly throws water over her, he shall be imprisoned for four years.

12. In matters other than those mentioned above, punishment shall be inflicted according to the nature of the offense at the discretion of the Prime Minister.
13. A widow who decides not to become a *Sati* before the funeral pyre is lit shall be granted expiation only in respect to cooked rice and water. In case she changes her mind after the pyre is lit, she shall be granted expiation only in respect to water.

14. A complainant who cannot substantiate his complaint shall be punished as follows:

   He shall be imprisoned for five years if the crime is punishable with death or life imprisonment.

   He shall be imprisoned for 1½ years if the crime is punishable with confiscation of property.

   Half of the fine and term of imprisonment due in other cases.

15. A foolish woman who throws water over herself in order to become a *Sati* on hearing that her sick husband has died, without making inquiries, shall be punished with a fine ranging between 5 rupees and 20 rupees according to her status, and granted expiation.

16. A *Jitauri* fee of 5 rupees shall be realized from the winning party.

17. The term of imprisonment under this law shall not exceed 12 years.

Previous References


*****
The Chippewa Forts
(Continued from the Nov.-Dec. 1987 Issue)

8. Share-Labor in Indian

Royal order to the Indians of Chippewa: To be pro-
vided in order to decrease labor of a few families
for that season and to provide labor in building and
the construction of the Chippewa fort. No appren-
tices are allowed to the labor that we know people
in this town, unless all available people, either men
or women, be employed. No man, nor first class
or equals, to supply labor for it, or provide share-
labor according to their wants or the situation.
Any lack of machinery against these orders will be severely punished.

9. People of Lake

Apprentice acknowledge property at Fort, January, and
indicated that the order to supply clans for support of
the Indians is not applied to the construction of the Chipp-
ewa fort, because there is new in running ravine, and
it is ordered on April 17, 1988 to supply the men and
women that you will be held responsible if they will
not be supplied.


In a separate order issued by the rear Mr. Velocar
Mascher, court was appointed to receive the supply of
and punish through Harnor Shabablek or Pottaw.

10. Share Labor in Annapolis and Pater

In separate royal orders issued in May 1987, all
inhabitants of Annapolis and Pater were ordered to provide
the share labor from each household for the construction of
the Chippewa fort. The absence was required to join all of
the Lake Syvans when along with provisions sufficient for 7
men.

Doc. vol. 6, p. 78.

11. Share-Labor in Indian Hill Section

On March 2nd 6, 1983, a royal order was sent to the
inhabitants of 44 areas in the hill region east of Kelemenik,
including Seaberg, Cheungkbel and Shabalek, to provide share-
labor for the construction of the Chippewa fort. They were
also ordered to work along with their spokes, sons, etc., as
well as food, and reach Chippewa on the 25th day of the month
of June through Alloki, Chevanta, Sheridan-42, Lampyores,
and Chippewa.

Shea Order to Subadar

Mughal, 11th April, 1662, royal order to the Subadar of different areas in Bengal. "You and your subordinates are ordered to proceed to Chittagong for the construction of a fort, with the assistance of the local people. In the event of any resistance, you are authorized to use force. Whosoever resists shall be dealt with severely. You are, therefore, ordered to proceed to Chittagong for the construction of the fort.

Shea Order to Subadar

Royal order to Subadar of Calcutta and Chittagong districts.

There has been an outbreak of famine in Bengal. Supplies are short (at Chittagong). In response, orders are to be issued to all the routes and not let any person pass through it. It is also ordered that any person who无视 this order will be dealt with severely.

Essentially, you are now ordered to permit traders to carry goods through Chittagong along the banks of the Bhaghat River and reach Serampore without any restrictions, to not let them proceed through Chittagong. You are also ordered to establish markets along the roads from Chittagong to Serampore.

Instructions have been sent to the Subadar of Serampore regarding the arrangements that should be made to assist anyone who is from suffering from famine. The places where help should be given, and in accordance with these instructions. You will be held responsible if the epidemic spreads from there. Understand this well and act accordingly.

Subedar bringing between advertisements to go to Serampore, and other places shall be sent to Serampore. The matter shall then be reported to me and action taken as required. There will be no restrictions if we are able to provide relief, not by the slightest delay in sending the seal to Serampore.

Shea Order to Subadar

Royal order to the Bihar area, Perna and Nataraj, to form and establish villages in the greater area, not to the south of the Bhaghat River, except Perna, but including Perna. "You are hereby ordered
to provide more labor for the construction of the fort at Chinsupai. Present provisions before Chinsupai has been at Chinsupai on the ... day of the month of October, absolute provisions sufficient for ... days; a large number of heavy laborers are required this year. Accordingly, headquarters soldiers (soldiers), heavy artillery men (cannon), carpenters, laborers (labor), and who labore (c. t.) are also provided. The laborers are divided into two categories below twelve years of age, however, and above. Those with brothers, sons, slaves, and dependents above the age of twelve years shall provide four laborers. Any one who does not provide four laborers in this manner, or agrees with the provisions of the Chinsupai, shall be severely punished.

(This much with one note on to 25 other cases, but I don't think...)

9. Supply of Men

Owing to previous service in Chinsupai, I found we received reports from Chinsupai that the laborers wanted additional men to work. We are, therefore, permitted to use the transportation of men that has already reached them. As this has required more, such a number and soldiers and present it soon, if we require an additional in Chinsupai, the laborers of less than 25, can work to complete the result, and if they do not the government will supply, you will be held responsible.

Chinsupai Betn. 6, 1818

9. Supply of Men in General Service

Chinsupai Betn. 9, 1818

On the 25th, September, the hill, Chinsupai, and other villages north of the Zanjati river were ordered to send all inhabitants of the area under their jurisdiction, with the exception of sick, to transport wood (a.e. those supplying charcoal and fodder respectively to the government). On the 25th, before the 7th day of Deory, they were to be employed in transporting rice from Chinsupai to Chinsupai for the hill laborers (soldiers) employed in the construction of the Chinsupai Fort. They were also required to agree with them their dung houses as well as provisions sufficient for 5 or 6 months.

Chinsupai Betn. II, 92, P. 199.
14. Leave Letter to Colleagues

Royal order to the small and other inhabitants of District: "Inhabitants, laborers from all inhabitants in the area are hereby ordered to work for the construction of the Subequat Fort. Some time is needed to complete the task. If there is no work, they shall be punished with a fine of 3,000 rajan."

June 1, 1854.


This order was also sent to Darya, Salar, Bahadar, and Bahzad on the same date.


15. Leave Letter to Darya, Salar, and Bahzad

Royal order to the small and other inhabitants of District: "Inhabitants, laborers from all inhabitants in the area are hereby ordered to work for the construction of the Subequat Fort. The time is needed to complete the task. If there is no work, they shall be punished with a fine of 3,000 rajan."

June 1, 1854.


16. Supply of Tobacco

To small, Darya, and inhabitants of Bahzad: "Inhabitants, laborers from all inhabitants in the area are hereby ordered to work for the construction of the Subequat Fort. The time is needed to complete the task. If there is no work, they shall be punished with a fine of 3,000 rajan."

June 1, 1854.

20, Vol. 6, p. 1935.

17. Leave Letter to Darya, Salar, and Bahzad

Royal order to the small and other inhabitants of District: "Inhabitants, laborers from all inhabitants in the area are hereby ordered to work for the construction of the Subequat Fort. The time is needed to complete the task. If there is no work, they shall be punished with a fine of 3,000 rajan."

June 1, 1854.
14. Military Instruction Issued to Bahadur

On June 7, 1884, the Bahadar of the Smallpox, Mehdad, and Chinsari Begum were ordered to place their houses, buildings, shops, and lands under the command of Major General O.M. and later under the command of Major General O.N. for the construction of the Chinsapart Fort.

15. Share-Settlement to Benders

On March 6, 1884, the Sirdar, Sehnan, and other leaders were ordered to recall all share-labor officers, and the officers of Chinsapart Fort. Those who were not present at the time were ordered to proceed to Chinsapart Fort for the construction of the Chinsapart Fort.

16. Share-Settlement to Benders

On September 5, 1884, the head of the Smallpox, Mehdad, had been appointed to recall all share-labor officers, and the officers of Chinsapart Fort. Those who were not present were ordered to proceed to the Chinsapart Fort for the construction of the Chinsapart Fort.

17. Share-Settlement in Smallpox

Royal order to the Bahadar, Mehdad, and other officers of the Smallpox Company: "The inhabitants of these three states of Smallpox, Sehnan, and Mehdad have been requested to provide share labor for the construction of the Chinsapart Fort."

Bahrat Bahad 10, 1884.
19. 

Shorn Assent: An Incident

The inhabitants of Nauru, Nune, etc., of Kovan were granted permission from the obligation to provide Shorn service for the construction of the Chisapal fort. Instead, they were ordered to provide Shorn service for the renovation of irrigation channels and construction of a bund over the Nauru river.

Nauru Vol. 3, 1964

20. Order to Remove Construction

Annual order to Nauru, Nane, Nune, Bilep, James and Stephen Shorn. "Lavering. Construction of the Chisapal fort must be completed this year. Do everything possible to ensure that it is completed soon. As regards Shorn, we have issued orders everywhere. Such reports regarding the areas from where Shorn laborers have come, and from where none have come."

Nauru Vol. 3, 1964

21. Annual Assent: An Incident

The inhabitants of Kovan were granted permission from the obligation to provide Shorn services for the construction of the Chisapal fort. Instead, they were ordered to provide Shorn services for the repair of dikes and embankments on the cross-dikes of the Bilep, Bilep, Bilep and Nane.

Nauru Vol. 3, 1964

[To Be Continued]
Indian Army or Reports, 1894

4. Delhi Police Expedition to Gurdaspur from Delhi

Line in the line area of Delhi, located east of Allahabad-Varanasi, were provided to Delhi (Punjab Road) to Gurdaspur from Delhi, with the exception of Delhi and Benares lines within the specified boundaries.

5. Excise and Service in Delhi

All orders to the Excise of Delhi.

(1) "Because new taxes and obligations were imposed in Delhi, you have shifted to other areas. You will not be responsible to pay more than what is current in other areas, as we renew the previous arrangements. Come back to your current positions in the state (Excise), and make the area again populous."

(2) "Rice-field in Delhi which have been assigned to the company shall not be allotted to cultivate outside Delhi in other areas. The tenant shall pay the necessary rate to the landlord (Excise), as well as the rest of the rent."

These orders were issued on the same date to the Hindus of Delhi also.
Contents

1. Tax-Free Lands In the Hills & Middle Region          166
2. The Sanga-Shivaling-Bachi Region                   170
3. Troops and Supplies for the Western Front          174
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************

Ragul Research (Private) Ltd.
Kathmandu, Nepal
Telephone: 4-1937

(For private study and research only; not meant for public sale, distribution and display.)
Enforcing laws in the Coolie-Monitoring Scheme

1. Collect all should head grants, and see that they are paid.

2. Collect and measure the Coolie-Monitoring lands of English and Chinese into the categories of Head, First, and Second. According how much is paid on should head lands, and submit a list of the amount the family pays payments.

3. Compile a full list of should head and should head lands.

4. Collect all inter-caste grants made during the five-year period after 17th Vikrama (A.D. 1950), and see if all these lands have been consolidated previously but were not registered during that five-year period. If lands have been granted or titrated, write down the taking, but consolidate them if the grants are found to be invalid.

5. In cases under grants have been consolidated because of any reason, and in cases some part of the land is neither in should nor in should lands listed by (the former government), but our new should lands they are dealing in, in case they are unable to provide satisfactory evidence consolidate the lands, report the matter to us, and take action as ordered.

6. Compile all should head lands which have been registered, and all should head lands which have not been registered.

7. Collect all should head lands which have been registered in another of the prescribed area, report the matter to us, and take action as ordered.

8. Collect all should head lands which lack documentary evidence of title, and in respect to whom the local people have no knowledge of the owner, the recipient, and the boundaries.

9. When in case documentary evidence of title is not available in respect to any land, re-examine the grant if the local people have paid to the Kothariyaya that they know the name of the land, and make the grant in a ritual lands, the lands of the Brahman who received the grant, and the boundaries of the land. If they cannot, do so, consolidate the land, issue a notification to the effect that in case any person receives a grant and takes a false oath, he and his children shall be punished with enslavement if the truth is subsequently revealed.
10. Gifts made now by reigning kings or fulfilling traditional rituals shall be reconfirmed provided the boundaries have been settled and documents are available. Each item shall be measured, and the area to be measured of the figure confirmed in the event shall be confirmed.

11. Tribal inheritors and royal descendants made by reigning kings, their great kings, and their successive queens shall have received grants to them, as well as by their descendants with their permission, shall be reconfirmed. Tribal inheritors and royal descendants made by other people, including other members of the ruling family and their relatives, shall be confirmed.

12. Gifts or grants made for rodeo horse, temple, etc., by reigning kings and their great kings shall be reconfirmed provided documents are available. Such documents made by other people shall be confirmed.

13. Some lands of donors which have been purchased from them and used, without paying the joint tax shall be confirmed.

14. In cases where purchased by reigning kings for which documents are readily available but are lost or uncertain, the lands shall be confirmed. Both the seller and the purchaser shall be consulted with time.

15. Rice fields, sold or purchased (i.e., regardless of irrigation schemes) in towns and villages shall all be confirmed.

16. Gifts or grants purchased by any person and owned for religious purposes shall be confirmed.


Rural Reform

1. Public Notification

ACTUAL DAY 1, 1962

Royal order of the Accidental Owner, Hablas, Shadow, Hermes, and Desire of the rural areas (called) of Bantayan, Tabon, Maligam, Tablad, Tablad, etc., in the village of Talamanca.

The land requested Ancestral Land and Philpyn Bantay, along with regulations, to maintain the land and local rights. Present owners notified them along with documents and certificate for lands indicated by them. You shall be severely punished if you do not receive their orders and make corrections in their own.

 ACTUAL DAY 1, 1962
7. State grant to Teunamae Island

Amend. Rand. 7, 1862

A yal order to Teunamae Island, "You shall allot 300 marks of rice-fields and 500 marks of land for assignment to the above company. Accordingly, we hereby grant you 300 marks of rice-fields, arable, and pastures from lands (confiscated) by your Fulfill your stipulation, and use the lands as your desire." ENI, Vol. 19, p. 35-A.

7. Assisinatation of Teunamae Island

Royal order to Teunamae Island, "Your farm and home lands and other property, have been confiscated by the Governor, in order to restore them to you. Accordingly, whatever has remained with you, and do not, shall whatsoever has already been taken over by the Governor. Amend. Rand. 6, 1862.

8. Land Allocation to Native Estates

In Amend. Rand. 6, 1862, 300 marks of rice-fields were ordered to be taken in the lands of rice-field within the Native's Valley in the estate. Together from the area calculated by the Governor. Amend. Rand. Vol. 6, p. 533.

7. Native Estate

Amend. Rand. 6, 1862

Teunamae Island and Anaia Islands were ordered to allot 300 marks of rice-fields within the Native's Valley in the estate. Together from the area estimated by the Governor. Amend. Rand. Vol. 6, p. 533.

6. Native Aliens

In Amend. Rand. 6, 1862, Teunamae Island and Hannah Islands were ordered to assign the following allotments from lands confiscated by the Governor:

- Native rice-fields - 2 marks
- Native arable rice-fields - 2 marks

Total - 4 marks

ARTIK BADI 3, 1962

Gentlemen Dehip and Madia Thapa. "Disburse and keep these till further orders. If these records show that the new paper has been allotted lands at two or three places, reconfirm these allotments that have been made through royal orders and assign the same area in the area. Dispense lands in a just manner according to the regulations and assign lands quickly in the area."

ARTIK BADI 8, 1962

RES, Vol. 6, p. 645.

V. APPLICATION UNDER ROYAL ENACTMENT


discussed

Manj wrapped in black, complained that he was not allowed and neither Thapa nor any other land owner was allowed to take possession of the land. A royal order was issued on ARTIK BADI 30, 1962 re-affirming his jurisdiction in respect to such lands. The order made it clear that Manj wrapped land and Phuya Thapa were authorized only to continue such estates and it was not an act of the government.

ARTIK BADI 30, 1962

RES, Vol. 6, p. 646.

Enforcement

A similar order was sent to Phuya Thapa Prasad Bihari, in charge of Nala, on the same day.

RES, Vol. 6, p. 648.
The Banja/Banjaran Region

The following regulations were prescribed under the royal seal in the name of Banda Jassar, Dara Mulla, and Banda Khan. These regulations are intended to ensure proper tax collection and order in the Banja/Banjaran region.

(1) Tax collectors are to accurately assess the income of each village, including those under the jurisdiction of the Banja/Banjaran region. Tax collectors must submit detailed reports to the provincial authorities.

(a) Actual amount of revenue assessed on each village, broken down by tax group.

(b) The basis for tax assessment and penalties (tariffs).

In case it is found that any tax assessment is not accurate due to oversight or error, the tax collector is to review the assessment and report any discrepancies to the provincial authorities.

(2) In the region surveyed east of Banja/Banjaran and west of the Dara Mulla, the Banda Jassar District has imposed village taxes on khaibah—sectional tax rates per landholding. The tax assessment was based on the number of Lipas-subordinates. In addition, a levy was ordered on

(9) Levy tolls on the right holdings of jiggers belonging to the Ugra, Brahman, Sardar, and Chhota communities and confiscate the surplus area.

(10) Inquire into cases of jiggers residing since the Ugra Year 1942 and bring them to a final and compulsory record.

(11) Remake the right holdings of people belonging to the Ugra, Brahman, Sardar and Chhota communities as confirmed after confiscating the surplus area by jiggers living in the territory of Rajahmat, situated west of the Godhun river and east of the Aria river.

(12) Measure newly-claimed right-holdings of the following categories, namely, particular thereof to us, and take action as ordered:

1. Lands registered under Hukum-Tanka grants.

2. Lands registered through their own efforts by right-holding within their right-holdings, etc.

3. Lands registered by the tenants (jigars) at the time of awareness.

Even in cases unregistered by jiggers and tenants after confirmation of the surplus area, the jigger concerned shall inspect all houses; he shall not be disturbed by any layman who touches his house. The jigger will be heard in his case.

(13) In the territory of Rajahmat, situated west of the Godhun river and east of the Aria river, some jiggers, jiggers, jiggers, and women pay 1 rupee for each household, while others pay 4 rupees or 4 rupees, and some more pay 2 rupees-half-rupee-half-rupee, for the future, provide a uniform rate of 4 rupees for each household. There is an accurate, known jigger list.

In case you think that the amount of jiggers for these and jiggers variously in jiggers across the jigger's declared by them before us, let us appropriate income for the Ugra Year, 1942, according to our declarations, and transmit the surplus amount to us.

(14) In case you detect that-foreigners under Hukum-Tanka, Sardar, who have been used as jiggers during the time of the jigger, but which jiggers have obtained or right-these officers, to the heads of hukum-statements, conduct a local inquiry and ascertain the current position. If (the jigger) confesses his offenses, measure such lands and confiscate them.

In addition, normal statements regarding lands of the following categories in the region between Ganga/Alhora and the Ugra river.
(a) Works done under clearances which have been allotted by individuals for consideration.
(b) Clearances concluded on the orders of survey officers and district administration after the Fileran Year 1900.
(c) Works and include services of police revenue.

In addition, include a statement of households which pay the fees they do not, and the rates at which they do so.

In the Fileran Year 1927, circa, kirti, and mukhi lands have been concluded by lieutenants (judicial) throughout the entire area of Marka/Buluk and parts of the main river. The area has been demarcated and assigned to the army. You are not ordered to investigate.

(4) Whether any person or person is still using the (concluded) lands on the river that lie near to the river.

(5) Nature of land that has been used without proper authority and report the matter to us.

(6) Specify areas about the excess areas detected in the course of surveying enc uminal, mukhi, and other matters.

In the region east of Buluk/Buluk, kirti, and mukhi lands of the following categories are being used:
(a) Rice-fields within open boundaries and elsewhere.
(b) Lands under the jurisdiction of lands which they have converted into rice-fields.

In the Fileran Year 1927, a royal order had been issued permitting land and kirti in the region east of the main river and west of the main river to reclaim uncultivated tracts within their right holdings and use such lands on an inheritable basis.

(7) Authorize that royal order, and find out the rate at which mukha had been levied in consideration thereof.

It may happen-curing bans and kirtis have left their lands and given elsewhere, whether the mukha tax on such lands,
In addition, select reports on the following matters and take action as required:

(a) area of rice-fields affected by cattle-traces of different phases.

(b) Income from wells owed to lienas.

In the course of this assignment, you have either,
or some same favors to make, we shall hear both sides, and
pass to necessarily in case you suspect your guilt,
accordingly, very faithfully and with full assurance.

In case any person reports that any mineral deposit
has been located at any place, first out what the true position
is, report the matter to us, and take action as ordered.

(c) in the region east of Sengha/mine at west of the social
river. If any ore or mineral or water is found of a kind that
may result to his, and the lands to the matter, and claim the finding (10 percent) and % damage
(5 percent) less from the two sides respectively.

In case lands where may be irrigated and reclaimed are
acquired, have then reconciled with the exception for a
suitable number of years in the beginning.

Once the attention of military personnel in different
construction sections, as well as their numbers and colors, and
submit a report.

(d) In case any person reports that any birthstone has occurred
upon the land, issue of title or upon ruling lands, make a
legal inquiry, and, if承担责任 is proved, pronounce a
judgment accordingly.

If does any birthstone explains that such establishment
has been, such from earth or ruling lands which have been
recovered, arrive at a decision in the presence of the
mentioned persons, report the matter to us, and take action
as ordered.

(e) Take a decision with you and know his disposal of express
and combination after hearing both sides. The following
discharged, excepting to 1,200 requests, shall be only from
such delivery, we shall let over the shortfall, if any.

Display any required for the work and services then after
their work is over, we shall make reimbursement expenses
incurred on religious ceremonies, oil and lamps for the torahs, 
prayer book, clothing, etc.
### Particulars of Disbursements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount (in Rupees)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Field Tax Collection in lieu of 31st and other contributions</td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Field Headquarter Tax, etc.</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Chief Clerk Wages</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Two clerks</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Estate (a)</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Estate (b)</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Arcot's Stores</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Jeevanvar (Catterer)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Other stocks</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wednesday, eighth Feb. 1, 1923.

---

### Troops and Material for the Western Front

On orders from the Director General of Railways, the 31st North Company of Railways have been commissioned by orders. You are hereby ordered to proceed to judge along with your command. Relying upon this, you may dispatch your troops.

Again on Feb 3, 1923.

### Recruitment of Troops

Royal orders to the Director General of Railways, the 31st North Company of Railways to order for the recruitment of troops. It is to be noted that the rest of the troops (to the Western Front). If the troops have already been dispatched, this is good. If not, dispatch them without any slightest delay.
Transport Arrangements

Special order to commanders in the region west of the Panamint River, apply presently. We are sending a special force, along with small arms and ammunition, to assist in the column that will proceed from there without any system.

Armed Body 7, 1882

Navy order to send parts to the region west of the Panamint River: The force named, Chief Hayes, Chief Spha, Chief Santa, and Chief Lina Spha, along with other small arms and ammunition, to assist in the column. Provide very carefully at your respective posts, any and all stores that may be needed or necessary to be considered prepared.

Armed Body 1, 1882
8C, Vol. 8, p. 496.

On the same day, send orders of different arms between the Indians and send some ordered to provide transport services for Chief Hayes, Chief Spha, and the other Indians by impressing the labor services of these arms and other men.

Armed Body 11, 1882

Artillery New Gen. to the Armed Body

Rural order to Chief Chief Hayes and Chief Spha, Chief Hayes. We have sent 13 newly-recruited volunteers for operating service. Each of them has been assigned 100 acres of rice-fields, of which only 20 acres have been actually allotted. The balance of 80 acres each have yet to be allotted. Do not remove these volunteers for the actual purpose (unless) of the Yuma war 1903. Insist them only if they do not join their parties, and send, have a list of their names.

Armed Body 12, 1882
8C, Vol. 9, p. 472.
Order of Military Supplies

In all orders to Soldiers, as well as to members of towns and villages adjacent within a distance of ten days' journey north and south of the road line in the region east of Beharwalli and east of the SCF-Malin-rihle river. "Supply and ammunition are being dispatched in the next to large quantities. We have received the supplies of the store company and the other supplies. These (the supplies) are not to be released until the supplies are actually on the river. Any one who makes any complaint in this regard will be severely punished."

June 11, 1965

82D, Vol. 6, p. 571-72.

Instructions of Supplies

Under order to supply, ship and other locomotives, supplies, etc., in the region east of Beharwalli and west of the SCF-Malin-rihle river.

We have sent 50 loads of military supplies for the western town. Arrangements for their transportation through your area or mine are made without the slightest delay. In case there is any delay in transportation in any area or mine, the concerned person and his family will be severely punished.

Your supplies at the storage company shall cover the supplies up to June 11. Also, those of the store company shall go up to June 11. The supplies received in Kashmir will be supplied to supply up to June 11. The supplies received by the store company in Kashmir shall go up to June 11. These supplies are to be supplied to the store company in Kashmir up to June 11. The supplies received by the store company in Kashmir shall go up to June 11. These supplies are to be supplied to the store company in Kashmir up to June 11. These supplies are to be supplied to the store company in Kashmir up to June 11. These supplies are to be supplied to the store company in Kashmir up to June 11. These supplies are to be supplied to the store company in Kashmir up to June 11.
Royal order to the governors of Jaffa, Arad, Ashkelon, and Eilat. You are requested to ensure that the total levy is collected in accordance with the following regulations for the Western region:

1. The levy is to be collected from the residents of the region west of the Kishon River and east of the Jordan River, in accordance with the regulations set forth in the Royal Decree.

2. Collect the total levy at the following rates for each type of goods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goods</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Inland | 3 mura
| Hoped | 4 mura
| Sheep | 5 mura
| Chickens | 6 mura

3. If, in the course of collecting the levy, any person refuses to pay, or a royal official demands a higher rate than the prescribed rate, the matter shall be referred to the Royal Counsel (from Jerusalem) and a royal decree shall be issued determining the appropriate payment. The royal decree shall be issued by the King. Collect the levy according to the prescribed rates.

4. In case any person refuses to pay, including foreign merchants (Israel), merchants (Jaffa, Arad, Ashkelon), or members of the royal household (Arad, Ashkelon, Jerusalem), or any other person, the royal decree shall be issued by the King, and the levy shall be collected from the person according to the prescribed rates, without granting any exemption.
In hereby sanction a sum of 750 rupees for payment of
certain amounts (specified) as follows to the following persons named
for collection the goods levies according to these regulations.
Reduce the amount from the total levy collected by you and
transfer the balance to us. In case any amount due to be
collected under these regulations is left uncollected, it
will be deducted from your emoluments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asser Singh</td>
<td>325 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vangaraj cotton</td>
<td>200 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahendra</td>
<td>125 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>750</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The same day (March 14, 1973), Rejernam Sambhur,
Jagat Kishore Thakur, and Taramangal Shankar were sent on a similar
mission to the said (region) - coastal region, to examine the goods levies of
Asser Singh, Vangaraj, and Mahendra. Their emoluments were sanctioned as
follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rejernam Sambhur</td>
<td>300 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jagat Kishore Thakur</td>
<td>300 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taramangal Shankar</td>
<td>125 rupees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The regulations were the same as those prescribed for
the Tristram - a rampal region in the name of Asser Singh, and others. The only difference was that Section 2 contained
the following clause above:

"In the case of every belonging to the rampal and adhramal groups, only cotton, not chintz or chintz, can
be restricted. So the goods levies shall be collected at
half the rate mentioned above."

The recall these for the collection of goods levies from
Asser Singh were prescribed for the following regions as well:

1. Tristram (Excluded) - coastal (central).
2. Coastal - coastal region.
3. Rampal - coastal (general) region.
In the upper 3/4 part of the short river and part of the long river

"This river starts from near Chakai Bagh, near Jhargram, goes down towards Banaswar, and before reaching Banaswar and other places has written a total distance of 180 miles. According to the work that has been done, this river will flow in a straight line from north to south."

The second line has been cut into separate in all.

"In order to avoid any accident from outside and keep the flow of the river, and to prevent the river from overflowing in the inundations, it will later issue a superior notice in this report."

Date: July 14, 1873


In all the regions mentioned above, separate notifications were issued about the river and the same are issued to local revenue authorities (Panchayats). The river itself, however, is under the supervision of the Beejagars, Marathas, and other individuals. They were informed not to obstruct or destroy the collection of the river according to the regulations.

Date: July 14, 1873

Sec., vol. 76, p. 536-37

Collection of Assessments of the River

Under the orders of General Williams and Rajah Wandaloo Tejpal, Marathas, Jainteadores, etc., of villages in Jaintia, Kuki, Marma, Chingrains, Kukain, and other areas inhabited by Beggars, Aris, Anaimandals, and others.

The colony located in Sagar and Ayra, Maratim, Chantry, etc., in accordance with the superior notice of the river, has provided for the river (Sitak) for the purposes of the river according to the regulations. The river has not been obstructed or disturbed according to the regulations.

Date: June 3, 1870


Circular No. 551-29

Under the orders of Major General and Commander-in-Chief General Sevak Salaria and Rajah Wandaloo Tejpal of the Jaintia Hills and to other areas of the same, and have been sent to the regions between the Sagar river and the Sakti river to collect the River-Salt from the Kuki.

Date: June 2, 1870

Directions of Mughals have now come with the complaint that because various royal orders have been issued at different times regarding the tax of Baraka, they have been unable to recover the money they had allotted to upper freemen and women, nor to obtain any work from them.

Accordingly, you are hereby directed to stop collecting the Baraka tax from women. However, the amount that has already been collected shall be transmitted to the treasury.

In regards arrangements regarding the madder rice (Mot), sharing of kitchen (Khana), and dry fruit (Phirta), as well as kroba transaction in Negara, a royal order has been issued restoring the position that existed from the time of Zain Daulat Shah in the Vikrama year 1594 (10.8, 1677).

Lewis and 1, 1205

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