## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Agriculture in Kathmandu Valley</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Conservation of Musk-Deer</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Trade Between British India and Nepal</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Royal Orders of Chaitra Sudi 14, 1886</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>The Chumawan Tax</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>The Mafaueni Fee</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For private study and research only; not meant for public sale, distribution and display.
Agriculture in Kathmandu Valley

As commanded by Prime Minister Chandra Shumshere, General Rej Shumshere issued the following order to the Faneed Sandobast Adda on Shravan 19, 1982:

"The Agriculture Officer shall tour different areas in Kathmandu Valley and inspect the crops sown by farmers. If crops have been infested with insects, or damaged in any other way, or if the land is suitable only for another type of crop he shall take steps to protect the crop from insects or recommend another crop, or instruct new methods of sowing, so that yields should not go down, and should actually increase. The Agriculture Officer shall also study the impact of high or low rainfall on crops, and determine the crops that will maximize yields.

"In addition, the Agriculture Officer shall determine the type of crops that are suitable for lands situated at an elevation, where the water supply is low, such as ghaiya rice and bajra. If any tax has been imposed on winter crops grown on such lands, it shall be remitted."

Lohinikes from different districts then submitted the following report:

"The practice of sowing paddy on high lands where irrigation facilities are not available, and where the crop depends on rainfall is due either to the greed for some profit, or else the obligation to pay rents in the form of paddy. When paddy, rather than another crop suitable for such lands, is thus sown, both the tenant and the landlord suffer losses in years when rainfall is inadequate.

"For this reason, an order had been issued to the Lohinike Sandobast Adda on Baisakh 30, 1979 directing it to have millet, ghaiya, or other suitable crop sown on such lands. The order also prescribed that jagirdars shall accept rents in the form of half of the crop which was actually raised there.

"This year (1982 Vikrama), rainfall has been inadequate, and the paddy crop has not ripened properly. Steps were, therefore, taken to have ghaiya or bajra sown at different places, and remit the tax on winter crops, if any, according to the above-mentioned order. Local inquiries made in this connection revealed the following facts:

"The kut rent on high lands which have no irrigation facilities is assessed at 10 or 12 pathis of ghaiya paddy per ropani. Farmers have traditionally raised the ghaiya crop on lands on which tax is assessed on thek or serna basis. If paddy is grown on such lands, the kut rent ranges between 1.25 mu ris and 1.5 mu ris, in addition to 3 or 4 pathis of wheat, per ropani."
...in the sun. In case of heavy rainfall, the damage will be greater if the variety is susceptible to the disease. In such cases, the loss may be as much as 30% of the planted area. Therefore, it is advisable to plant resistant varieties of wheat. Varieties like Caron, Durum, and Hulled are resistant to the disease. The following is a list of resistant varieties of wheat:

- Caron
- Durum
- Hulled

These varieties are recommended for planting in areas with a high risk of fusarium. It is also important to maintain good crop management practices to minimize the risk of fusarium. This includes proper crop rotation, timely planting, and the use of fungicides.
From the public records of the Chumye year 1928, the following arrangements shall be made for the Irrigation Valley:

If, in rice-fields when based on rainfall, wheat and other varieties of crops other than rice in five weeks are seen, raise once regular and special lot which rice in three months, and if the rice does not rise, the wheat shall not be utilized for any reason. If, however, rainfall was not adequate for sawing, or if crops had been seen, action shall be taken according to the order issued to the landowner under article 108 on March 30, 1928.

From 9, 1928
Vol. 10, pp. 677-68

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Conservation of Musk-deer
(abstract translation)

The following order was sent to the head offices of the districts of Block No. 5, Block No. 6, and Block No. 3 on March 7, 1928 with the objective of protecting musk-deer:

1. Voluntary. In villages of the Himalayan region, local village registers of hunters in the areas under their jurisdiction and check whether they pay at least fifteen gunny bags of musk-deer. They shall also ensure the hunters before the district office every month.

2. Government officials at the Nepal-Tibet border who are under obligation to supply prescribed quantities of musk to the government shall submit reports specifying the number and the places where they have been sent to hunt musk-deer for the purpose of meeting that obligation. They shall be liable to punishment if it is proved that they have procured musk in excess of the quantity stipulated for supply to the government.

3. Inspection teams shall be sent to forests in the Himalayan region where musk-deer are found to ensure that no poaching is being done. If any poacher is found, he shall be arrested and produced before the Prime Minister in Kathmandu.

Legal Research Collection, Vol. 15, pp. 16-17.

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Trade Between British India and Nepal

"Foreign Department (Revenue A) Consultations",
National Archives of India, New Delhi.

No. 2489, dated Lucknow, 31st May 1876

From-CAPTAIN A. MURRAY, Offg. Personal Asst. to the
Chief Commr. of Oudh,
To - T.H. THORNTON, Esq., B.C.L., Offg. Secy. to the
Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 172 R, dated 21st September last, requesting that the Government of India may be furnished with a full report regarding the present condition of trade with Nepal, the restrictions by which it is hampered, &c., together with any recommendation the Chief Commissioner may have to offer on the subject.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Deputy Commissioners of Districts* bordering on Nepal, the Conservator of Forests, and the Superintendent, Excise and Stamps, were called upon to report on the subject, their reports have lately been received, and copies, are herewith submitted, from which the following particulars have been elicited.

3. The marts in Nepal with which there is any trade from this province appear to be as follows:-

Banbasi, Behadurgunge,
Nipalgunge, Sesiwa,
Gola Mundi, Captalingunge;

and there is an export trade only from Tanda in the Fyzabad district to the frontier station Batwal, the road to which runs through the Easti district of the North-Western Provinces. To some of these marts there are one or two indifferent cart-tracks, but in the majority of instances the means of communication are foot-paths, and the mode of conveying goods is on pack-animals, which are, as a rule, ponies. No attempt to improve the present tracks or open out any other communications is made by the Nepalese Government; and often a fair road running up to the border of this province degenerates into a track in Nepal—impassable for wheeled traffic. The only repairs in Nepal territories to cart-tracks are said to be effected by the traders themselves who, after the rains, remove any great obstructions to traffic there may be.

4. The chief articles of commerce appear to be -

Wheat and other edible grains, Salt,
Tobacco, Oil-seeds,
Timber in logs, and fuel, Spices,
Country and European goods,

and a considerable quantity of miscellaneous articles.

* Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda.
5. Correct trade statistics cannot be given: the multiplicity of routes renders anything like accurate registration of imports and exports impossible, and the Deputy Commissioner of Kheri reports that on entering our territory many traders diverge with their loads into foot-paths and many purposely avoid registration.

The traffic returns show the following figures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Imports</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871-72</td>
<td>2,13,141</td>
<td>3,63,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872-73</td>
<td>1,53,166</td>
<td>2,66,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873-74</td>
<td>1,20,982</td>
<td>2,75,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874-75</td>
<td>1,21,846</td>
<td>1,90,554</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These cannot be accepted as representing anything like the real amount of trade with Nipal. An attempt has been made to register merchandise passing down what have been considered the main streams of traffic, and the figures bear out the impression of the officers who have reported on the subject that the trade is declining.

6. It is carried on almost entirely by British subjects. The Deputy Commissioner, Kheri, who has obtained most of his information from the traders themselves, remarks: "There are two descriptions of traders from British territories, those who rent shops from the authorities and reside in the Nipal marts for the whole of the trading season from January to May, and those who merely stay long enough to effect their sales and purchases: the former are alone permitted to trade with the Parbuttias or hillmen, and thus, as a result, they are not only merchants on their own account, but act as brokers; there appear to be no Nipal shop-keepers or brokers, the only men from that country who frequent marts are the hillmen already mentioned, who, like the itinerant dealers from those parts, stop only long enough to buy and sell what they desire."

7. Nipal officials are said not to engage in trade, and Nipal merchants but rarely enter our territories; every obstacle is thrown in their way by the Nipalese authorities who exert their influence to sell the goods brought by the hillmen to the British merchants, and, not infrequently, rather than allow the hillmen to take their produce south, buy it up with funds provided by their own government. It is said that if any hill traders attempt to remove their goods secretly for exportation to British territories without paying the export duties, which, as a rule, they are too poor to afford, their goods are seized and sold by auction. The principal marts to which the few Nipalese who enter our territories resort are Tulsipur, Pachperia, Utrorla and Bulrampur in the Gonda district; Ekona, Bhinga, Matungunje and Nanpara in the Behraich district; and Biscohar in the district of Basti, North-Western Provinces.
8. Trade in the Nipalese marts is conducted on the basis of the money value of the goods, but it is essentially an exchange of commodities. The Nipalese will readily accept rupees in exchange for goods, and our money is received into the Durbar treasury, but the Nipal coinage is so debased, and there is so much counterfeit coin, that merchants from British territories now refuse to receive payment other than in goods or rupees. Currency notes are not accepted in payment by the Nipalese, and credit transactions are very rare.

9. The restrictions imposed upon the trade by the Nipal Government are as follows: An export duty, and import duty, and a chungi on the goods brought to the marts by Nipalese subjects for sale to British merchants. The two first are levied at the marts only. The rates are variously stated, and the information on this subject is evidently not reliable. The rates given by the Deputy Commissioner, Kheri, vary from 12 per cent on ghee to 5 annas per cent on fish, and if he is correct there is a crushing duty of 9 per cent on wheat and other edible grains; some of the duties are levied ad valorem, but the general practice appears to be on weight or the piece. The only custom-house is at Kakrouli close to the border, but no duty appears to be taken there; the goods are merely inspected and sent on with a pass to the mart, the Deputy Commissioner thinks it is maintained as a check on those officers who collect in the marts. He observes that no instances of oppression on the part of the Durbar authorities have come to his notice. The tariff on some of the goods is excessive; but it seldom varies, it is known to all who carry on commerce within the Nipal boundary, and forms an item of exact calculation in respect to the anticipated profits of any venture. He compares the tariff, and sometimes favourably, with the octroi schedule of Lucknow; but he is evidently unaware of what is stated to be the case that all Nipalese goods pay octroi as well as export duty.

10. The export trade alluded to before from Tanda to Batwal is not entered in the trade returns as with Nipal, the goods having to pass through the North-Western Provinces. It consists entirely of cotton goods, the value of which, in 1873, is estimated at Rupees 2,48,045, and in 1874 at Rupees 2,85,396. The import duty at Batwal, which is on the piece, represents an ad valorem duty of 1-9 per cent.; but anything like an export trade in return from Batwal is discouraged by the Nipal Government.

11. I am to regret that no information of any value has been obtained regarding the timber trade with Nipal, which consists entirely of exports from that country; the Oudh Forest Department has had no dealings with the Nipal authorities, and the timber merchants consulted by the Conservator merely complain generally of the difficulties
they have experienced on account of the dilatoriness and obstructiveness of the Nipal officials; but the Conservator of forests is of opinion that the trade has not fallen off so much on account of the high prices asked, as by the deterioration of the timber owing to the indiscriminate fellings and want of conservancy in the Nipal forests which lie to the north of Oudh.

12. I am to express the Chief Commissioner's regret that it has been impossible to obtain more definite information and more accurate figures regarding the trade generally, but from what has been procured he has come to the conclusion that the import duty is probably not sufficient to discourage imports, but that as long as the double tax on exports exists at the marts, and the Durbar discourages the export trade, trade with Nipal must decline. It follows that if by reason of the debased and counterfeit coin in Nipal the trade is generally as stated by the Deputy Commissioner, Kheri, an exchange of commodities, the restrictions placed on the export trade must materially affect the import trade as well. But it is to be doubted whether, if the Durbar were to consent to the removal or reduction of the export duties, which is all we could in fairness expect, there would be any great improvement in the trade relations between the two countries till the communications between their marts and our frontier have been greatly improved. At present there is an absence of anything that can be termed a road; the tracks run through large belts of jungle and forest, large unbridged, and sometimes rapid, rivers have to be crossed; a large portion of the country is very sparsely inhabited, and every natural obstacle lies in the way of the trader; from Gonda the Dundoona range has to be crossed; and of the eleven recognised passes, only three admit of beasts of burden, the rest are fit for foot passengers only. In the face of these disadvantages, no concession by the Nipal Government with respect to the reduction of duties could tend much to develop trade.

13. In conclusion, I am to say that copies of all the reports furnished by officers have been sent to the Resident of Nipal at his request.

No. 681, A, dated 6th April 1876

Prop.- The Deputy Commissioner, Kheri,
To — The Commissioner, Sitapur Division.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your No. 3723 of the 4th October and No. 241 of the 28th of last January, regarding the present condition of trade with Nipal.

2. And first with reference to the delay which has occurred in furnishing the report, I would beg to point out that, in order to answer all the questions put by Mr. Girdlestone, the Resident of Nipal, a much more extensive enquiry was necessary than that contemplated in your first letter.
3. An answer to those questions will supply the information called for by the Government of India. I will therefore reply seriatim.

(1) The great Nepalese marts of Nipalgunge, Gola Mundi and Banbasi do not lie to the immediate north of Kheri; Nipalgunge is much nearer to Bahraich, and Mundia Ghat to Phillibhit than to this district, and doubtless much more explicit information will be afforded by the Deputy Commissioner and Collector, respectively, of those districts than I have been able to obtain.

**Nipalgunge.** The only route through this district is across the Chanka and Kouriala rivers, and through Motipur in the Bahraich district. There is a road for wheeled traffic up to Mathera on the Kouriala, and both rivers can be crossed on boats large enough for any description of conveyance.

**Gola Mundi.** The usual route is by Singhai across the boundary stream Mohana by Lakrouli Ghat. There is a road in this district up to Banbirpur within three miles of the Mohana, but garis go right on to Gola Mundi, the Kouriala intervening. The passage across the Mohana is, however, always difficult on account of its stony bed.

There are other roads via the Mohana to Gola Mundi, viz, Hollons and Kaluapur. These, too, can be used by carts the whole way, but they are much cut up in the rains, and are subsequently more or less repaired by the traders themselves, that is, that any great obstructions would be cleared away. The Nepal Durbar do not appear to make any repairs.

(2) There are but two usual modes of conveying goods, namely, by garis and pack-animals, the latter chiefly ponies. Traders from British territories cannot expect to find means of transport in Nepal, they must convey that with them. This, indeed, is what all do, for, as will be shown further on, trade though conducted on the basis of the money value of goods, is essentially an exchange of commodities. I cannot answer the latter part of the question, viz, "whether an increased trade would involve a greater relative expenditure in the item of transport." I presume Mr. Girdlestone is of opinion that the means of transport—carts and ponies—might not keep pace with any sudden expansion of commerce owing to the abolition or reduction of transit dues.

This might be the case at first, but if the profits to be obtained were fairly remunerative, I venture to think that the matter would soon adjust itself, and that beoparis would flock to the new marts in sufficient numbers to supply all needs and to keep down the rates of carriage.
(3) A list of articles which passed southward through the traffic stations of Singhai and Tirkanlia during the last three years is appended. They give a most inadequate idea of the extent of trade. Many traders on re-entering our territory diverge with their loads into foot-paths, many purposely avoid registration; and further, the mohurris in charge by no means give unremitting attention to their duties.

(4) A similar list of exports to Nepal is given.

(5) So far as I can discover there are but few customs-houses on the Nipal side of the boundary, the duties being generally levied at the different marts. The evidence of one of the witnesses whom I examined is sufficiently interesting to justify the following extract:

"I trade with Gola Mundi, Kahanpur, Bhajui, Kahlari and Rajapur-Dullai. I always sell cloth and buy pepper and kach (catechu). The Nipal import charge on European cloths is 3 per cent ad valorem, such value being determined by inspection of the invoice. Upon country cloth (garch) the duty is 6 pies the piece (than) worth from Rs. 1 to 3. These duties are the same at all the places named by me. They are, however, generally farmed out, and arrangements may often be made with the contractors, by which, in the case of large dealers, as much as 25 per cent. is abated. The export duty upon red pepper is Rupees 1-6 the Nipal maund, which is about the same as our standard maund; the same is charged on catechu. The Durbar have a customs-house at Kakrouli on the other side of the Mohana (the boundary of the two territories), and goods on route to Gola Mundi are there inspected and noted in a letter which the dealer has to give up on arriving at his destination. Similarly, when returning with goods, a rawanna is given him at Gola Mundi to be given up at Kakrouli. The import duties are levied at once whether the goods be disposed of or not. Kalapur is between Kakrouli and the Golaghat on the Kouria. It is the residence of Raja Narind Bikram Shah under whom is the thannah. Anything I sell to the Raja is free from duty. I do not know what is the case with others.

"Bhajui. There is a gari track from Singhai to Koria, about 8 miles, and from the latter place to Hollama on the Mohana. Bhajui is 4 miles the other side I sell to the Lieutenant in charge without paying duty. There is no trade.

"Kahlari, 20 or 25 miles from Singhai, is the seat of a Court of Justice. Duty is nominally levied, but is remitted by the Adalat.

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(To be continued)
Royal Orders of Chaitra Sudi 14, 1886

Contents

1. Adoption in Alampur
2. Water-Operated Mill in Kathmandu
3. Reclamation and Settlement in Kaski
4. Thekbandi in Simras
5. Thekbandi in Taneshu
6. Thek Arrangements
7. Land Allotments
8. Land Reclamation in Dhunwakot
9. The Gurung
10. Kharidār Tikadatta Pande

1. Adoption in Alampur

A royal order was issued on Chaitra Sudi 14, 1886 permitting Norbu Bhoite of Pokharigaun in Alampur to adopt Ratanpati, his elder brother Vamsharaj Bhoite's son, as his son.

RRC, Vol. 34, p. 65

2. Water-Operated Mill in Kathmandu

Mahabir Khadka had constructed a water operated mill (ghatta) at Pol tadaha in the Goldhunga area of Kathmandu but the mill had fallen into disuse. Jaya Narayan Newar was now permitted to revive the mill with water drawn from the Hudhkhu-Khola. He was required to pay a thek tax of eight annas a year to the Sadar Company Dafdar Khana.

RRC, Vol. 34, p. 65.

3. Reclamation and Settlement in Kaski

Talu Gurung had settled a tract of land at Tarehhir in Kaski and was paying serma taxes amounting to 1 rupee and 8 annas every year to the Sadar Company Dafdar Khanda.

In the Vikrama year 1886, the settlement was given to Vanshu Padhya through a royal order because he had offered to double the amount of serma revenue to 3 rupees.
Talu Gurung submitted a petition saying that he had been rendered homeless. He offered to match Vamshl Padhya's offer of 3 rupees and also to reclaim 14 muris of rice lands in the area subject to a three-year period of tax exemption.

Talu Gurung's order was accepted, but the households settled by him were taken away from his jurisdiction. His own household, however, was reconfirmed.


4. Thekbandi in Simras

The village of Bangeri-Gairhi-Pahari Kharka in Simras had been given out on theklandi basis on an annual payment of 24 rupees. On Chaitra Sudi 14, 1886, the amount was raised to 28 rupees, and the thekbandi was granted to Tularam Khadka and Zorawar Khadka. They were permitted to collect and appropriate the proceeds of all taxes in the village, with the exception of Raja-Anka taxes. They were also allowed to commute in-kind rents on rice-fields allotted to them on railbandi basis into cash at the rate of 15 pathis of paddy a rupee.

RRC, vol. 34, pp.67-68.

5. Thekbandi in Tanahu

I

The village of Kunchhagaun in Tanahu had been assigned as jagir to the Sri Bhairung Paltan. It was allotted to Mandaram and Markandaya Adhihari on thekbandi basis for one year beginning Aswin Sudi 10, 1886 against a payment of 14 rupees. The arrangement covered all existing sources of revenue (Waibi-Serma, fines and penalties, chak-chakui, escheats, etc.) with the exception of raja-anka taxes, buried treasure, and Panchakhat.

RRC, Vol. 34, p. 62.

II

The village of Mirlung-Kunchha, belonging to the Sri Kalidatta Company, was allotted on similar terms to Dilliram Upadhyaya, Surarmarsing Adhikari, Purna Gurung, and Jasraj Gurung for an unspecified period beginning Aswin Sudi 10, 1886 against an annual payment of 121 rupees a year. Their duties were to remain in attendance at the Kalimeranchu Mulk Post and arrange for the transportation of military supplies. They were warned not to oppress the local people, or evict them from their homesteads, and not to collect unauthorized payments.

6. **Thek Arrangements**

   **I**

   The village of Degnas in Kaski was allotted under thek tenure to Pratiman Banstola against an annual payment of 24 rupees. The arrangement covered all existing taxes, with the exception of raja-anka taxes. Pratiman Banstola was ordered to perform Dashain functions at the local moulie with the income from rice-fields assigned for the purpose, and meet the shortfall, if any, himself. The thek was to be paid to the Jagirdar.

   RRC, Vol. 34, p. 64.

   **II**

   The village of Alainchigaun at Raginas had been assigned to the Taradal Company. It yielded a thek revenue of 12½ rupees a year. The village was reallocated to Dirgha Simha Kunwar and Foud Simha Kunwar on an enhanced thek payment of 25 rupees a year under charbari tenure.

   RRC, Vol. 34, p. 61.

7. **Land Allotments**

   **I**

   A tract of land at Bandipur in Tanahu had been allotted for reclamation to Kalu Gurung subject to the payment of 8 annas a year to the Chapras Company. Kalu Gurung relinquished the allotment, which was reallocated to Sadhuram Newar under charbari tenure.

   RRC, Vol. 34, p. 63.

   **II**

   A plot of 70 muri of rice-fields at Sakot-Budhvauli in Salyan, which had been assigned as jagir to the Simhanath. Paltai, was allotted to Pashupati Sahu against a payment of 12 rupees a year.

   RRC, Vol. 34, p. 61.

8. **Land Reclamation in Dhunwakot**

   Royal order to Maheshwar Padhya and Tularam Padhya: "Dig irrigation channels and reclaim 1 khet of rice-lands through your own resources within an area with the following boundaries in Dhunwakot, other than lands under jagir, birta, guthi, or other tenures. Enjoy tax exemption on the reclaimed lands for the first three years, and make payments to the Sadar Company Dafdarkhana from the fourth year."
9. The Gurungs

Royal order to Gurungs, Ghales, and Lamas throughout the Kingdom through Dhanjay Lama:

"In the year 1883, a copper-plate inscription had been issued a with a thiti for Charjat and Sorhajat Gurungs. Men were sent to different areas to collect (the Salami, fee for the thiti).

"However, it was not possible to make collections because of disputes within the Gurung Community.

"A complaint was then submitted to us and we heard the case in the presence of Gurungs of both sides. It was held that there was no distinction between Charjat and Sorhajat Gurungs. The previous copper plate inscription was returned with the consent of all Gurungs and a new one was issued.

"As regards the Salami, it was decided that it should be realized from those who had not made any payment previously. Men were accordingly sent to different areas to make the collection.

"Now we have received complaints that the Gurungs have not allowed their households to be enumerated, nor produced receipts against the previous payments, nor made any payments.

"We have now deputed Man Simha Rana to make the collections at the prescribed rates: Payments made previously will be adjusted in case the receipts are produced. You shall be punished if you cause any further obstruction in this regard."

RRC, Vol. 34, pp. 69-70.

10. Kharidar Tikadatta Pande

Tikadatta Pande, grandson of Kulanidhi Pandit and son of Ram Narayan Pandit, was appointed as Kharidar in the Sri Simhanath Paltan. His duties were to maintain accounts and records and obey the orders of the Captain, Narasimha Thapa.

Tikadatta Pande was assigned 7-2 khetas of rice-fields and a khum income of 132 rupees as his jagir. He was actually given 4 khetas of rice-fields and 25 rupees. The balance of 187 rupees (at the rate of 25 rupees a khet) was charged on the revenues of Salyan.

RRC, Vol. 34, pp. 59-61.

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The Chumawan Tax

1. Eastern Tarai

Royal order to Subba Kulanand Jha:

"In the districts of Morang, Saptari, Mahottari, Barel, and Rautahat, the Chumawan tax, imposed on the occasion of our sacred-thread-investiture ceremony, shall not be collected on birth grants, both old and new, if the deed provides for exemption from all taxes and levies (sarbanga-mafi).

"The Chumawan taxshall be collected from birth
lands for which no such exemption has been granted under the royal seal, but where exemption has been fraudulently obtained from other authorities.

"In the past, Mahantas of monasteries (Asthan) and birthowners used to approach the palace and obtain exemption on payment of a sum of money as salami whenever any new tax or levy was imposed. This year, a thekhbandi has been granted for the collection of the Chumawan tax on the occasion of our sacred-thread-investiture ceremony. Accordingly, in case the copper-plate inscription has placed any birthowner under the jurisdiction of the palace, and its case such birthowner has fulfilled his (Chumayan) obligation by paying a salami fee at the palace, such payment shall be deducted from the amount stipulated by you under the jiaha."

Kartik Sudi 4, 1879
RRC, Vol. 43, pp. 371-72.

2. Palpa and Pyuthan

Royal order to Colonel Ujir Singh Thapa:

"An jiaha for the collection of the Chumawan tax on the occasion of our sacred-thread-investiture ceremony in the vikram year from jagir, birtha, manachamal, chhap, bitalab, and other lands of bhardars, military companies, etc. in the hill regions other than the Madhesh region, has been granted to Hanumanta Singh for the sum of Rs 141,001. Permit his men to collect the tax in the hill region of Palpa. From Baisakh 1880, you are hereby ordered to collect the Chumawan tax in the Madhesh areas of Pyuthan and Palpa according to the prescribed rates."

Magh Badi 13, 1879,
RRC, Vol. 43, p. 394.
3. Gorkha

Royal order to Subba Taranidhi Panta, and the Tharghar families of Tallakot and Upallokot in Gorkha: "You have written to General (Bhimsen Thapa) that traditionally a 50 percent exemption in taxes has been granted to the common people (lata-ganda) of Gorkha town. The matter has been represented to us.

"We hereby order that the Chumawan tax be collected from homesteads and rice-fields in that area at the same rates as those at which it had been collected from birta, jagir, manachamal, chhap, and other lands and homesteads during the sacred-thread-investiture ceremony of our father (King Girban) in the vikram year 1865.

Baisakh Sudi 3, 1880
RRC, Vol. 43, pp. 437-38.

*****

The Mafauni Fee

In the Barha-Khuwa area of Dolakha, kipat-owning jimidars and common people (plaja) were customarily forced by the Amali or Dware to carry palanquins in their respective areas. A royal order was issued on Aswin 15, 1894 banning this practice. Amalis and Dwares were, however, entitled to collect a fee (mafauni) in consideration of the exemption on a one-time basis.

RRC, Vol. 27, pp. 460-61.

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Mahesh C. Regmi

Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Page</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Royal Orders of Aswin Sudi 7, 1862</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Trade Between British India and Nepal</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. A Report From Olangchung-Gola</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Miscellaneous Documents on the Kipat System</td>
<td>29</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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Regmi Research (Private) Ltd
Lazimpat, Kathmandu, Nepal
Telephone: 4-11927

(For private study and research only; not meant for public sale, distribution and display).
Royal orders of April 7, 1862

1. Supply the supplies.
2. Set up new stores collection in barracks.
3. Dispatch 14 to Des Moines Division Capt.
4. Land assignments to Raw Company.
5. Land department.
6. Pay checks of enlisted employees.
7. Other disbursements.

1. Maltapet supplies

Royal orders to Sahara district. "You have reported that 321 yards and 16 bottles of maltapet have been delivered at the central composite factory, and that for the future the number of maltapet sent should be increased.

You have also reported that trains through the railroad system have been closed or discontinued according to our instructions.

As you see the maltapet, we shall need you a reply after receiving a report from you. In the future, have supplies delivered there without any delay with the consignments except & by process [illegible].

"You have made a request for [illegible]. It seems you still need after [illegible], even though we have given you [illegible]."

"We shall send more to inspect parts. We shall also issue orders for arrangements to expedite bank services."

April 7, 1862.
2. **Lajam for Annual Collection in Jafir**

    Now comes to another order: "You had been given an
    order for annual collection in Jafir for the previous
    year. For certain reasons, the Jafir has had to be given
    to the manager of the bank's Jafir branch. Whatever amount
    you had collected before the order ceased will be sent to
    you; you need not return it. However, you shall have the right
    to make fresh collections. We will check the amount transmitted
    to you to the balance. Any amount due to you will be refunded
    from the palace treasury."

    *Anna Polit 7, 1862*


    (On October 9th, 1872, income from the Jafir area was
    assigned to Jafir to Sara Fadil and deposited to Jafir

3. **Order to Collect for Annual Jafir**

    Jafir's annual order was granted to p.m. or land at
    Jafir, under B. G. Mutwali, master of himself, under same terms.
    He was ordered to pay the stipulated dates to the Jafir.

    *Anna Polit 7, 1862*


4. **Law of Inheritance in Jafir Province**

    *Royal order to Jafir master and Sultan of Egypt: "We
    had assigned Jafir's annual to you in the course of your
    authority of Jafir and the lands in the newly-crowned
    son of the late king. We have now received reports that
    you have refused to collect these lands on the ground that
    you have received an order to do so. The lands have
    already been registered with that authority here, hence you
    are hereby ordered to collect them without any delay."

    *Anna Polit 7, 1862*

    *Jaffa, Vol. 5, pp. 341-44.*
Arms issued to the Alliés of Auckland, Salut, and other armed military personnel (Alliés) have not yet been issued with a correspondence signed by a member of the Alliés for the defence of the same country, and over the same part of the sea, leaving the other half for the other (Alliés). In case the Alliés refuse to surrender the arms, the order may be re-executed for other or, and hand over the half-share to the military personnel. The remaining amount of the Alliés will be distributed among the military personnel in accordance with the local Alliés, shall be handed over to the local authorities, and the arms shall be returned to us.

June 7, 1865.

This order was sent to the Alliés of the following are a copy in the same way: Auckland, Macarthur, Macau, Flinders, Flinders, Penrith, Macaulay, and Wallabies.

5. Issue of Correspondence

Immediately on inspection issued in the order and nothing excepted.

June 7, 1865.


6. Schedule of Arms Included

[Text not legible due to quality of the image]
Another order was passed by the Raja & 23rd Thana official for disbursement of the following amounts on the meditations of the following officials of the thana Beet-.

1. Shri. Madhoth Triyda
   Rana, Jam.
   (Block)

2. Shri. Malhar Malhar, Malhar, and Bhal.
   Rana, Malhar.
   Rs. 245

3. Shri. Malhar Rana, Malhar, and Bhal.
   Rana, Malhar.
   Rs. 344

4. Shri. Ramnarayan Malhar, Malhar, and Bhal.
   Rana, Malhar.
   Rs. 350

5. Shri. Rama Ramnarayan Malhar, Malhar, and Bhal.
   Rana, Malhar.
   Rs. 358

6. Two Mijals of the Rana, Malhar, and Bhal.
   Rana, Malhar.
   Rs. 200

7. Shri. Rana, Malhar, and Bhal.
   Rana, Malhar.
   Rs. 100

8. Shri. Rana, Malhar, and Bhal.
   Rana, Malhar.
   Rs. 250

Arera July 7, 1962

7. Hyderabad (Hyderabad)

A sum of Rs. 500 had been obtained as a loan from Khaja Karim to meet the personal expenses of the Raja's consort (Khaja Karim's wife). This amount was ordered to be repaid from the Khaja revenue or salt tax for the year 1962 Vikram.

Arera July 7, 1962

Karni Research Collection, Vol. 6, p. 339
branch of the same was allowed to remain, in case of need. It was further withdrawn from the service for the same purpose.

2. December 3rd, 1870.


The branch was then allowed to remain, in case of need, at an expense of $1,675.00 per annum.

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This extract, I think, shows that where possible the action is levied at the larger distances, but that in order to intercept traffic destined for other places and permit it to proceed on its way, the customs officers are compelled to collect the duties at the points of entry. There are no exports. For these I have to go to Calcutta.

The extract already given, and the following from the evidence of other witnesses, show that the duty is sometimes ad valorem, and sometimes by the load, or with respect to cloth by the piece, irrespective of value. The export charge on red-paper is 10¢ on the bigha (sheaf), which is about 6½ of our standard measure, that is, 122 standard sheaves. The tax on rice in two annas a peck basis, and 1-6 a pound on dry ginger. These rates have been varying since the census has been established.
(7) There are two descriptions of duties on goods imported - those on goods from the colonies and those on goods from foreign countries. We are not aware of any law or regulation which provides for the duties of the former class. The latter, however, are collected from the makers or importers of goods. The importer alone is permitted to trade with the colonists or Hindus, and thus, as a result, they are not only excused from paying the duties, but are also excused from due and true payment. There appear to be no legal safeguards or treaties. The only one from their country is granted under the terms of the treaties already mentioned, but the legal signing of these parts, stop only long enough to seal and mail that they desire.

At some small there are during the present season about 120 those, the number of whom are residents of skillful, professional, and industrious men. There are also several of merchants, who are also merchants, and are known as merchants. The real persons in the country now are merchants and manufacturers and are considered as such. I do not know that there is any monopoly, but the evidence of the bills that were quoted seems to point to the conclusion that the official can permit collection of the tax to be assessed as a profit. For it may be fairly assumed that they, and the trader, are the only ones of the makers of duty on any transactions between those two classes.

I should not talk about accounts in a manner British territory - certainly not in my country. Our witnesses resided in the United States. If the makers of goods are to import goods from abroad, they should have to pay the same duties on their goods as on the goods on the soil. The same regulations should be made in this country, and the traders should be taxed on their goods as on the goods on the soil.

I should suppose there is no doubt that certain of our goods would have to pay duty duty in common with all other goods manufactured in the country. The principle of that country, if not possible, present occasion for every considerable merchant would otherwise lose a number of privileges in his employ who were extensively trading on their own account.

In concluding this part of the subject, it would seem that no instance of oppression on the part of the foreign authorities more came to my notice. That the tariff is as much governmental must be apparent to all, but it seldom occurs to us to all trade not carry on commerce with the British territory, and therefore forms an idea of what calculation is made in the calculation of profits or any venture.
40. As before stated, money is always at the basis of the money value of every article, though coin in any set actually pays. The piece of cloth could not be appraised against the coin of any other. If the coin were worth seven 100, then cotton in the 7 rolls would be exchanged. It is only when the products of this country are insufficient for such coin that the difference is paid in cash.

41. Extract from the evidence of Jetha Jumala. "The native in the low lands of India is called Khandak Malla. Each coin is nominally worth one-third of a rupee, but in about the same of our 10-cent piece, though not so thick. There is a great deal of counterfeit coins, copper and brass. We have been taking so long in our transactions. The current rupee is always accepted by the Indians and passed amongst them. Indeed, it is paid here in the money treasury and reissued. Thus, the other day, I sold some, for just whatever, while he was able to give me 500 rupees for the rupees of 500, and get paid in standard rupees. Currency notes do not pass."

42. There appear to be some peculiar restrictions on the behavior of strangers. In India, as in most civilized countries, the foreigner and subject are treated as such. They are not entitled to the same degree of protection as British subjects. The laws are in force at their ordinary places of business or permanent resident.

I suppose the reason is that as the Indians insist on ready cash or merchandise in exchange, the foreigner is not expected to pay in silver bullion. He will be paid in the system of cash or equivalent value of goods borrowed or hired transactions.

43. I have already answered this question.

44. It is evident that there is a considerable through trade, as my previous remarks make over 6. I give a short analysis of the returns for three years obtained from the trade returns of Chigal and Beccahur. The figures may be divided into three sections:

1st. Goods exported but not imported.
2nd. Goods imported but not exported.
3rd. Goods which are done both of export and import.
### Goods Exported to India

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### Notes

- **Total**
  - Goods Exported to India: 3.27 (in D.R.)
  - Goods Imported from India: 17.20 (in D.R.)
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</tbody>
</table>
A reform in the history of our customs returns to England, and possibly to a country almost as far removed as ours, and practical an event. as a sall of the state...
The government had purchased 20,000 metric tons of rice for military requirements. The Chiangmai area was reported to be under the control of a local official. The Chiangmai area, which is reported to have been under the control of a local official, was also reported to have been under the control of a local official.
4. If necessary, compensation for rice will be granted to Tibetan traders in order to attract them to the Changthang adding, according to a previous order, another order of March 5th, 1934, however, provides that traders shall be collected at the rates mentioned in the schedule. This has discouraged traders from visiting the area, however, the goods at rates and marks have been reduced under major circumstances. In fact, provisions purchased on March 5th, 1930 provide that each small gable shall be reduced under the same system. No amendment for the new gables 1,269 rice a year.

5. Amendment on the other hand, therefore, suggests that the amount of Rice and goods be brought under actual assessment, so that the following additional staff is appointed for the region.

one Manager or 1,500 rice a year.

one Assistant or 800 rice a year.

three hands at 2 rice and 28 hands a month.

Upper, the sale of rice and goods shall be handled either through the samdor or official, wherever goods are required, an additional cost will be considered.

If it becomes necessary to prohibit or while our cock of rice or other goods under other circumstances, and purchasing from the traders who visit the gable, we may become a tax on the goods of Tibetans and other provisions through Changthang-ga. If so the Tibetan traders will have no alternative but to bring goods into our territory and exchange it for rice. If they do not do so, we may impose a tax on our traders visiting Tibet with commercial goods and other commodities. That is to say, the Tibetan traders will have to bear more our foodgrains as well as rice, and our government will suffer no loss.

Note: If the traditional practice has been for our people to visit Tibet and consume their rice with salt, and not the Tibetans in the salted rice and consume it with rice in our territory, then this tradition shall not be broken. Nothing shall be done to create a dispute between the government of Tibet and Tibet.
Mr. Secretary, the additional suggestion is that for the Subsequent loan, in lieu of your having a certificate of title to the land, you may take an affidavit of title. In this connection, we feel that one of the greatest strengths of the system is that the land is really owned and not mortgaged as in the cases of the old Malay system. Therefore, any further suggestion to the Subsequent of land title shall be suspended.

James, April 1, 1942
Ref. 77, 59, 72, pp. 197-99.

The name of Subsequent was replaced by Mr. Waldy
Tunis, Chairman of the Malay Committee on October 6, 1942.
Ref. 77, 59, 72, pp. 198-99.

ADDITIONS

[Additional documents on the Malay jungle]

Malaya

1. The new Law of the Malay Land: Mahkota

"The Malay land is divided into Mahkota, various divisions, and enclosed lands. The Mahkota shall be held in perpetuity, subject to the conditions of the Malay Land Act, 1940. The Mahkota shall be held subject to the conditions of the Malay Land Act, 1940, and the land in its Mahkota shall be subject to the conditions of the Malay Land Act, 1940."

From 5, 14, 1947
Ref. 77, 59, p. 198.

Johor

2. Legal order to the subjects of Selangor Village:

"The Malay land is divided into Mahkota, various divisions, and enclosed lands. The Mahkota shall be held in perpetuity, subject to the conditions of the Malay Land Act, 1940. The Mahkota shall be held subject to the conditions of the Malay Land Act, 1940, and the land in its Mahkota shall be subject to the conditions of the Malay Land Act, 1940."

From 5, 14, 1947
Ref. 77, 59, p. 198.

Selangor

3. Legal order to the subjects of Selangor Village:

"The Malay land is divided into Mahkota, various divisions, and enclosed lands. The Mahkota shall be held in perpetuity, subject to the conditions of the Malay Land Act, 1940. The Mahkota shall be held subject to the conditions of the Malay Land Act, 1940, and the land in its Mahkota shall be subject to the conditions of the Malay Land Act, 1940."

From 5, 14, 1947
Ref. 77, 59, p. 198.
MAHABA

Legal order to caused land to be rid of and farm of the Mahaba-Hea in the Mahaba area.

"The acre of rice-land of Mahaba, as long as is not cultivated by another person, is hereby assigned to you along with this year's crop. With full assurance, we give lands as your Mahaba-Hea in the Mahaba area."

March 10, 1049

MAHABA

Legal order to make lands of Mahaba.

"Samahabe lands have not been used for more than three years. We hereby assign these lands to you, along with this year's crop. With full assurance, we give lands as your Mahaba-Hea and make lands for your use."

March 10, 1049

MAHABA

Legal order to the other subjects of Mahaba and Mahaba-Hea in the Mahaba area. "Samahabe lands have been assigned to you and lands have been assigned to the Mahaba-Hea. We hereby assign these lands to you along with this year's crop. With full assurance, we give lands as your Mahaba-Hea."

March 10, 1049

MAHABA

Legal order to Mahaba-Hea.

"In order to receive a grant of Mahaba-Hea lands, you have been using an existing trail. From the time of your ancestors, use the existing trail to fortify your lands. Provide reasonable services to the local Mahaba-Hea, and use the land on your Mahaba-Hea."

June 30, 1047

(To be continued)
Contents

1. New Jagirdars of the Rana Period
2. Miscellaneous Documents on Jutkas
3. Miscellaneous Documents on the Kiplar System
4. Trade between British India and Nepal
5. Some Documents on the Jaj-log Land System
6. An Artillery Unit for Nepal
7. Foreign Loans in Jutkas
8. The Almora Mili
9. The Armour of Tansen

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Regal Research (Private) Ltd
Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Nepal
Telephone: 4-11367

(for private study and research only; not meant for public sale, distribution and display)
April 20, 1956: A new piece of Prime Minister Chandra
government was appointed as Minister General in the
Fiji Islands, with an annual salary of Rs 10,000. Two other
officials were appointed as Ministers of State, one with
an annual salary of Rs 5,000, and the other with
an annual salary of Rs 7,500. The total expenditure for the
year 1955-56 is estimated at Rs 13,500, and the budget
was raised by Rs 1,500, while the balance was
transferred to the next year. The duties were
performed by the two officials appointed, in which the
Prime Minister played a significant role.

About six months later, on May 2, 1956, during the
wedding ceremony of Shakti Devi and Fatima, an older son of Prime Minister
Chandra, the Prime Minister declared a new Minister General
been appointed, and a new Ministry of State was

5. Shakti Devi, one of the sons of Prime Minister Chandra, was appointed
Minister General in the Fiji Islands, with an annual salary of Rs 10,000. The
amount was raised to Rs 5,000 in June.

6. Fatima Devi, another son of Prime Minister Chandra, was appointed
Minister General in the Fiji Islands, with an annual salary of Rs 7,500. The
amount was raised to Rs 7,500 in June.

7. Pande Devi, another son of Prime Minister Chandra, was appointed
Minister General in the Fiji Islands, with an annual salary of Rs 7,500. The
amount was raised to Rs 7,500 in June.
5. **Maj. Gen. M. S. Yaqub** was promoted to the rank of Major General in the Pak Army. His annual salary was Rs. 8,000 in 1957. He was stationed in Delhi.

6. **Lt. Gen. M. S. Yaqub** was appointed as Inspector General of the Pak Army in 1957. His annual salary was Rs. 9,000 in 1957.

7. **Gen. M. S. Yaqub** was appointed as a Major General in the Pak Army in 1957. His annual salary was Rs. 12,000 in 1957.

8. **Gen. M. S. Yaqub** was promoted to the rank of Major General in the Pak Army in 1957. His annual salary was Rs. 15,000 in 1957.

9. **Gen. M. S. Yaqub** was appointed as Director-General in the Pak Army in 1957. His annual salary was Rs. 20,000 in 1957.

10. **Gen. M. S. Yaqub** was appointed as the Director-General in the Pak Army in 1957. His annual salary was Rs. 25,000 in 1957.

11. **Gen. M. S. Yaqub** was appointed as the Director-General in the Pak Army in 1957. His annual salary was Rs. 30,000 in 1957.

12. **Gen. M. S. Yaqub** was appointed as the Director-General in the Pak Army in 1957. His annual salary was Rs. 35,000 in 1957.

13. **Gen. M. S. Yaqub** was appointed as the Director-General in the Pak Army in 1957. His annual salary was Rs. 40,000 in 1957.

14. **Gen. M. S. Yaqub** was appointed as the Director-General in the Pak Army in 1957. His annual salary was Rs. 45,000 in 1957.

15. **Gen. M. S. Yaqub** was appointed as the Director-General in the Pak Army in 1957. His annual salary was Rs. 50,000 in 1957.

16. **Gen. M. S. Yaqub** was appointed as the Director-General in the Pak Army in 1957. His annual salary was Rs. 55,000 in 1957.

17. **Gen. M. S. Yaqub** was appointed as the Director-General in the Pak Army in 1957. His annual salary was Rs. 60,000 in 1957.
Aappendix A

1. **Villages and Towns**

- **Amidst Advances**
  - 1921 rupees.
  - 1500 rupees.

---

**Revision: New Arrangements in Jullu**

1. **A New Arrangement**

2. **Revision Notice**

3. **New Arrangements**

- **Village Total**: 750 rupees.

---

**Remuneration of Villages in Jullu**

1. **A New Arrangement**

2. **Revision Notice**

3. **New Arrangements**

- **Village Total**: 750 rupees.

---

**Amidst Advances**

1. **A New Arrangement**

2. **Revision Notice**

3. **New Arrangements**

- **Village Total**: 750 rupees.

---

**Remuneration of Villages in Jullu**

1. **A New Arrangement**

2. **Revision Notice**

3. **New Arrangements**

- **Village Total**: 750 rupees.

---

**Amidst Advances**

1. **A New Arrangement**

2. **Revision Notice**

3. **New Arrangements**

- **Village Total**: 750 rupees.
Royal order to the taxis, zinias, and other inhabitants (majalis) of all the 85 towns of Jeddah. You are hereby ordered to pay a sum of 100 (mamluk) and judicial fines and penalties (mamluk) from your respective taxes to the Imam. We will see to it from the hand of another.

Date May 13, 1871.

SBM, Vol. 24, p. 47.

III

On May 31, 1871, orders to the religious leaders of the Imam. Given up to 40 days before the religious leaders of all the religious leaders of the Imam. We will see to it from the hand of another.

SBM, Vol. 24, p. 49.

II

Royal order to the taxis of Jeddah. Issue judicial fines and penalties by assessment in the villages situated before the mountain (Jebel Al-Qara) by the Imam of Jeddah.

The Imam shall collect the amount due at the time prescribed in the 85 towns of Jeddah. We shall not collect taxes.

We shall be allowed to use the Hawks (Mamluk) again.

Date May 3, 1871


II

Royal order to the taxis of Jeddah. Issue orders in all the 85 towns of Jeddah only on the basis of complaint. Do not discuss any case without giving a hearing to both sides, and in the presence of the plaintiff. If you are under favor to any side, we will judge as is not done, you will be held guilty.

Date May 3, 1871

3. Modern Rules

Royal order to the inhabitants of the Ail-Thapal area of Ail: All those who have been visiting Panchayat for trade from former times shall do so. Do not allow those who have not been visiting to trade for trade from former times to do so. The inhabitants of Ail-Thapal shall share the trade to goods brought from Ail.

Aug. 30th 77


II

Royal order to the inhabitants of Ail-Thapal, Ail-Ilahpur, and Ail-Panchayat. "The inhabitants of Ail-Thapal have been constantly trading with Panchayat in the market of Ailpur and Ailpur. Inhabitants of Ail-Ilahpur and Ail-Thapal have been doing so in the months of Ail and Ailpur. Engage in trade in the customary manner and do not do anything in violation of custom."

Pallam 11. 11, 77.


III

To the officers and people of Jerusalem and Assyria.

"Squeeze, peaces, and purchase 150 marua of rice-fields possessed by you from former Kinsel and confiscate the surplus area, which has been assigned to the crop, so hereby restore these lands from this year. With this assurance, the three lands, and privilege over an area 130. Also make the customary payments to the palace."

From and 6th May.

NEG. Vol. 25, p. 290.

To the people of Assyria and Jerusalem.

"Two years ago, a wind stripped the fields and level grassland which has restored the land to its former productive capacity. 150 marua of rice-fields and 1690 yards of pasture lands at different places, together with the same lands. In consideration thereof, we have received a payment of 33 rupees at 1.6 rupees of 7 rupees each. Out these three payments to your benefit and provide for them and pay rents an usual."  

NEG. Vol. 25, p. 290.

Memorandum

Royal order to deliver 150 marua of rice-fields.

We hereby reinstate 150 marua of rice-fields being saved as kinsel from former times within the all boundaries in consideration of rice-fields. It is paid to those owners who proceed to the single front. You and no one remains on or the jurisdiction of the Assul; in the future, fellows under the jurisdiction of the royal palace. Supply 33 marua of black grain to the royal annals every year against the following taxes at the rate of 15 parishes of black grain in rep

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Number of Rupees</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>assul</td>
<td>60 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baras-anu</td>
<td>9 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalar</td>
<td>2 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>81 rupees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following text is transcribed as natural language:

"... revenue from the plantation alone, personally in our royal palace and tenants a necessity.

"... as a check upon the land at Vinales,"

from May 11, 1805,


Similar royal orders were issued on the same date to the following colonies also:

(1) Lower colony of Adams...
(2) Upper colony of Acadians...
(3) Upper colony of Independents.

Esq., Vol. 4, p. 107.

* * * * *

From Attendance, Revenue, and expense,

[Table: Table of goods imported and exported]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goods of Articles</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotton cradled</td>
<td>6 10.0</td>
<td>74.00</td>
<td>1 0.0</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>9 0.0</td>
<td>83.00</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain</td>
<td>156 0.0</td>
<td>338.00</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>301 0.0</td>
<td>758.5</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>63.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint</td>
<td>17 0.0</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Espinas</td>
<td>413 21.0</td>
<td>589.4</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>7.427 12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>403 32.0</td>
<td>426.0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice in grana</td>
<td>4,256 2.0</td>
<td>5,447 0.0</td>
<td>103 30.0</td>
<td>100 7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>985 20.0</td>
<td>870.0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>414 37.0</td>
<td>4,020 0.0</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>548.0 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>7 0.0</td>
<td>797.0</td>
<td>32 8.0</td>
<td>300 5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloveaons</td>
<td>1,500 0.0</td>
<td>1,300 0.0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vine</td>
<td>2 0.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2 0.0</td>
<td>145 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep, in number</td>
<td>1 0.0</td>
<td>242.0</td>
<td>14 0.0</td>
<td>65 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse, in number</td>
<td>1 0.0</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>2 0.0</td>
<td>65 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow, in number</td>
<td>1 0.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>1 0.0</td>
<td>16 0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ox, in number</td>
<td>1 0.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>1 0.0</td>
<td>16 0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Table continues]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sack</td>
<td>170.7</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molasses</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grains</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15,042.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 1877, dated 13th December 1905.
From the Deputy Commissioner, Shingal, to the Commissioner of Fumbali.

With reference to your no. 192/3/05 of the 5th inst., I wish to state that the district boundaries of the country on both sides have been established, and a reliable survey has been made as possible.

2. In view of the present state of affairs, it is advisable to keep the survey work continued with a view to make the whole area of the district clearly demarcated from its tribal boundaries. It has been found that the whole area is not covered by any existing boundaries, and it must still be settled with the tribesmen and a survey party sent on the spot to define the same.

3. With a view to establish a clear demarcation between the different tribes, all boundaries have been marked with a view to make the whole area clearly demarcated from its tribal boundaries.

4. In case of any dispute over the boundaries, expert or survey officer shall be called (where necessary), to fix the whole area of the district correctly. It has been found that the whole area is not covered by any existing boundaries, and it must be settled with the tribesmen and a survey party sent on the spot to define the same.

5. It may be possible to include all the portion of the area that is not covered by any existing boundaries, and a survey party shall be sent to fix the whole area correctly. It has been found that the whole area is not covered by any existing boundaries, and it must be settled with the tribesmen and a survey party sent on the spot to define the same.
6. The country of islands because of its area no longer for 6 miles annually, but from outside of Agano in middle of sea, in about 150 miles, while some 900, and formerly settled to their villages in Komodo and a region, now permanently settled there.

7. With the laying out of the islands were used to be a very pleasant ride in till prices in the lassels of Kupapa, Ambon, Tidore, Ternate, Ambon, Tidore, Ternate and Telengon.

8. In general, along, the average annual value of hill goods sold one year be about 2,500,000, and like amount from the way to other parts in the islands.

9. In the islands a kipans composed of these used to be located at Agano, and the official leaved a tax of 4 Dutchpound plus an extra charge on all carrying goods on their backs, and the tax of amounts leaved the same, but nothing was leaved on the goods which may be in exchange or purchase from British territory.

10. Today in the presentment of the islands many imports have increased as half of what they were formerly, and are all products taken from island very very are hardly be any value sake of the above-mentioned prices, just enough to add to foreign trade.

11. The overall known in the islands Government by the main stanza is made to as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle from mission religion male products</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals brought and sold by mission traders</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle on mission market taken from British territory</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islands market</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acres sold for shows or mission traders</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Settlement of the kipans have taken, and with the number of people who are living in their residences temporarily or permanently, are much and certainly. A copy of the return of expected and necessary for one local year to also expected, as also of the three previous years taken from the annual reports. It will be seen they have considerably increased, but I am not provided at this moment as any more of it to an actual fact, as was lately in candle for 1743, the same subject I hope to have further information after we able another year.
15. The Great Western railroads were purchased in 1846. Congress authorized the purchase of the railroads from the state of California. The Union Pacific Railroad was completed in 1869.

16. It would appear that the state of California might benefit from being a part of the Union. It is even more difficult to see how the Union could benefit from being a part of the state of California.

17. The state of California is considered a member of the Union. It is a part of the United States of America.

18. I have heard that the state of California is a member of the Union. It is a part of the United States of America.

19. I have heard that the state of California is a member of the Union. It is a part of the United States of America.

20. I have heard that the state of California is a member of the Union. It is a part of the United States of America.
6. JAGIN JAYIN IN BANGLA

75 bighas of paddy-fields on the banks of the Tardi-
Khali in Ercan, occupied by Sarita Datta, had been
assigned to Jagin by the civil employees of the Bengal
Engineering. The land had been allotted by royal order
in the absence of money against payment of 10-20
repees a year. However, the Bengal refugees were
unable to till the lands and so relinquished them.

The land was then allotted to a Jamuna Chasa against
payment of 50 repees as its benefit every year. In addition
to Kacha-Jal and other customary payments to Jamuna
Chasa was also expected to provide loans to his landlord
(Mahatma) if asked to do so.

Act, vol. 27, p. 42.

7. JAGIN JAYIN IN BANGLA

60 bighas of paddy-fields in Ward in Anink, assigned to
Jagin by the Calcutta Company, had been allotted on a
basis of 50 repees a year. The allotment was cancellable,
and the land was allotted in Anink Jajira as
revenue 50 - 50 repees a year. In addition to Kacha-Jal and other customary fees, one was also
expected to provide loans to the landlord (Mahatma), which
was 100 repees a year.

Act, vol. 27, p. 43.

8. JAGIN JAYIN IN BANGLA

A 20 bigha of paddy-fields had been allotted to Jagin by
the company as rent of 50 repees a year. These lands were allotted to Jajira through an
association company to cultivate rice in the capacity of tenant.

They were required to pay a tax of 20 repees a year.

Act, vol. 27, p. 44.

II

A similar allotment of 100 bighas of paddy-fields in Ercan was given to Jagin against a
payment of 20 repees a year.

Act, vol. 27, p. 45.
A. List of Individuals:

[Names and positions listed]

B. Note:

[Additional note provided]

---

**AN ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE LIST**

[Table format with columns titled Unstated, Unit, and Total]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[First category]</td>
<td>[Unit]</td>
<td>[Total]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Second category]</td>
<td>[Unit]</td>
<td>[Total]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Third category]</td>
<td>[Unit]</td>
<td>[Total]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Fourth category]</td>
<td>[Unit]</td>
<td>[Total]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $1,500

Rev. 1957, Vol. 5, p. 208-209
J. C. JAMIESON M.A. M.D.

June 20th, 1927

To the Secretary of State for India:

I have the honour to inform you that the following proposals have been made to me by the State of Jails, and I am hereby instructed by that state to lay before your Lordships the following proposals:

1. The establishment of a new jail in the territory of Jails, which shall consist of a prison for women only, and all such proposals are laid before your Lordships.

2. The establishment of a new jail in the territory of Jails, which shall consist of a prison for men only, and all such proposals are laid before your Lordships.

3. The establishment of a new jail in the territory of Jails, which shall consist of a prison for children only, and all such proposals are laid before your Lordships.

4. The establishment of a new jail in the territory of Jails, which shall consist of a prison for old men only, and all such proposals are laid before your Lordships.

I am, etc.,

J. C. JAMIESON M.A. M.D.
From Alhoda, However, Chitariya Nahi Shahi and Nahi Ishtahidul Shahi submitted a recommendation to Allahom that the iron coins of Alhoda be宣传片ized and a mint started there for minting Pasha (Cracked) Pasha and Khanjani coins. They added that the people of Alhoda would welcome such an arrangement, which would also facilitate the payment of salaries and allowances to military personnel and others.

A royal order was issued on Monday, Mihrab Dull (6), 1066 granting the permission. The order added, "Procure samples of coins minted at the Barwali and Pashavati mints (in India) and select a suitable alloy. Submit samples of pewter and silver coins to us. Lower reasonable expenses for that purpose, and submit accounts of the income. Anyone who makes any discrepancy in the prescribed alloy and weight will be severely punished."


************

AS PASSALIYA

An order dated 17, 1068, the Minister of Revenue, was issued to impose fine according to section 66 on any holder of the Burewala Dewli if he is guilty of the following offence:

(1) Marriage with a girl of a lower caste not maintaining sexological relations with her.

(2) Marriage with a girl related within five or six generations, on solemnly declaring that she was a relative only within seven or at 12 generations.

The order added: "Issue a proclamation in the effect that any person who acts in contravention of the various and manner of his class (Mahr) will be punished in a manner suitable to his class."


************
Contents

1. The Development
   .......................................................... 46
2. Administrative Changes, A.D. 1372
   .......................................................... 47
3. The Chancery in and Near Kathmandu
   .......................................................... 49
4. The Western Front, A.D. 1600
   .......................................................... 50
5. Trade between British India and Tibet
   .......................................................... 53
6. Nepal, A.D. 1675
   .......................................................... 56
7. Judicial administration in the Sherpa
   Kingdom Region
   .......................................................... 59

(Right: private study and research only; not meant for public sale, distribution and display).
The Royal Family

On Wednesday, December 7, 1984, a royal order was issued concerning the duties and responsibilities of the Royal Family in their capacities as

1. Teachers, broadcasting and local scholars (ghanim), and
2. Administrative (administration), and no one taller than according to their qualifications. Ensure the quality and create a to present their duties and responsibilities. In this case, the Royal Family will also carry out the necessary processes. Make sure to properly carry out their duties and responsibilities.

3. In the Royal (royal) service, it is the responsibility of the Royal Family to return to the country, ensure the security of the royal residence, and

4. When making tables and honor ritual gifts (royal), either when regular plans are to be made, the royal palace shall make a table to carry out the necessary processes. In this case, the Royal Family will be responsible for carrying out the necessary processes. Ensure the safety and security of the Royal Residence in consultation with the Royal Family. In any case, the Royal Family shall ensure the necessary processes.

5. All on international occasions for different religious occasions in foreign countries, must perform such processes as ordered by the Royal Palace. It shall be in accordance with the foreign countries' regulations. When visiting foreign countries, the Royal Family shall perform the necessary processes. In any case, the Royal Family shall ensure the necessary processes.

6. Royal Family administrative duties and processes in the performance of royal duties and responsibilities. Ensure the Royal Family is present and is ready to perform the necessary processes. For the purpose,
7. Arrange for and supervise religious functions to be performed at the home of the Imam declared by the Royal Order. Arrange for spectacles, regular meetings, readings, meetings, etc. through the Imam, and also for necessary repairs and maintenance. Let the caravanserai, prairie and station representatives and various towns. Treat as master of important.

8. Report any matter to us if the functions of any al-Qadimah have been disturbed and any necessary arrangements to ensure that such functions are performed properly.

9. In matters where such power claimed for in these regulations, take action at your discretion in order to see that your regulations are carried out.

ARRANGEMENT OF MAHATIM ABBASI, 1892

1. INTRODUCTION

On March 30th, the Imam of the Mahatim, son of(7,11),(992,991), was appointed to Shah and the Imam for the Mahatim. This Imam, known as the Imam, was to be responsible for the religious services, and to ensure that the necessary arrangements were made for proper conduct of religious functions.

2. SUCCESSION

On March 30th, 1892, the Imam of the Mahatim, son of the Imam and the Imam, was appointed to Shah and the Imam for the Mahatim. The Imam had jurisdiction over 125 villages and a total area of 4,000 square miles. The income of the villages was calculated at 75 rupees per month, amounting to 7,500 rupees in total. This made the total revenue of 7,500 rupees. The revenue was shared among the villages, the Imam, and other officials. The Imam was responsible for the maintenance of the villages, including the maintenance of public places of worship, and for the repair of the roads for transportation of military supplies when necessary.

For more information, please refer to the relevant volume, pages 164-67.
The next day, Nathanael Joseph, son of Nathanael Joseph, was appointed as Captain with the East India Company under his command, on the same terms and conditions. He replaced Nathanael Joseph, who was rewarded.

Vol. 27, p. 267.

The next day, Nathanael Joseph, son of Nathanael Joseph, was similarly appointed as Captain on March 9, 1809, with the same terms and conditions. He replaced Nathanael Joseph.

Vol. 27, p. 267.

1. James Smith, son of Nathanael Joseph, was appointed as Captain, with the same terms and conditions, on March 12, 1809, in place of Nathanael Smith.

Vol. 27, p. 103.

2. James Smith, son of Nathanael Joseph, was similarly appointed as Captain with the same terms and conditions, on March 12, 1809, in place of Nathanael Smith.

Vol. 27, p. 105.

3. James Smith, son of Nathanael Joseph, was similarly appointed as Captain with the same terms and conditions, on March 12, 1809, in place of Nathanael Smith.

Vol. 27, p. 106.
On April 20th, 1857, the weekly salaries of the 1st Chanda Path and 2nd Arenga Companies, both stationed at Jalsa, were prescribed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Subedar</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>33.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Jemadar</td>
<td>31.65</td>
<td>31.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Kote</td>
<td>24.95</td>
<td>24.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Jefri</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ajlan</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Sama</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Jawan</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Jemadar</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>34.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Jemadar</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>34.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Sipahi</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Pipe-Jemadar</td>
<td>8.05</td>
<td>8.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Lasa</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Saya</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Suhalsa</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Satta</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Sari</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Carpenter</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Loner</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Wardi</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 670 rupees and 10 annas.

The Western Front, July 1915

COYTIAN

1. The Royal Record
2. These envelopes
3. These reinforcements
4. Read order to Raji camp. Siva Varma
5. 기타 서신입니다.

6. Decreed to

Legal order to Raji camp says: "The artillerymen (Male) have seen that if we will be good if the word of my hand in hand let you on the Restaurant dinner of the Vijayas.
However, I have seen no means to do so through Colonel Devanathan's word. Copy this word to you. We're actually sure not long as this word like on your wallet. Keep if there at the time and there is nothing, one victory will be achieved."

Annex: Date 10, 1915


The other order to Raji camp: "We had previously sent orders to the authorities (Sivagiri) of Male to proceed to the Western Front on August 15th while with Raji camp. Siva Varma and join Raji camp. Those, proceeding to give them away and rewards according to their order, you are hereby ordered to show that they do so. We will be well liable if there is any delay in this regard."

Annex: Date 9, 1915

On April 12, 1862, the head of Field was ordered to send all cross-border men of the province on Jawa main to join former in Darby within the month of April 1862.

[Vol. 5, p. 292]

A separate notification was issued to aid and assist in the cross-border formation of jawa. The men were ordered to assemble at the appropriate bridges over the jawa (or) jawa if they did not proceed to Darby and join the former there within the month of April 1862.

[Vol. 5, p. 296-297]

3. Jawa...Kangilak

Local order on the collection of jawa-kangilak:

We have now received an order to collect all jawa-kangilak supplies for the western front along with jawa Kangilak. It was ordered that all the men under your jurisdiction and install along the road, we have received jawa Kangilak. You will make sure that all men under your jurisdiction are made to join the jawa-kangilak within the month of April 1862.

[Vol. 5, p. 300]

II

Royal order to the messenger and other officers and men of the jawa-kangilak Company of jawa-kangilak: "We had previously ordered you to proceed in such. Now if any or any part of the jawa-kangilak had been left in Lagos for the collection of information, they shall join the Company immediately. Jawa Kangilak to arrive in Lagos without any delay."

[Vol. 5, p. 303]
III

The sealing article was a letter of bustard, among the
endless letters from India, including ones from London,
from a family from John Bajr and others, burned, as it was,
otherwise as we had.

Army of San 17, 1927

III, Vol. 8, p. 799

HIGH

The official order is said by Major Bajr Khan, Second
Bajr Khan, Second Bajr Khan, and Second
Bajr Khan, and the Second

The last reserved is to satisfy Bajr Khan that you had
received reports from your chief of the seven and your
military commanders, without thinking for your personal
benefit. The last has been referred to me. If you proceed with
the above instructions and receive a reply, you will gain
credit. Do not rely on these can any day.

The High Command Company has been ordered to join
your force. The reports of the High Command is your immediate.

We have given you an official enjoin that in
emergency the same is the same. An enjoin of official supplies
in the above letter.

Arms in San 17, 1926

III, Vol. 8, p. 800-801

ARTILERRY, MARRIAGE

The official order is said by Major Bajr Khan. We have
heard that you have heard of Major Bajr Khan in the western front,
and the last reserved is to satisfy Bajr Khan. The last has been referred to me. This is

The above has been referred to you by Major Bajr Khan,
and you have heard of Major Bajr Khan. The last reserved is to satisfy Bajr Khan.
This is what we have given you. This is that
if you read this, the responsibility situation and enjoin for
an enjoin should be. Please (to go well) soon. We
shall receive you according to your wishes and your
performance after we receive a recommendation from the High
Bajr Khan and others of the High Command. You may

Arms in San 17, 1926

III, Vol. 8, p. 894-905
List showing the taxes which is levied in various parts of India. Where the corporis living under the English government bring the articles. Totalider, Hamper, Reports.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of articles</th>
<th>Taxes per piece</th>
<th>Name of articles</th>
<th>Taxes per piece</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>2 3 6</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>0 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
<td>Horse</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mat</td>
<td>1 6 6</td>
<td>Kangaroo</td>
<td>1 6 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palaces &amp; Courtyards</td>
<td>1 6 6</td>
<td>Lion</td>
<td>4 9 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>0 12 5</td>
<td>Snakes</td>
<td>0 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobin</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
<td>Seals</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaborn</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
<td>Kangaroo</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse of Check</td>
<td>1 4 0</td>
<td>Vomina</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seahorse</td>
<td>0 15 0</td>
<td>Ischel</td>
<td>0 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>1 8 0</td>
<td>Bear</td>
<td>1 8 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>0 12 0</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>0 15 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep, Horses</td>
<td>1 8 0</td>
<td>Charrure</td>
<td>0 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamer</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
<td>Bison</td>
<td>1 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasuli</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
<td>Bengal Bellieus</td>
<td>1 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholic</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>4 3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chorus</td>
<td>4 0 0</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signia Silk</td>
<td>0 15 0</td>
<td>Horse</td>
<td>0 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasuli Chord</td>
<td>4 0 0</td>
<td>Lamb</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil, Leather</td>
<td>0 12 0</td>
<td>Yaml</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saltine</td>
<td>0 12 0</td>
<td>Malise</td>
<td>0 12 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Here showing taxed articles exported from this country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of articles</th>
<th>Tax</th>
<th>Name of articles</th>
<th>Tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madurata</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>Turbans, Dial</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yadan Chaikn</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>Velani</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shebcha</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>Khali</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saba</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>Saramak</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iman</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>Shnak</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashaya Choki</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>Boar</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Babbar</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articles of Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taw, Lob, Fother</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>Sare</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharba, Fere</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>Almir Abana</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faiz, Lob, Fere</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>Kotul</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parnot Allar hill</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>Karaf Phil and Bashil</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tazla</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babagachal</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Miscellaneous**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sareh Mal</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chavi</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garware</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0.00 per bar
### List of traders, residents ofsplashga Messi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of traders, residents of splashga Messi</th>
<th>Name of traders, resident of splashga Messi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Thakur Mitoo</td>
<td>1. Alokia Chowdri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Capsu</td>
<td>2. Badi of Sanoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Udi of Shroud</td>
<td>4. Sione</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Arto of Shrotrail</td>
<td>5. Nakoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Shoo</td>
<td>6. social Shumar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Shab</td>
<td>7. Famous of Walia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Thakoo of Seemajali</td>
<td>8. ace Rabai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Mulas of Bhanja</td>
<td>10. Mustang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Seorj of Shreeman</td>
<td>11. Shanajal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Shali</td>
<td>15. Shetra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Gudhan</td>
<td>17. Suddar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Thakoo of Sana</td>
<td>19. Shaboor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Gana</td>
<td>20. Gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Sahai</td>
<td>21. Shail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Cheel</td>
<td>22. Bhak Dar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Umaaan of Sheri</td>
<td>23. Remai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Jasind</td>
<td>27. Khada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Shastin, Jambejew</td>
<td>28. Sana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Shokla</td>
<td>29. Cuma Seli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Sulaan of Shokla</td>
<td>30. Sumber Sela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Shaboo of Shokla</td>
<td>31. Shoboo Sela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Chami Aliyat</td>
<td>32. Chamali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Cumaan Selin</td>
<td>33. Cumber Selin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Shok Porwal</td>
<td>34. Shok Porwal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Shoming of Shiring.</td>
<td>35. Shoming of Shiring.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of persons who have escaped to Allahabad and Calcutta, respectively:

1. Anwar
2. Mohammed
3. Ali
4. Rashid
5. Ali
6. Anwar
7. Ali
8. Anwar
9. Mohammed
10. Husein
11. Husein
12. Husein
13. Husein
14. Husein
15. Husein

In compliance with the instructions contained in your circular No. 15, dated the 1st of March last, and enclosures, concerning the present condition of trade with Sialk, I have the honor to submit the accompanying report by way of a categorical reply to the queries of the Government of Sialk.

2. In part, owing to the very restricted nature of our commercial relations with Sialk and partly in consequence of the great reluctance evinced by those who are possessed of the requisite information of the subject in question to give any particulars of a government enquiry, I have experienced insuperable difficulty in obtaining anything like reliable evidence.
In answering these questions, it should be noted that the following distinctions are made:

1. Existing track routes are those which are used for the purpose of connecting existing points of interest, such as towns or cities, with the main line. These routes are generally laid out to provide convenient access to the major cities and towns, and are typically maintained in good repair.

2. Proposed track routes are those which are under consideration for future development. These routes are generally designated based on factors such as potential demand for transportation, proximity to existing routes, and alignment with existing land use patterns.

3. Proposed track routes may or may not be part of the existing rail network, depending on the planned scope of development.

4. Existing track routes are typically laid out to accommodate a variety of transportation needs, including passenger and freight services. These routes may be subject to future expansion or modification to meet changing demand.

5. Proposed track routes are subject to ongoing evaluation and development, with consideration given to the potential benefits and costs associated with their implementation.

In summary, the existing track routes provide a foundational framework for transportation services, while the proposed track routes represent potential opportunities for future growth and development. The careful planning and implementation of both types of routes is essential for ensuring efficient and effective transportation services in the region.
A tract of 32 acres of waste lands in Bailiah, located near the Jinnah-Daratigla, near of Nagalpuchra, south of Nazrullah, was granted to Khan Dastu Siraj under (Bills) Act. Khan Dastu Siraj was also directed to work according to the system of the soldiers to whom in Bailiah and remain loyal.

From 12th July, 1902.

20. 72a 54a 7 16.

3. Aboriginals

Buy order to the soldiers and their officers of the Jinnah Company. It appears that rice-fields assigned to the company have been destroyed because no rent entitlement certificates have been issued. The Jinnah contractors are also required to issue such certificates according to the schedule of assignments of rice-fields and villages. In the case of the Jinnah (Kushan) revenue authority, the tenants (Kushan), as their part, will estimate and rent their rice-fields in this manner, and the officers will themselves, and keep the company satisfied.

Acme's List 15, 1902.

27. Vol. 34, p. 15.

4. Miscellaneous

In the month of April, the Jinnah contractor, in addition to other works, has also ordered the workers to improve the irrigation systems of the villages assigned for that purpose, as well as to the following in headquarters, for transportation, horse, mules, and other materials and repairing and maintenance structures within the fort of Bailiah. The 10 ounces belongs to the following persons:
A温馨提示的行政机构和机构

在收到的报告中，我们发现一些案件涉及不同类型的纠纷，包括但不限于土地争端、家庭纠纷和其他各种矛盾。这些报告由各地方行政机构和相关组织收集和提交。在这些报告中，我们注意到，许多案件涉及不同的利益方，包括农民、土地所有者和地方管理者。

我们在此强调，解决这些矛盾的首要任务是确保公正和合法性。我们建议在处理此类案件时，应遵循既定的法律程序，以确保所有相关方的合法权益得到保障。

以下是一些值得注意的案例，按照调查结果的优先级进行排序：

(1) 祖传土地
(2) 占有争议
(3) 家庭暴力
(4) 公共利益
(5) 植物保护
(6) 财政收入

我们鼓励各方积极参与，共同解决这些纠纷。通过建立有效的沟通渠道和协商机制，我们相信可以找到公正和持久的解决方案。
On Wednesday, June 24, 1903, the two dictionaries were ordered as follows:

"You have been instructed through the lalat and the akol to settle the country [priest], hear complaints of oppression by Amahis, and collect fines and penalties on night百花 cases. We have not been authorized to take over the functions of the Amahis, and those who have been appointed to companies have not been able to act. The Amahis have been charged with erroneous acts, arrests of children, and other offenses. We hereby ordered to refund all payments collected by you from the inhabitants of Amahis and Amahis. In case you do not do so, we shall give a hearing to both sides. You must not remain there. Go wherever you are instructed by the lalat and the lalat."

Sey, vol. 41, pp. 343-44.
Contents

1. Royal Orders of Kirti Mandi IV, 1654 ... 61
2. Control of Interest Rates ... 65
3. From the Kalakeli Mewal of A.D. 1919 ... 66
4. Confirmation of Sir P. W. A.D. 1894 ... 68
5. Nether Hanumansthi ... 70
6. Trade Between British India and Nepal ... 71

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Nagai Research (Private) Ltd.
Lazimpat, Kathmandu, Nepal
Telephone: 4-1927

(for private study and research only; not meant for public sale, distribution and display).
Royal orders of King Bhoi, 1754

Contents

1. Highcourt Jaya Krishna Pathak
2. Ambassadors on Jora lands in Gorkha
3. Guthi Endowment in Lek Nathi
4. Grant of newly reclaimed lands in Thimi
5. Land Grant to Descendant of Lakhan Thapa
6. Sulphur mining in Jhorlang-Asola
7. Construction of Makarspur Fort
8. Construction of Fort at Feget
9. The Jageshwar Temple
6. **Additional Land in Annex**

Elsays report of government land in the Elsamblat area of Fitin were granted to Elsay boats, of Elsamblat Tal in place, for the establishment of a fish farm.

7. **Grant of Land to Remnants of Local People**

In the early part of 1921 and 1922, lands across the river island of Elsamblat Tal were granted to the remnant of the indigenous people of Elsamblat Tal for use as a remnant community. The grant was made in the name of the local people, with the proviso for an initial period of one year.

8. **Land Grant to Remnants of Local People**

King Balthazar presented land and granted the following areas:
- **Arvind Tal:** one of the local people, Son of Balthazar Khas, a remnant of local people.
- **Amar Tal:** one of the local people, Son of Balthazar Khas, a remnant of local people.
- **Khan Tal:** one of the local people, Son of Balthazar Khas, a remnant of local people.
V. Orders relating to Qinghai Province

Royal order on the subject of dealing with the residents of the Lungchow Factory area, even sent there to extract and process sulphur. You are, therefore, ordered to provide laborers, along with the inhabitants of the village under your jurisdiction, in extracting and refining sulphur, carrying it to the station, and transporting it to the royal palace, as ordered by the Minister. In consideration of these services, you hereby grant you exemption from other compulsory labor obligations as well as a 50 percent reduction in the Assessment of 1878. Any one who does not work as ordered will be punished.


VI. Construction of Amusooz Port

According to report, the Port orders issued on April 2nd 1874, births and deaths of the population, so well as all other events of the following areas, were intended to reach Amusooz by the end of the month of April and be used in both sides of the Huang He river.

1. Chinooi
2. Amusooz
3. North and South
4. South
5. North

MEM. Vol. 47, No. 440-441.

VII. Construction of Port at Fuzhou

Senior-Judge Kwan, as well as the Ports of Fuzhou and Amusooz, were ordered to construct a port of Fuzhou. The annual order of the following areas were ordered on April 1st 1874, to improve their labor for the purpose in the areas under their jurisdiction:

1. Fuzhou
2. Amusooz
3. North
4. South

MEM. Vol. 47, No. 440-441.
9. The Jogini Temple

I

The landowners and other inhabitants of different villages in the following areas were ordered to provide labor for the transportation of timber from Mangrove to Katmandu for the construction of the Jogini Temple. They were also ordered to bring their own food sufficient for six months. Only those who had been enrolled as taxable were exempted from this obligation:

1. Basai
2. Baglung
3. Dhankuta
4. Labang
5. Punakha
6. Jumlapur
7. Dairi
8. Timil
9. Phulping
10. Higa
11. Bungam
12. Ar-jima
13. Sherling (other than those included in other above)
14. Lising
15. Gurnam
16. Malina
17. akias
18. Beer
19. Sengar
20. Bait-Timah
21. Bhiran
22. Lotura

II

On the same date, the inhabitants of towns and villages in Katmandu, Baglung, and others were ordered to supply 20 shrams of firewood from each household for the construction of the Jogini Temple.

General of Interest Cases

On October 11, 1864, the San Salvador Act issued a national-wide proclamation requiring the payment of the interest on loans:

In case of the failure of any person to collect more than double the amount of each loan, and three times the amount of loans in the form of grants after ten years, any minister or officer in violation of the regulation was liable to be punished with a fine double the amount of the loan.

Sec. 117, Art. 19, P. 1:

The following regulations were issued on June 21, 1849, for the purpose of the Trinelli-Sango rivers:

1. Authority had also issued for the territory part of the river, a regulation prohibiting the collection of interest at rates exceeding 12 percent a year on such loans, and 25 percent on loans in kind. In case any person had acted in contravention of the regulation, he was subject to a fine of 10 percent of the amount of real estate, and 6 percent if an offender in kind (not over 40 percent). The act shall be amended so as to provide for 10 percent interest only. The same shall be applied to all other people who have not collected interest or more than the prescribed rate.

2. Issue of soldiers of the national Company of address, along with a warrant, along with you for the purpose of collection. Present the warrants along with several warrants from time to time.

3. In case any person claims that he has not collected interest of more than 5 percent on such loans and 25 percent on loans in kind, then in consequence thereof to have been as said in the contract, he shall be fined double the prescribed amount.

4. In case any claim, reason, reason, or랩حة como contracts action being taken against persons who have shared interest in excess of the prescribed value, no express provision relating to these shall be established with a fine nearly the amount of evidence. Such amount of evidence shall be suppressed in this manner.

5. If no amount was ever paid for ten years, (the creditor) shall be allowed to collect not more than the amount of such loans, not three times of loans in kind.
The following expenses have been sanctioned for employees engaged in this work. Such expenses shall be audited when the accounts of collection are checked.

- 10% wages
- 25% expenses
- 75% wages
- 50% expenses

III

Any expenditure incurred, either on account of salaries or in payment of traveling expenses, and the expenses paid in the region west of the Princely States and east of the mountains, 'in the States from 1885 to 1887,' has been prohibited by the collection of interest at more than 5 per cent. The salary increases since then have not been allowed to inures such expenses, and also charged a discount on the amount paid. For the time to men engaged in this service, the expenses shall be audited if you make any complete or otherwise in this respect.


From the British Board of A.D. 1887

I

APPELLATE ARRANGEMENTS

"In cases where appellate powers are held for the collection of revenue from any source through contract, appeal arrangements may be made subject to the condition that administrative expenses do not exceed 10 percent of the revenue if it amounts to less than 15,000, and 5 percent, if it amounts to more than 15,000.

"This regulation shall not be applicable to those revenue which are remitted temporarily to any registrar (abolished), that is to say, no additional staff shall be retained for collection of revenue from that source."
In case an offer is received for mines of copper, lead, or other metal, other than gold and silver, for which contracts had previously been received stimulating payment of 200 rupees in cash, and 10% Share in the form of metal each, and in case amount operation does not seem profitable, such mines shall be left unoperated until fresh offers are received for operating them under contract. Copper, lead, and iron mines yielding not more than 25 rupees in gold and 35 annas of metal each may be left unexplored in case it means that their operation has resulted in the destruction of forests.

### Revenue from Sugar Adhes in the Third Season

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sugar Adhes</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Administration expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Morang</td>
<td>58,942</td>
<td>5475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Reasooanar</td>
<td>57,443</td>
<td>5556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Allua</td>
<td>84,751</td>
<td>3147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ratal</td>
<td>100,842</td>
<td>3883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Pures</td>
<td>114,384</td>
<td>5042</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Allocations for Hospitals

A sum of 600 rupees was sanctioned every other year for the following hospitals for the following purposes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rupees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ummale</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothes</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hospitals

1. Jumas
2. Reasooanar
3. Srikiski
4. Sing Jones
5. Anjjan
6. Dhonake
For the Bataan hospital, the same amount was sanctioned, but in Tamil language. For the Madras hospital, the amount was Rs 200. For the Pudukkottai, it was Rs 100. In the Indore, Rs 25 for dry goods, Rs 75 for medals.

Most alleviations were met from the Dutch Funds.

---

Feudatory of Bataan, Sabah
July 1946

1. Action taken for Bataan, Sabah

The king of Sabah has granted 73 bigha of jutland of Trongg in the Trongg area. The grant was passed by King on January 27, 1946 at an audience held.

Particularly the jutland, named were located in the Trongg area. The jutland were as follows:

- 35 bighas in Trongg area
- 15 bighas in Sada area
- 10 bighas in same area
- 5 bighas in mere area
- 10 bighas in Trongg area

Ref. Vol. 24, p. 299

2. Action taken for Bataan, Sabah

Royal order to Sultan of Sabah: "In recognition of the services rendered by you during the conquest of the Bataan region, we hereby confer the Bataan, comprising the villages of Sada and Trongg, on the Sultan, as a token of our regard for his services. The villages are yours from generation to generation."

Ref. p. 24, p. 135

3. Action taken for Bataan, Sabah

The following Royal order was issued on April 29, 1946 to Sultan of Sabah, Trongg area. The villages were rank.

4. **AIRAHADON: LINES, BIRTH**

The great-great father of AIRAHADON, AIRAHADON, was the ancestor destined by the color **MARJINA** to become jointly with the AIRAHADON clan the ancestor of airahadon. He was also purchased for a large amount by the line of **MARJINA** and incensed in his blood, from the Ancestral condition of airahadon.

Once when AIRAHADON sent some king's sons to the village where the song of AIRAHADON was sung, the people of the village, however, were refused to return a part of their holdings, while the rest was granted as birth to AIRAHADON lineage during the reign of AIRAHADON's chief king.

Subsequently, AIRAHADON was encumbered to transact those lands in his own through a royal order of submitting a fake claim. A dispute then arose between AIRAHADON and AIRAHADON lineage. The case was heard at the Supreme Court in the royal village. A trial by ordeal was held, in which AIRAHADON won. The lands were then restored to AIRAHADON lineage as well.

Jungo April 14, 195

5. **MARJINA: ROYAL BORN BIRTH IS BURDEN**

Jungo ROYALINOR Rotha owns three majus in the possession of AIRAHADON, AIRAHADON, and AIRAHADON, in their district where birth is tenured. Two majus were owned by AIRAHADON, AIRAHADON, and AIRAHADON respectively. On February 10, 1951, Jungo ROYALINOR sold these majus to ROYALINOR for 250 rings.

EMG, Vol. 56, pp. 275-76.

Ownership of the majus of AIRAHADON and AIRAHADON had been a subject of dispute between Jungo ROYALINOR and AIRAHADON. The case was referred to the Royal Panel of Arbitration. The panel issued an order that the majus be returned to the possession of AIRAHADON and AIRAHADON. It was held that these majus are not shared with AIRAHADON. Jungo ROYALINOR gave the case, and AIRAHADON accepted it.

Jungo April 1, 1951
EMG, Vol. 56, pp. 276-77.

Ownership of the majus of AIRAHADON and AIRAHADON is not shared with AIRAHADON. The case was referred to the Royal Panel of Arbitration. The panel issued an order that the majus be returned to the possession of AIRAHADON and AIRAHADON. It was held that these majus are not shared with AIRAHADON. Jungo ROYALINOR gave the case, and AIRAHADON accepted it.

Jungo April 1, 1951
EMG, Vol. 56, pp. 276-77.
6. Ameer Sheher Argal and Juma Chand

Ameer Sheher Argal had received the jagir of Betiswara in the
longa ephraro of his district as Salabah-airan from the
king of Kucknagar. After the erstwhile conquest, he was
dispossessed of the jagir by the zamindars of the state (aasi).
A royal order was issued on Aasia 20th 40, 1351, restoring
the jagir to Ameer Sheher Argal.


7. Ameer Sheher Argal of Kucknagar owned 100 maras of rice-
fields, along with the attached homestead and the village
of Shajewa. These were located on the western side of
the Amer river, south of the Hafizkala river. Ameer Sheher
Argal paid these 10 maras for 20 after pease to Karrukher Jumla
and Shalimar Karan of Shalimkhan.

Aasia 20th 11, 1350.

ARC, Vol. 24, p. 376.

******

SHADBAY-shah-bah-chahm shahri

On Aasia 22nd 40, 1352, Shadbay-shah-bah-chahm of Shadbay, son
of Sher Khan shahri and grandson of Husain Jumala, was appointed
shahar of the Samlang Company in Ashtar, replacing a previous
shahar.

The Samlang Company comprised 500 men, including the
shaharab. Their assignments totalled 751 maras of rice-lease
and were responsible for 38 ziyal.

The order stated, "Do not collect unauthorized taxes from
the people, do not commit injustice, lest peasants and other
people should oppose us with complaints, but keep them happy
and satisfied."

Aasia 20th 4, 1352.

ARC, Vol. 6, pp. 535-536.
Questions

1. What is the usual mode of conveyance, and if necessary, is there means of conveyance available at existing rates, or would the increased rates involve a greater relative expenditure in the view of transport?

2. A list of all articles exported from Nipal to British territory, with a statement of the estimated yearly value of each of such articles, in respect to contacts where registration of trade has been in force, a copy is requested of the returns for the last five years or for any lesser periods for which they are forthcoming.

Answers

1. In item 8 as stated above, no mark, and indeed only, some of conveyance of goods is by means of vessels or by road. Such means of conveyance can sometimes be had to an extent considerably in excess of the present amount of existing rates, though it is probable that a steadily increasing trade in time the two countries will have a secondary tendency to raise these rates.

2. The following are the principal articles exported from Nipal to British territory:
4. A list of all articles exported from British to Negroid territory, with a statement of the estimated yearly value of each of main articles and with a copy of registration return as requested above.

4. The following is a detail of the articles exported from British territory into Negroid through the persons mentioned above:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>95,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indian</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muslin</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sugar</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rice</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paint</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tobacco</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black pepper and salt</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linen</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cotton</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dried fish</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shells</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cotton</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hats</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>active caps</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blankets</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The facts are of course self-evident, and I do not find it necessary to dwell upon them. But I may state in general that the relative amount of the trade of present existing between the Colonies and foreign countries and the United States has been inconsiderable. There have been alterations from a recorded statistical of the trade between the two countries in this century, which renders the information I have given still more uncertain.

V. There are many customs-houses along the border of this district.

VI. With regard to the question I have in my power to supply further information upon this subject, I have in my mind the previous views of the government to prevent smuggling and the desire of the people to prevent the importation of goods into the United States. The result is to show that the trade is on the decline of a smuggling. On the contrary, it would appear to be increasing by a smuggling of small and petty trade. The traders on this side are full of goods of the American state, and their surplus, as far as I have been able to discover, from the amount of smuggling, represent the desire of the people to engage in trade in a public manner if they are engaged in it at all, and though I believe that many of our citizens in connection with the trade, I have no reason to believe that they are engaged in it at all, but I fail to obtain any proper use of these positions in the district of private trade. At the same time there are grounds for believing that there are persons of whom are engaged by unfavouring sometimes,
8. In border areas practically, and in regard to what articles?

9. In some transactions with Algeria are most copper cylinders used? Are currency notes in use in the Algerian territory, and if so, are they legal tender?

10. Are there credit transactions, and if so, in what extent, and in the payment of goods usually suffixed, or the cause may be, in British or Algerian Courts?

11. What are the chief local markets on either side of the border? Are Algerian merchants distinguished in regard to British goods, and if so, for what reasons? Are periodic fairs held, and what business is done at them?

12. The practice of barter, prevalent formerly in a considerable extent, but has now almost entirely died out. The following articles are still, however, willingly exchanged at the markets of border in some instances, viz:

- Meat of various kinds in exchange for rice, vegetables for dry fruits, and oil for wool.

13. In such transactions the government seems to be extensively used. The currency notes enjoy a large currency, but the government currency coin is not regarded with any more favor in Algerian border than it is in British territory.

There are two kinds of currency, the "banque" or bank paper equivalent to 20 centimes, and the "franc et " or 7 centimes pieces which are in use in most provinces, currency notes do not appear to be employed in transactions between Algerian and British traders.

14. Credit transactions consist in a limited extent, and in each case the rate of interest is usually allowed in the paper, with regard to the enforcement of the payment of debt in British or Algerian courts. I have no data whatever for ascertaining the regularity of these, I know of no cases in which the Algerian trader appears as a party in our courts.

15. The principal ports frequented by the Algerian in British territory are Toulon, Marseilles, Melilla and Tetouan in the coast districts above, and Elbeu, Bougie, and Algiers in Algeria, and likewise in the district of Messaou.

On the Algerian side are the previously mentioned ports of Algiers, Constantine, Oran and Mascara, and there is a fair usually held at the site of El-Ham, since itsfalls, to which number of Algerian merchants, and which has hitherto been
In the course of the trade between British and native territory, the natives in meet the wants of the Europeans for rice and rice wheat, or in exchange for goods from large commercial centres, at Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Cawnpore, or the hill stations of Nepal, and beyond them in the north, see if so, what are the main articles of such trade, what is taken in exchange, and if the balance is against India, how is it balanced?

1. In the course of trade between British and native territory imposed by necessary restrictions or occupations, and no, what are they, and what relief is needed?

2. There can be no reasonable doubt that the course of trade between the two countries is by the arbitrary nature of the restrictions, and the restrictions imposed by the native authorities, the practice of times restrictions is in such existing circumstances, not possible to ascertain, owing to the frequent change by all Indian traders of the consequences of my discussion affecting the commercial policy of the latter, and until the commercial relations between the two countries are given on a more equal and simplified basis, we can ascertain the extent of my charge for the latter.

3. Soon the increased prices led to a marked decline in the prices, leading to the Barter of the Barter of the Barter.
Contents

1. Some Guthi Endowments .......................... 76
2. A 1943 (Samvat) Miscellany ..................... 79
3. Trade Between British India and Nepal ............ 86

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Regmi Research (Private) Ltd
Lazimpat, Kathmandu, Nepal
Telephone: 4-11927

(For private study and research only; not meant for public sale, distribution and display).
Some Guthi Endowments

1. The Dakshinakali Temple

On Poush Badi 5, 1906, one khet of rice-fields had been granted on Sarbangamati tenure to Bhuwan Kumari for endowment as Guthi for offering a silver crown, conducting religious ceremonies on the 8th day of the new moon (Shukla-Ashtami) every month, etc. at the Shrine of Sri Dakshinakali. A copper plate inscription for the grant was issued on Marga Badi 2, 1906.


2. Shiva Temple in Chautara

Major Captain Pratiman Kunwar Rana had built a Shiva temple and a rest-house at Chautara on the main road leading to Tibet toward China. He had also made arrangements for the supply of drinking water to travellers at that place.

The Major Captain then submitted a petition to His Majesty through Prime Minister Jung Bahadur that a total area of 71 muris of rice lands, which he had arranged, be granted to him for endowment as Guthi to finance the maintenance of the temple and the rest-house.

The lands included 61 muris of kipat lands for which the owners had given their consent, and 16 muris of uncultivated raikar lands.

A royal order was issued on Thursday, Falgun Badi 6, 1911 granting the request.


3. Shiva Temples in Kathmandu

Dirgha Iaxmi Devi, wife of Captain Birabhadra Kunwar Rana, had built temples of Sri Dirghabhakteshwar Mahadeva and Sri Hemmukteshwar Mahadeva near the temple of Sri Pachaili Shairava on the banks of the Bagmati river in Kathmandu. She prayed that 101.5 muris of rice-fields, which had been granted to her husband on bekh tenure, be now granted to her as birta for endowment as Guthi in order to finance religious ceremonies at those temples. The request was granted.

Jestha Sudi 3, 1912

4. **Guthi Endowments For Sri Godavari-Tirtha**

On Bhadra Badi 3, 1907, the Senior Queen made an endowment of one khāt of rice-fields in Bisanthu under Sarha-Kara-Akara-Sarbanesanafi-Guthi tenure for constructing, repairing, and maintaining rest-houses at the Sri Godavari-Tirtha, and feeding Brahmas and mendicants on the occasion of the 12-year festival there. Lt Delajit Biste was granted authority to manage the Guthi.

Income from the lands during a period of 12 years was calculated at 1083 paisa rupees and 5½ annas. The breakdown was as follows:

1. 20 muiris and 5 pathis of paddy a year, or 243 muiris in 12 years, converted into cash at 9 pathis a rupee, totalling Mohar 542 rupees or 742 paisa rupees and 8 annas.

2. 5 muiris and 5 pathis of wheat a year, or 62 muiris in 12 years, converted into cash at 6 pathis a rupee, totalling Mohar 210 rupees or 288 paisa rupees and 12 annas.

3. Ghukhane tax amounting to Mohar 3 rupees and 2½ annas a year, or Mohar 37 rupees and 14 annas in 12 years, or 52 paisa rupees and 1½ anna.

Expenses totalled paisa 964 rupees and 10 annas. The breakdown was as follows:

1. Seven paisa a day, or 19 paisa rupees and 13½ annas a year, or 118 paisa rupees and 2 annas in 12 years, for daily worship at the Sri-Godavari-Tirtha. Particulars of daily expenses were as follows:

   - Sandalwood: 1 paisa
   - Red Sandalwood: 1 paisa
   - Rice: 2 paisa
   - Incense: 1 paisa
   - Light: 1 paisa
   - Food offering: 1 paisa

2. Salaries and other expenses totalling 43 paisa rupees and 10 annas a year or 525 paisa rupees and 8 annas in 12 years, particulars were as follows:

   1. Priest: 25 rupees a year
   2. Sweeper: 6 rupees
   3. Bricks and tiles: 2 rupees
   4. Four muiris of salt at 1½ rupees a muri: 5 rupees
   5. Thirty bricklayers, laborers, etc. at 3 annas each: 5 rupees and 10 annas
3. During the 12 year (Simha-Asta) festival:

1. 27 Brahmans for 9 days:
   (a) 8 annas a day for roti and curd for 11 persons  — 12½ rupees
   (b) Ritual gift (dakshina) at the rate of 8 annas each  — 12½ rupees

2. Food for mendicants for 9 days  — 80 rupees.

Marga Badi 30, 1912
RRC, Vol. 66, pp. 120-125.

5. Shiva Temple in the Pashupati Area

Khajanchi Siddhiman Singh Rajbhandari requested His Majesty to grant him 40 mu of rice-fields located by him in Kirtipur for endowment as Guthi for a Shiva temple built by his youngest brother, Kashinath Rajbhandari, in the Pashupati area. The request was granted on Falgun Sudi 12, 1912.


6. Shiva Temples in Kashi (Banaras, India)

On Ashadh Sudi 11, 1912, the Dharma Dhika, Sri Gururaj Pandit Nagendra Raj Pandit, had endowed 6 khets of rice-fields at Tahchal in Kathmandu for financing religious ceremonies at Shiva temples built in the Managalagauri area of Kashi (Banaras) in India. The endowment was confirmed under the royal seal on Chaitra Sudi 9, 1912.

A 1943 (Samvat) Miscellany

1. Thek Grant to Raja of Achham

The Raja of Achham, Dal Bahadur Shah, was granted a thek contract for the collection of revenue from khet and pakhk lands in Achham, Thalabari, and Doti which had been assigned to the Srij Barakh Paltan.

Baisakh Badi 11, 1943,

2. Hulak Services in Banepa

Buddhi Mun, Jehar Singh, and other Mahanes of Banepa complained on Chaitra Sudi 5, 1942 that households in Banepa town were evading the obligation to provide hulak services on one pretext or another. They, therefore, demanded that free households (chuni) be registered as hulakis on a compulsory basis. However, the government ordered a full inquiry into the matter before taking a decision.

Baisakh Badi 11, 1943

3. Reconfirmation of Kipat

The village of Bhanjyang-Gaun in the Sajhakot area of East No. 1, along with the Valley below, had been under kipat tenure since the time of the Malla Kings. It was reconfirmed as kipat after the Gorkhalis conquest. The kipat-owners were under the obligation to transport lead from that area to the Jangi Mogin (Munitions Factory) in Kathmandu. In the Vikrama Year 1936, the adjacent Pangu area was granted as birta, including a part of the kipat rice-fields in the
valley, but the kip-towers were left in possession.

Four years later, in the Vikrama year 1840, they were forced to relinquish the lands on the ground that they did not reside in the birtha area. The Majhar, Rup Naran, then submitted a petition to Kathmandu. Their possession of the lands was then reconfirmed, although the grant of kipat lands as birtha was left untouched.

Baisakh Bodi 11, 1943


4. Byang Laborers in Khinchet

Several households in Khinchet had been enrolled as Byang for work at the Khinchet orchard on payment of the mahasul tax on the lands tilled by them. However, they mortgaged their lands to money-lenders, while paying the tax in their own names. During the revenue settlement of Vikrama 1925, the tax was made payable by both the Byang land holders and the money-lenders who cultivated the lands. An order was issued on Baisakh Bodi 4, 1930 prohibiting such double collection. On Chaitra Sudi 3, 1940, the Mukhiya of Gogrogaun in Khinchet, Tsedon Lama, complained that the mahasul tax was again being collected from both the Byang laborers and the money-lenders by the Amali. Another order was, therefore, issued prohibiting such double collection.

Baisakh Bodi 11, 1943


5. Thek-Chhap Grant in Narja

The villages of Harkhichaur and Thapathok in the Narja area (of Nuwakot), which previously belonged to Herinanda Pahyra, were granted to Sardar Sobhita Sinha Kunwar as Chhap by King Prithvi Narayan Shah. These villages were accordingly in the possession of the Sardar's family under Chhap tenure until the Vikrama Year 1902. In the following year, they were taken over by the government.

On Magh Sudi 5, 1910, the two villages were assigned to the Sri Rajdel Kampa and the Sri Samer Jung Company. Major Captain Gerada Dhawal Kanwar, a grandson of Sardar Sobhita Sinha Kanwar, was granted a Thak-Jhara for those villages for one year, stipulating an annual payment of five rupees to the Sri Rajdel Kampa and eleven rupees to the Sri Samer Jung Company.

The villages remained in the possession of the Kanwar family for the next 32 years under the same arrangement.

On Magh Sudi 11, 1942, Dhana Kunwar Devi Chhetri, wife of Major Captain Gerada Dhawal Kanwar, prayed for a new document on the ground that she had lost the original document issued in 1910 Vikrama.
The Sadar Dafdar Khana, however, recommended against
the grant of the request. It maintained that the
records nowhere mentioned that the two villages were
under Chhap tenure. It also pointed out that they
had been given out to the Kanwar family in 1910
Vikrama on a one-year thek-ijara arrangement.

The Sadar Dafdar Khana also pointed out that one
Nandikeswar Khatri had offered to increase revenue
from the two villages from 16 rupees to 28 rupees if
he was granted a thek-ijara.

The case was then referred to Prime Minister
Bir Shumshere. He ordered that the two villages be
reconfirmed in the possession of the Kanwar family on
the same terms and conditions under Thek-Chhap tenure.
The decision was based on the following facts:

(1) The villages have remained in the possession of
the Kanwar family.

(2) The Jagirdars have not been entitled to take
possession.

(3) "The villages were originally held by the Kanwar
family on Chhap tenure."

Baishakh Sadi 11, 1943.

RRC, Vol 51 pp. 630-40

6. Petiya Allowances

On Chaitra Sadi 6, 1942, Prime Minister Bir Shumshere
ordered that:

(1) The petiya allowance of Ananga Manjari Devi, wife
of Colonel Jung Dhawaj Rana, shall be increased from
175 rupees to 200 rupees a year.

(2) A petiya allowance of 174 rupees a year, payable on
a monthly basis, shall be granted to Harij Kumari,
wife of Senior Captain Hem Bahadur Rana.


7. Mukhiya In Sikles

Tula Gurung was one of the Sub-Mukhiyas (Jhuttawal)
functioning under the ten Mukhiyas of the Sikles area in
Kaski-Lamjung. He died in Poush 1942 without leaving any
son to inherit the position. His nearest relative was his
paternal uncle's son, who was only about twelve years old and so
incapable of functioning as jhuttawal.
Singhbir Gurung, a distant relative of Tula Gurung, then forcibly occupied that position.

On Baisakhi Bada 10, 1943, Hawaldar Kain Singh Gurung, who was working as a guard (Athschariya) in the palace of Prime Minister Bir Shumsher, submitted a petition claiming that he be appointed as successor to Tula Gurung, and that Singhbir Gurung's claim be rejected.

Prime Minister Bir Shumsher ordered that Hawaldar Kain Singh Gurung's request be granted if it was consistent with the law and regulations.

Baisakhi Sudi 7, 1943.
RRC, vol 51, pp. 647-53.

8. State Trading in Cardamom

Colonel Chhetra Bikram Rana Bahadur was appointed as Chief of the Alainchi Dadami (State procurement and trading in Cardamom) in the far-eastern hill region. He succeeded Colonel Harilal Pande.

Baisakhi Sudi 10, 1943.
RRC, Vol 51, pp. 653-57.

9. Homensite in Palpa

Mijbar Sate Kami was an employee at the Palpa Munitions Factory. He obtained an allotment of a vacant homesite at Dandathok near Tansen from the Telukdar and spent about 60 or 70 rupees in constructing a house there. He prayed that the homesite be formally confirmed in his name. His request was granted. He was also granted exemption from Jhara obligations elsewherse so long as he worked at the Palpa Munitions Factory.

Baisakhi Sudi 10, 1943.

10. The Dugune-Gadhi

During the Nepal-Tibet war, a fort was constructed in the village of Dugune in the Listi area. Four local households were entrusted with the repair and maintenance of the fort. Their taxes, totalling 4 rupees and 13 annas, were remitted, and they were also granted exemption from other bulak and Jhara obligations elsewhere. An order to this
effect, signed by Prime Minister Ram Bahadur Kanwar Rana and Commander-in-Chief General Krishna Bahadur Kanwar Rana, was issued on Aswin Badi 9, 1913.

This arrangement was reconfirmed during the revenue settlement of 1925 Vikrama and continued till 1941 Vikrama.

In 1942 Vikrama, however, the Dwares of Duguna Village forcibly collected the taxes from the four households. The latter then complained to Kathmandu, and an order was issued to the Dwares to refund the amount collected and not make any such collections in the future.

Baisakh Sudi 2, 1943.
RRC, Vol 51, pp. 640-44.

11. Revenue Collection in Doti

Lt. Colonel Ser Bahadur Thepa Chhetri held a thek for revenue collection in Doti on payment of Mohar Rs. 4,246 and 2 annas a year from 1941 to 1942 Vikrama. The thek was renewed on the same terms for the three-year period, 1943 through 1945, on Shrawan Badi 4, 1943.


12. Kipat lands in Nuwakot

Mijhar Tharpun Lama of Gerkhu village of Nuwakot district owned 30 muris of rice-fields under Gole raka tenure. The rice-fields had previously been under kipat tenure, but had been confiscated by the government.

The deceased brothers of the Mijhar had mortgaged the rice-fields to Dayaram Timilsina Jaisi under a masikatta arrangement. The Jaisi then cultivated the lands, while the Lamas provided Gole services and paid taxes. The mortgage was later redeemed, but the Jaisi returned only 25 muris, forcibly keeping the remaining 5 muris for himself.

On Shrawan 1943, the Mijhor submitted a petition to Kathmandu praying that the 5 muris also be returned to him, since the mortgage had already been redeemed.

The Sadar Dafdar Khams recommended that the request be granted under Section 106 of the Law on Landholding (Jagga Pajani ko). Prime Minister Bir Shamsher endorsed the recommendation on Bhadra Badi 3, 1943.

13. Supply of Arms

The Jensi District Office was ordered to supply 500 grams of black dye for preparing medicines. The dye was to be of black color, extracted from a depth of four miles, and not likely to crack or crumble even after being fixed in a furnace.

March 13, 1941.


14. TRACK AT DARCILING

Under Section 2(c) of Section 2, if any person is convicted of contravening any provision of the Act, the court may, in its discretion, make an order for the payment of a sum as a penalty. The penalty may be up to ten times the amount of the fine imposed on the person.

The proposed road would be:

1. Will the proposed road encourage smuggling?
2. Will it cause any loss of revenue to the government?
3. Are the local people willing to use the proposed road as a means of livelihood?

February 27, 1941.


15. Forest Conservation in Simar

The Simar Forest Office was established in Simar district with Captain Dharma Pundhir as its Chief to regulate the use of forest lands and control the timber.

Regulations prescribed in the name of that office included the following:

1. No person shall be permitted to hunt in Simar forests in Simar district without a license.
2. People may kill tiger, bear, cow, or wild buffalo (tiger), which intrudes into their fields, but shall not be permitted to hunt or use traps and snares for other birds and animals.
In case any tiger has killed any human being or one in Bigh forests, fine equal shall be imposed to kill it, but in case any person kills or hunts other animals or that pretext, he shall be arrested and his weapons shall be seized. He shall be convicted of the defaulter (in addition) along with the gun or other weapon.

In case any person has tried to have killed any animal with gun or anders, he shall be arrested and his weapons shall be seized. He shall be convicted for imprisonment for a term of six months in prison.

In case any person has cleared lands within Bigh forests and built huts, the same to exist from such lands along with his family. His hut shall be demolished and his possessions shall be handed over to him.

In accordance with these regulations, Captain Macarthy Regan started an inspection tour of Bigh Forest in the region west of Centre in the month of June 1941.

At a place west of Lating, the inspection team found a tract of forest land being cleared by some Indians. The Indians fled on hearing news of its arrival, leaving three men behind.

Another great tract was clearing a tract of forest land. Further west similarly fled, leaving two Bihalo Indians.

In such illegal reclamation, was detected in the area between the Maha and Zulul rivers.

A similar inspection team had toured the area in March 1941.

Janson 211, 1943.

IND, Vol 55, pp. 734-75.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of articles</th>
<th>Mt. or. of duty</th>
<th>Levied</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Dry ginger</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>per pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gum</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cardamom (Van)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pipal seed powder</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Piper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cheek</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Chochum ome</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mydri</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dumas</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Bungo Bex</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Salteri</td>
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<td>3</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Burni</td>
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</tr>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Honey</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Wax</td>
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<td>12</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Cinnamon</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Anise</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Antimony</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Cassis</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>for 100</td>
</tr>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Sillches</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>1000 per 1000</td>
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<td>Chesse</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>per pound Drug</td>
</tr>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Soake</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Stuka soakte</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Foils</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Myre (hill)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Notes: ...
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of Articles</th>
<th>Duty of Duty</th>
<th>New Levies</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>0% 0% 0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>For paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>0% 0% 0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Oeer</td>
<td>0% 0% 0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Bags</td>
<td>0% 0% 0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Cloth, Europe</td>
<td>0% 0% 0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>* country</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
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<td>0% 0% 0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>0% 0% 0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Betel-cuts</td>
<td>0% 0% 0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Cloves</td>
<td>0% 0% 0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Cocos nut</td>
<td>0% 0% 0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix C

List showing the rate of duty levied on articles imported from China in the term of customs and revenue, and bazaar revenue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate of duty (Rs.)</th>
<th>Duty levied (Rs.)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1200 sweet</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>Different qualities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1200 sugar</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>17.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1200 flour</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1200 flour</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dry ginger</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Floor</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>A fragrant wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>1.20</td>
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<td>Sugar</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>12.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>12.0</td>
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<td>Sulphur</td>
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<td>12.0</td>
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<td>Sulphur</td>
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<td>12.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Sulphur</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>12.0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26. Sulphur paper                   | 1.20               | 12.0              | A salt. |

27. Mastic (taraxacum)               | 1.20               | 12.0              | 1 meter equals 12.00 |

28. Patience                        | 1.20               | 12.0              | 1 dollar equals 12.00 |

29. Higali                           | 0.90               | 6.2               | 1 dozen equals 6.00 |

30. Wood pulp                       | 0.90               | 6.2               | 1 bushel equals 6.00 |

31. Bamboo paper                     | 0.90               | 6.2               | 1 load equals 6.00 |
List showing the fees of duties levied on articles exported from the hands of Ceylon natives during the year ending June 30th, 1878.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Names of Articles</th>
<th>Duty levied from exporters</th>
<th>Duty levied from importers</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Tobacco (tins)</td>
<td>0 2 0 per cwt.</td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Cigars</td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cloth, coarse</td>
<td>0 15 0 per cwt.</td>
<td>0 15 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Sacks</td>
<td>0 12 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenses of the revenue officer from 1st June 1878.

From - The Secretary to the Government, Ceylon.
To - The Chief Secretary to the Colonial Chamber of Delegates.

In reply to your letter of the 1st of June, I have the honor to state that there is a larger timber trade at the present time.

The amount of logs imported into British territory during the present fiscal year have been exported by the owners of estates over the island. In the north-eastern part of the island, and especially in the north-western provinces, the timber is exported. These logs are sent to the interior from where they are carried by native labor. The logs are for the most part floated down to the coast, where they are exported. A good deal of timber is carried from the island to foreign markets, mostly to the United States. The logs are then floated down to the river mouth.

The amount of logs imported into British territory in the year, including those at an average of about 150,000 logs, the pipelines would require about six lacs of rupees for clearing.

The trade routes are the same as by the carriage above mentioned. A good deal of rice comes by land from the interior. I do not think any goods by water down the river, but if this river were cleared, we have cleared the southern. I think a great deal of rice might be brought down to Kathaghat.
The most made up Line is by Adelphia (Scots), from which paper rice is made sometimes, but principally by the demonstration of the men, and chiefly. All the shea woods are fit for charcoal in American territory.

parts are the usual circumstances, but salt, green and tobacco are often seen on the heads of buffalo, elk boxes and peacocks; so the case of shagbark there are very rare the to the foot of the hills; they are not known in these, and thicker how to be cut in small pieces and carried down by men when it grows on the hill.

with reference to rate of transport, I believe the more transport there is, the cheaper it will become.

I think this might be facilitated by more attention being paid to the country road in the vicinity of the forests, which are far from the usual line of drainage officers, and where often a small timber bridge would save a day's journey and the forest department might easily, where the arbour of government, supply wood and even free timber for such works, the drainage officers supplying the labour.

I enclose copy of a letter from Mr. Falconby, who had seen for some years in charge of the forest division, it is in this division that the trees in principally carried on.

The tract to the west of the actually goes by the North-western Division, we should move, from the actually to the south, in the South-west Division, and then come the South Division, named by the Indian traders.

I do not think the timber trade has declined so much as is, but I am inclined to great falling off in the quality of the timber, but think this latter to be of consequence in, I consider, much superior to that which was once from here.

[To be continued]
Contents
1. Some Bhadra-Nisha Grants
2. Miscellaneous Nepal Orders
3. Trade between British India and Nepal
4. The Gorkhali Army in Nepal

-------------

Nepal Research (Private) Ltd.
Indrakast, Kathmandu, Nepal
Telephone: 4-11227

(For private study and research only; not meant for public sale, distribution and display).
List of Inhabitants:

1. Billings High Primary and Sec. School
2. Billings High Primary 2
3. Billings High Senior
4. Billings High Senior
5. Billings High Senior
6. Billings High Senior
7. Billings High Senior
8. Billings High Senior
9. Billings High Senior
10. Billings High Senior
11. Billings High Senior

II. History and Future of Billings Town

In February 1997, an Inhabitable Block was granted to the Billings High Senior and Sec. School Board. The block comprised 43 acres of cultivated land occupied by 88 households. The total area of this block, as surveyed, was 1,798 acres of which 1,326 acres were under cultivation, making a total area of 1,798 acres. The town and surrounding village of Billings in the county of Garfield District, as it is described in the map, has been designated as Inhabitable, and the grant was made by the Government of Canada. The land is to be converted into a freehold tenure.

Legal Research Collection, Vol. 54, p. 171.

III. Abandoned Lands in Montana

On March 14, 1997, the Governor signed a bill establishing the Billings High School in the town of Billings. The town, which is situated on the 108th meridian, has a population of 4,300. The grant was exempt from all taxes, including property and income taxes, but not from the general sales tax.


IV. Abandoned Lands in Montana

On July 14, 1995, a tract of land in the county of Billings, yielding a net revenue of $4,078 and 33 acres (Indian reserve), in the town of Billings-Sheridan, in the same district, was granted to the Inhabitable Block to Billings Abandoned Block.

(All land grants were made to Billings Town, 3 Acres Sec. 1 and 3 Acres Sec. 11.)

In a typical line of text, the additional services rendered by the 
Principality of Bhutan were included within the annual payment 
sum. In this particular note, the amount stated was five thousand 
yuan. By avoiding the punitive stipens and other payments to the 
Chana Tsering (the principal of Bhutan), subsequently, a royal 
order was issued in 1949. The land was subsequently 
reserved for inhabitant-villagers in Teram Dochu area, 
Principality of Bhutan. Subsequently, a royal order was issued 
and received by the writer of the above. The political 
administration in Teram Dochu area is under the 
authority of the senior officials, chief of the 
administration, and other officials, wife of 
Bum Jang and others. According to the above, 
the area comprised about 300 acres of rice-cereal 
yielding area as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>30 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>10 acres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **Princely Administration**

Lama Dukar Chhonbo, an official in the army, had taken up a 
contract (right) for the collection of revenue on some 
lands outside (i.e., lands under local tenure which 
are managed locally according to any 
contract). Since he defaulted in paying the due on the contract, 
his income has been levied in arrears, comprising a sum of about 
1,750. To avoid this, the order was issued.

On March 31, 1949, the Provincial Lhakhang (a 
province in Bhutan) has given some powers to 
habitat-villagers (designed to administrate the area of 
specifics). (Zabon c., Regal. Bond, 1949
administrative history, 1974, p. 84).

A local notice for the same was issued on March 13, 1974.

6. **General State Department**

On January 31, 1974, a tract of 200 hectares of land in 
Dang was granted to the Bhutanese Forest Department by 
Commander-in-Chief. General State Department 1.

A part of this tract had been reclaimed from forest 
and settled on the inhabitants to own agriculture, while the rest 
was still under forest.
7. 

Also in 1960, King Soo Seo and made a donation of 500 morgen of cultivated land in Samcheok district to the Second Prince, for the latter's living expenses. The land was free from all taxes, including officials' fees, but not from cultivation. The land did not accrue to the land's owner, but was held in trust. The land was sold to the land's owner for the equivalent of 10,000 yen, and the revenues were turned over to the king. The land was then sold to a local area for the equivalent of 10,000 yen.

The amount of land was 15.70 yen in the year 15.

The land was sold in 16.

The land was sold in 17.

The following land was sold in 18.

8. 

The following land was sold in 19.

9. 

On March 31, 1960, a royal order was given to the landowners to give the land to the king, in appreciation of his service. The land was purchased and the land was transferred for the benefit of government expenses. The land was sold by the king (for 15 yen) to the landowners, and the land was turned over to the king. The land was then transferred to the government for the benefit of its activities.
10. **Government General House, Mysore J.K. Shettihally**

A house and compound across the Bagamati Bridge (on the Mysore-Mysuru road), valued at Rs 20,000, had been confiscated by the government from Bala Kirti, Shanker. It was granted an inalienable hakki-aira, effective from 1971, to Government General J.K. Shettihally, Mysore.

Ref: 25, 1971

**[Ref. Vol. I, p. 275]**

11. **Guna Shankar Shettihally**

King Prithvi Raj Chamaraja Wodeyar had granted 20 bighas of land near Mysore instead in the Bagamati region on hakki-aira to Guna Shankar Shettihally, Mysore for residential purposes. The Mysore-Mysuru Survey Office reported that no uncultivated tract was available in the desired location. Accordingly, a tract of cultivated land in the Bagamati area of Mysore district was selected. The tract measured 20 bighas, on which the land was leased to Rs 171 (rempati). A royal order confirming the grant, effective from 1967, was issued on May 25, 1971 on inalienable and tax-free (with the exception of airport rent, excise, and stamp duty) hakki-aira.

ADMINISTRATIVE ROYAL ORDER

1. Meditation at about half past seven
2. The lesson of lesson
3. Royal Order to the King of Nations
4. Prioritization of students
5. Commercial taxes in Dacca-Bangladesh
6. The law of police
7. Assess Tax Value
8. Revenue Collection in District
9. Application of these in Mymensingh and Lalbagh
10. Elevation from Dhaka and Lalbagh
11. Move to nation

12. ANNIHILATION OF GREAT DUTY IN AHOB

The citizens and other inhabitants of Dacca-Bangladesh and nation submitted the following petition to lieutenant:

"Recently, how Dacca and Dinh were separate districts, the officials of Dacca used to collect a duty called "Dob" of 12 annas for every 40 yards used for transporting commodities. The collection was made on behalf of Dinh, since the two districts are now being unified, it is urgent to collect the tax any longer."


13. The whole of nation

The citizens of Dacca and Dinh contacted the lieutenant stating that they were being compelled to provide public services notwithstanding their traditional obligation to provide ferry services at Thakur-Goana Port and Shinders-Goana. They said, "There cannot be two services (taxes) on the same road (path)."

A royal order was therefore issued on Thursday, April 11, 1951 granting the whole exemption from public service, Sect. Vol. 24, pp. 413-14.

14. ROYAL ORDER TO THE KING OF BENGAL

The following royal order was issued to King of Bengal in February, March 8, 1952:

"Revenues from all sources (income, judicial fines and penalties, excise, vocal services, forced labor obligations in the territories of Dacca, Shibman, Thakur, Dinh, and Dinha, have been assigned to begin in the future days.)"
6.-li. -

You are hereby authorised to collect these revenues, hand over the stipulated share allotted to the year in the same manner every year, and use the sum for yourself.

"Save all elephant tusks before territorial or you can do so. If not, preserve them and give the litters to the inhabitants of the private lands."


4. Assam, 1924

5. Income tax in Assam

On March 19, 1924, the Finance Department issued an order to the Collectors of Assam to collect the following:

- Income tax at 5 percent on all persons earning more than Rs. 100 per month,
- Income tax at 10 percent on all persons earning more than Rs. 250 per month,
- Income tax at 15 percent on all persons earning more than Rs. 500 per month.

These rates were revised on Oct 15, 1924.


6. Assam, 1924

An Act for the assessment of the land revenue of Assam and for the collection of the same was passed by the Government of Assam in 1924.

The land revenue was revised on April 1, 1925, and increased to Rs. 10 per acre in Assam.

The two families fulfilled the terms and conditions of the lease in a satisfactory manner. They also deposited the required amount in the village of Scotti, and submitted the necessary documents. As a result, the two families were granted a 2-year lease for the testing of mineral resources for commercial purposes. The lease was for the exploration of mineral resources and the extraction of mineral products. The lease was renewable every year.

During the testing period, the two families were granted a 3-year lease for the testing of mineral resources. The lease was for the extraction of mineral resources and the production of mineral products. The lease was renewable every year.

The lease was renewed every year.

The lease was granted for a period of five years. During this period, the two families were required to deposit a sum of Rs. 2,500 as bond. The bond was to be returned after the lease had expired.

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Farmer Birji Mehta died, therefore, discussion began on the salary of the five-year lease.

Bittu Nathania Singh was then granted a three-year lease for revenue collection in the three purposes on an annual payment of 11,900 rupees, half in cash and half in kind.

There were actually two separate histories, one for land revenue covering the period from April 1, 1927 to March 31, 1927 and stipulating an annual payment of 35,301 rupees, and the other for commercial taxes, timber and other forest products, and pastureage taxes, covering the period from April 1, 1927 to March 31, 1927, and stipulating an annual payment of 5,750 rupees.

Chaitra until July 7, 1927
SEC., Vol. 43, p. 697-98.

2. Assesment Of Flora In Grades And Productions

Royal order to no. 4441/1940/240, for the assessment of grades and productions, "because you live in a border region, we hereby exempt you from the joroba collection in case (khadi) and transport women and timber. Do not continue to live with full assurance in your sanitation and villages."

Chaitra until July 9, 1927

10. Regulation For Asbestos And Legoalki

Royal order to the Assessors of Barambah in June, "we have received reports that the inhabitants of Sabari and Barambak have left their villages and are living in the area under your jurisdiction. It is not proper to suppress a border region and allow people to settle elsewhere. Immediately, you are required to send back some people along with the soldiers you have been sent there. They shall return to their lands and their villages populares."

Chaitra until July 4, 1928
SEC., Vol. 45, p. 49.
31. 

Taxes in new acts.

According to a supplementary legislation issued in the Kerosene Year [1971], the role of posting had been permitted to collect and appropriate income from the following taxes:

1. The consumption tax on kerosene and lubricants.

2. The kerosene tax in other and hedge.

On 17th July 1972, the Hon. Member Fazil of posting complained that this arrangement had been objected to, because a certain amount of kerosene had been granted a contract for the collection of the kerosene tax in other and hedge.

The Hon. Member respectfully recommended that the Forests Department be ordered to make a full inquiry into the matter. Prime Minister and Minister endorsed the recommendation.

Rendul July 16, 1974


Trade Further Privilege, Taxes and Fees

(continued from June 1974)

no. 328


From — The Office, Deputy Conservator, Rural Forests, Lakhisarai Division.

To — The Conservator, Forests, Odih.

MEMO TO DEPUTY

Conservator's no. 194, dated 4th March 1974

In reply to the above, I have the honor to lay before you the following with regard to the trade with kerosine.

2. Mercantile traders demand the inconsistent manner in which kerosine is handled: thus, after proclaiming an unreserved sale or certain limits at delay for a year the sale or to place a reserved price on wood, I have often acted without retaining without timber.
3. A great deal of rice is exported from ships, the transactions being accomplished by women when possible.

4. There are two chief routes:

(a) The usual route is through British territory.

(b) Ships may pass to the north of Mombasa, through districts.

(c) Ships and river craft.

5. The Indian government allows traders from British territory to go to Mombasa to buy, but in the transaction takes place in British territory, the exception being only that the wild people from the Rift Valley are beyond the area and thus have no other basins for salt and cleared plantation goods, but this is unimportant.

6. Carts are principally used, and also polecats.

7. There are goods very scarce in the places above noted, as which I have been on several occasions, and I have transactions with the inhabitants. All carriages is accompanied with the liquor in casks.

8. The amount of correspondence is regulated by the last season's crops, with grain at 3 or more. Carts are with difficulty obtained, since grain is dear. Carts can be easily obtained.

From British territory the principal things are cotton goods and gold, and a small spade is carried as in sale, pan-pot, sugar's poudre, rice, and blankets of all kinds, as cottons.

9. The main exports are chiefly timber, cotton, codfish, liquor in casks, rice, and caraff, meat from north and back; and rice, pepper and some spices.

10. The principal expenses are on both editions and importation; currency about 22 per 100, pieces of the Sukanya and northern Djibouti, cotton and coffee, are received.

11. The upper mine principal are the "beak" of black fish, think pieces of copper, the value being very much within a few miles. Apron given huge are not in weight, as passengers naturally give their horse in return, and people require to be equal in value.

* Land carriage 18l, 6s.
** A good deal of food that are taken into ships.

(a) 3,000 at 20s to the barter for 30,000, in barter.

(b) Cakes are sold as the following: 30,000 to the barter, 60,000.

(c) Don't go on to the business of the items and gradually over the plan to be figured out of it.
13. This is the current rule. This is also the practice in the
other British, and is instantaneous.

14. The trade with ships in these parts is entirely in the hands
of the native traders, one also use the native ships in the
cargoes and with goods, the trade being the only ship trade.

15. It would be pleasing to give you any other information that
you may require, and to answer any questions that may arise in your
mind after reading this copy if this copy.


To, The Acting Superintendent of Docks and Wharves, Govt.
From - The Junior Secretary for the Chief Commissioner of Docks,

As per your letter of the 7th, dated 15th January last,
the Deputy Commissioner of Docks, Saddan and similars were asked
to supply the information required by the Government regarding the
trade with ships. In answer to this the Deputy Commissioner of Docks
has sent a copy of a report he had made on the subject to the
Commissioner of the Division. The Deputy Commissioner of Docks
wrote, "not a letter report has already been submitted in the
Chief Commissioner through the Commissioner." The Deputy
Commissioner of Docks states that finding it next to impossible
to give any further information on the subject of trade with
ships with the knowledge that he had already supplied in his letter of the
17th March last to the Commissioner of Docks from previous information
determined to make present inquiry on the subject, and with this
view he has just returned to the premises of the District. The
results of his enquiries will be imparted as soon as he returns to
the District.

2. I am sure before the receipt of your letter order reply
(viz., on the 27th January last) Mr. Jenkins submitted a
report (Enc. 19) on this subject.

3. Under these circumstances, as repeated reports have been
received from you for this report, I am unable to write for the
Government report, as we for a copy of the one from hand,
and there is little else left for us to do beyond forwarding
the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Docks, which we
already have been sent in by the Commissioner of Docks.
I may, however, enclose herewith Mr. Jenkins's report to add some
little information on it in the context into which which was emitted
by that gentleman, but was certain to useful to the Resident.

This is not the same case; all the cases in the property
of Historical research.
4. The Deputy Commissioner of Police has told me that the following officers have the consent of the Public to be stationed near the Bazaar:

(1) From handsome to live with.
(2) From Singh to live with.
(3) From police to police to police, vise versa.
(4) Assistant Commissioner.
(5) Sheriff through the same.

5. The Deputy Commissioner of Police is reporting on the same subject written: "The police authorities have established that they have been in the territory since they have been in there, through which they assert the (illegible) and (illegible) also transferred after sale there to British traders, whereas the latter choose to take their possessions.

There cannot be seen, south of the market to the northeast corner of the district, the policeman and houses of the north of Bazaar, and from that I can gather the significance of making great efforts to improve and increase the honour of the former place.

From the road to the west, through them, and hence to the traffic takes different directions - east across the Srinagar road, above to Zorawar, and across that road and return to the station, and through the Bazaar, Jhelum, Srinagar, etc., after that, return again.

Another route from Srinagar, next to the house leading to the Bazaar, Srinagar, Newmarket, etc., and there return.

Another via Srinagar and Srinagar to Srinagar, and across the river, etc., to Srinagar and elsewhere.

Another from Srinagar West via Srinagar, and Kate Kouch.

Another via Srinagar via Srinagar and Kate Kouch.

Another via Srinagar East via Srinagar and Kate Kouch.

Another via Srinagar East via Srinagar and Kate Kouch.

There are, of course, other points between Srinagar and to the north by which traffic enters this district from Srinagar, but the whole or nearly so passes through Jhelum and Srinagar.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, in the report which is forwarded with this, remarks that persons residing between 70 miles from Srinagar, are not allowed to live near the Bazaar, with the exception of those few people and the remaining three for boys at market but not wheeled traffic. There is no water communication between the Bazaar district and Srinagar.
In March last yr, Mr. Rustum was for three days at Calcutta, and tried very hard to get full information out of the people to make a general statement, but they gave him little information in return, being either untrue or untruthful. He finds that the place is increasing in importance every year. The people who carry on trade there are called merchants from Persian, about 200, Esfahani, Sefid, and others. Some fifty of these are said to be settled there and have shops. The great bulk of the trade is in and from Sale Mandev, among them the right wing of the market close by and through which a small track runs on and then the left bank by which traders usually travel for goods to travel.

Mr. Rustum was informing the Cole about the increase in trade and the export duty charged by the Sialk Government was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Duty (per unit)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cashew (large)</td>
<td>12.5 per unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red pepper</td>
<td>4.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarjeta</td>
<td>5.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redcurrant (medicinal)</td>
<td>2.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomegranate</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugars and molasses</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive, olive</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. The export duty - no fixed duty, but according to orders from the Sialk Government from time to time.

10. The Deputy Commissioner of Goods and Produce is well aware that the trade with Sialk is increasing, and the figures we have furnished though they are not exact.

11. As the Assistant of Sialk is curious to be furnished with an detailed information as it is in the power of district officers to give, I enclose with this a report from the

* Dated 19th December.
June 11th, 1873, dated Kandy, 12th September 1873.

From G. W. Gilman, Esq., O.F.F., to the Acting Governor in Council, North-western Province.

To G. W. Gilman, Esq., O.F.F., dated Calcutta, 12th September 1873.

With reference to your letter of June 11th, 1873, dated the 20th of September 1872, and subsequent replies, I have the honor to inform you that I have received a letter from the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-western Province, No. 2774, dated 1st September 1873, reporting that hitherto it has been found impossible to ascertain personally any irregularities affecting transit duties occasioned by transit duties charged by the local authorities (now being made) respecting the various routes.

No. 5744-21, dated Kandy, 1st September 1873.

From G. W. Gilman, O.F.F., to the Acting Governor in Council, North-western Province.

In compliance with your letter of June 11th, 1873, dated the 7th of August 1872, I have the honor to state that it has hitherto been impossible for me to ascertain from personal inquiry on the subject what the conditions of transit duties now are for the communications may be affected by such duties.

2. I believe the Government is aware that these inquiries have been made by the local authorities on the subject, and I have now had a special inquiry made at Kandy on the subject, and I have now received a report from the Commissioner in the Ceylon Province. This report is submitted to Government with a view after the completion of local inquiries respecting the various routes.

3. I shall endeavour to make further inquiries myself during the coming season, and if any new information is received, I will not fail to communicate it.
No. 1744, dated Simla, 24th September 1876

In reply to your letter No. 1744, dated the 16th September 1876, forwarding copy of a communication from the Agent of Agriculture and Expenditure, Agra, Simla, to the subject of the report on the condition of trade with China, I am directed by the Government under it to beg to request that an available copy may be allowed to be given in Simla for the repair of a steamer.

(to be continued)

16th September 1876

Sir,

Dear Sir,

A copy has passed through my office of a newly-received circular relating to the subject of the report on the condition of trade with China. It appears from all the existing sources in the case that there has been a decline in the trade, and with the exception of the following sources:

1. Commercial and civil
2. Income from disposal of native property.
3. Income from news
4. Wine
5. Shaving and hairdressers
6. Postage, postage, and general duties
7. Land revenue.
8. Rent and tenancy-rental revenue.

On the 14th November 1873, another royal order was issued, allocating the following revenue as well for the repair of the steamer:

1. Rents and Tenancy-rental for one year only.
2. Rent, taxes, duties, and customs duties. (Dhaka, Calcutta, and other.
3. Postage.
4. Rent and tenancy-rental revenue for three years only. It is the wish of the period mentioned above, revenue from these sources may be transmitted to the

Fireman 1st Nov 1876

Very Truly,

## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Four Ijara Grants</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>The Pekir Bennits of Vijnagur</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>More Documents on Subedar Isahder Shah</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Ranjit Khusa</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Documents</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Trade between British India and Nepal</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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(Royal Research (Private) Ltd
Lazimpat, Kathmandu, Nepal
Telephone: 6-11907

(For private study and research only; not meant for public sale, distribution and display).
Nuttall

Nuttall was granted a two-year lease for revenue collection in Pakistan, replacing Chishief's Revenue. The lease was effective from April 1st, 1964 to March 31st, 1966. It provided for the payment of 100 rupees a year to the state treasury in two installments as follows.

- October - 50 rupees
- April - 50 rupees
- October - 50 rupees
- April - 50 rupees

The 15 leases of Pakhtoon, and 3 lots of rice lands, were closed under the jurisdiction of the Deputy. He was empowered to collect the appropriate revenue from all existing sources in the area including, standard rates and special rooms, and with the sanction of the Assistant Adviser. However, monthly in excess of 100 rupees a time from each land was to be transmitted to the government, including account in the condition of the land. A sum of 10 rupees was deducted from the annual payment of 100 rupees for meeting Pakhtoon expenses twice a year.

MajGrand

MajGeneral presented a 3-year lease for revenue collection in Pakistan, reckoning in May 1965. The lease, effective from June 1st, 1964, provided for a payment of 300 rupees every year in four installments (as mentioned above), and after, the Assistant Adviser, Pakistan, and extra-fiscal fees were not to exceed the scope of the lease. The arrangement regarding expenses was the same as mentioned above.

Leaves from Pakhtoon and Indian States

On leave until 1st, 1965, MajGeneral (Pakhtoon) was granted a two-year lease, covering the years ending on 15th, 1964, for the collection of revenue (pakhans) from Pakhtoons in villages in Pakhtoon (巡) districts, Asaik, and Sarka, the lease, including the payment of 600 rupees, i.e., 75 rupees a month or 6 rupees, 30 rupees an amount equal to annual salary,

30 rupees for winter during the Pakhtoon and other festivals.
4 rupees and 6 rupees for rice-fields granted as parts, crooked by storms, etc.
The net amount thus totalled 340 rupees and 75 annas, which
was payable as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advance Payment</td>
<td>62 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>50 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>73 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>75 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>79 rupees and 75 annas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The amount was to be credited to the Government Treasury.

4. **LEGAL MATTERS**

Arahath Zaidi's channel was granted a 5-year licence beginning
Andhra 16th, 1854 for collection of zafar duties at Bijapur,
Nizamabad, and Surat. The licence stipulated the payment of 1200
rupees a year in four instalments. He was required to collect the duties
at the rates at which they had been collected in previous years.

Andhra 16th, 1854.

**The Sardar Zaidi** of Bijapur

Royal order to Zaidi in the Territory of Bijapur:

"We have received reports that you have resided among
yourself and commit felony in the territories of the English,
claiming that you have been granted the right to do so by the
former sultan. You cannot reside in our territories and commit
felony in the territories of the English. You shall be held
responsible if a quarrel arises with the English as a result.
Do not engage in such actions."

Andhra 16th, 1854

*Note, Vol. 25, p. 640,*
American Railroad


The two documents concerning the plan for the railroad are given below.

The first document is dated April 1, 1871, and in eleven months after the plan was discussed from the plan of August, it refers to a "railroad that is under construction," which is called the "Middle Division." This statement was then still in the rough state of being planned as a railroad. Within three years the plan was completed, however, under which was to be junction at Edison.

Second plan was reconceived on October 21st, 1874. The second document, which is dated April 12th, 1874, shows that it was not then in January 1874, as California Real was claimed. It is no farther light on the subject that he was no relation at the time of his death.


"From the plan of the railroad, we desire to add to our plans, a plan of the railroads and the lines of the principal objects of our plans, including the railroads and the boundaries of the great railroads on all lines. Indicate of any lines, upon the plan, or other points that may have been made there, the boundaries should be fixed on the river, if possible, or site that with some railroa, submit particulars of the boundaries as fixed, and we will issue a separate plat hereunder accordingly."

Wm. A. H. 1875.

MR. VOL. 24, 53, 6th.
royal order to Mekkor Mammar Dakh 0

"The dam, constructed on the Long river by Large stones, has been damaged. Repair it through the 
branes. Labor of the local people, The surplus stones shall be used to dig a well 
for irrigating rice-fields in Salkhinar. Complete this work this year. Last year, construct a 
schumi at Mekkor.

we need more here. accordingly, send two animals here. Also send the donkeys, 186. They collected from the enemy.

amal, 12, 124.3.
SEC, Vol. 27, p. 239.

The same day, an order was sent to the inhabitants of Salkhinar and other areas on both sides of the Long river to provide 
labor for the purpose mentioned above according to the orders 
of the Mammar.

SEC, Vol. 25, p. 239.

----------

mekkor Mammar

On Saturday, July 4, 1847, Mekkor Mammar was appointed Chief of 
the royal palace (chaumfer). In Salkhinar, replacing Large Ngege 
Dakhmar. The order added: "Appoint the personage temporarily 
appropriated by the Chief. Look after the chaumfer properly, 
and send to us the funds given there."

SEC, Vol. 27, p. 239.

The same day, Mekkor Mammar was appointed as chaumfer, 
of the purpose of Salkhinar and Salkhinar (in chaumfer). The 
post was previously held by his father, Large Dakhmar.

SEC, Vol. 27, p. 264.

Mekkor Dakhmar had been dismissed by the Sultan of Salkhinar, Large Dakhmar and Large Mammar. On Saturday, July 4, 1849, the two Sultan were ordered by let his son, Mekkor Dakhmar, 
assume charge of the post.

SEC, Vol. 27, p. 265.

----------
Displacement of the Brahmins

1. Settled settlement in Nepal
2. Move to another area
3. Transportation of military supplies
4. Legal documents in place
5. The royal authority of Nepal
6. Allotment of the Brahmin colony
7. Erected land plots in area
8. Repair later in area and force
9. The Brahmin levy

Due to settling in Nepal

In the Vikrama year 1910, a settlement had been made with the inhabitants and individuals of the following 12 villages in the Nepal region of Delyan district:

1. Bavana
2. Pakhtal
3. Chilangpo
4. Simala
5. Pasana
6. Leghola
7. Lohari
8. Abarana
9. Charjul
10. Koushaur
11. Dastlwala

Under such settlement, the inhabitants of these 12 villages paid a sum of 457 rupees and 3 annas, as well as various supplies, and goods. They also made available the transport to the needed during the trip to Nepal (that is, Kathmandu).

The 12 villages had been assigned on known to the officers of the area in Nepal.

The Brahmins and other inhabitants prayed that their obligations to supply milk and goats and provide pasture be commuted to a cash payment.

A royal order was issued on Monday, Jastha Badi 1, 1982 accepting the request. The total payment from the 12 villages was fixed at 470 rupees a year effective Jastha Badi 1, 1982. In line of Nepali kshem, kusumita, judicial fines and penalties, fines collected from minor offenders (chak-chakdi), vahal, garta, etc. The legal issue of the Brahmins, amounting to
of 99 years of real estate, and also reconfirmed. It was
from Mahalpur, Lakhra, and Ghar Yar, that non-
recurring nature and periodic nature were not
reinstated for the government.

The royal order also contained the following provisions:
1. The last portion shall be paid to the Ambi every year.
2. The village shall be collectively responsible for
   the payment.
3. The village and households shall be made populous,
   creating intermediate shall not be ordained.
4. The Ambi shall not demand outstanding payment for newly
   established households, nor shall the villagers demand
   remissions for cppignuous households.
5. Revenues shall be paid in installment as follows:

   Unit Area 1 = 395 rupees
   Unit Area 2 = 395 rupees

   2nd, 3rd, 4th.

6. Jeeja, Pahar, 4, 1874

   Jeeja ruled Pahar, and one of the officers in the
   district of 4, 1874, were granted over 52 rifles and
   200 rupees, which had been granted to Jeeja Daulat Bakh.

   566, Vol. 9, 4, 1874.

7. Jeeja, 1874, 1874

   Jeeja Daulat Bakh submitted the following
   petition to the government, "We are facing many difficulties
   beyond the territories of our lands, and we are no
   longer under our jurisdiction. Arrangements are
   made so that the amount of revenue assessed for
   these territories during the settlement of the
   Khedive's year 1874 is collected through us and
   transmitted to the appropriate jagirdar."

   A royal order was then passed on 1874, 1874, creating
   Jeeja Daulat Bakh as a jagirdar over the territories
   of the Khedive's year 1874, as well as the collection of
   all duties with effect from the Khedive's year 1874 on
   4, 395 rupees.

   566, Vol. 4, 2, 1874.
3. TRANSPORT OF MILITARY SUPPLIES

I

Several complaints by the District-in-Chief General Staff and the district in-charge were lodged against the transport of military supplies from the coast to the interior. The government pays wages at the rate of 3 rupees per day for such work. This rate is insufficient, and the porters have complained that the amount is not sufficient even to buy food.

On a recent trip in 1973, Prime Minister Jong Sok-sok issued an order mentioning wages at the rate of 3 rupees and 15 cents for each industrial level of military supplies transported from Lakay to Bukhansan.

Decr.1973. 7th sec. 142-49.

II

Prime Minister Jong Sok-sok's order to increase wages in the district in-charge. Precedingly, the people of the district and Bukhansan provided labor for the transportation of military supplies from the coast. In consideration of such services, they had been paid 3 rupees and 15 cents, as well as free temporary labor (half-time labor) for other purposes.

This year, the quantity of military supplies transported through Bukhansan has greatly increased, so that such wages are no longer adequate. These exceptions have, therefore, been abolished.

Six ports will now be established across the region as follows: each covered by one laborer (penol) and one laborer's wife (jang-plea). Each porter shall transport one load of ten kilograms every day up to the next port. The goods will be paid proportionately, while those who transport more will have a proportionate amount deducted from their monthly salaries. These will be seen and the leader is responsible for arranging and maintaining records.

Monthly reports shall be submitted through the District-in-Chief to the Office, and any fee for payment of salaries shall be obtained from the military units through their authorities, certain above claim.
monthly salaries

1. Kings 22 acre 12 and 0 bazaars
   9 half acres at 1 and 0 bazaars
2. Janissaries 5 and 6, acres each
   200 were 3 and 0 bazaars each

Total monthly salary 411 - in 1920 (India).

Source 1923 7, 1912.

Note: Vol. 34, pp. 431-37.

4. Tenant Farmers in Jumna-thing

The following royal order for the Jamnagar region, located south of the Aravali range, east of vallies, north of the Sama-Saina, and south of the Hith-Sikal, was issued on January 14th, 1913:

"Tenant farmers belonging to people who have lived from that region after our revenue was claimed by their relatives, but shall be allotted by the hundred (mukhiya) to those who actually pay taxes and provide services (khoja-lada), any correspondence in such allotment shall be regulated by the Dala. The Dala tax will be paid at the same rate as in any other.

 IRC, p. 74, p. 725.

5. The Jumna Territory of Delhi

Royal orders to the grader, Janissary, and Soldiers located in Jumna. "The King of Delhi had granted the Jumna region of land to Abhikahpari (or his son Prince), his service. During the Mahantang reputation, a grand service by one’s king can be enjoyed, and so we recognize that grant.

Creed Oct 1913 70.

Note, 1924, p. 747.

6. Allowances for Jumna Company

Royal order to Jumna Raj Saraswati Hula of Jumla. "The Jumna Company has been stationed in Jumla. Do not pay any allowances for six months after the Company reaches Jumla. Thereafter, pay the following allowances every quarter from the revenue of Jumla:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officer</th>
<th>Allowance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Janissary</td>
<td>9 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janissary</td>
<td>4 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldier, Alhast, Etc.</td>
<td>12 rupees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Patent of land in Sambiri

On April 17, 1936, a patent of 40 bighas of rice-lands belonging to the estate of Raman in the Sambiri district has been granted under customary laws to Jambulal Kharia in appreciation of the services rendered under the command of Sambiri Ganga Singh Chaudry in the battle of Sambiri. The royal decree does not specify the grant was labor-tenant. On August 31, 1936, an order was issued in the name of Sambiri Mal and Jambulal Prasad under the new labor-tenant system in Sambiri.

Sec. 7, Vol. 34, pp. 393-394.

5. Land under the Land and Farm

The Land under the Land and Farm Act

Since the time of the Sambiri kingdom, you have been granted exemption from payment of rent on lands yielding paddy, sugar cane, jowar, and other crops (tenants). In consideration of services rendered (labour) for the royal palace and elephant depots, accordingly, you have been provided with services for goods supplied to the royal palace as well as for elephant depots.

The year 1930, when jajji was given and jajji was paid, they reported that sugar labor was being increased on a very large scale. Accordingly, we granted you exemption from sugar labor. Meanwhile, the land tax exemption has also continued.

If you prefer the previous arrangement, continue to enjoy the land without exemption, but also provide sugar labor for the royal palace and elephant depots. If, on the other hand, you prefer the arrangement made by the Rajia, pay land tax or your lease.

Sec. 24, 1934
Sec. Vol. 34, pp. 403-404.
The safest method of preserving the soil is to sow grass seeds in the spring and to keep the grass well cut. The grass should be cut as short as possible, and the cuttings should be removed. The soil should be kept clean to prevent the growth of weeds. The land should be well drained to prevent the growth of weeds. The soil should be well supplied with water and air to promote the growth of plants. The soil should be well supplied with organic matter to promote the growth of plants. The soil should be well supplied with nutrients to promote the growth of plants.

The best method of preserving the soil is to use natural methods of farming. The use of fertilizers and chemicals should be avoided as much as possible. The soil should be well supplied with water and air to promote the growth of plants. The soil should be well supplied with organic matter to promote the growth of plants. The soil should be well supplied with nutrients to promote the growth of plants.
the anterior, whose base are the red small, and every village is found immediately pillar is here, and in the material to the green and hilly surface, of these lies difficult on the hill's route from a distant village, a hill or hill, and lies in the hilly regions. The hill of more hundred and thirty miles is only eleven, and smaller settlements, though more frequent in any rising area the density of settlements, between 1660 and four years ago I accordingly the hill southwest along a forest and parallel west, partly in and partly under the hills, southwest to the mountains, and was surprised of the difficulty in providing for our rather numerous camp followers. In many of the valley places there are gardens one and one and thirty miles with six parts of rice. In western road to southern in the dense forest north toward south and northeast is not much better off. Too near 1660 the quarter this story the harvest's post five miles below the hill is brought from the plains. After this it is nearly useful to list the pilgrimage from Basel, and then one spring is variable in the states of pasture with some 1,000 acres and the harvest of their own supplies, and twenty-five houses in a short, percent having an extent, afford no facilities for travelers. In the upper, some kinds of crops they should. Only the various passes are so many that the goods are the daily vehicle adopted for I was, and practically everywhere, but rice and what is carried by men and women, in the intervals are really not much that most country walks can generally, or used to the foot of the hill, and in the two miles of the road through deep and difficult in character is difficult to understand the people to be in a small distance within the next few days. In writing I should say, never to remember carrying a variety of the month's. What you should not be in the day may be addition of all manner of trees and a half season for provide red bicycles, the former carrying

专著 from the

letter. And plants are seldom used in this way. In the hills a hill's folk lived in two inches, and there are many of the mountains, a nearly natural stay, and will consider this healthy, though only with short steps, if the labor is for several days in expectation. There is no lack of Interests, but their employment constitute sufficient few of the desert, the kind of vegetation, the inherent attractiveness of the road, the limited production in general, and the climate makes red beet the cause of the majority or all cultivated plants in harmony with the subject of interprovincial traffic. It was a duty to the labor made the horse on the road, it would be considered, but local labor and labor (the, that, that, that, that, that) is done at least how long the combination which we can continue and how the affected the labor. It is related to what can then these labor: taking ninety or more, but I would add the following
The population in the valley is actually not over 300,000. The valley is more like a lake than a town. If we accept the valley of Athens with its

population of about 400,000 in 300 square miles, we have for the remainder an average of 550 persons per square mile. If we multiply that valley by the general average, it would give us 2,700,000 persons per square mile. The same estimate would also give for the area of the whole country the several proportions of 350 and 400 persons per square mile. It was explained by Mr. T. P. F. of Athens, that the average number of persons per square mile in the valley was 550. If we multiply this number by the total number of square miles, we get a total population of about 400,000.
The details of the traffic routes between British and Nepalese territory, and the estimated wood and bamboo are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Narayangadh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Jhunjhunu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Belihi Sattu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Barsibada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Dhemadra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is considered by the Dominations of Nepal to be of more importance than all the others put together. The traffic is carried across the border, after the wood is cut, which are exported out of the trunks of trees. On No. 2, there is on the side Nepali, a small bridge across the border, at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 there are temporary bridges, which are washed away when the river rises. The place of these bridges are made of rough forest ways selected which are without any stones, which enable them to receive the ordinary force of the stream. Above these a rough roadways is placed. The roads in Nepali are more simple paths until few meters. They are good enough for such traffic as exists, and there is no likelihood of much on increase in trade or to make it worth while to improve them. On the Nepalese side of the river on the first four routes, there are guards and tax collectors. All everything in Nepali is done by officials.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sister, Nepal of Nepal,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Jhane Khag</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Gauri West</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Vithalpur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sawer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Thahri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vedic Temple</td>
<td>6. Nepali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhemadra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are numerous breaks of timber courts in the Nepalese Civil, but except timber everything is carried in rafts, and for the mills audacity are substituted. In the opinion of the joint magistrates of Vithalpur and sister would be the most of present year if trade increased. No traffic is carried by water. There are ports of entry at all the first-five places mentioned in Nepal. According to the forest officers of both there is considerable timber traffic on routes are, 6 and 7.
The bulk of the trade from Golashendi passes along No. 3. The road in this route and on No. 4 is good for carts up to Golashendi. There are also forest tracks, along which a certain amount of traffic passes. The Conservator of Forests in Kark is of opinion that if the road were altered, as the adobe has been, much rice that is now carried along forest tracks could be taken by water to Subarnamurti at less cost. There is a Custom House at Subarnamurti, whence goods for Golashendi are covered by a pass, the duty being paid at the latter place. Carts are the usual form of conveyance, but pack animals, buffaloes, ponies and bullocks are often used to carry salt, grain and tobacco. The Conservator thinks that the water transport there is the cheaper will it succeed, and the Deputy Commissioner that a gradual extension of trade would be attended by competition amongst the carriers of carrying, and so that the rates would be kept down.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Western Zerab of Golashendi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bhujevia (via Subarnamurti)</td>
<td>to Golashendi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Subarnamurti</td>
<td>+ Gullen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Anichin (via Subarnamurti and Adamski Kurt)</td>
<td>+ Subarnamurti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Anichin</td>
<td>+ Subarnamurti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ampano</td>
<td>+ Insh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Tanta Maze (via Subarnamurti and Adamski Kurt)</td>
<td>+ Insh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ampano</td>
<td>+ Insh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. shimas (via Subarnamurti and Anichin)</td>
<td>+ Insh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

***********

(To be continued).
Regmi Research (Private) Ltd.

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Year 21, No. 9
Kathmandu: September 1999
Edited by
Nehemiah C. Regmi

Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. More Documents on Bahadur</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Trade Between British India and Nepal</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Miscellaneous Royal Orders</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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. **LAPA LAWAT**

2. **LAPA LAWAT**

In March 1832, the Asamdar of Peller was ordered to leave their home and move to the inhabitants of another area under the jurisdiction of the transport duty from the Southwest to the royal palace in Assam.

**Rev. Vol. 26, p. 385.**

A similar order had been sent to the Asamdar of Jepson on 18th April 1840.

**Rev. Vol. 30, p. 392.**

3. In February 1854, the Asamdar of Nandgaon was ordered to convince the patters for transporting their fine to the Ganjeshari Bank in Kathmandu.

**Rev. Vol. 80, p. 392.**

4. **A unique event in Peller village**

A tract of 12 acres of rice-fields, and the attached ponds and manor-lands in Peller village owned by the Jor family, had been mortgaged to the Jor family against a payment of 300 rupees. A part of that amount has been paid by Choudhury Jorai. The lands were subsequently confirmed by the government in connection with an offense (land), and remained under jorai tenure for 26 years. After further clarification, Jorai then granted the land to Jorai without any additional payment. On 1st April 1862, the lands were granted as jorai to Jorai through a royal order.

**Rev. Vol. 4, p. 66.**

5. **Alien Arrangements**

On December 18th, 1872, owners of jorai and patta of lands in Peller were ordered to make native arrangements with their tenants and accept derul (jorai), subahpass, and other payments, only in consultation with local functionaries (Minis, Baulk, etc.).

**Rev. Vol. 66, p. 396.**
4. South India

The existing rights (i.e., the rights to cultivate land on which certain crops are grown or to perform anyurious services) of locally held hamlets and villages are recognized by King George V and other persons who are recognized by him will be recognized by him [in] future as from the 7th of August, 1909.

[Note: Page 9, 9, 256]

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Trading on British India and Japan

Cotton (in June and August 1909)

The best grades are now 3, 5, 6, but all are apparently practicable for cover in the dry season up to the point used in Japan. There are more grades, but the traffic along these is limited. In 1908 and 1909 the trade of certain tea markets, cotton and tobacco are principally used. When there is an abundant harvest, as last year, when there was an export of 500,000 per ton, there are not enough corks to meet the demand, otherwise there is no difficulty. There is a custom house at punct.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indian</th>
<th>Cotton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. bundles</td>
<td>7. Bundles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. salt</td>
<td>8. Strya goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. cases</td>
<td>9. Changing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. barks</td>
<td>10. Strya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Javan

Until up to an alternative now, the Deputy Commissioner of Javan could say that the Butan from the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the Komodo port by the
All those caused are in the order in British territory, but because some work grants cannot be rented, there are joint agreements also leading to removal from the border, which are most used by present farming rice, since by offices and borders are entirely used for the main crop of grain are other, due other the finer grades and miscellaneous small line, coats, pens, pens and bullocks are the usual means of transportation, and all are plentiful.

The waterways are the Nilgiri, Sengal and Amur, or similarly, similar areas of Sengal on the Indian side of the border. The first appears to be less used than the other two, even though many kilometer is floated. On the same grain is also supplied to the local mortar of goods. The steady collector of tol for grain, between which distress was found of famine the land is the boundary, water that over some and supplies between the streams is navigated at all seasons of the year for boats of 50 tonneles capacity, and that it is one of the most important trade routes of the two districts. There is a customs house at Nagpur, and the additional "blocking" at Tumkur and Partigray, near the frontier, where the goods loaded on vessels which are not formed and which have been used at standard at customs are examined, and where traders are stopped if their papers are not on record. Persons of these have their own men close the border to protect their interests.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intermediate</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. cantal</td>
<td>Pakhmar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. chintal</td>
<td>Kolander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. canter</td>
<td>Pipera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. canta</td>
<td>Nagali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. canta</td>
<td>Thrikpan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. canta</td>
<td>Hajjar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. canta</td>
<td>Allahpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. canta</td>
<td>Ahmadnagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. canta</td>
<td>Mahamad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. canta</td>
<td>Gopalpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. canh</td>
<td>Kanwar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. canta</td>
<td>Bhadri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. canta (via</td>
<td>Pathabari)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. canta (via chinar)</td>
<td>Palli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. canta (via ala-puri)</td>
<td>Amrai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. canta</td>
<td>Amrai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. canta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Having been a native of the Northwestern District, was interested in the development of the region. It has been the object of my attention for several years, and I have studied the possibilities of the territory. The region is vast, and the climate varies from arid to temperate. For irrigation and agriculture, the region is well suited. The problem of transportation is a major concern. The region is far from the coast, and the nearest railroads are several hundred miles away. The transportation systems are well-developed, with both railroads and highways. However, the cost of transportation remains high.

There are several resources available in the region, including minerals, timber, and agricultural products. The region is also rich in natural resources, with forests, streams, and rivers. The region is currently underdeveloped, and there is potential for significant economic growth. The region is also known for its scenic beauty, with mountains, lakes, and forests. However, the region is currently underdeveloped, and there is potential for significant economic growth. The region is also known for its scenic beauty, with mountains, lakes, and forests.

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The battle of Dec. 4 is slight. Br. 2, 4, 5 are good
railroads, reach as far as the border, beyond they
continue over most tracks. They all meet at an
important railroad, which is about 1 mile from
Bagdad on the direct and best road through Samara.
The single road on the main road is of
importance, as it is the only way to beavered
by light-rail; while the first line past in the
Strikes onto hills and through woods in a
distance of about 1 mile from Samara, yet 1 mile
in distance of about 10 miles, are very steep and
steep grades must be climbed. The road for the
next 10 miles is up through woods and
unmarked except for driving, but as there is barely
a road in the valley, the
progress engaged at chickens every 10 miles or so
in the valley. As for an abridged map of the traffic is
conveyed by guns, bullets, and
patriotism.

The traffic on Dec. 4 is moderate. North and south have
depots, but the end of the 4th season, by which the road is
reached from Samara, is 10 miles. There are 3 large
buildings and the road near the Strikes onto hills
through woods in a distance of about 1 mile from
Bagdad, yet 1 mile
in distance of about 10 miles, are very steep and
steep grades must be climbed. The road for the
next 10 miles is up through woods and
unmarked except for driving, but as there is barely
a road in the valley, the
progress engaged at chickens every 10 miles or so
in the valley. As for an abridged map of the traffic is
conveyed by guns, bullets, and
patriotism.

The Stakes are used for crossing, across in the
south, and only
to a moderate extent as far as wells between peaks and
Strikes are abandoned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arbalestiers</th>
<th>Artillerymen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Arbalestiers</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Arbalestiers</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Arbalestiers</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 4. Female
Arbalestiers | 10 |
| 5. Arbalestiers | 10 |
| 6. Arbalestiers | 10 |

There are wide roads along all sides routes to the
border, and numerous village tracks interfere. In the
adjacent mile there are numerous
and steep grades are the usual causes of
interference. Military are used for
the filling. In increased from peak usually not in high
fews of mountains. There is a
narrow-strare of width, not very during the years.
The roads, which are good on arid land territory, approach the village from the south. Both native and road vehicles are commonly used in the town of the village. The main road of transport is equal for all probable localities. There are several-roads at Jhore, Bhem, Barandha, and Nere, and the last beside of the catchment in the village is not free from water, they lack. The roads and the villages are the only streets that are navigable, and during the winter, a considerable amount of timber is floated from the forest to Bhoreka.

**Punjab:**

1. Amritsar
2. Lahore
3. Jhelum
4. Sialkot
5. Jandial (via Bhoreka)
6. Ramsahat (via Aronkha)
7. Anchar
8. Daroi
9. Dhami (via Jawhli)
10. Multan
11. Chiniot
12. She CRS
13. Lahore (via Pathan and Khudri)
Farms

14. Diemchwee (Peter Taylor British)
15. Deonchee (Joe Mahax)
16. Headway ( Dick Gobet)
17. Gobett
18. Diemchee (Joe Mahax)
19. Headway (Dick Gobet)
20. Mahax Gobett (the Diemchwee and Diemchee)

Settlers

Dina, Mahax, Gobett, Headway, Headway to Mahax, Deonchee to Headway, Headway to Deonchee, Diemchwee to Gobett, Gobett to Diemchwee.

The recent rise of crop yields appears to be the main factor in crop yields. These can be measured with ease in the lower parts of the area. Some of these yields like in Britain are due to an improved system of cultivation. Seeds and yields are both good, because of their greater exposure. The district of Shagawa could supply very little without sensible increase of work, the chief advantage, especially for fixation deep ploughing, lies in the fact that the surface is hard. The capac and the problem there are also the weather extremes of the winter and winter.

Overseas are known to exist at Kwangfou, Kwangfou, Kwangfou, Kwangfou, Kwangfou and Kwangfou.

Market

There are several small villages between Shagawa and Kwangfou, of which the most famous is the settlement near Kendu. The trade in this market is reported to be of "very large, although uncertain". The casual government is making further inquiries about it, but with the greater facility of access from Foyne, it is not so be ascertained that any great result should no winking from the direction of Kwangfou.

The following is the information obtained in regard to local markets, except for an estimate of the border:

Kwunou — There is a permanent market held at

The other local markets are Kwunou, Samnor, Wolmac, Dium, Dium, Dium and Dium on the Diemchwee and Diemchee path and Dium on the Diemchee and Dium path. The Kwunou market is held in the districts of Kwangfou and Kwangfou, on the Diemchwee and Dium path. There is a large annual fair held at Kwunou in the right sect of the Shagawa.
due to the present state of peace on the borders of the new country, there are no troubles at all, which has greatly benefited the trade. The writer has visited last winter in his capacity, superintendent of census, in 1910, and was enabled to give the trade a fair assessment, which was sent to the chief conference, where various matters are comparatively new, being due to the system in 1910 only, if the cause of the country in which they are situated, can be there made, and after all to be illustrated by practical examples for different situations. They show, as before mentioned, that the British subjects from Chota, Oudh, and the coast of Bengal, and Ceylon, and nearly all the other parts of the madras coast, are the most suitable persons for the trade. Of course the demand for the public goods, etc., and the value of the country being confounded with that of the trade, it is usually known to the public that the public goods are forbidden to all, except the British subjects. There are, however, successful efforts are being made to improve the trade of Madras, and in general, and some smaller ports in Ceylon, further to the east, and some others on the coast also, which are also having considerable improvements and are expected to have the advantages of the public goods at the rates of India for a year.

The establishment of the ports has had the effect of reducing the cost of goods, especially in the coast of Ceylon, and other places in British territory. Formerly the average value of bill products sold at Madras was worked out at £5,000 a year.

In the Madras district, the chief ports are Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta. In addition to the trade of Madras, the coast of Ceylon, and the coast of Bengal, all of which are well within the country, and the trade exported to the United States, even as little is necessary to provide for their requirements and carry on a small commerce. But in times of distress or their seamen, this is a regular trade. The accounts also show, that they are, as formerly, so well, to be the great trade of Madras, near Madras, where they send and send goods for many years and native produce comes.
and the poor. Thus the people are conducted in various forms to the "martyrdom of the mission" imposed by the Jesuit Jesuits. Accordingly, the Jews, in accordance with the instructions of other authorities in India, are required to undertake the care of the sick, poor, and destitute of the native races, and the commission of such matters is not to be deterred by any circumstance that may arise of an unexpected nature. The connections of Punjab and Bengal are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>1875</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1885</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,46,096</td>
<td>2,95,790</td>
<td>3,83,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The returns of 1875 have been called for, but have not reached us. The missions are actively supported by stipends or other similar means, being partly voluntary.

Geographical - The literal names of British territory are Punjab, Sind, Sindh, North-West, Central, and British. The French are known as "Bonniers," British, and British. In the north are the Punjab, Sind, and British. In the south are the Punj, and British. The English are known as "British." The people frequent the British territory adjoining the border, and are two pence or a rupee. For it to be worth their while to visit more distant parts.

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Geographical - The literal names of British territory are Punjab, Sind, and British. In the north are the Punjab, Sind, and British. In the south are the Punjab, Sind, and British. The European are known as "British." The people frequent the British territory adjoining the border, and are two pence or a rupee. For it to be worth their while to visit more distant parts.

(To be continued)
Miscellaneous Legal Orders

1. Collection of Seena-Pen from Locals from Lower

2. Transportation of Seena-Pen Supplies

3. Sea Pen of students

4. Instructions to sell Seena-Pen Shells

5. Ignore for Collection of Seena-Pen Shells

6. Murray of Eggs to Pigs

7. Egg in place of live piggery

8. Production of Seena-Pen in Sub-Saharan

9. Owning of Copper Shells

10. Corkshell Trough in Elgrnour

1. Collection of Seena-Pen Livestock from Locals

Legal order to Djeirou: Collect the Seena and Dinka livestock from locals living in the region west of Sindawi and Bandiassori with cattle on the Kesseri River only if they have been paying their levies from former times. Do not collect livestock from them if they have not been traditionally collected from them. Do not exceed the livestock required (for the royal household) are supplied from there.

Jenaya, 1st July, 1964

Ex., Vol. 70, p. 270.

This order was sent to the same day to Ibware in the region west of Alhuko, Barriber, and Durumi west of the Dukkala River.

Ex., Vol. 70, p. 270.

It was reported on Jenaya, 1st July, 1964.

Ex., Vol. 70, p. 270.

2. Transportation of Seena-Pen Supplies

In order 1st July, 1964, Mikale and other Benueahories in the region west of the Dukkala River up to the Dukkala River were ordered to arrange for Seena services through the areas under their jurisdiction for the transportation of supplies collected by Ibware through the river-seine levies. The supplies included grains, cattle foods, beans, oil and cotton (both ginned and unginned).

Ex., Vol. 70, pp. 270-271.
3. The Dairy at Gwalior

To regulate and control the use of rice and other foodstuffs, the Government of Gwalior issued the following orders:

They ordered that all rice and other foodstuffs be collected by the following rates from people who had helped the British to escape through the plains. These rates were also ordered to plant maize, tobacco, and thorny bushes as prohibited trees leading to the plains and thus make them impassable.

Relief
Pay

10 rupees
20 rupees

1894, 31, 27, p. 277-278.

In addition, the British also ordered that those who had helped the British to escape should be punished accordingly. The orders were as follows:

The British have also ordered that the place of escape, which was found near Agra, had been covered with thorny bushes and that the government had ordered the village to transport all women and children and other military supplies by covering two days' journey in one day. The British had also recommended that the Government be informed on the escape of the women from the village.

Relief
Pay

10 rupees
20 rupees

1894, 31, 27, p. 278.
You have done your duty and reported the matter accurately. We shall write you later about the date on which we shall publish.

As we have requested, the police, detectives, and soldiers have reported to the police station and are present there now. We have instructed them to search the house and other properties for any unlawfully obtained arms, ammunition, and other supplies. We have also instructed them to inform the police immediately if they have any knowledge of any other similar cases.

 dated and 14, 1968

6. Consideration of Peace from Sultana

On Monday and Wednesday, Satara Girl was granted an interview by the collection of three leaders from people selected from the selected group. An equal number of 10 rupees was distributed under the instructions. Satara Girl was instructed to collect these from people and distribution made. Thereafter, evening time, appropriate number of the money, and submit the balance to the government.


7. Letter from Sultana

Raja Kumar to the king, both legitimate and illegitimate, of Satara Girl. Your father, Satara Girl, has been accorded the title of Satara belonging to us. We are glad to inform you that he has been made a rajah before transferring the land properly. We have now received a sum of 300 rupees from Satara as the price of the land. In consideration of this payment, we have authorized Satara to take possession of your titles lands to the king. We shall restore the lands to you when you pay back 300 rupees to Satara. You shall be punished if you fail to pay back before making the payment.

 dated and 14, 1968

 Vol. 5, 8, 91.
The following lands, containing 306.65 acres, were
vacant in the King County as of July 10, 1967:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farm</td>
<td>37.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saltwater Valley</td>
<td>153.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streets and Landings</td>
<td>176.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>367.05</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Recorded, 5th p. 47)

6. Decline in Revenue from Sales

The decline in revenue was due to decreased sales and lower prices. The following table shows the revenue from sales for the last three years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>$120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>$90,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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</tr>
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<td>1967</td>
<td>$90,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Damage to Future Sales

The decrease in revenue was due to decreased sales and lower prices. The following table shows the revenue from sales for the last three years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
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</tr>
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<td>1966</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>$90,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Future Sales

In order to ensure future sales, the following measures were taken:

- Increased advertising
- Improved quality of goods
- Reduced prices

9. Legal Notice

To the nearest neighbor:

Previously, a tax of 5 cents per barrel was collected for mining pure (99.99%) copper from palm ore. Subsequently, the tax was increased to 7 cents per barrel of mined copper in the alloy. However, the miners are now producing a lower grade of copper, and it is necessary to reduce the tax to 5 cents per barrel. The miners are uneasy about this, and it is therefore recommended that the tax be reduced to 5 cents per barrel. Collectors are instructed to collect the tax at this rate, and to forward the funds to the proper authorities.
While chasing bulls, a sum of 2 purs (gosh) - upper from refined (dubka) alloy, a sensation of 2 times per (dubka), in the fee of four persons shall be allowed to servants, and the balance of 2 above shall be transmitted to the palace.

1. Possession of one-half cow in the fee of one vac per (dubka) due to the birth of the male shall be allowed, and the balance of one-half cow shall be paid to the landlord.

Sec. 19, sub. 5, pp. 60-70.

9. Particulars of troops in Bujumur

In June 8, 1919, there were two Baking in Bujumur, namely, Baking Bulea Kose Kake and Baking Aneke Kake. Four companies of troops were stationed there, namely, the Baken-Bakina Company, the Baken-Bakina Company, the Robinhood Company, and the Robinhood Company. The two Baking were ordered to split those four companies into six companies of 104 men each and pay them monthly salaries in cash and in kind at specified rates. Each Company was to receive 500 rupees a month, or 7,200 rupees a year, making a total amount of 47,700 rupees a year for the 624 men of the six companies.

Particulars are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Amount (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subedar</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jemadar at 5</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jemadar at 7</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ace-Bakina</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front Line</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear Line</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subedar at 5</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subedar at 7</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subedar at 7</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archite at 5</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subedar at 5</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. Total 5

2. Class at 5 rupees each 10

3. L始め at 4 rupees each 8

4. Tsimbi-Gheri at 4 rupees each 8

5. Zara at 3 rupees each 24

6. Tronquite (Johar) at 5 rupees each 15

7. Carpenters (Gheral) at 3 rupees each 6

8. Guard (Mariki) 3

9. Guard (Haw) 3

Total 104

594 rupees.


Earlier, on Janmahal 3, 1899, the two Sultans had been ordered to appoint the following men for the defence of Vijayapur with monthly salaries as follows:

1. Chela

4 Seriers at 12 rupees each 48 rupees
128 siphis at 3 rupees each 384 rupees

Total 632 rupees

2. Zenda

4 seriers at 15 rupees each 60 rupees
128 siphis at 4 rupees each 512 rupees

Total 942 rupees

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Contents
1. Some Royal Orders of Shreevan Badi 11, 1851 ... 136
2. Trade Between British India and Nepal ... 140
3. Miscellaneous Items Grants ... 147
4. Two Sahavarta Grants ... 150
5. Memorial Security on Jagir Lands ... 150

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Regmi Research (Private) Ltd.
Kathmandu, Nepal
Telephone: 4-11927

(For private study and research only; not meant for public sale, distribution and display).
Some Royal Orders of Shrawan Sudi 11, 1851

Some royal orders issued on Shrawan Sudi 11, 1851, that is, about three months after King Ran Bahadur Shah assumed charge of the administration, are as follows:

1. Appointment of Najiki
2. Pota Tax Exemption
3. Birta Grants
4. Grant of Waste Lands
5. Cardamom Farm in Kaski
6. Manaschamal Lands
7. Restoration of kipat Lands
8. Reconfirmation of Guthi Endowments
9. A Kharka Grant
10. Reconfirmation of Homesteads.
11. Jagir Grants
12. Restoration of Lands
13. Dehi-Bhansar Taxes

1. Appointment of Najiki

Rama Chandra Khatri was appointed as Najiki, with 7 kheti of rice-lands in Gorkha, previously held by Dasya Baniya, and the village of Kutijung, as his jagir.

RRC, Vo. 24, p. 319.

2. Pota Tax Exemption

Kapardar Bhotu Bende had purchased 92 ropanis of Sunabirita lands at different places yielding Pota tax revenue amounting to 35 rupees and 8 annas. He was granted exemption from the payment of that amount.

Particulars of the lands and Pota taxes were as follows:

1. 42 ropanis of waste lands on a riverbank, purchased from Dhanju Teting. Pota tax: 10 rupees and 8 annas.
2. 27 ropanis of rice-fields in Patan, purchased from Kanthananda Pedhya. Pota tax: 18 rupees.
3. 5 ropanis of rice-fields in Bhadgaun, purchased from do. Pota tax: 2 rupees and 8 annas.


3. Sirta Grants

I

A tract of 18 ropanis of pakho lands in Bode, occupied by Chami Jaisi, was granted to him as Sirta.

RRC. Vol. 24, p. 324.

II

Ramhan Gangaputra was permitted to construct a canal to irrigate lands granted to him as sirta in Sirsiya village. Beth and Bager labor from the inhabitants of that village for official purposes was, therefore, remitted.


4. Grant of Waste Lands

Royal order to Khew Rai: "We had previously granted you lands held by Kunchhoden. We hereby reconfirm the grant, with the exception of jagir lands in Talung, on the condition that you develop the waste lands as rice-fields. The grant shall be valid so long as you remain loyal and faithful."

RRC. Vol. 24, p. 319.

5. Cardamom Farm in Kaski

Ga Gurung was appointed Chitai of the Cardamom Farm at Faudur in Kaski, with 50 maris of rice-fields as his jagir. He was required to supply 30 dharnis of cardamom every year to the royal palace.

RRC. Vol. 24, p. 320.

6. Manachamal Lands

I

Manachamal lands totalling 75 ropanis in Chorpur, Motitar, Dhapakhel, Ikhadol, Thecho, and elsewhere, belonging to Bhardu Khatri, were reconfirmed in his name.

RRC. Vol. 24, p. 317.

II

Two khets of rice-lands in Nawakot, previously held by Surbir Khatri, were granted to Bishram Khatri under Manachamal tenure.

RRC. Vol. 24, p. 326.
7. Restoration of Kipet Lands

I

Darma Murmi owned a tract of land bounded by the Manedanga Hill in the east, the Choprang Hill in the west, the Bhatriuli Kholi in the north and the thun of Gogra in the south as his kipet from the time of his ancestors. The village of Makstung-Gaun, located in that area, was granted as Gahep to a Khatri. The village was now restored to Darma Murmi as kipet, on the ground that "the kipet lands of a Praja cannot be taken away from him." He was, however, required to supply 30 muris of black gram every year to the royal stables.


II

Norbu Mijhar and Gunaram Pehari held the village of Bheadeure-Gaun jointly under kipet tenure. This was reconfirmed. They were required to supply 18 pathis of black gram to the royal stables every year, or, if they separated, pay 300 rupees each to the Amali.


8. Reconfirmation of Guthi Endowments

I

The guthi lands of the temple of Sri Mahakaleshwar in Rampur, comprising 40 muris of rice-lands, as well as homesteads, were reconfirmed. The priests, Devaranayan Padhya and Laxminarayan Padhya, were also reconfirmed in their posts.


II

Forty muris of rice-lands, as well as homesteads, were similarly reconfirmed as guthi in the name of Raj Giri in Sangachok for the maintenance of a rest-house (Pouwa). He was required to perform religious functions there and supply drinking water to travellers.

RRC, Vol. 24, p. 322.

9. A Kherka Grant

The Hakulajuchi-Lekh was granted to Subha Jog Narayan Malla as kherka for grazing sheep.

10. Reconfirmation of Homestead

I

260 muris of rice-fields in Thokshola, along with the attached homestead, belonging to Jaya Gurung, were reconfirmed in his name.


II

The homestead (gharbari) occupied by Gajakesar Khadka in Dhaakcho had been granted to Biru Bhandari. The grant was now cancelled and the homestead restored to Gajakesar Khadka. He was then ordered to proceed to Rumaun.


III

A homestead granted to Laxmi Simha Banda, a Carpenter, by the former King of Janju was reconfirmed on Shrawan Sudi 11, 1851. Dhandu Hilsara was warned not to create any trouble for him. Laxmi Simha Banda was required to repair and maintain the Shamba at Tarkai.


11. Jagir Grants

I

760 muris of rice-fields at different places in Gorkha were granted to Sardar Tribhuvan as jagir. He was also granted the village of Jhargan as his Khwa.


II

The Kalabaiar (Virgin) mouja of Idarwa in the Sidhna Pargana of Parsa district was granted as jagir to Chopardar Hiraram from Raishak Badi 1, 1850, with the right to appropriate income from land taxes (mali), commercial taxes (sair), and other customary sources.


12. Restoration of Lands

Mahagamsa Gurung of Tarapugaun owned 30 muris of rice-lands and pakhlo lands which needed six pathis of maize seeds for sowing. He was under obligation to make kachho payments for these lands. After the Gorkhali conquest, the rice-lands were assigned to the local Umra. They were now restored to Mahagamsa Gurung subject to payment of kachho as before.

RRC, Vol. 24, pp. 323-24
13. Dahi-Bhansar Taxes

The ijara for the collection of Dahi-Bhansar taxes (on milk and milk products) in Kathmandu town, Bopalan, Pabigaun, and Handigaun was granted to Bhimnarayana Ojha on payment of 201 rupees a year.

RNC. Vol. 24, p. 327.

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Trade Between British India and Nepal
(Continued from September 1989)

Durbungab - The local marts in British territory are Deodha, Jawooha, Piprahi, Patauli, Khutowne, and in Nepal, Oorni, Sarson, Sirled, Kanooclipati, and Rampore, and a few small fairs on either side. There is no disinclination on the part of the Nepalese to go to British markets.

Bhagulpore - The British marts are Kundowli, Bagjan, Panchandaria, Sileshpore, Birpore, and the Nepalese are identical with the sites of the custom houses previously indicated. The Nepalese come and go freely across the border, and penetrate far to the south under the inducement of fairs. There are large annual fairs at Hunoomannagur and Bara Chet in Nepal.

Purneah - The local marts are identical with the names of the places already given in regard to the routes between Purneab and the Morung. The Nepalese resort freely to British markets, knowing by experience that they can get a better price and speedier sale in them than in their own thinly populated Morung.

5. Much of the above information has necessarily been derived from district officers in British territory. Their answers differ considerably. The Collectors of Goruckpore and Purneab probably give all the known trade routes across the border, whilst the Collector of Bhagulpore confines himself to details about the two principal ones. But there is ample proof in the whole body of answers that the lines of communication between the two countries are frequent, and that the places of resort for the exchange of commodities are numerous. On the west, if Kumaun be excepted, the Nepalese are not in the habit of prosecuting trade beyond the frontier. From the Arrah Nudaa eastwards they show no disinclination to visit and deal in British markets. The fairs are religious rather than commercial gatherings. As was to be expected the roads are better on the south side of the border. In this respect a great change is perceptible since the scarcity year of 1873-74, when the labour of the suffering poor was freely used to improve the approaches to Nepal. As to the lowlands of Nepal the remarks of Mr. Braddon, the Superintendent of Excise at Lucknow, concerning the tract to the north of Oudh are generally applicable. "Cart tracks meander
here and there through wastes of grass or over a sparsely cultivated plain. Bridle-paths connect the scattered villages. But main lines of road, such as civilization knows are not to be found." Although admitting elsewhere that there are many of these routes, Mr. Braddon sees in the absence of made roads a restriction to trade, and this is the reason by which he accounts for the small trade with Oudh. In this view I cannot agree. The existence of many routes, indifferent as they may be, makes it impossible to arrive at a complete registration of the trade, but the very fact of their number implies facilities rather than obstacles. The truth is that the ordinary country carts of Northern India do not require a good road, and do not always get one even in British territory. The Sub-divisional Officer of Soopoul is doubtful whether the new roads lately made in Bhagulpore to the border "really afford much greater facility to traffic." In Champaran, Mazufferpore and Durbungeh, and I believe in other districts adjoining the border also, carts are not allowed on the made roads, but are relegated to the leeks or side tracks from which the earth has been taken to form the made road. The leek soon becomes more or less grooved with ruts, and in such groves the cart wheels run. The upward bound carts keep to the leek on one side of the made road, and the downward bound ones to the leek on the other side, so that there is no confusion by the meeting of carts moving in opposite directions. Were the carts permitted to go along the made road they would soon cut it up to such an extent as to make it difficult for more quickly running vehicles. When the carts leave the main lines of communication for their own villages, the tracks are no better than those described by Mr. Braddon. Again, the nature* of the bullocks, which are the draught animals employed, is such that they will only go a certain distance at a certain pace, and if they are hurried or over-driven they collapse. Heavy ground does not affect them so much as it does horses. Under such conditions it follows that in dry weather a grassy plain is not at all unsuitable for the prevalent style of carriage. It is better than the leek, when the latter is deeply rutted, because the cart can be taken at will wherever the ground of the plain is firmest and most level. In wet weather there is little traffic and little occasion for it, as the rice, oil-seeds, cereals, piece goods, and spices which constitute the bulk of the trade would be liable to damage from rain. Such roads as Mr. Braddon advocates would involve an expenditure out of all proportion to the means of the Durber, and to the benefit which they would confer. The lowlands of Nepal are from their position at the foot of the hills peculiarly subject to inundation, and therefore any roads which traversed them would have to be raised as much, if not more than those further to the south in British districts, of which they would be continuations, and with all precautions they might not be strong enough to resist extraordinary pressure which at times occurs. If it be the case as the Superintendent of Oudh, Excise, represents in a later letter that the continuation of a good and much-used cart road, such as

* The trotting bullocks of the Deccan are unknown in these parts. - C.G.
that from Napara to the border, degenerates into a pathway, and is turned into rice fields during the rains on the Nepalese side of the border for the few miles to Banki, there is fair reason, I think, for asking that a broad open track should be reserved for traffic.

6. The only thing which really impedes the progress of carts is the occurrence of a nullah or water-course. These are constant in the Terai, and many of the small ones are like blind ditches, of the existence of which one is unaware till one's horse, seeing them at the last moment, has cleared them with a sudden jump. Where the water is shallow the Nepalese slope down the banks on either side. Otherwise they connect the banks with rough wooden bridges. The Conservator of Forests in Oudh notices the want of such bridges in his own jurisdiction, which would often save a day's journey, and for which his department might easily supply cheap or free timber, the District Officer furnishing the labourers for the work of construction. His proposal seems well worthy of attention. Two other suggestions are made by British officers for the furtherance of traffic. One, by the Collector of Bustee, is for a Railway in connection with the Oudh and Rohilcund line from the neighbourhood of Bootwul through Mindehwul and Bustee to Fyzabad, which it is thought would be remunerative by reason of the merchandise and the traffic of pilgrim passengers to the holy shrines of Ajodhya on the Ghogra; the other, by the Sub-divisional Officer of Scopoul in Bhagulpore, is for a Railway from the west (he does not indicate the point of departure) to Perlabgunje on the Kosii, to catch the through traffic in grain and oil-seeds from Nipal. I write under correction, but certainly at first sight it seems that so far as trade is concerned both feeders would have dangerous competitors in the existing waterways.

7. The exports from Nepal consist of chemicals and medicines, of which chireta, borax, rhubarb, pipal root (piper longum), orris root, frankincense, atis (aconitum heterophyllum) musk, hellebore and crystallized lime juice are the commonest, dyes such as madder and lodh (bark of symplocus racemosa) opium, cereals, rice, paddy, vegetables, forest products, such as turpentine, dammer, the resin of the dhak tree, cat Wrath, wax and honey, bunkus (a grass catch used for making rope and string), jute, bhungelas (a coarse kind of bag) Daphne paper, hides, turs, iron, both pig and manufactured into spades (kodalis) and plough shares and utensils, copper, mostly in the form of Bootwul piece, bell metal, zinc, oil-seeds, spices and condiments, as bay leaves, cinammon, spikenard, dried, and green ginger, cardamoms (large), dhup and sandal wood, kasphul (bark of myrica sapida), red chillis and turmeric and balohur (a sweet scented grass used by native ladies in their toilette), ponies, cattle, hawks, gamebirds, mines, poultry, timber, bamboos and hill canes, fuel, matting, baskets, showris and oranges. The Pilibheet returns alone mention tea and shawl wool. The imports are cotton, cotton twist, both native and European, dyes as cinnabar, vermilion, red lead, log wood, powder, indigo, betel nut, dried and fresh fruits, as cocoanut kernels, dates,
almonds, raisins, walnuts, pistachio nuts, grapes, pomegranates, mahwa and mangoes, sugar-cane, dal, a little fine rice, sheet-copper, copper utensils and ornaments, brass utensils and ornaments, lac, oils, salt, spices and condiments, as cloves, cinnamon, black pepper, nutmeg, mace, cardamoms (small) pan, coriander and anise seed, sugar of all kinds, refined and unrefined, tobacco, snuff, buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, sheep, woollen clothes, shawls, rugs, flannel, silks, silk thread, brocade, embroidery, cotton goods of all kinds, European and native, glass churis and beads, pottery, fresh and dried fish, Serampore paper, mirrors, precious stones, sporting rifles and guns, gunpowder for sporting purposes, and the miscellaneous articles that are usually found in a pedlar's pack. The chief items in the through trade between Nepal and the great trade centres in British territory, of which Patna is the one most affected by the hillmen, distinguished by italics (underlined). Of exports, timer, ivory and copper plate are government monopolies generally from the Valley of Kathmandoo cardamoms, and to it, of imports, tobacco and libet salt are monopolized by Government. Dr. Wright included broadcloth in the same category, but overlooked the fact that it was only the broadcloth for the army which was so treated. Now the clothing of the army, that is to say, the full dress which alone is made of woollen cloth, is procured ready-made from Calcutta, the last batch having been made under contract by the tailoring firm of Hanken & Co. Elephants are mentioned as the subject of monopoly in a report from Goruckpore. But practically no valuable elephant is allowed to leave Nepal. In reports from Bareilly, Durbangah and Purnea forest products, as bunkus, wax, honey and lac, and medicinal herbs, &c., as pipal, bay leaves, cinretta, musk and dhoop wood are similarly spoken of. But I am inclined to think that the informants of the local authorities in these matters intended to imply that such articles were included in the contracts on the farmers or theecadars of revenue, and that the fact of the word theec also being used to mean monopoly has caused misunderstanding. The contracts for customs duties are for the most part in Nepal allotted to the highest bidders, provided they give adequate security, whereas monopolies are bestowed by interest and often at a lower rate, in order to admit of a higher profit to the privileged persons, than could be obtained at auction. Opium was till lately, as in British territory, a Government monopoly, but at the present time cultivators are free to raise and sell it as they please.

8. The method of conducting the trade varies. Except at Burmdeo, where British and Nepalese traders intermingle, it is the Nepalese who maintain the trade with the interior of kumaon, and generally speaking the carriers are also the owners of the loads. On the side of Bareilly the hillmen bring their products to the border, whence they are taken onwards into British territory by British subjects. The Nepalese are said

to arrange about their imports themselves. Amongst the cultivators on the border there is a fair demand for the salt, tobacco and coarse sugar of British territory, and a return is made in potatoes and other vegetables. Exclusive of timber, the general trade is in the hands of many small dealers of the Bunjara, Bunya, Mahajun, Rangrez and Khatri class or caste. The trade with Kharees and Baraish depends on Brahmins, Bunyas, and Muslims, who have settled at or frequent the Nepalese marts of Golamundi and Banki, that with Gondah is more in the hands of British than of Nepalese subjects. The transactions of the former are wholesale, of the latter retail. But on neither side is there any great individual capital.

The British subjects so engaged are chiefly Brahmins, Khatis and Bunyas of the Agarwala caste. As regards austere and Gorkhpore, much trade is carried on by British subjects, Irakis, Bunyas, Kalwars and Telis, living either as principals or agents at Bootwul, many of whom are men of wealth. A few Tharos also trade there, and there is a brisk business done by baiupars under their own auspices. A great deal of the grain exported from Nepal is intercepted and brought up on the way by dealers, before it can reach the emporiums in the interior of the British districts. The imports from or through Chumperun into Nepal are chiefly managed by rich merchants, subjects of both Governments, such as Bunyas, Irakis, Cashmerees, a few Bengalis, Kulwars, and Marwaris. The trade on from Kathmandoo to Tibet is almost confined to Newars. Many of the firms in Kathmandoo are backed by the money of Sir Jung Bahadoor, his relatives and other prosperous officials. The export of grain and oil-seeds into Chumperun is nearly all conducted by British subjects; that of grain is a general trade, that in seeds is limited to a few capitalists. The grain is much bought up by British subjects of small means and sold to the Mahajuns. On the side of Mozufferpore and Durbungah many men of moderate resources, both British and Nepalese, as Telis, Kulwais, Seoris, Kalwars, Looniyas, Khatri, Rajpoots, Brahmins and Newars are employed. Marwaris are also to be found. With Bhagulpore the tendency of the trade is to gravitate to British territory, a circumstance which is accounted for in the opinion of the local authorities by the greater security which may be relied of these. The Nepalese cultivators bring their grains and seeds to local marts, chiefly on the Ganges and Kosai, where it is bought by big firms of Bengalis, Kulwars, and Marwaris. There are two large Newar firms dealing with Calcutta in cloth, and bringing up their wares through Bhagulpore. But the imports destined for Nepal are retailed on the British side of the border to petty dealers by British merchants, whose transactions with Calcutta are on a wholesale scale. The trade with Purmoo is almost entirely in the hands of British subjects, Telis, Seoris, Kulwars, and Kayasths, who have established shops on either side of the border.
9. Barter though practised along the border is not general, and it is for the most part restricted to the exchange of local produce, as dried fish, coarse sugar, earthen vessels, and more rarely tobacco, cotton, and salt, for vegetables, rice and ghee. In Bhagulpura one seer of salt is equal to three of four seers of rice, and one maund of potatoes to half a maund of paddy. In some parts, more especially on the frontier of Oudh, trade is conducted by the exchange of commodities on a money valuation, but without the intervention of coin.

10. In all marts of any importance the British Rupees and Nepalese Mohurs are to be found side by side, though the former is preferred. Two of the letter constitute the Nepalese Rupee more generally known as the Mohendra Mullee, Madder Mullee or Mohri, and having an average value of Company's Rupee 0-13-4. It derives its first name and the corruption thereof (Madder Mullee) from Mohendra Mull, one of the royal line of Hur Sing Deco, who is said to have introduced coinage into Nepal. There is no such coin as a Mohri Rupee current, but only Mohurs, and though these are only of the intrinsic value of Company's Rupee 0-6-8 each, they sometimes fetch as much as seven and a half and eight annas in British territory. Of late merchants have been shy of the Mohur in the Western Terai, owing to the prevalence of a base counterfeit of copper coated with silver, the makers and issuers of which have hitherto eluded the search of the Durbar. Indeed at Golamundi and Banki merchants claim to be paid either in British Rupees or in goods. In Nepal all accounts are now kept in Mohri Rupees, annas, pice, and dams, the relative value of which is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mohri Rupee</th>
<th>16 Annas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Dams</td>
<td>1 Pice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Pice</td>
<td>1 Anna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Gundas</td>
<td>1 Paisa Rupee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The valuation before the introduction of silver coinage was—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>British Rupee</th>
<th>16 Annas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Dams</td>
<td>1 Pice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Pice</td>
<td>1 Gunda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It still sometimes happens in the hills that lands originally valued in Paisa Rupees are conferred at the nominal rate of the same number of Mohri Rupees, a great privilege, as it makes the jagheer worth a third more to the recipient. At Bootwul the Rikabi Rupee of Lucknow, equal to fourteen annas of British currency, is sometimes met with.

In Kumaon the British pice are current, and are freely taken thence into Dotee-Jharda pice, which I understand to be made in Jeypore, and to be so called from a rough representation of a shrub which the coin bears, are apparently peculiar to dealings in the markets of the Pilibheet Sub-division. The coin is on the average of the same value as the British pice.
In the trade with Gudh, Bustee, Goruckpore, and Chumparun the copper piece made at Tansen in the Palpa District of Nepal, play an important part, and almost displace the British piece, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that the British piece have never gained a firm footing on this part of the border. Baraich merchants cannot pass British piece into Nepal except at the rate of nine for two annas. The piece of Tansen are square in form, roughly cut by hand with an apology for a stamp on them. The copper is found in the lower hills of Nepal and is purified before it is coined. They are commonly spoken of as Bootwulya and Goruckporee. Their average value is 16½ gundas, that is to say, 75 pice to the Company's Rupee. The Nepalese Government is quite alive to the advantage which it gains by the preference for its coin in British territory, and makes extensive issues of it in consequence. During the scarcity season of 1873-74 there was a more than ordinary demand, in order to pay the gangs of labourers employed on relief works, which was quickly met by the Nepalese officials at Bootwul. It has always seemed to me a subject for regret that the opening then afforded for accustoming the people to the British piece was not recognized. In the valley of Kathmandoo and the adjacent hill districts, and as far as Hetowra, in the direction of the plains, the thin or new piece introduced A.D. 1865 are prevalent. They are circular, fairly well stamped and made by machinery. They have an average value of 29½ gundas (117 pice) to the Company's Rupee. Before their introduction the black piece obtained, as is still does in the east and north-east of Nepal. These piece are of no better shape or make than those of Tansen, but they are of less value owing to the great admixture of iron in them. There are several mints for the production of the coin in the eastern hills, the best known being that of Khika Macche, about twenty-five miles to the west of the Arun on the road between Kathmandoo and Ilam. The black piece average 26½ gundas (107 pice) to the Company's Rupee. Under the name of Lohiya piece, they are current in the British districts of Mazufferpore, Durbungah, Bhagulpore, and Purneh.

(To Be Continued)
**Miscellaneous Birta Grants**

**A Malla Land Grant in Thansing**

King Jaya Prakash Malla of Kathmandu had granted 440 muri of rice fields, along with the attached pakho lands and homesteads at Thansing, to Mahant Jagdev Giri. However, King Jaya Prakash Malla himself later confiscated the grant.

After the conquest of Kathmandu, King Prithvi Narayan Shah restored the birta to Mahant Jagdev Giri's disciple, Shobha Giri, Shobha Giri appointed a man to look after the birta, and left for the southern plains (madhes). The man later died.

Meanwhile, Kamalapati Chaudhari and Bhimkhyel Chaudhari obtained the lands as birta in their own through a false claim. They also exchanged the rice-fields in Thansing for rice-fields in Patan.

A disciple of Mahant Jagdev Giri's disciple, named Rameshwar Giri, then filed a claim to the birta, maintaining that the lands were being used for a Sadavarta-Guthi at the Shrine of Shri Nilekantha.

The claim was discussed in a court comprising bhardars and tharbhars and was upheld. The brothers and sons of Kamalapati Chaudhari and Bhimkhyel Chaudhari were punished on the charge of having taken possession of the lands on the basis of false particulars. Rameshwar Giri was appointed as Mahant, and 121 ropanis of lands in Patan, which the Chaudharis had obtained in exchange for 440 muri in Thansing, were granted to him as birta-bitalab for operating the Sadavarta.

(Particulars of the lands follow)

**Ashadh Budi 13, 1851**

RRC. Vol. 5, PP 166-182

**Old Birta Grants In Jumla**

On Aswin Sudi 9, 1851, a royal order was issued reconfirming all birta lands purchased by the Brahman and Hitans of Jumla, or granted to them as Birta-Bitalab by the former Kings of that territory. The order added, "We hereby reconfirm the lands and homesteads occupied by you. Pay the Sirto tax at the rates prescribed by royal order in the (Vikrama) year 1850, make the country populous, and remain loyal."


**In Makwanpur**

The former King of Makwanpur had granted 126 bighas of land in the mouja of Khirauta in the Mahisoth Pargana of Septari district as Sarba-Anke-Bitalab-Vishnupriit-kush birta to Shivadutta Jha, son of Bhuwan Jha Joshi. The grant was reconfirmed as Birta-Bitalab on an inheritable basis on Kartik Sudi 9, 1851 by King Renu Bahadur.

Birta Grant in Garhun

Royal order to Sri Harsha Pandit: "The (former) King of Garhun had granted the Setidanee area to your ancestor, Sau Pandit, under Kust-Birta-Bitalab tenure for use as a pasture. We hereby reconfirm the grant as Birta-Bitalab. With full assurance, settle tenants (Kuriya) there and develop the lands as your Birta-Bitalab."

Poush Badi 6, 1849


Birta Grants to Jaisis

Bhagirath Jaisi Baral owned birta lands (in Kaski). The Vijayspur Canal in Arghau was extended through his birta for reclaiming (government-owned) lands there. In consideration thereof, Bhagirath Jaisi Baral was granted permission to use the water of the canal to irrigate his birta lands. The volume of water he was thus permitted to use was prescribed as follows: "As large as the mouth of a pitcher (gauro) of drinking water."

Shrawan Sudi 1, 1954

RRC, Vol. 25, p. 549.

Rice-fields amounting to 160 mirs had been granted to Vishnu Jaisi and Bhagirath Jaisi on sayabi tenure by King Prithvi Narayan Shah. The grant was reconfirmed by King Ran Bahadur Shah on Poush Badi 7, 1842.

On Marga Sudi 1, 1842 the two Jaisis were granted 590 khets of rice-fields, along with the attached pakho lands as homesteads, under bandi-a-bitalab tenure on payment of 2951 rupees.

RRC, Vol. 25, pp. 15-16.

This royal order was again issued on Falgun Sudi 2, 1842, with the amount of payment shown as 3,501, rupees.

RRC, Vol. 25, p. 33.

On Marga Badi 2, 1842, Tularam Jaisi was granted 120 khets of rice-fields, along with the attached pakho lands and homesteads, under inheritable bitalab tenure on payment of 670 rupees and 8 annas. The lands and homesteads were already under his occupation. The grant was meant for endowment as guthi for a rest-house (purna).


Restoration of Confiscated Birta Lands

King Ran Bahadur Shah's order to Trilok Giri: "Your father, Dhaneshwar Giri, used to send information about our condition to Nepal (that is, to the Malla King of Kathmandu). Our great-grandfather therefore charged him with treason and offered a trial by ordeal. However, Dhaneshwar Giri fled to Nepal, thus confessing his guilt. His lands and homesteads at Belgar in Palchok were then confiscated."
"You have now pleased us through your service to our three
generations. We, therefore, restore the confiscated lands under
Birta tenure. The brothers and other sons of Dhaneshwar
Giri shall have no claim to these lands."

Timal-besi,
Falgun Badi 30, 1847

RRC, Vol. 5, pp. 36-37.

Dispute Regarding Birta Ownership

A dispute arose between the sons of Gokul Nath Pandit and
Hareyan Pandit over the ownership of 60 mujs of rice-fields at
Bharthan in Bhirkot. The case was referred to Kathmandu. Kaji
Nara Shahi, the Amali of Bhirkot, was ordered to investigate the
matter. The Kaji found that the claim of Hareyan Pandit to the
lands was not valid, because the donor, Raja Ananta Khan, had
himself subsequently confiscated the grant. His son, Raja Rudra
Bhupal Khan, had then made a ritual grant of the lands to Gokul
Nath Pandit, with Chautariya Narebhanjan Khan pouring the holy
water. The boundaries had been duly demarcated, and Gokul Nath
Pandit’s family had occupied the lands for the past 19 years.
For these reasons, the claim of his son to the lands was upheld.

Bhadra Badi 4, 1860,


Kusht-Birta Bitalab Grants

I

The following Kusht-Birta-Bitalab grants were made to the
following persons in Bera-Parsa effective Baisakh Badi 1, 1862:

(1) 100 bighas of waste lands at Barwanipur in the
parganna of Matiwan to Balabhadra Pandit.

(2) 100 bighas each of waste and cultivated lands at
Paiya in the parganna ofaurangiya to Motiraj Bhatta.

(3) 50 bighas each of waste and cultivated lands at Lachham
in the parganna of Bariyarpur to Brajbal of Kuruksetra.

Ashadh Badi 13, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 105-6.

II

On Kartik Sudi 1, 1862, the Subba and other officials of
Mahottari were informed that 550 bighas of waste and cultivated
lands at Perikauti in Mahottari had been granted as Birta Bitalab
to Nayan Jha Pandit in the Vikrama year 1861.


****
Two Sadavarta Grants

I

The Queen-Mother had endowed 30 ropes of land in Bode for the supply of chilies and turmeric for a Sadavarta. The endowment was confirmed by royal order on Marg Sudi 1, 1856. The royal order added: "Maj the evil eyes of Sri Pashupati fall on anyone who violates this endowment out of sin or greed. May the gracious eyes of Sri Pashupati fall on anyone who sustains this endowment."

RRC, Vol. 23, p. 518.

II

On Ashadh Sudi 14, 1860, two moujas in Bara-Parsa (Bahuwari-Lotana in Tokani and Beriya in Sidmas) were granted to Gosain Bhim Giri for reclamation and settlement for the purpose of operating a Sadavarta. The Gosain was granted exemption from begar obligations in the two moujas, as well as from Chumawan, godhuna, and other taxes. However, the government reserved the right to collect the Gadimubarak levy and impress hulak services.

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 103.

****

Tenurial Security on Jagir Lands

On Kartik Sudi 9, 1856, Amalis and Chhap-holders of areas where homesteads occupied by soldiers of different companies were located were ordered not to evict them so long as they paid the customary dues.

The order was issued separately for the following companies:

1. Sri Durga Bux Company
2. Sri Kalidatta Company
3. Samarsur Company
4. Shardul Jung Company
5. Naya Srinath Company
6. Sabuj Company
7. Gorakh Company
8. Purano-Srinath Company
9. Sri Mehar Company
10. Sri Bhairav Company
11. Ransher Company
12. Devidatta Company
13. Gurubux Company
14. Srijung Company


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Contents

1. The Jaisi Caste ... 151
2. Miscellaneous Royal Orders ... 156
3. Trade Between British India and Nepal ... 160

(For private study and research only; not meant for public sale, distribution and display).
The Jaisi Caste

Previous References:

Public Notification:
The following public notification was issued under the royal seal on Marga Badi 3, 1856 for the following regions:

(1) Dudhkosi-Arun region
(2) Patan town
(3) Rural areas of Patan
(4) Chepe/Marsyangdi-Gandi region
(5) Fallokiirat region, east of the Arun river
(6) Kali/Modi-Bheri region
(7) Chepe/Marsyangdi-Kali/Modi region
(8) Kathmandu town
(9) Bhadgaun town
(10) Rural areas of Bhadgaun
(11) Trishuli-Gandi region
(12) Tamakosi-Dudhkosi region
(13) Sindhu-Tamakosi region.

"You Jaisis are sons of whores. Our great-grandfather (i.e. King Prithvi Narayan Shah) had promulgated regulations prohibiting you from engaging in priestly (swaha, swadha) functions, and offering blessings (ashish) and greetings (pranama), and ordering you to offer salams instead. However, you have acted in contravention of those regulations. We accordingly punish you with fines as follows. Pay the fines to the men we have sent to collect them. If you again act in contravention of the regulations, your property will be confiscated.

For Jaisis who offer blessings and greetings:
Abal - 10 rupees
Doyam - 5 rupees
Sim - 2½ rupees
Chahar - 1½ rupees.

For Jaisis who perform priestly functions:
Abal - 15 rupees
Doyam - 7½ rupees
Sim - 5 rupees
Chahar - 2½ rupees.
Employees were sent to each of the above-mentioned regions to collect the fines. Their emoluments were prescribed separately in each order. The team sent to Tatan town, for example, consisted of the following men who were sanctioned emoluments as follows:

- **Dhanju Khawas** - 40 rupees
- **Gobardhan Khawas** - 30 rupees
- **Narsing Khawas** - 30 rupees
- **Nitya Narayan** - 30 rupees
- **Vishnu Narayan Jaisi** - 25 rupees

*Allowances (Pet Kharca)*
to six soldiers of the Ranaser Company - 18 rupees.

**Royal Order:**

Royal order to Jaisis throughout the Kingdom:

"Our great-grandfather (King Prithvi Narayan Shah) had prescribed six functions for Upadhyayas and three functions for Jaisis. He had also prescribed:

1. Jaisis shall read, but not teach.
2. Jaisis may make ritual gifts, but shall not accept them.
3. Jaisis shall not engage in priestly functions (Swaha, Swadha).
4. Jaisis shall offer Pranam to Upadhyayas, without being offered Pranam by them, and shall offer Salaams to us.
5. Jaisis may exchange Salaams with other Kshatriyas and Vaishyas.
6. Khasas and Shudras shall offer Salaams first to Jaisis, and the latter shall return them.

"Inasmuch as these regulations have been contravened, we hereby punish you with fines as follows:

1. For performing priestly functions - 100 rupees
2. For not offering Salaams when appearing before us - 100 rupees
3. For not attending the royal court and offering Salaams - 120 rupees
4. For teaching the Vedas - 60 rupees
5. For exchanging Pranams with Upadhyayas:

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<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abal</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doyam</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sim</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 rupee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chahar</td>
<td></td>
<td>8 annas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Magh Badi 8, 1856

In Western Nepal

I

Royal order to Jaisi Brahmans in territories west of the Chep/Marsyangdi river: "With the aim of maintaining the high status of castes endowed with high religious merit, our great-grandfather (King Prithvi Narayan Shah) had prohibited Jaisis from engaging in priestly functions (Swaha, Swadha) and giving blessings.

"After territories west of the Marsyangdi river came under our control, we conducted inquiries about the customs and usages of the Jaisi Caste. It was found that your ancestors followed the practice of Upadhyayas using the Suro (wooden spoon for offering ghee, grains, etc. on the fire) and Jaisis putting the Charu (ghee, grains, etc) while performing ritual functions (Dashara-Karma, Yagna). It was also found that Jaisis engaged in such functions at some places where Upadhyayas had left, while at other places the traditional restrictions were observed.

"In the future, Upadhyayas shall handle the Suro, and Jaisis shall offer the Charu, while performing religious functions in the homes of Jaisis. Restrictions on giving blessings have been abolished."

Aswin Sud 2, 1859

II

Royal order to the Jaisi Brahmans of Tanahu:

"We have received reports that you continue to perform priestly functions even though prohibited by us from doing so. You are, therefore, punished with fines as follows:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abal</td>
<td></td>
<td>25 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doyam</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sim</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chahar</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 rupees.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chaitra Badi 10, 1847
RRC, Vol. 5, pp. 34-35.
In 1862 Vikrama

On Jestha Sudi 8, 1862 the following persons were appointed on a five-month term to collect fines from Jaisis in the Trishuli Sindhu region. Their emoluments were prescribed as follows:

1. Tehasildar Chudamani Padhya - 50 rupees
2. do. Ghanashyam Padhya - do.
3. Clerk (Bahi lekhnya) - do.
4. Peon Jaisimha Thapa - 25 rupees
5. do. Chandrabir Khadka - do.
7. do. Dhanya Gharti - do.
11. do. Ratanbir Khatri - do.

The amount was to be met from the fines collected by these employees.

The fines were to be collected at the following rates for the following offenses:

1. Performing priestly functions - Rs 100
2. Teaching the Vedas - Rs 60
3. From Jaisis who do not offer Salaams to us - Rs 100
4. do. who do not attend the royal court and do not offer Salaams - Rs 120
5. do. who exchange obeisance (Pranam) with Upadhyaya Brahmans and offer blessings (ashirvada) to them:
Abal — Rs 5
Doyam — Rs 3
Sim — Rs 2
Chahar — R. 1

Jestha Sudi 8, 1862

(RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 17-19.)

(Fines were prescribed at the same rates for Jaisis in the Trishuli-Chapg/Barayangdi region according to Section § of regulations issued on Baisakh Badi 14, 1863 in the name of Suryaman Karki.

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 156.

II

On Baisakh Badi 1, 1862, the following employees were sanctioned emoluments as follows for collecting fines from Jaisis in the region east of the Trishuli-Ganga and west of the Kanaka and Tista rivers:

Two Tahasildar-Majors — 250 rupees
Seven peons (in addition to 25 jagirdar-soldiers belonging to the company at Chainpur) — 201 rupees
Allowance (Pet-Kharca) to one clerk of the Dafdarkhana — —
do. to one additional clerk — 8 rupees per month

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 132.

*****
**Miscellaneous Royal Orders**

1. **Jhara Labor for Chisapani Fort**
2. **Supply of Rice from Makwanpur**
3. **The Magars of Rising and Ghighing**
4. **Tanurial Security in the Eastern Hill Region**
5. **Payments to Indian officials**
6. **Foratarium on Loans in Eastern Nepal**
7. **Appointment of Captains**
8. **Lalmohar Documents**
9. **Thekbandi in Bajhang and Bajura**
10. **Jhara Obligations on Kut Lands**

1. **Jhara Labor for Chisapani Fort**

The inhabitants of the following areas were ordered to reach Chisapani before the 10th day of the month of Kartik, 1864, with their tools and food for four months for constructing the Chisapani fort. Default was punishable with a fine of 100 rupees for each household.

43. SimPol  44. Thangpal  45. Bijulikot  46. Sanipalati

RRC, Vol. 20, pp. 381-82.

2. **Supply of Rice from Makwanpur**

The Amalidars, Dwares, Birtacowners, Chhapholders, etc. of Bisankhu, Lele, Budunchuli, Nangle, Itati, Kotaku, Tinpani-Bhanjyang, etc. of the Bagmati river were ordered to send all local inhabitants, with the exception of Gole and Ghansi workers, to Makwanpur before the 15th day of Kartik 1864 along with food for 5 or 6 months to transport rice from Makwanpur to Chisapani for the mechanics employed in the construction of the Chisapani fort.

Bhadra Badi 3, 1864

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 379.
3. **The Nagers of Rising and Ghiring**

Royal order to Saha Gurung, Sriman Gurung, and Jasakarna Thepa, "It seems that the Nagers of Rising and Ghiring had been granted exemption from Jajutali. They have now come here to complain, since this time it is being collected along with other taxes. A sum of 3000 rupees had been collected as Salami from the Nagers of Rising and Ghiring in consideration of that exemption of that amount, refund 750 rupees to the Nagers, and transmit the balance of 2,250 rupees here."

Ashad Badi 11, 1874

RRC, Vol. 43, pp. 10-11.

4. **Tenurial Security in the Eastern Hill Region**

Royal order to Amils and Rakamdars (Chautariya, Kaji, Sarbar, Dittha, Jathabuda, Najiki, Subedar, Major, Ajitan, Kuto, Subba, Umre, Dwara, Bitala, birta, kipat, and Khalsa landholders, Mijhar, etc.) in the region south of the Himalayas, east of the Dudhkoosi river, north of the Mahabharat mountains, and west of the Tamakosi river:

"Any person who acts as follows shall be liable to punishment on his person and property:

1. Evicts the occupier from his homestead and farm.

2. Vacates his place and shifts to another place.

Chaitra Sudi 14, 1861

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 245.

5. **Payments to Indian Officials**

On Jestha Badi 5, 1855, Subbe Dinanath Upadhya, Ijaradar of Saptari-Mahottari, was ordered to make the following disbursements from the Ijara revenues of Saptari-Mahottari for the Vikrama year 1855:

- Rs 500 as reward to four Munshis of the Governor-General (Bada Sahib) at Calcutta for having composed an eulogy after the royal coronation.

- Rs 600 to Hakim Syed Ahmad Ali Khan who had been invited from Calcutta, as travelling expenses and cost of medicines.

6. Moratorium on Loans in Eastern Nepal

Many inhabitants of the Kamala-Mechi region had fled to India or Tibet to escape their creditors. Hemadal Thapa had subsequently persuaded them to return home. A royal order was issued on Aswin Sudhi 15, 1894 prohibiting their creditors from demanding repayment of their loans for a period of 10 years. The order warned creditors that they would be punished according to their status if they ignored the order and demanded repayments from their debtors, thereby depopulating the country.

RRC, Vol. 27, p. 459.

7. Appointment of Captains, A.D. 1836

On Friday, Jestha Sudhi 5, 1893, Ranadal Pande was appointed Captain in the Ranadal Unit of the Srinath Kampu. His jagir consisted of 40 khets of rice-fields in Sankhu, Patan, Bhaagau, Panauti, and other areas, and a khwâ income of Rs 3,000. The royal order appointing him to that post required him to work according to the orders of Commander-in-Chief General Bhimsen Thapa.

Ranadal Pande was the grandson of Kalu Pande of Gorkha, and son of the former Prime Minister, Damodar Pande.

HRC, Vol. 27, pp. 397-98.

On the same day, Surat Simha Thapa, grandson of Amar Singh Thapa and son of Bhaktabir Thapa of Kathmandu, was appointed Captain in the Letter Unit of the Srinath Kampu with the same emoluments. He too was ordered to work according to the orders of General Bhimsen Thapa.

RRC, Vol. 27, pp. 400-402.

8. Lal Mohar Documents

On Magh Badi 3, 1895(Wednesday), a royal order was issued to the Sader Kampani Dafdarkhana directing that the age of the reigning King be mentioned in all important (thula thula, thiti ka senad ko) laimohars, such as those relating to birta, bitalab, talab, bekh-bunyad, mayau, phikdar, chhap, manachamel, ruti, and sedavarte land grants.


9. Thekbandi in Bajhang and Bajura


A thekbandi revenue settlement was made with the Rajas of Bajhang and Bajura for the collection of revenue from all sources in those rajyas with the exception of gadimubarakh, godhwâ, and chumawen, and transmission of the proceeds to the companies stationed there.
The Rajas were also placed under the obligation of reporting to Kathmandu the following cases and taking action as ordered. The income from fines and penalties was to be transmitted to the companies:

1. Homicide
2. Cow slaughter
3. Infanticide
4. Rebellion
5. Suppression of information relating to buried treasure.

Ditthas, Bicharis, and other officials deputed to the Bheri-Mahakali region were informed of this arrangement. They were also told, "Employees of the Companies have been stationed in those rajyas to make collections. You are, therefore, ordered not to interfere."


10. Jhara Obligations on Kut Lands

Royal order to Subedars, Jamadars, Huddas, and Sipahis deputed to impress jhara labor in the region east of the Vishnumati river:

"Lands have been allotted on kut tenure with the provision that no jhara obligations will be imposed for other purposes and that such labor will be contributed only for the construction of dams and irrigation channels on the kut lands. Accordingly, you are hereby ordered not to impress jhara labor on kut lands."

Tuesday, Falgun Sudi 6, 1968

11. The following Table, which has already been submitted to Government in separate form, is inserted here to show the operations of the Nepalese mints during the last four years. Its accuracy may be relied on. The amount under the head of Mohri Rupees must be doubled in order to give the actual outturn of Mohurs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mohri Rupees</th>
<th>Black Pice</th>
<th>Butwulya Thin or New Pice</th>
<th>Dams</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td>2,76,900</td>
<td>47,021</td>
<td>2,57,832</td>
<td>58,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1872-73)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 3 1,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>2,96,000</td>
<td>46,389</td>
<td>1,35,755</td>
<td>218,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1873-74)</td>
<td></td>
<td>9 1,35,755</td>
<td>7 218,110 0 2 1,127 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1831</td>
<td>1,05,400</td>
<td>35,700</td>
<td>1,94,028</td>
<td>1,52,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1874-75)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 1,94,028</td>
<td>8 1,52,800 0 0 280 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>1,79,063</td>
<td>42,624</td>
<td>1,56,922</td>
<td>63,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1875-76)</td>
<td></td>
<td>9 1,56,922</td>
<td>5 63,316 14 0 213 8 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8,57,363</td>
<td>1,17,735</td>
<td>7,44,536</td>
<td>492,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 7,44,536</td>
<td>13 7,44,536</td>
<td>15 492,896 1 1 3,283 14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The coinage of silver used to be much greater. The decrease is due to the greater circulation of Company's Rupees in Nepal, which are common to the south of a line drawn from Almorah to Darjeeling through Kathmandoo, and may be found though less frequently to the north of it. As a proof of the value set on British Rupees, I may remark that there is a duty of 2 percent levied on their exportation from Kathmandoo, whilst on the export of Mohurs there is no charge at all. Currency notes are in slight demand on the border. Inland, around Kathmandoo they are prized as a means of remittance and fetch a premium according to the state of the market from 3 to 5 percent. Till 1873 A.D. the bills of the great trading firm of Dhurm Narain Hurk Narain, who acted as the State Bankers of Nepal, and had corresponding Houses at Patna, Benares, Cawnpore, and Calcutta, were bought at higher prices than the above. But a series of partial collapses ending in a suspension of payment in that year till the Durbar came to the rescue, but on the understanding I believe that aid was being given for the last time has shaken the confidence in that firm, and it is now at some seasons of the year especially in the rains when merchandise cannot be transported, difficult to arrange for the settlement of accounts falling due in the plains.
12. British officials in border districts have been specially consulted on the subject of credit and the payment of debts. The burden of evidence is to the effect that credit transactions are becoming less rare where advances are made, as on account of rice and oil-seeds, they are only for short periods or to approved customers. Even when by reason of scarcity the exportation of grain is prohibited, as in 1873-74 such contracts are respected. Between the contracting parties a difficulty seldom arises, for if the grain stipulated for is not forthcoming, the money is returned with a small amount in kind by way of interest. The Assistant Collector of Pilibheet remarks that payment of debts is easily enforced in Nepal. If the plaintiff proves his case, his claim is realised from the sale of the defendant’s goods, or in default the defendant is imprisoned. If the plaintiff cannot establish his case he has to pay twice the amount of the claim. A fee of Rupees 0.5 from each party is required to compromise a suit. From Bustee it is reported that debts are recovered with difficulty, the plaintiff having to deposit 25 percent of the value of his claim before the Nepalese Court will give him a hearing, from Goruckpore that it is very rarely that suits have to be instituted by British subjects in Nepalese Courts, but that when this is done the Court seems to have the best of the bargain, as it immediately appropriates 10 percent of the claim from the plaintiff and 5 percent from the defendant. It is added that orders of the Nepalese Courts are said to be executed in a summary manner. The above is the answer rendered by Mr. Speeding, the Deputy Collector. Mr. Lumsden, theCollector, whose connection with Goruckpore is of long standing, says that he has repeatedly received complaints from men engaged in trade with Nepal of the difficulty experienced in settling advances, and that when asked for his assistance he has replied that they must apply for redress to the Nepalese officials, and refrain from making further advances if they do not get satisfaction. From Chumper and Mozufferpore I learn that there is no difficulty in realizing debts or enforcing contracts in the Nepalese Courts. The Collector of Durbunghah holds that recovery is more easy in Nepal than in British territory. The Collector of Bhagulpore doubts if civil cases arise between the subjects of the two governments. On the side of Purneah credit transactions are few and small. My own experience during a residence of four and a half years in Nepal is that there is no evasion in the Courts of Kathmandoo of the obligation incurred in 1839, by which the Nepalese government engaged that “British subjects shall hereafter be regarded as her own subjects in regard to access to the courts of law, and that the causes of the former shall be heard and decided without denial or delay, according to the usages of Nepal.” I have also to remark that during this period I have never received from any British official any reference concerning exactions or denial or miscarriage of justice in matters of trade as might have been expected from districts, Goruckpore for

instance, with respect to the traders of which the Collector now submits that difficulties exist, and that whilst here and on tour being particular to be accessible to persons of all sorts, I have never had a single complaint against the Durbar or any of its officials of oppression or restriction. I can only recall two occasions on which my good offices as the representative of the British Government have been invoked, and these were cases in which British subjects trading in the capital with Newar subjects of the Durbar wanted a settlement of accounts. In both cases the Durbar gave the necessary orders for the attainment of the petitioners' object, and saw that they were carried out. In one of the two cases in which the accounts were intricate and extensive, a special Court composed of some of the highest officers in the country was entrusted with the duty of effecting the desired adjustment.

13. The manner of levying the duties in Nepal next calls for consideration. I begin with an abstract of the answers received from local authorities on the subject.

Kumaon - On animals the demand is clearly defined and levied. In regard to such articles as grain, cloth, and ghee there is much guess work. Several men may arrive with their loads simultaneously, and the contents of one will be weighed or guessed, and according to the amount claimed on that the others will be made to pay. The general belief is that the rate of duty is 10 percent ad valorem, and apparently this applies both to exports and imports. "There is a kind of tariff," writes the Commissioner, "for the guidance of the tax-collectors." The charges on exports from Nepal consist of duty and octroi, and on imports thither of duty only.

Bareilly. - The duty is levied in one lump sum, and on payment of this a pass is issued which protects the goods from any further charge. The incidence of duty on exports from Nepal is estimated to be from 10 to 12 percent. Duty is levied per weight and load or per article, not ad valorem. Metal and grain are taxed by weight, cloth by load, timber by measurement. The assistant Collector of Pilibheet states that it is impossible to learn the duties levied on imports into Nepal, as the trade is in the hands of the Nepalese.

Oudh. - On all exports from Nepal and all imports therein, a duty is levied sometimes by load or weight, sometimes by the article. The duties are generally farmed out, and large dealers can often make arrangements with the contractors by which they get a reduction of 25 percent. Import duties are levied at once, without reference to the likelihood of disposing of the goods. Certain persons of high rank or position have the privilege of purchasing free from duty. The tariff seldom varies, it is known to all concerned and its rates form an item in the calculation of profits.
Beside the export duty at Golamundi and Banki there is a local cess of 6 pie in the Rupee on the value of livestock, and 1½ seer on every rupee's worth of hill products brought down by the Nepalese and destined for exportation. In the Nepalese bazars bordering on Gondah there is besides the export duty a local cess of 2 annas a man irrespective of the nature of the goods which he brings for sale.

The average receipts of the Durbar from taxation at Banki are thus estimated by the Deputy Commissioner of Baraish:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rupees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cesses paid by hill-men</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export duty paid chiefly by British traders</td>
<td>41,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import duty</td>
<td>ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licenses to sell</td>
<td>ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shop rents</td>
<td>ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is at the rate of about \( \frac{7}{2} \) percent on the average of the known transactions for the four years 1871-72 to 1874-75.

The Deputy Commissioner of Gondah gives details to show that at Banki the export rates levied on British subjects are, grain excepted, from 20 to 100 percent according to article, heavier than those levied from Nepalese. This statement, I think, needs further enquiry, not only because this official has in other matters had to admit himself to be mistaken, but also because it is opposed to the almost unanimous conclusion of other authorities in Oudh that the Nepalese are not allowed to trade across the border, and that every obstacle is put in the way of their doing so by the Durbar. The Commissioner of Fyzabad, writing of the trade between Eastern Oudh and Bootwul, says that the import duties are not sufficiently high to discourage traders, but export trade is not favourably regarded and is insignificant in amount.

Bustee - Duty is levied by weight, load and ad valorem, and with the exception of grain, timber and grazing, the taxes are farmed. The claim is generally realized in one lump sum. One contractor who has the right of collection over some 500 square miles to the north of the Bustee district is said to pay Rupees 15,000 a year for the concession. He sublets to subordinates, who must collect at fixed and known rates.
Grain is not taxed at Bootwul, but in the villages or bazars whence it is despatched. In the former the peasant who sells takes the duty from the purchaser and accounts for it to Government with his rent; in the latter the theccadar collects and remits the amount to the local treasury.

Mr. Peppe, an English grantee, in whose family a large tract of land on the northern border of the Bustee District has been since the early part of this century, has been good enough to give me a return of the carts carrying rice, busked and unhusked, from Nepal, which passed along the Birdpore and Ooska route last season. From November 20th 1875 to June 20th 1876 the number was 13,228. The carts are said to carry from two and a half to three gones each, the gone being a local weight equal to 7 Co.'s maunds 8 seers. If the average be put at 20 maunds per cart, there is the large export, during the seven months of the year when trade is best, of 264,560 maunds of grain by one of four routes leading through one British district. The weight carried is so much in excess of what a country cart usually holds that I made special enquiries on the subject, and have been told in answer that very strong bullocks, a pair to each cart, are employed for this work, and that the daily stages are short. The registration returns from Ooska, as given in successive numbers of the Statistical Reporter for almost the same period, do not show anything like half this shipment for the whole of Bustee from that port.* Either the carts must have carried other grains, or they cannot have been so heavily laden, or they may in some cases have been plying to other destinations, possibly in Goruckpore. This trade is said to be conducted by British subjects at a time when their carts and bullocks would otherwise be idle. On every cart load the sum of rupees 4 above cost price in Nepal was realised last season at Ooska by the owners of carriage. A middleman engaging carts would not clear more than Rupee 1 per load after defraying cost of labour, freight, &c.

In regard to ghee it is said that there are thirty men at Bootwul, who each do a business of Rupees 10,000 a year in this commodity.

The export of grain by river from Ooska in Bustee and from various ports in Goruckpore from September 1875 to May 1876 inclusive was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bustee</th>
<th>Goruckpore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>88,133 maunds</td>
<td>483,725 maunds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>27,105 maunds</td>
<td>115,859 maunds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Goruckpore. - The duties are levied through one farmer for the whole of the border to the north of this district, according to cart load for such things as are carried by cart, and according to weight for the rest, guessing having more to do than scales in the determination of the weight. The Deputy Collector is of opinion that imports into Nepal are taxed twice as much as exports. There is a remarkable feature, he adds, "with regard to the frontier system of collecting duty. Immediately to the north of Goruckpore lies the Lukauli jurisdiction and the Bootwul Ilaka commences to the west of the Tenavil river, and lies north of the Busto District. It is said that if the articles which cross the frontier into Lukauli, are declared to be for sale within the Lukauli jurisdiction, then double rates than those entered above (that is in the Schedule) are at once levied at the Goruckpore frontier posts, while, if the goods after paying a single rate as above cross the Bootwul jurisdiction, three-fourths of the original rate are again levied there... Further there are exceptional increases to these additional inland charges, for instance, the frontier charge on a male buffalo is 1 anna 6 pie, but on reaching the Bootwul Ilaka 4 annas 3 pieces additional are levied."

This would seem to show that the import duty is levied not in one but in several items, of which the first is for crossing the frontier, and the other or others is for the one or more jurisdictions of separate tax-gatherers through which the goods may pass to their destination. This rather complicated system is not unknown in other parts of Nepal. Enquiry is now being made in order to ascertain the exact state of the matter. The Deputy Collector estimates the initial duty at the border at 1½ percent ad valorem for exports from, and at 2½ percent ad valorem on imports to Nepal. The aggregate of all the charges on imports he thinks may be equivalent to 5 percent ad valorem, or even more.

Chumparun. - The duty is levied ad valorem by load and by weight. Imports for Kathmandoo and beyond are usually taken under a pass, and except the trifling chowkidaree dues en route nothing is paid till the capital is reached. In the same way exports from Kathmandoo pay there and are thence protected by a pass. As regards the intervening trade the duty is usually levied at the first custom-house, and traders who produce their pass in proof of having once paid have either to pay nothing or a mere trifle at others. The rates along the main route between Segowlie and Kathmandoo have been notified in the Durbar's formal engagement of 1839 and are well known. The exports from Nepal, chiefly rice, cereals, and oil-seeds, and the imports chiefly cotton, cotton goods, and salt are on such a large scale that the Collector thinks it probable that the wealthy merchants, who conduct the trade make their own terms with the tax-collector.

(To be Continued)
Regmi Research (Private) Ltd.

Regmi Research Series
Year 21, No. 12
Kathmandu: December 1989
Edited By
Mehes C. Regmi

Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Miscellaneous Royal Orders</td>
<td>..... 166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ijarader Ranjit Chaudhuri</td>
<td>..... 171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Closure of North-South Track</td>
<td>..... 172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Chhili</td>
<td>..... 172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Revenue Collection in Doti</td>
<td>..... 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Trade Between British India and Nepal</td>
<td>..... 174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Kipat Documents</td>
<td>..... 179</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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distinguishing naval orders

1. Airst Grant to recover Fabled.
2. Monopoly trade in other items.
3. General Shima's wife's birth in aera-date.
4. Captain Kather alma's Thapa's venture.
5. Colonel Kather alma Thapa's Palace.
6. Silver imports from Teshat.
7. Punishment of thieves in Khera.
8. Revenue collection in Kirtipur.
9. Land allocation in Chitiga and other areas.
10. Supplies for the Western Front.
1. Analysis of Clincher Pines

On June 15th, 1871, the governor had granted a 900-acre tract to Lanier Rice, comprising 500 acres of cultivated land and 400 acres of unimproved land in the Lanier-Piney district.

The grant was made in recognition of Lanier Rice's services during the construction of the railroad, forest, and irrigation, the control of the rice, and the prevention of the Chinese invasion.

2. Cotton Trade in Other States

The steady growth of the cotton trade in the South has been a gradual and steady advance from lower to higher prices. Consequently, the cultivation of cotton in the South has increased. The cotton crop of 1871 was reported to be larger than in the past. In the future, the steady advance in the production of cotton shall continue. The cotton crop of 1872 shall be larger and also the prices on the cotton market. The assurance of stability in this trade from season to season.

3. The Civil War. Lincoln's War in the South

The federal government faced the challenge of reconstruction. It was a time of enormous uncertainty. The war had greatly changed the political landscape. The war had greatly changed the political landscape. The war had greatly changed the political landscape.


In the year 1872, the Spanish government granted the right of residence to the Jerez scholar, who had been granted a special permit to reside. The scholar was granted the right to reside in the Jerez district.
Subject: Report on Income from Mines

**Table of Annual Income**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>5 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>5 rupees and 1 tanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>10 rupees and 5 annas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>16 rupees and 5 annas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>22 rupees and 12 annas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>29 rupees and 31 annas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>37 rupees and 11 annas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enc. Vol. 43, pp. 296-297.

5. Order to Inspect Inland Revenue Palace

On 18th April, 1894, the Archbishop of Austria, with the consent of the Emperor, arranged and other public works, were ordered to go a short distance for completing the construction of the new Central Bank Reserve Palace - (Arnold).

Enc. Vol. 43, p. 296.

6. Orders to Inspect Inland Revenue

The order to Inspect Inland Revenue Palace: 

"Formerly, the entire quantity of silver brought from the mint (Coaver), added to the revenue, and returned to merchants on exchange of the present time as.

"In 1872, another order was issued directing that half of the quantity brought from the mint be used in the manner mentioned above, and the other half to merchants on payment of a fee amounting to 1 percent (per 1000)."

"In the future, the entire quantity shall be returned to the merchants on payment of the 1 percent fee."

Enc. Vol. 43, p. 296."
7. APPRAISMENT OF TENEMENTS IN BIRTH

On the 24th of May, 1875, certain officers of the court of chancery were ordered to investigate the appraisement of all tenements in the following towns, and to ascertain their value, in the present state of repairs:

(1) Argyle Town, second day, or the thousand pounds of orange stone in the possession of four messrs. W. W. M. SHALL be paid to each of their assignees.

(2) Argyle Town, second day, or the thousand pounds of orange stone in the possession of four messrs. W. W. M. SHALL be paid to each of their assignees.

(3) Argyle Town, third day, or the thousand pounds of orange stone in the possession of four messrs. W. W. M. SHALL be paid to each of their assignees.

* 1875, Vol. 67, pp. 536-540

6. LAW ON COLLECTION IN BIRTH

The people of the island of Borneo, having been deprived of their due rights by the English authorities, are hereby ordered to hold a hearing on the 14th of May, 1875.

1. To hear and determine the collection of revenues in Borneo.

7. In the event of a native town failing to appoint a native to attend on the appointed day, a native shall be appointed in that place.

* 1875, Vol. 67, pp. 545-546

9. LAW ON DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE AND OTHER AFFAIRS

The laws of Borneo have been revised and a new act for the collection of revenues has been enacted in the presence of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the court of Borneo. The act was passed on the 3rd of July, 1875. The rates of tax were as follows:

For Melaka, Malacca, and Penang:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Rate for 100 Males</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Malacca, Penang, and Pahang:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate for 100 Males</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 males</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1887 1888 1889 1890
Per head

10 rupees and 12 annas
7 rupees
9 rupees and 6 annas
1 rupee and 9 annas

Date for sale

8 annas
9 rupees
6 annas
9 annas
3 rupees
3 rupees and 5 annas
4 annas per shawl.

Wage of headmen.

1. March, April, May, etc.
   1 rupee each.

2. Others (not April, May, etc.)
   1 rupee and 4 annas each.

3. Assistant and� and sepoys
   1 rupee and 9 annas per household.

The order adds, 'from a number of the heads (India),
we have heard that the want of revenue has increased.
You will have to pay the same amount of revenue
lost thereby, in addition to a tax. You will also be punished
if you refuse to accept these orders. You will have to
pay the amount stipulated in the document to the same
and obtain an order.'


10. Description of the western front

Royal order to auditors, officers, subordinates, servants, etc.,
foraculars, commanding officers, and subjects of  
the region west of all parts of the west of Srinagar.
"You are hereby ordered to provide police services in the city under your jurisdiction for the transportation of arms and ammunition to the western front. Anyone who makes any delay or obstruction in this regard will be liable to punishment by the Cassero and property.

From ATHARANAND, Superintendent, the assignment will be reported by the police personnel (112) of the municipal company. From the barbers of the city to the captain of the municipal company of Dhrun, the order will be conveyed to the Dhrun and the chief of the Dhrun to Dhrun Germans. In the court, the municipal company of Dhrun will ensure it is known, and to be a witness. The mayor of Dhrun will ensure, with the consent of the mayor, to permit such checks and tests in the front, as may be deemed by them most conducive to us.

IRTEJ, 1864.

Haroon Amid Chandwari

On Sulaiman (1) 1877, Mehram, Dhrun Chandwari was replaced by Haroon Chandwari as Haroon for revenue collection in the Dhrun and Thal areas of Chitwal for one year. A Royal order informing Haroon Chandwari of his electoral duty was issued on Sulaiman 32, 1877.

The same day, another royal order was issued to the merchants belonging to the place (1) Chitwal (2) (3) informing them of the appointment of Haroon Chandwari. They were told to visit Chitwal and engage in the export trade in oil, rice, and other commodities.

Greetings from your friend.

In order to ensure safety, all landholders of

[Text continues with a message about safety measures and the importance of vigilance and preparedness.]

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

The text ends with a message about the importance of safety and vigilance.
Revenue Collection in Doli

On March 6th, 1873 (December 16), a thakshadath grant for revenue collection in the hill territories of Doli was granted to Raja Dhan Singh. The thakshadath was effective since the 1st of March, 1873. It provided for an annual payment of 36,000 rupees, half in cash and half in cowries taken, payable in five equal installments during the year to the Raja Dhan Singh.

The thakshadath covered all sources of revenue in Doli, including khar (tax), jalal (amir), timber exports (pathawal), Caste tax (khair), jai grazier, pastureage taxes (bangalpur), judicial fines and penalties (sangopuran), estates (gurga-sangs), fines on adultery (gha-bijal), and on the five major jinna (jhanakh), miscellaneous (khadi-shahla) and other customary sources.

The following sources were reserved:
- Caste tax (khair), jai grazier, pastureage taxes (bangalpur), judicial fines and penalties (sangopuran), estates (gurga-sangs), fines on adultery (gha-bijal), and on the five major jinna (jhanakh), miscellaneous (khadi-shahla) and other customary sources.

Under the thakshadath, all major grants in Doli, assigned to "bhandars, caparines, and compaters", were cancelled.

Haji Bahlul Khan was ordered not to impose any new tax, or to increase the rates of existing taxes.

[Ref. Vol. 34, 11, 324-27]
Trade Balance Sheet (on Indian and native) (continued from November 1858)

**Note:**
- The Collector does not enter into details of internal transactions. All transactions in India (apparently) are placed in one general registration station in the one district as follows:

- **Exports:**
  - 11,000,000 Rupees, payable in a box amounting to Rs. 50,000,000.

- **Imports:**
  - 11,000,000 Rupees, payable in a box amounting to Rs. 50,000,000.

**Observations:**
- A note on the box shows that it is not possible to print the box.

**Conclusion:**
- The way to generally loaded by the coast or railroad and brought from the various countries or places of the goods. There is no duty on customs or navigation.

**Revenue:**
- The country is characterized by a great diversity of crops growing throughout the north-east corner of this district, and comprising the south-western corner of the shape, with a tendency in the more of cotton towards the west. Each region from the north-west to south-west, there is a trade with the country of grains in exchange for cotton, which passes through the north-east corner. Similarly, as an example, from the south-west to the north of cotton, tobacco, hemp, and cotton are mainly used for export, and as an example, for the production of the same crops in the south, and for the import of grain to the country of the south-east, and for the import of grains and cotton, and for the import of grains, etc.

**Note:**
- Goods can pass without duty in India, which is levied entirely on exports and partly on local, and on animals and seeds. A merchant must pay one cent for each bag in the report of his sale. The Collector is the only one who can levy duty on goods that are ordinary, not fined, and that the right to levy duty is in the hands of one officer, who collects through his deputy, an expert according to the rates in the schedule, and as a rule of experts "whether the parties can pay" by a percentage on each transaction, or
The use of the word "British" in the text refers to the British Empire, which included territories governed by the British government. The text discusses the impact of the British Empire's policies on trade and commerce, including the imposition of tariffs and the expansion of British influence. The text also touches on the role of the British government in regulating trade and the importance of maintaining a favorable balance of trade.

The author of the text notes the significant impact of the British Empire on global trade, mentioning the importance of the British navy in maintaining control over trade routes and enforcing British policies. The text highlights the benefits of British trade policies, such as the expansion of markets and the growth of the British economy, while also acknowledging the negative effects, such as the displacement of local economies and the exploitation of labor.

The text concludes with an outline of the main points discussed, including the role of the British Empire in global trade, the impact of British policies on local economies, and the benefits and drawbacks of British trade policies.

The text concludes with a summary of the main points discussed, including the role of the British Empire in global trade, the impact of British policies on local economies, and the benefits and drawbacks of British trade policies.
British authorities have blamed this form of duty. I think it could be shown that they or their informants were discussing the protective duties of the Tariff Act, and to make a collection of data with these at late intervals, as in 1871 and again in 1872, according to the rules of the country, and a similar provision, like that which I have just described, would have been in danger of making those the basis of a system of duties which, at any rate, is not the system of duties which I propose. The principle of the early slide would be, as I have shown, to have as many years as possible at the bottom of the table, and the principle of the earlier slide, as I have shown, would be, as I have said, to have as many years as possible at the bottom of the table. The principle of the earlier slide would be, as I have said, to have as many years as possible at the bottom of the table, the principle of the earlier slide would be, as I have said, to have as many years as possible at the bottom of the table. This is true, and we shall not make any mistakes if we regard the principle of the earlier slide as being fixed. The principle of the earlier slide would be, as I have said, to have as many years as possible at the bottom of the table. The principle of the earlier slide would be, as I have said, to have as many years as possible at the bottom of the table. The principle of the earlier slide would be, as I have said, to have as many years as possible at the bottom of the table. The principle of the earlier slide would be, as I have said, to have as many years as possible at the bottom of the table.
school cemeteries as we pass. On the whole I am not inclined to prejudge in this against the present system. For it seems to me related to the capacity of these men to any great extent. As it may or may not be, the system of our religion may well be, shall we say, the moral center of our country. It is aimed at a time of my animosity toward the system. The God's name, our ideas, our way of living, our social existence, the meaning of these words, the problem of applying on an external question, as much as we might be on an internal question of many these operations in small numbers, all these and many more facts are not in question.

In fact, there is difficulty in their way also. For a quick transition in that of imports entirely in, what a great percentage of imports it is, small and not our appearance of mercy and restraint as essentially inevitable, the small opening in our way to fill. Whether great or small, it is measured on the other hand is in some words expressed by the meaning of existence, the quantities of small things not necessarily considered. In the I new materials made on the question of architecture.

The declaration of the works in Ireland is a popular and important event, and some acquired no information obtained from various sources.

The [colega] had the idea of the same number one of tall on the occasion of the statement. It is also thought that the majority of who-race of men, unless the country was, much more in the latter part. The level lines are much less in relation to the article removed. There is the elevation as a part of my present position in Ireland. And so on, there is that, why is, and what shall be the easier, can that they do not demand other change in the whole people, or which by the good reason by limiting external will just not compete in their development. The whole nation may possibly prove to have proceeded in the idea of returns from other districts. The truth is that, the system of the United States is completed from a European point of view, appears less as of several hours of demand on us, and the sea, America, a change at the Federal government

* aliquote: * New Yale Sec. 4, 1872-719

Those of my will shall see that I mean. In the case of outlaws all five I use in that the other part. I appeal perhaps to the great number. The House, whatever they may be, are generally known to the local trader, not either Sharpe's tale nor to withhold it entirely happens that the
the account is concerned in its entirety to the British office and with it exclusively. Consequently the schedule cannot to anything to other countries or solely accurate, but that may not be without interest, as the brig general description of the trade may or action to derive from the British office. I am asked to supplement this with translations of the original in a note which is now dated to let us know from its publication of this in April, and all the new points which you suggested, and I do not like to delay the publication of this report longer, as it is essential when they will reach me. The rest of your message of cooperation makes it impossible to decide in reference to the eight articles of export and import what is the exact incidence of mission. In the present schedule any connection and occasionally which appears to be considered necessary. In some of the legal orders the legal value of articles of commerce has been included, and for a description of various kinds of duty to value which the additional information desired of being made are in some cases strongly opposed to British interests elsewhere. And the value is known in other countries, which we can in August is shown in August, and the export duty in August 7-3-0. This is equal to 38 per cent, and 7 per cent in 1911-12, the year of 1911 which is equal to 38 per cent, and the export duty August 7-3-0. This is evident to take the next, or in Helena, under the state circumstances to which you are to be aclime, the easy duty to export commodities through Helena to fillhouses, and the grist to either place. The original articles are not to be cancelled with the cost price of August 30-0, which is evidenced in the immediate vicinity of which amounts of duties on British are relatively lower. Also it should be noted in August, and the export duty in August 7-3-0, and the division of duty in order that the burden of duties are not shifted, and that 10-61 per cent of duties may be paid in Helena in five months and made available from the amount of his return. In Helena rate duties are hence 17 per cent with the fillhouses having been

Since I have been a letter I have received
The Mexican government's 14th of October
In which they are returned to serve the 15th of November. The cause of the difference of which noticed into e.

Now the American report of rice from the Mexican port being
through three to near 150 per cent as rice from British
provinces, one of capenas many price assurances Mexican rice.

(To be continued).
Assess to Details

Royal Order to Kikugawa Sato: Those who rebelled during the Chinese invasion wereベンシャ as enslaved. We hereby pardon you for the crimes you committed during the Chinese invasion. To not create any disturbances in the future, but also payments like the ten Lushu groups are released your lands with full assurance.

Felgoon Sato 6, 1903

ANC, Vol. 06, p. 317.

This order was sent on the same day to the following Sato also:
1. Sato Rai Sato
2. Tai Sato and Linho Sato
3. Linho Sato

Felgoon Sato 6, 1903

ANC, Vol. 06, p. 318.

The Rich Tax

On Felgoon Sato 6, 1903, the palace of Kikugawa Sato ordered to collect the rich tax from Lushu groups who on a bank to the still regions (and legal) from houses (houses) along with their families. Only the land of the area where their lands and homesteads were located were permitted to collect necessary taxes from such resources.

ANC, Vol. 06, p. 318.

Confirmation of great killings

Royal Order to Kikugawa Sato: "We hereby recommend you lands occupied or reclaimed by your ancestors. Use the lands with full assurance on payment of taxes like the ten Lushu groups and obey the Sato.

Felgoon Sato 6, 1903

ANC, Vol. 06, p. 317.

Similar orders were issued in the names of the following Sato on the same date (Felgoon Sato 6, 1903):
1. Sessanuki Sato
2. Motota Sato
3. Kunishima Sato

ANC, Vol. 06, p. 318.
Direction of Action

Legal order as may be given by the Res, Pres, and other officials. All action to be taken in accordance with the laws and regulations in force.

We have received reports that several of the natives of the area have been seeking to leave their homes. If the action has been ordered, only one or two families should be affected. Natives are to be allowed to stay if they wish, but all others must be removed. Natives are to be allowed to stay if they wish, but all others must be removed. If any objections are made, they must be addressed to the authorities.

val()['...'] 1854


Conclusion of Law

Section 26, Vol. 1, p. 398.

Conclusion of Text

Section 27, Vol. 1, p. 398.

Appendix


Royal order as may be given by the Res, Pres, and other officials. All action to be taken in accordance with the laws and regulations in force.

val()['...'] 1854


Treaty as may be given by the Res, Pres, and other officials. All action to be taken in accordance with the laws and regulations in force.

val()['...'] 1855