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Regmi Research (Private) Ltd.

ISSN: 0034-348X

Regmi Research Series
Year 20, No. 1

Kathmandu: January, 1988

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Chautariya Dalamardan Shah's Venture

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

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

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

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

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

Chautariya Dalamardan Shah was unable to operate the ijara. For three years, 1843 through 1845 Vikrama, he tried to do so, but quarrelled with the Chaudharis, kamagbyes, and other local functionaries. The matter was referred to the royal palace, which issued an order permitting them to suspend payments to the Chautariya.

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

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

The Jagannath Temple

I

On Shrawan Badi 3, 1855 (July 1798), the inhabitants of the Thak and Theni areas were given the following options in connection with supply of firewood for the construction of a Jagannath temple being built by king Ran Bahadur in Kathmandu:-

point where the dales of Banepa and Panouti blend with each other. Thence to Choukot, $\frac{1}{4}$ cos, ascending a low ridge and quitting the level country thus far traversed, and all of which is highly cultivated, yielding autumn crops of rice and spring ones of wheat.

2nd Stage to kalapani, East, 6 cos.

Ascend the large ridge of Batasia and come to the mountain village of Phulbari, which is somewhat less than one cos from kalapani. Thence along the ridge $2\frac{1}{4}$ cos to Syampati, another small village of Parbatias. Thence to Salancho, one cos. Salancho is a third small hill village, and it overlooks the glen of kashi khano on the left. Thence to Kanpur, a Parbattia village, close to which is the halting place, at a tank called kalapani, distant from Pithya kot $1\frac{1}{4}$ cos.

3rd Stage to Jhanga jholi, South East, $6\frac{1}{2}$ cos.

This stage runs along the same ridge of Batasia. But it is here called Tennal. Half a cos to the hill village of Bohatia, and another half cos to that of Ginti, both inhabited by Murmis. Thence $\frac{1}{2}$ cos to Pokri, another similar village of Murmis. Thence to Chapa khar, about $\frac{3}{4}$ cos, a fourth murmi village. Thence to Garcha, another hamlet of Murmis, distant from the last rather less than 2 cos; $\frac{1}{4}$ cos more brings one to the descent into the Biasi or Vale of Dumja, on the banks of the Rosi and Sun Cosi. The Biasi is low, hot and malarious, but fertile in rice, triangular in shape, and about a mile in greatest width. The Bar, Pipal, Semal and Hair trees grow here, and large Dhaneses (Buceros Homrai) are seen eating the fruit of the Pipal. The Sun Cosi at Dumja flows freely over a wide bed of sand, and is about 40 yards broad and one foot deep. This river, if the Milanchi be regarded as its remotest feeder - arises from the eastern side of Gosainthan, the great snowy peak overlooking the valley of Nepal, and is the first of the "seven Cosi" (sapt Cosi) of the Nepalese. Others contend that the true Sun Cosi is that which arises at Kalingchok east of Kuti. There are several upper feeders of the Sun Cosi which form a delta, of perhaps 30 cos either way, between Milanchi, Kalingchok and Dallalghat, where the feeders are all united. From Dumja, which lies a little below Dallalghat, proceed along the right bank of the river Sun Cosi to Jhanga jholi, by the rugged glen of the river 2 cos, the road impeded by huge masses of rock lying half in the water.

4th Stage to Sital-pati, East, 4 cos.

Leaving the river on the left you ascend the ridge of Sidhak and travel along its side, far from the top, to the village of Dharma, inhabited by Murmis. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos from Jhanga-jholi. Thence half cos to Jhampar, a village of Murmis. Thence descending again to the bed of the Sun Cosi you proceed along the right bank for one cos to Chayanpurphedi, or the base of the Chayanpur range. Thence an ascent of one cos to the top of Chayanpur where stands the Powa or small Dharmasala of Sital-pati, the halting place, and which is close to the village of Choupur.

5th Stage to Liang, East, 6 cos.

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

6th Stage to Markatia, South East, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos.

One and half cos along the plateau of Liang-liang you come to Bhirapani, having the Dapcha and Manthali glens one the left, by which there is another road, used chiefly in the cold season. Thence at half a cos you descend slightly to Wadi khola, a small hill stream, and passing it make the great ascent of Hiliapani and reach Lamagaon after one cos of climbing. Close to the village of Lamagaon is another called Sahi, inhabited by Parbatias. Thence one cos to the Likhu khola, a slight descent. Thence a small ascent to Bhalu-danra or the Bear's ridge, half a cos along which brings you to the village of Nigalia or Markatia, the halting place. The Likhu khola is the third Cusi of the Nepalese. It is a large unfordable river which is crossed by a bridge, but is smaller than the Sun Cusi or Tamba Cusi. It comes nearly due south from the snows at Khali Mungali, and forms one of the seven chief feeders of the great Cusi.

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

Still along the Bear's ridge $\frac{1}{2}$ cos to the small village of Iachia, and another half cos to the village of Chuplu. Thence quit the ridge and by a slight descent reach Phedi khola, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos. Phedi khola is a small feeder of the Molang. Pass the stream and ascending slightly for one cos reach the halting place which is a village of good size, where plenty of provisions may be had.

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

Along the same low ridge to the village of Salliani, close to which you come successively to the villages of Chilounia and Pokhalia and Aisialu, all within the compass of less than one cos. Beyond Aisialu, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos, is a small pond, the water of

the tribes respectively inhabiting them: the Kirantis dwelling from the Dud Cusi to the Arun; and the Limbus from the Arun to the Tamor. The country between the great valley and the Dud Cusi is not so especially designated after the tribes inhabiting it. But the Newars and Murnis of Nepal proper are the chief races dwelling there. Of all these tribes the Newars are by much the most advanced in civilization. They have letters and literature, and are well skilled in the useful and fine arts. Their agriculture is unrivalled; their towns, temples and images of the gods, are beautiful for materials and workmanship; and they are a steady, industrious people equally skilled in handicrafts, commerce and the culture of the earth. The rest of the highland tribes or people are fickle, lazy races, who have no letters or literature, no towns, no temples nor images of the Gods, no commerce, no handicrafts. All dwell in small rude villages or hamlets. Some are fixed, others migratory, cultivators perpetually changing their abodes as soon as they have raised a crop or two amid the ashes of the burnt forest. And some, again, prefer the rearing of sheep to agriculture, with which latter they seldom meddle. Such are the Gurungs, whose vast flocks of sheep constitute all their wealth. The Murnis and Magars are fixed cultivators; the Kirantis and Limbus, for the most part, migratory ones; and the Lepchas of Sikim still more completely so. The more you go eastward the more the several tribes resemble the Bhotias of Tibet, whose religion and manners prevail greatly among all the tribes east of the valley of Nepal, though most of them have a rude priesthood and religion of their own, independent of the Lamas.

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

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

12th Stage to Lamakhu, East, 2½ cos.

An easy descent of one cos leads to Lapche Khola, a small stream, which crossed you ascend the ridge of Lamakhu via Gwalung, a Kiranti village situated near its base. Thence the acclivity of the hill is steep all the way to the halting place, which is about half way to the hill top, and 1½ cos from Gwalung. Lamakhu is a Kiranti village like Gwalung but smaller.

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

Descend half a cos to the Sapsu Khola, a petty stream, which however the Kirantis esteem sacred. Cross it and commence ascending the great mountain Tyam Kya. Climb for one cos by a bad road to the village of Khawa, and another cos equally severe to Chakheva bhanjang, or the ridge, and then make an easy descent of one and half cos to Khika maccha, the halting place.

It is a village of Kirantis in which a mint for coining copper is established by the Durbar of Nepal. The workmen are Banras (Bandyas) of the valley of Nepal, of whom there may be 50 or 60. There is also a Taksari or mint master, and a squad of 25 soldiers under a jemadar.

14th Stage to Jinikhesang, East, 5 cos.

After a cos of tolerably easy travelling you come to Jukya khola, a petty stream, which passed, you arrive in half a mile at Pakri, a village situated at the base of the Khokan ridge. Thence slightly descending for half a cos reach Pikhua khola. Cross it and ascend the hill of Bhaktani for one cos and reach Murkiahulak, a post station of the Government close to the 66th mile stone of the great military road leading from Kathmanou nearly to the frontier. Thence a descent of one cos to the Khesang khola, one of the innumerable small mountain streams. Cross the khola and ascend the ridge of Thaklia for half a cos to Banskim and Powagaon, two small conjunct villages of Kirantis. Thence along the ridge of Khesang for $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos to Jinikhesang, a large Kiranti village, the head of which is Balbhadra Rai, and whence there is a very fine view of the snows.

15th Stage to Jaraitar, South East, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cos.

Descending slightly for $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos reach Yaku village, and then descending more abruptly for one cos, come to the Ghongaria khola, a small stream. Cross it and proceed along the nearly level base of the Yaku ridge for two cos and a half, to Jaraitar, a large village inhabited by Kirantis, khas and brahmans, and situated at the opening of an extensive and cultivated flat running along the right bank of the Arun river, and raised some 30 or 40 cubits above the level of its bed. Such an elevated flat is called in the khas tongue a Tar, whereas a low flat or one on the level of the river is termed a Biasi. Every great river has here and there Tars or Biasis, or both. Tars, from being raised are usually too dry for rice, but some can be well irrigated from the adjacent mountain, and then they will produce rice as well as Biasis. If not constantly irrigable, wheat, barley, millets, pulse and cotton are grown in them. The elevation of Tars is too inconsiderable to exempt them from malaria, though they are usually rather more wholesome than the lower and often swampy Biasis. Jaraitar is an extensive one, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos wide, and, as is said, several miles long, following the river. The soil is red but fertile, and the whole of it is under cultivation. The village is large for the mountains, and has some 50 to 60 houses, some of which are pakka, as a caravansery here called Dharamsala or Powa, and one or two more. The site of the village is higher than the rest of the Tar. The *Pinus longifolia* abounds in Jaraitar and peacocks are very numerous. Also jungle fowl and kaliches (*Gallophasis melanoleucos*).

16th Stage to Pakharibas, South East, 2½ cos.

Proceeding half a cos you come to the ferry of the Arun, which is a large river rising in Bhot, passing the Himachal above Hattia, and forming the main branch of the great Cosi. It is also the conterminal limit of Kirant and Limbuan. It is passed at Liguaghat by boat, and is there very rapid and deep, and some 30 to 40 yards wide. Thence down the left bank of the Arun for 1 cos to Mangma, a village inhabited by Kirantis and Limbus, being on the common frontier of both tribes. Thence quitting the Arun you reach the Mangma khola in ¼ cos, and crossing it proceed half a cos along the mountain side (manjh) to Ghorli Kharak, which is the name of a small village, and also of a celebrated iron mine, the workers of which dwell above the line of road. A vast quantity of fine iron is procured. This mine, like all others in Nepal, is the property of the government. Iron and copper abound in Nepal. Most of the iron is consumed in the magazines for the army or otherwise within the country. But a deal of the copper is exported and forms a good part of the pice currency of the plains on this side the Ganges. The Nepalese are very military. Khas, Maghar, Gurung and even brahmans, except those of the priesthood, constantly wear sidearms of home manufacture; and the large army of the State is furnished with muskets, swords, and khukris from native ore. Thus much iron is consumed so that none is exported, at least none in the unwrought state, possibly because from defective smelting the ore becomes hardened by the accession of fumes of charcoal, and is thus rendered unfit for those uses to which soft iron is applied. From Ghorli Kharak, an ascent of quarter cos to Pakharibas, the halting place, which is a Gurung village, large but scattered, according to the wont of that tribe.

17th Stage to Dhankuta, South East, 2½ cos.

After a severe ascent of a cos and half a wide flat-topped mountain is gained, whence there is a fine view of the plains, and on the top of which is a small lake, very deep, and about half a cos in circumference. Its name is Hilia, and the water is clear and sweet. Thence a steep descent of one cos brings you to Dhankuta, distant from Kathmandu 78 standard cos by the great military road, as recorded on the mile stone at Dhankuta. Dhankuta is the largest and most important place in Eastern Nepal, and the head-quarters of the civil and military administrator of all the country east of the Dudh Cosi to the Sikkim frontier, excepting only what is under the inferior and subordinate office stationed at Ilam, who has a separate district bounded towards Dhankuta by the Tamor river. Bijayapur, Chayanpur, Manjh-Kirant and a great part of the Limbuan are subject to Dhankuta, where usually resides a Kaji or Minister of the first rank, who likewise commands the troops stationed there. After defraying the local expenses, he remits annually nine lakhs of revenue to Kathmandu. Towards the plains the jurisdiction of Dhankuta extends over the old Bijayapur principality, and towards the hills, over the country of Kirants and Limbus. But both the latter tribes are poor at once

and impatient of control, so that the Nepal Government is content with a lax general submission and a light revenue levied and paid through the Rais or native heads of those tribes. And this is the reason why only nine lakhs are remitted from Dhankuta to Kathmandu. The present Governor of Dhankuta is a colonel, and brother to the Premier Jang Bahadur Konwar. There is a cantonment, a powder manufactory, a parade ground at Dhankuta, where the Sri Jang regiment, 500 strong, is now stationed. The place owes its origin to the Gorkhali dynasty, and is therefore recent; but it is growing fast into a town, the pakka houses being already numerous, and the tradesmen and craftsmen abundant, active and skilful. Provisions are plentiful and cheap, and the workers in Kansa (mixed metal) are celebrated for the excellence of their commodities, many of which find sale so far off as Kathmandu. The Kirantis and Limbus, who constituted the soldiery or militia of the former Bijoypur state, pay to the Ghorka Government annually in lieu of all other taxes and claims $7\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per house or family. The houses or families are large, so that each can cultivate a great extent of ground. But how much (or little) soever they may raise, each family is free on payment of the annual fixed assessment, which the Rais above noticed collect and deliver. The Rais also administer Police and Justice among their own people in all ordinary cases. Capital crimes are referred to the governor of Dhankuta, who must have the Durbar's sanction for every sentence of death or confiscation. Dhankuta overlooks Bijoypur, the old capital of the Eastern Makwani or Bijaypur Principality, which stands on the skirts of the Tarai of Morang, but within the hills; and no part of the low lands (Machhes) is subject to the Governor of Dhankuta. The Machhes is administered by Subahs, of whom there are seven for the whole.

18th Stage to Bhainsia tar, south east, 6 cos.

A sharp descent of one cos brings you to the banks of the Tamor, which is a large river, though less than the Arun. It is never fordable and is crossed in boats. It is very deep, rapid, but not clear, and about 30 cubits wide between the hot weather banks. This is the seventh and last of the great feeders of the Cosi, which it joins at Tirbeni, a holy place of pilgrimage, so called from its being the point of union of the three rivers, Tamor, Arun and Sun Cosi. The Tamor rises from the Western aspect of Kang chang junga. We crossed the Tamor in a boat, and then proceeded half a cos down its left bank. Thence, quitting the river, you skirt the base of the Madi hill for one cos to the Tankhuda nadi, a small hill stream. Cross it to Mamaga tar, and then travel through this fine extensive flat for two cos. The whole is cultivable, and the most part cultivated by Denwars and Manjhis, and it is situated on the banks of the Tamor, to which the winding of the road again brings you. Quitting the Tar you advance a quarter of a cos to the Rasua khola, which forced, you proceed along the base of the Terlin ridge for $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos to another Tirbeni and place of pilgrimage, where the Cherwa and Telia rivers join the Tamor at Cherwa ghat. A great fair is annually held at Cherwa, to

which traders go even from Kathmandu. Thence proceeding a $\frac{1}{4}$ cos you reach the halting place or Bhainsia tar. The tar may be $\frac{1}{2}$ cos wide and one cos long. It is very hot and malarious, and is inhabited by the Manjhi tribe.

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

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

20th Stage to Ibbang, East, 3 cos.

After a slight descent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos you come to Pokharia Khola, a small stream which is at once crossed. Thence a slight ascent of one cos up the ridge of Nangi, along the top of which another half cos brings you to the halting place, which is a Khas village of large size.

21st Stage to Khandrang, East, 4 cos.

A slight ascent of $\frac{1}{4}$ cos to the village of Mulei, inhabited by Khas. Thence a great descent of one cos to Kokalia Biasi, or the Magpie's glen, which is watered by the Deo mai, a small stream. Cross it and ascend the ridge of Timkya a short way, and then skirting along its waist, (manjh) for $1\frac{1}{4}$ cos come to the Lewa Khola, another of the innumerable streamlets of the hills. Cross it and proceed for $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos along the base of the ridge of Khandrang to the village of the same name, which is the halting place and a small village of Brahmans.

22nd Stage to Ilam, East, 5 cos.

Descend the Khandrang ridge for half a cos and come to a small stream called the Ratia Khola. Cross it and then make a severe ascent of one cos up to the ridge of Golakharak, whence Karpok, the great ridge dividing Nepal from Sikkim, is visible. Thence an equally difficult descent of 1 cos to the Ilam Khola, a small stream. Thence, crossing the stream, make the severe ascent of Tilkiani ridge for $1\frac{1}{4}$ cos. Thence skirt along the side of the hill (manjh) for 1 cos to the halting place or Ilam, which is a small fort designed to guard the eastern frontier of Nepal. The Chatelain is a Captain and has 100 soldiers under him, with 8 artillerymen and one cannon of small calibre. This officer is also the civil authority of the arrondissement and raises the extraordinary revenues thereof to meet the local expenses, sending the balance, if any, to Kathmandu. The land revenue is wholly assigned to his troops in pay.

23rd Stage to Godhak, East, 2 cos.

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

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

Detained much by rain today and yesterday, and therefore made short marches. Leaving Godhak ascended by a very bad road loaded with dense vegetation for $1\frac{1}{4}$ cos to Karpok chouki, a frontier Gorkhali post, where 8 soldiers always reside. Thence one cos along the ridge or Lekh to Sudung, which is but another name for the ridge. Thence a slight descent of one cos to the Siddhi Khola, a small stream, on the banks of which we halted on account of the rain.

25th Stage to the English Chouki, N.E. $7\frac{1}{2}$ cos.

Crossed the Siddhi stream and proceeded $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos of slight ascent and skirting the mountain bases to Thaplia. Thence half a cos of descent to the small streamlet of Sechideu. Thence a quarter cos over low hills to the Mechi river. The Mechi is the present boundary of Nepal and Sikim. It is a small stream which rises in the Singalelah ridge, a spur or Karpok. Crossed it and ascended the hill of Nagri, by a very bad road and severe ascent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cos to the top. Thence a severe descent of one cos to the smaller Rangbhang/ distant one cos. Thence a steep ascent of one cos to Nagri kot, an old fort in ruins. Thence a painful descent of $\frac{1}{2}$ cos to the Balason river. It is a moderate sized stream, larger than the Mechi. Thence half a cos of rather uneven travelling to the halting place.

26th Stage to Darjeling, North 4 cos.

A severe ascent of one cos, and then an easy half cos along a ridge, brought us to the Company's high road, along which we travelled for $2\frac{1}{2}$ cos to Jellapahar and Herbert hill at Darjeling.

Total cos 100

At $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per cos = miles 251.

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

Two Royal Orders for Garhwal

I

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

Friday, Chaitra Sudi 2, 1860
Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 19, p. 181.

II

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

Friday, Chaitra Sudi 11, 1860
Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 19, p. 181.

Subedars in Eastern and Western Nepal

I

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

On Baisakh Badi 1, 1855, the post of Subba for the Arun-Tista region was abolished. Indra Simha Karki was then appointed as Subedar to administer that region. He had two companies under him, namely, the Shivadai Company and the Gorakh Company, with a total of 282 men.

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

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

Baisakh Badi 1, 1855
RRC, Vol. 52, pp. 25-26.

II

Ramabhadra Thapa and Chamu Thapa had originally been appointed as joint Subedars of the Kanaka-Tista mountain region, replacing Subba Ranadal Khawas, on Magh Badi 30, 1853 (January 1797) with the Shivadal Company and the Gorakh Company under their command. They were granted authority to collect revenue from prescribed sources in that region and use the proceeds to pay the khangis of the troops.

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

III

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

RRC, Vol. 52, pp. 27-28.

IV

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

- (1) Subedar Jabar Lama of the Sharguljung Company in Jajarkot was ordered to take along with him 182 musketmen, in addition to other ranks.
- (2) Arjun Karki's son was ordered to take along with him 150 musketmen of the Shatrumardan Company, one of the two companies stationed in Achham.
- (3) Subedar Bhotu was ordered to take along with him one of the four companies stationed in Doti, consisting of 101 musketmen, in addition to other ranks.
- (4) The Subedar of the Ranabam Company in Bajhang-Bajura was ordered to take along with him the entire company, consisting of 101 musket-men, in addition to other ranks.

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

A Special Levy in the Eastern Tarai Region

On Shrawan Badi 3, 1855, a special levy was imposed in the Koshi-Tista region of the Tarai for financing the construction of the Jagannath temple in Kathmandu. According to a royal order to the Chaudharis, landowners, and other people of that region,

the inhabitants of the hill and mountain regions of the kingdom were providing Jhara labor for transporting timber, stones, bricks, etc. The order added, "Because of the great distance, you will suffer considerable hardships if we employ you in the same manner, and the expenses too will be very high."

The rates of the special levy were as follows:-

<u>Description</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1. Ryots	1 anna in each rupee paid as land tax.
2. Ijara Mouja	1 anna in each rupee of the Ijara.
3. Birta, Jagir, bekh-bunyad and other tax-free lands	5 annas per bigha.
4. Ijaras for customs duties (sair), pasturage (<u>kascharai</u>), timber (<u>khair</u> , sal), and other revenues (<u>mahalat</u>)	1 anna in each rupee of the ijara.
5. <u>emoluments</u> of Chaudharis and kanugoyes	Rs 4 each.
6. Households of occupational castes (katiyari) in birta, jagir, bekh-bunyad and other tax-free lands	4 annas each.

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

Schedule of Cash Salaries in Kumaun

Royal order to Chautariya Bam Shah: "It appears that no schedule of salaries for the salaried (darmahadar) companies of Kumaun has been prescribed so far. The following schedule is, therefore, prescribed :-

<u>Rank</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Salary (per month)</u>
Subedar	1	Rs. 30.
Jamaadar	4	Rs. 60.
Major	1	Rs. 10-8.
Ajitan	1	Rs. 10-8.
Kote	1	Rs. 10.
Front Nisan	1	Rs. 7-8.
Rear Nisan	1	Rs. 6-8.

Hawalदार	8	Rs. 56.
Amalदार	8	Rs. 48.
Soldiers	85	Rs. 425.
Pipa Jamadar	1	Rs. 5.
Pipa	12	Rs. 42.
Tabalya	1	Rs. 5.
Tasya	2	Rs. 8.
Marfya	2	Rs. 5.
Bheriwal	2	Rs. 8.
Kami	2	Rs. 7.
Sarki	1	Rs. 6.
	Total	Rs. 750 per month, or Rs. 9,000 per year.

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

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

Shrawan Badi 3, 1855.
RRC, Vol. 52, pp. 29-30.

Regmi Research (Private) Ltd.

ISSN: 0034-348X

Regmi Research Series
Year 20, No. 2

Kathmandu: February, 1988

Edited By

Mahesh C. Regmi

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Lazimpat, Kathmandu, Nepal

Telephone: 4-11927

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Gorkhali Administration in Garhwal

By

Dr. Shiva Prasad Dabaral

(Uttarakhand Ka Rajanaitika Tatha Sanskritika Itihasa, Part V: Kumaun, Garhwal Aur Himachal Par Gorkhali Shasana, Samvat 1847-1872 (A.D. 1790-1815), Dogadha, Garhwal: Vir Gatha Prakashan, 2030 (A.D. 1973), pp. 180-220).

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

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

The Subbas, Naib Subbas, and military commanders appointed by the Nepal Palace in Garhwal were not in favor of maintaining the prestige of the erstwhile ministers, officials, and other respectable people. Since these persons no longer occupied any official position, the Gorkhalis did not consider it necessary to take their advice. They were, no doubt, allowed to retain their jagirs at the time of the conquest, but subsequently many such jagirs were reassigned to the army. Many jagirs were abolished in 1811 by Bahadur Bhandari and Dasharath Khatri.

Even though the former ministers, officials, and other respectable people of Garhwāl had extended their cooperation to the Gorkhālīs after the conquest, the Gorkhālī administrators regarded them as supporters of the displaced royal family, and, therefore, humiliated, exploited, and oppressed them. Many prominent Garhwālīs were killed or banished, and many others left the country of their own accord to escape a similar fate.

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

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

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

Each Fouzdari unit was divided into a number of garkhas. In both Kumaun and Garhwāl, high-caste Brahmans and Rajputs described their holdings (that) as garkha. Under Gorkhālī rule,

a group of villages controlled by these that-holders, began to be called a garkha. According to Praser, garkha and that were synonymous terms. It is said that the use of the term parganna began during the rule of the East India Company, but the Kamaleshwar Temple document of 1868 Vikrama (A.D. 1811) mentions the parganna of Nagpur. This shows that a group of several garkhas was known as parganna. Garhwal is said to have comprised 84 garkhas.

In A.D. 1811, garkhas (pargannas) and their constituent pattis were reorganized. In A.D. 1815, there were 16 pargannas and 48 pattis in the Cis-Ganga region (modern Chamoli and Pithoragarh). Subsequently, Garhwal was divided into two districts. Garhwal district comprised the Cis-Ganga region and the Trans-Ganga (Uttar-Koshi and Tehri-Garhwal) regions, while the district of Doon in the plains region comprised the five pargannas of Sabalpur, Basantapur, Santor, Kalyanpur, and Saundi.

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

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

Under Gorkhali rule, Vishnu-Priti villages were allowed to continue under the jurisdiction of the appropriate temples, but they were renamed as Gunth or Sadavarta. Since Garhwal had no more any king, ministers, or state officials, the question of assigning villages to them did not arise. All other villages were placed in the same category as Fouzdari villages and apportioned among the fifteen companies and their commanders. The commander of each company was granted one parganna like the Fouzdar under Garhwali rule, where he collected the revenues and appropriated his emoluments as well as of the troops under his command. Because war was continuing on the western front, the commander and his troops usually could not stay in the villages assigned to them. For that reason, they appointed agents to collect the revenue. These agents were prominent persons of the concerned villages and were known as Kamins.

Revenue was collected through kamins or Sayanas during the rule of the Garhwali kings also. The two terms were then synonymous. Ramapati Khandudi sent six letters to Kali Rawat of Dhangu. Kali Rawat has been addressed as kamin in three of these letters, and as Sayana in the other three. Sixteen letters addressed to Himatu and Jitu Rawat Gujru by the king and ministers of Garhwal between 1827 and 1861 Vikrama refer to them as Sayana. Most of the kamins and Sayanas of the Garhwali period tried to retain their position under Gorkhali rule.

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

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

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

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

	<u>kamins</u>			
	<u>Parganna</u>	<u>Brahman</u>	<u>Rajput</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	Ajmar	-	3	3
2.	Udaipur	-	8	8
3.	Salan	4	41	45
4.	Barasyun	2	18	20
5.	Dewalgarh	-	3	3
6.	Painkhanda	-	2	2
7.	Kapiri	1	2	3
8.	Kuthli	-	1	1
9.	Nagpur	-	10	10

10	Choprakot	-	5	5
11.	Dhanpur	-	1	1
12.	Chandpur	1	4	5
13.	Badhan	-	5	5
14.	Dasauli	1	3	4
15.	Pinkandi	1	4	5
16.	Lobha	-	3	3
	Total	10	113	123

(To be continued).

The Gadimubarakh Levy

I

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

- (1) Ajit Lama, Subba of Dullu.
- (2) Birabhanjan Shahi, Subedar of Bajhang Bajura.
- (3) Vansha Khatri, Subedar of Achham.
- (4) Bhimsen Bokati, Amalidar of Simta.
- (5) Basant Bokati, Subba of Dailekh.
- (6) Bhayaharan Thapa, Subba of Jumla.

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

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

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

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

II

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

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

Bhadra Badi 11, 1853.
RRC, Vol. 1A, p. 14.

III

Other References

1. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Mahottari, Falgun Sudi 13, 1851.
RRC, Vol. 1A, p. 193.
2. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Saptari, Falgun Sudi 13, 1851.
RRC, Vol. 1A, p. 193.
3. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Morang, Falgun Sudi 13, 1851.
RRC, Vol. 1A, pp 192-93.
4. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Chitwan, Falgun Sudi 13, 1851.
RRC, Vol. 1A, pp 191-92.
5. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Bhadgaun, Falgun Sudi 13, 1851.
RRC, Vol. 1A, pp 189-90.
6. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Kathmandu, Falgun Sudi 13, 1851.
RRC, Vol. 1A, pp. 186-88.
7. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Kumaun, Ashadh Badi 13, 1853.
RRC, Vol. 1A, pp 37-39
Vol. 23, pp 89-92
RRS, 1973, pp 49-53.

8. "Collection of Gadimubarakh Levy", Shrawan Badi 101 1853, RRC, Vol. 23, p. 92, Trans. in Regmi Research Series year 17, no. 10, October 1985, p. 151.
9. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Dailekh, Kartik Badi 11, 1853. RRC, Vol. 1A, p. 56.
10. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Baihang and Bajura. Shrawan Sudi 2, 1855. RRC, Vol. 1A, p. 195.
11. Exemption to Monasteries in Mahottari from payment of Gadimubarakh levy, Baisakh Badi 14, 1857. RRC, Vol. 1A, p. 185.
12. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Dolakha, Magh Badi 5, 1857. RRC, Vol. 1A, pp. 176-77.
13. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Lamjung. Baisakh Sudi 7, 1859. RRC, Vol. 1A, p. 151.
14. Appointment of employees to collect Gadimubarakh levy in Sindu-Dudhkosi region, Baisakh Sudi 7, 1859. RRC, Vol. 1A, p. 150.
15. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Sindhu-Marsyangdi region, Baisakh Sudi 7, 1859 (April 1802). RRC, Vol. 1A, pp. 152-55.
16. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Chharka, Baisakh Sudi 7, 1859. RRC, Vol. 1A, p. 155.
17. Disbursement of Gadimubarakh revenues from Bhadgaun, Jestha Sudi 2, 1859. RRC, Vol. 1A, p. 156.
18. Imposition of Gadimubarakh levy in Doti, Jestha Sudi 8, 1862. RRC, Vol. 6, p. 20.
19. "Gadimubarakh levy in Badegaun (Lalitpur)", Jestha Sudi 15, 1859. RRC, Vol. 24, pp. 534-36, (Regmi Research Series, Year 19, No. 2, February 1987, pp. 23-25).
20. Appointment of Taranidhi Sedhain to collect Gadimubarakh levy in Saptari and Mahottari, Aswin Badi 1, 1860. RRC, Vol. 5, p. 434.

21. Royal order to Taranidhi Sedhain regarding repayment of loans to Sahu Dwarikadas with Gadimubarakh revenues of Saptari and Mahottari.

RRC, Vol. 5, pp. 425-26.

22. "Gadimubarakh Revenue 1847,"
RRC, Vol. 16, pp. 332-333, trans. in Regmi Research Series, year 13, no. 3, March 1981, p. 48).

The Beni and Palpa Mints

I

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

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

II

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

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Paisa	2 tolas.
Adha-paisa	1 tola.
Chhakani	½ tola.
Dam	28 masas.

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

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

III

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

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

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

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

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

RRC, Vol. 45, pp. 37-38.

Subedar Dirgha Simha Adhikari of Jajarkot

Royal order to Dirgha Simha Adhikari:

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

- (1) Three Bhansars (Kirana, Kapas, Main).
- (2) Saunefagu levies.
- (3) Mandelai levies.
- (4) Treasure-troves (Kalyanadhan).
- (5) Panchakhat fines and penalties.
- (6) Cinnabar, lead, and copper mines.

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

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

Revenues from Juhar-Bhot

Previous Reference

"Revenue Collection in Juhar-Bhot, Kumaun," Regmi Research Series, Year 17, No. 10, October 1985, pp. 145-46.

I

Royal order to Vijaya Simha Budha:

The Fouzdar and the Dafdari of Kumaun shall not visit Juhar-Bhot to collect revenues other than the prescribed thekbandi, such as Panchakhat, Kalyanadhan, and Dharmadhikar. You are ordered to collect revenue from such sources, bring the proceeds personally to the royal palace every year, and obtain clearance.

Kartik Badi 11, 1868
RRC, Vol. 40, p. 291.

II

Royal order to bhardars, amalis, and chaukis at different ghats up to Juhar-Bhot:

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

Kartik Badi 11, 1868.
RRC, Vol. 40, p. 291.

III

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

1. Gauribux Company.
2. Gorakhbux Company.
3. Shumshere Jung Company.
4. Ishwaribux Company.
5. Samarsher Company.

However, their emoluments could not be paid in full because the revenue assessed for Juhar-Bhot could not be collected in full.

On Marga Sudi 15, 1868, Chautariya Bam Shah and Subba Hastadal Shah were ordered to meet the shortfall with revenues from (1) Saunefagu taxes, and (2) Dafdari-dastur from the garkhas assigned to those companies. They were instructed to meet the shortfall, if any, left even thereafter with revenue from other sources.

RRC, Vol. 40, p. 318.

(To be continued)

Dambar Shah, Krishna Shah, and Rudra Shah

By

Dinesh Raj Panta

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

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

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

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

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

As mentioned above, Dambar Shah was succeeded by his son, Krishna Shah, who died some time between Shrawan 3, 1716 (the date mentioned in a manuscript prepared during his reign.) and 1723 (the date mentioned in an inscription of his successor, Rudra Shah at the Gorkha Palace). He was succeeded by his son, Rudra Shah.

According to the Gorkha Rajavamshawali, Rudra Shah conquered Majhawa, which had once been conquered by Rama Shah but had later been occupied by Lamjung.

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

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

Collection of Unauthorized Taxes in Doti

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

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

A royal order was issued to Sardar Jagadeva Bhandari on Marga Sudi 3, 1866 (November 1809) to investigate the complaint in the presence of panchas trusted by the people, namely, Bikram Shani, Shivaram Kadyal, Man Singh Bista, Nag Bogati and Rajwars Nirmal Dev and Bajairam Bhatta. If the complaint was found true, the Sardar was ordered to have the excess collections refunded to the people, and send Deva Singh Bhatta and Ramakanta Jaisi to Kathmandu in fetters.

RRC, Vol. 40, pp. 145-47.

An Embassy to Kabul

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

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

- (2) Subedar Mardan Thapa, accompanied by seven soldiers, shall proceed to the Sikh Kingdom through Langur, Latghat, and the Doon Valley in Garhwal. Send orders to local authorities in Garhwal to arrange for an escort.
- (b) Subedar Arjun Karki, accompanied by seven soldiers, shall proceed to Kallur through Sirmur. Two soldiers shall come back to report that they have reached Sirmur, and two more shall similarly come back from Kallur.
- (c) Elephants sent along with Subedar Arjun Karki shall be held up in Kumaun until he comes back along with Laxmapati Pande and proceeds to Kabul.

RRC, Vol. 23, p. 330

A Birta Grant to Ranganath Pandit

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

Tuesday, Shrawan Badi 30, 1863.

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

Four Documents on the Kangra Campaign

I

Kartik Sudi 10, 1864

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

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, p. 1056.

II

Kartik Sudi 10, 1864

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

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

III

Marga Sudi 5, 1864

Local amalis, and officials and military personnel (tilanga) deputed to round up Jhara labor in different areas were ordered to grant exemption from Jhara, beth, and begar obligations to soldiers (Sipahi), banadars, palanquin-bearers (dole), and porters (bhariya) accompanying subedars under Sardar Bhayaharan Thapa to Kangra.

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

IV

Thursday, Poush Badi 10, 1864

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

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

This royal order was sent to Bajhang, Bajura, and four other places in the far-western hill region on the same date.

Regmi Research (Private) Ltd.

ISSN: 0034-348X

Regmi Research Series
Year 20, No. 3

Kathmandu : March 1988

Edited By:

Mahesh C. Regmi

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Ran Bahadur Shah's Expenses in Banaras

(Continued from the July-August 1987 issue).

Miscellaneous Expenses in Banaras

I

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

"Order to Ijaradar Shaktiballabh Padhya regarding Payment of Rents to Mahant Nischal Giri", Baisakh Sudi 4, 1862, RRC, Vol. 20, p. 166.

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

"Order to Jalim Khawas Regarding Payment to Suryamani Mishra", Baisakh Sudi 3, 1862, RRC, Vol. 20, p. 165.

Supply of Elephants

I

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

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

II

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

"Order Regarding Gift of Elephant to Sahu Dwarikadas", Chaitra Sudi 15, 1859, RRC, Vol. 20, p. 53.

III

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

"Order to Daroga Sukhadev Padhya Regarding Supply of Elephant to Banaras", Shrawan Sudi 3, 1860, RRC, Vol. 20, p. 115.

Repayments to the British Government

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

C.V. Aitchison, A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads Relating to India and Neighbouring Countries, Calcutta: Bengal Printing Co. Ltd, 1863, Vol. II, p. 188, Chittaranjan Nepali, Shri 5 Rana Bahadur Shah, Kathmandu: Mary Rajbhandari, 2020 (1963) p. 68.

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

References

1. Chittaranjan Nepali, op. cit p. 138.
2. Royal order regarding remittance of revenues from Morang to Captain Knox, Magh Sudi 9, 1859 (January 1803), RRC, Vol. 20, p. 1.

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

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 464.

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

RRC, Vol. 36, p. 221.

Loans from Jayaram Giri

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

RRC, Vol. 5, p. 580.

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

References

1. Royal order to Ijaradar Sarup Hari of Morang, Baisakh Badi 14, 1862, RRC, Vol. 20 p. 149.
2. do to Dasharath Khatri and Rudra Simha Khadka in Morang, Jestha Sudi 6, 1862, RRC, Vol. 20, p. 190.
3. do to Ijaradar Jalim Khawas of Rautahat, Baisakh Badi 14, 1862, RRC, Vol. 20, p. 150.
4. do to Jayaram Giri Gulab Giri, Jestha Badi 8, 1862, RRC, Vol. 20, p. 150.

Loans From Sahu Dwarikadas

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

Chittaranjan Nepali, op. cit. p. 68.

Repayments to Sahu Dwarikadas and Harikrishnadas

Taranidhi Sedhain had been appointed to collect the gadimubarakh levy in the districts of Saptari and Mahottari. (RRC, Vol. 5, p. 434).

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

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

Sahu Harikrishnadas Granted Ijara for Saptari and Mahottari

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

References

1. Royal order to Sahu Dwarikadas, Magh Sudi 9, 1859, RRC, Vol. 20, p. 2.
2. Information to Chaudharis and other functionaries regarding do., Magh Sudi 9, 1859 (RRC, Vol. 20, p. 2) and Chaitra Sudi 15, 1859 (RRC, Vol. 5, p. 378).

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

References

1. Regulations for Saptari and Mahottari districts in the name of Subba Dadhiram Padhya on behalf of Sahu Harikrishnadas Aswin Badi 30, 1859, RRC, Vol. 24, pp. 626-30.
2. Royal order to Subba Dadhiram Padhya, Chaitra Sudi 15, 1859, RRC, Vol. 20, p. 22.

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

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 279.

Revenue from Transit Duties

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

1. Chautariya Bam Shah.
2. Chautariya Sher Bahadur Shah.
3. Madho Shahi.
4. Kaji Damodar Pande.
5. Kaji Bakhtwar Simha.
6. Kaji Subuddhi Khadka.
7. Kapardar Bhotu Pande.
8. Subedar Hikmat Simha Thapa.

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 4.

In Morang

1. On Marga Badi 3, 1867, Chandrabir Thapa was appointed Subba of Morang on amanat basis, succeeding Sahu Hari Krishnadas. RRC, Vol. 38, pp. 618-626.
2. On Magh Sudi 3, 1867, Devendra Padhya and Shashidhar Padhya were ordered to realize arrears of revenue and transmit the proceeds to Sahu Harikrishnadas.
RRC, Vol. 38, pp. 718-19.
3. A similar order was sent to Kafi Balbir Rana and Sardar Gaja Simha Khatri in Morang on the same date.
RRC, Vol. 38, p. 719.

Additional Repayments to Sahu Harikrishnadas

Royal order to Harikrishnadas on Saturday, Poush Badi 1, 1865 (December 1808).

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

1. During the period from Magh Sudi 5, 1857 to Aswin Badi 30, 1859, bonds had been signed for loans totalling Rs 50, 843, out of which a sum of Rs 11,914 and 2 annas was repaid from the ijara for Saptari and Mahottari for the year 1860 Vikrama. Balance: Rs 38,928-10.
2. Interest on these loans had been stipulated at the rate of Rs 1-8 (per month). It has now been mutually agreed that the rate will be 10 percent (a year). Interest at this rate for the period of six years and two months from Kartik Badi 1, 1859 to Marga Sudi 15, 1865: Rs 24,000-4.

RRC, Vol. 36, pp. 194-96.

References

1. Royal order to Ijaradar Shaktiballabh Padhya of Bara and Parsa, Baisakh Badi 9, 1860, RRC, Vol. 20, p. 32.
2. do. to Subba Rituvarna Padhya, Baisakh Badi 5, 1860, RRC, Vol. 20, p. 32; and Shrawan Sudi 3, 1860, RRC, Vol. 20, p. 116.

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

Loans from Sahu Harikrishnadas

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

<u>Jestha Sudi 15, 1859</u> May 1862	--	Rs 15,000 from revenues of Morang.
<u>Magh Sudi 9, 1859</u> January 1863	--	Rs 12,000 from revenues of Saptari and Mahottari.

References

1. "Order to Subba Srikrishna Padhya, Subba Rajasimha Khatri, and other officials of Morang Regarding Repayment of Loans Due to Sahu Harikrishnadas", Jestha Sudi 15, 1859, RRC, Vol. 24, pp. 545-46.
2. "Order to Subba Dinanath Padhya and Other Officials of Saptari and Mahottari Regarding do.", Magh Sudi 9, 1859, RRC, Vol. 20, p. 1.

The Salami Levy

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

For the Year 1860 Vikrama

1. Chautariya Bidur Shah	....	Rs 551
2. Kaji Balawant Rana	....	Rs 500½
3. Kaji Jaspau	....	Rs 500½
4. Kaji Sarvajit Pande	....	Rs 500½
5. Kaji Narashimha	....	Rs 500½
6. Kaji Ranadhir Simha	....	Rs 500½
7. Sardar Birabhadra Pantha	....	Rs 272¼
8. Sardar Ranajung	....	Rs 272¼
9. Sardar Jagajit Pande	....	Rs 272¼

10.	Sardar Parashuram	....	Rs 272¼
11.	Sardar Bhotu,	....	Rs 272¼
12.	Kapardar Raghav Sinha Khadka	....	Rs 283
13.	Khajanchi Kalidas	....	Rs 128

For the Year 1861 Vikrama

1.	Chautariya Prana Shah	....	Rs 551
2.	Chautariya Sher Bahadur Shah	....	Rs 551
3.	Kaji Dalabhanjan Pande	....	Rs 500½
4.	Kaji Bhimsen Thapa	....	Rs 500½
5.	Kaji Tribhuwan	....	Rs 500½
6.	Kaji Jahar Simha ,	....	Rs 500½
7.	Kaji Nahar Simha	....	Rs 400
8.	Kaji Ambar Simha	....	Rs 500½
9.	Sardar Ranajit Kanwar	....	Rs 272¼
10.	Sardar Ajambar Pantha	....	Rs 272¼
11.	Sardar Bahadur Bhandari	....	Rs 272¼
12.	Sardar Indra Simha	....	Rs 272¼
13.	Sardar Musya Baniya	....	Rs 272¼
14.	Sardar Angad	....	Rs 272¼
15.	Kapardar Bhotu Pande	....	Rs 283
16.	Khajanchi Udaya Giri	....	Rs 128

References

1. Chittaranjan Nepali, op. cit. p. 139.
2. RRC, Vol. 19, p. 185.

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

RRC, Vol. 5, p. 151.

Land Taxation in Bara and Parsa

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

Crop	Rs/Annas per bigha		
	<u>Sidhmas</u>	<u>Naurangiya</u>	<u>Other areas</u>
1. Paddy (<u>Paha</u>)	3-4	3-4	3-8
2. do. <u>Khila</u>	0-10	0-10	0-10
3. do. Third year of cultivation (<u>dosal</u>)		1-12	1-10
4. <u>Thakari</u>	1-8		
5. <u>Bheth</u> land		1-8	
6. <u>Rabi</u> crops	0-12	0-14	0-14
7. Cotton	3-0	3-0	2-12
8. Tobacco	4-8		4-8
9. <u>Bari</u> (garden)	1-4	1-4	1-4
10. <u>Kotivari</u> (per household)	2-8	2-8	3-8

Perquisites of local functionaries:-

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----|------------------|
| 1. Chaudhari | ... | 2 annas a bigha. |
| 2. Mokaddam | ... | 2 annas a bigha. |
| 3. Guran or bhedabhara | ... | 2 annas a bigha. |

RRC, Vol. 19, pp. 446-48.

On Marga Badi 9, 1866, a royal order was issued prescribing the rates of taxes on lands cultivated by Pranapati Das in three moujas (Belahi, Sakarpura, and Tilathi) in the parganna of Pakari in Saptari district. The rates per bigha were as follows:-

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Rate</u> (Rs/Annas)
1. <u>Aansu</u>	1-10
2. <u>Maduwa</u>	1-7
3. Paddy (on new lands or khila)	1-10
4. do. (on old lands or paha)	2-10

- | | |
|---------------|------|
| 5. Mustard | 1-14 |
| 6. Cotton | 1-12 |
| 7. Vegetables | 3-8 |

These taxes were to be paid to the local Thekedar.

RRC, Vol. 40, pp. 129-30.

Previous Reference

1. "Taxation in Mahottari District, 1809", Regmi Research Series, year 3, no. 2, February 1, 1971, pp. 28-30.

Gorkhali Administration in Garhwal

By

Dr. Shiva Prasad Dabral

(Continued from the February 1888 issue)

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

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

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

Three rupees on the wedding of a girl.

Five rupees on the wedding of a boy.

In addition, Kamins and Sayanas were allotted lands for their subsistence on a tax free basis. They also collected a specified percentage of the revenue assessed on each village for themselves. Bahadur Bhandari raised the rate of the payment to between one anna and four annas from each village according to productivity.

The burden of maintaining military commanders, soldiers, Kamins, Sayanas and village Pradhans was borne wholly by the peasant, who was known as Zamindar. There were four categories of such Zamindars, namely, thatwan, khaikar, khurni or kaini, and sirtan, each of whom enjoyed rights and privileges on a customary basis. Khaikar Zamindars belonged mainly to the Khas and Rajput communities, whose ancestors had settled villages and built terraced fields.

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

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

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

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

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

Under Amar Simha Thapa's settlement, each of the 84 garkhas of Garhwal was placed under the jurisdiction of a Sardar, who maintained law and order and collected the revenue. Revenue collected in these 84 garkhas was used to pay the emoluments of the 15 companies stationed in Garhwal. The amount of revenue from each garkha was estimated, and the number of soldiers drawing their emoluments from that garkha was fixed accordingly. These soldiers remained with the Sardar of the garkha until ordered to go elsewhere.

The traditional taxes were abolished, but the total amount was raised steeply. Taxes under the Gorkhalis seem to have been fixed according to the emoluments to be drawn by the army from each garkha, rather than on the basis of productivity.

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

1. Mou tax on each household.
2. Tand tax on each loom.
3. Mijhari (Dum) tax on each household of leather workers.
4. Ghee tax on milk cows and buffaloes.
5. Salami fee for state officials.
6. Sonya-fagun (sumangi) fee on special occasions.
7. Adhanni-Dafdari (Kanugoye) tax payable at the rate of a half-anna on each rupee of revenue for meeting the expenses of government offices.
8. Asmani-farmani fines and penalties.

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Military personnel and their sardars, who were temporary lords of their villages, looted and oppressed the people, and raped their women. As a result, villages became depopulated, and it became even more difficult to pay the emoluments of the troops.

The revenue settlement of Garhwal was revised in 1868 Vikrama (A.D. 1811-12) by Kaji Bahadur Bhandari and Bakshi Dasharath Khatri. Under that settlement, revenue was assessed on each village on the basis of its actual economic condition.

The main features of the new settlement were as follows:-

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

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

(3) Agricultural lands in Garhwal were classified as abal, dovam, sim, chahar, and sukhambasi on the basis of productivity. The land tax was also assessed in each village on the basis of productivity.

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

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

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

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

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

(7) Crimes were divided into four categories, and the rates of fines and penalties for each category were prescribed. The slave trade was banned.

The Kamin of Gujadu was required to pay a revenue of Rs 550 a year, of which Rs 150 was payable in the month of Baisakh, Rs 125 each in Ashadh and Aswin, Rs 100 in Poush, and the balance of Rs 50 in Chaitra.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) Moro, or intestate property.
- (2) Rahata, or property vacated by the owner.
- (3) Bahata, or unclaimed property.

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

Letters of appointment issued to Kamins and Sayanas enjoined on them:

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

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

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

As mentioned above, Kamins and Sayanas were instructed to put an end to the slave trade. In A.D. 1812, a royal order was issued prohibiting the military from enslaving any one. However, the order was completely ignored. No provision was made for punishing those military officials who engaged in the slave trade. According to Hearsey, during 1868-69 Vikrama (A.D. 1811-12), the Gorkhalis enslaved or auctioned more than 30,000 men and women of Garhwal, and about 80,000 people were compelled to emigrate.

because of the excessive assessment and progressive Sepoyism¹¹ taxes and because were unable to make payments in time. They were forced to borrow in order to escape the wrath of the Gorkhali military. The incidence of insurrections among them had risen to an unprecedented level during the last days of Gorkhali rule in Garwal.

Notwithstanding the aim of improving the lot of the people, the revenue settlement of Jankar Wansari and Sakari Bakhari¹² Khatri was thus a failure.

(To be continued)

The Abolition Tax

Royal order to collectors of Abolition Tax at Swayra and Timra, Palgaon West 10, 1887 (February 1887): "Because you are not entitled to collect the Abolition Tax from the Lasses and inhabitants of Istakhar Village, complaints have been received that you are collecting a tax known as Changging instead. You may collect that tax if it has customarily been collected there. Otherwise, if you are proved to have collected a new tax, you shall be punished."

Sagzi Research Collection, vol. 39, P. 512.

N-9.2-S
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Regmi Research (Private) Ltd.

ISS: 0034-348X

Regmi Research Series
Year 20, No. 4

Kathmandu: April, 1988

Edited By

Mahesh C. Regmi

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Lazimpat, Kathmandu, Nepal

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distribution and display.)

Miscellaneous Documents of Marga Sudi 1, 1865

1. Punishment for Sodomy.
2. Payment of Emoluments.
3. Appointment of Sardar Ranbir Khatri.
4. Subba Parashuram Thapa Removed from Garhwal.
5. Collection of Levies on Jagir Lands.
6. Collection of Samnefagu Levies.
7. Complaint of Ijaradar Harikrishna D.S.
8. Land Taxation in Morang.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 36, pp. 180-185.

1. Punishment for Sodomy

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

2. Payment of Emoluments

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

3. Appointment of Sardar Ranbir Khatri

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

4. Subba Parashuram Thapa Removed from Garhwal.

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

5. Collection of Levies on Jagir Lands

The Renadal Company had been assigned the Dhurkot areas as its khuwa. It was ordered:

- (1) Judicial fines and penalties from the local inhabitants shall be appropriated by the person who receives the Serna tax.
- (2) Dashain functions in Dhurkot shall be performed according to custom.

6. Collection of Saunefagu Levies

Dware Jagajit was ordered to collect Saunefagu levies from Newars in the Sindhu/Dhulikhel/Panauti - Dudhkosi region only in areas where the levies had customarily been paid. Areas from where commodities were supplied to the royal household were exempted.

7. Complaint of Harikrishna Das

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

8. Land Taxation in Morang

Land tax assessment rates, first prescribed in 1850 Vikrama, were reconfirmed for the parganna of Fatteharipur in Morang. These rates represented a consolidated payment for such customary taxes as baikharcha, abuwab, kulahar and hububat. However, Amilan levies and raja-anka levies were payable in addition. The rates were applicable to both resident (basinda) and non-resident (pahikasht.) cultivators. They were as follows:-

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Rate</u> (per bigha/Rs/Annas)
1. <u>Ansu</u>	2-7
2. Paddy (<u>Paha</u>)	4-0
3. Paddy (<u>Khila</u>)	2-4
4. Mustard	3-1
5. Vegetables	4-9
6. Jute (<u>patuwa</u>)	3-11
7. Rabi crops	1-10½
8. Cotton	2-11
9. Sugarcane	4-11

Three other levies, namely, Kativari, bihadani, and sadaudha, were also collected at customary rates. Payments were due in Patna rupees.

Eight Documents on Kumaun, A.D. 1802

1. The Dangis of Jyunagaun.
2. Reinstatement of Kamin.
3. Homesteads for Military Personnel.
4. Abolition of Surcharge on Revenue.
5. Supply of Iron and Lead.
6. Restoration of Birta and Jagir Villages.
7. Elephant Sales in Kumaun.
8. Abolition of Subhangi Tax.

1. The Dangis of Jyunagaun

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

Ashadh Badi 12, 1859.

RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 556-57.

2. Reinstatement of Kamin

Royal order to Jain Singh Dhamthwal: Your family has occupied the post of Kamin in the village of Tallitikhon in the Parganna of Barhamandal (in Kumaun) from former times. In 1854 Vikrama, Chautariya Bam Shah had investigated the matter, reconfirmed you in that post, and collected the Salami fee. However, some influential but mischievous people of that area prevented you from taking over charge. They did not even allow you to realize the salami fee which you had already paid. When you submitted a complaint at the palace, we investigated the matter and found that you were entitled to the post of Kamin. We accordingly reconfirm you in that post. The bhardars deputed to Kumaun shall not dismiss you, but shall collect the salami fee at the rate current in the garkha and recognize your appointment on

a permanent basis. make payments at the rates current in the garkha to the Amali, collect your customary fees and perquisites, and perform your duties in the capacity of a Kamin.

Ashadh Badi 12, 1859.

RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 534-55.

3. Homesteads for Military Personnel

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

Ashadh Badi 13, 1859.

RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 555-56.

4. Abolition of Surcharge on Revenue

Royal order to Zemindars throughout Kumaun: "During the Vikrama years 1857 and 1858, the Amalis collected 20 annas for each 16 annas of revenue assessed in Kumaun. Accordingly, we have received reports that the country has been ruined. We hereby order that payments be made at the rate of 16 annas as since the Vikrama year 1848. Make payments at this rate; you will not be charged more."

Ashadh Badi 12, 1859

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 556.

5. Supply of Iron and Lead

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

Shrawan Badi 9, 1859.

RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 558-59.

6. APPELLANT'S OWN AFFILIATION

The facts and their villages created by the Third class of census before the arrival camp at or long distance total had been raised by the Jorhali - and subjected to taxation. These villages were restored to Jays village total on March 1, 1897
 CR, Vol. 37, p. 560.

7. GENERAL STATE AFFAIRS

On March 1, 1897, in the executive order of London
 is a schedule for

- (1) Orders with directions, take into the necessary number
 at the District level, and will the number of units.
- (2) Orders: to the government the amount of the total from total
 total in amount of 12,000.
- (3) An order: to be issued to the district.
- (4) In the same manner, the amount of the total and orders
 [unclear] from the amount of 12,000, but not the
 matter of the matter, which is the matter of the matter,
 and the amount of the total for the matter.

CR, Vol. 37, p. 561.

8. APPELLANT'S OWN AFFAIRS

Royal order, to the [unclear] and [unclear] of London: "The
 Executive Order has received that because of many districts,
 and [unclear] have [unclear] the [unclear], in fact, the [unclear],
 requested that the [unclear] be [unclear]. Because the [unclear] has
 it not [unclear] as a regular [unclear] in our [unclear].
 we hereby [unclear] the [unclear] from the [unclear] year 1897.
 (1). Full [unclear], being that [unclear] the [unclear] and [unclear] and
 make it [unclear]."

March 1, 1897.

CR, Vol. 37, pp. 599-60.

CONFIDENTIAL

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in [unclear], March 10, 1897, and [unclear] royal
 order [unclear] to [unclear] [unclear]. The [unclear] received [unclear]
 that [unclear] will [unclear] in the [unclear] [unclear] and in [unclear]

there. We have sent him an order promising him succor. He may accordingly return. As soon as he returns, arrest him in an efficient manner, and send him to us quickly along with an escort so that he may not escape on the way. Submit a statement of revenues for the Vikrama year 1862 which has been collected there, as well as of arrears."

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

II

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

III

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

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

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

RRC, Vol. 40, pp. 77-79.

A Hostage at the Royal Palace

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

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

Ashadh Badi 3, 1862 (June 1805).

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

Subedar Narasingh Thapa of Baihang-Bajura

On Shadra Sudi 5, 1856, Narasingh Thapa was appointed Subedar of the Ranabam Company, which had been stationed in Baihang-Bajura. He succeeded Parashuram Mahat. The Ranabam Company comprised 164 men, including 130 fusiliers.

Subedar Narasingh Thapa was given the following instructions:

- (1) To pay salaries to the men of the Ranabam Company amounting to Rs 895 a month or Rs 10,740 a year.
- (2) To transmit to the central treasury at Kathmandu (i.e. the Tosakhana) a sum of Rs 700 a year.
- (3) To transmit amounts left over after meeting the expenses mentioned in (1) and (2) above, if any, to the central treasury at Kathmandu.
- (4) To appropriate the income of 10 bhets of rice lands as his emoluments (khangi).

RRC, Vol. 23, pp. 372-74.

Humla Affairs, A.D. 1802

1. Royal order to Thani Vijaya Ram Padhya.
2. Reinstatement of Thani Ram Jaisi Simkhada.
3. Chak-Chekui fines in Humla.
4. Rates of Sirto Tax in Humla.

1. Royal Order to Thani Vijaya Ram Padhya

A royal order containing the following matters was issued for the Lemi area of Humla on Shrawan Badi 1, 1859:-

- (1) Creditors shall realise only principal of loans supplied by them during the time of the Kings of Jumla. On loans supplied after the Gorkhali conquest, interest shall be collected at the rate of Rs 22 for each Rs 20 of loan.
- (2) Because of oppression, the inhabitants of Lemi have been migrating to Tibet, and the area has become depopulated.
- (3) Vijaya Ram Padhya has been reinstated as Thani, and Rakshya Raut as Mitan.
- (4) A Sirto tax of Rs 20 shall be paid every year through the Thani.
- (5) The Thani shall appropriate the customary present of one bakhu.
- (6) Notes from the enemy side shall be encouraged to settle there.

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

2. Reinstatement of Thani Ram Jaisi Sirkhada

Royal order to Ram Jaisi Sirkhada: "Previously, Sirto revenue from the village of Delfu in the Mugu-Karan region used to be transmitted to the Amali through you in the capacity of Thani. We hereby reconfirm this traditional arrangement."

Shrawan Badi 1, 1859.

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 568.

3. Chak-Chakui Fines in Humla

Royal order to Manya Ghazali, Sundare Rokaya, and others, "because (Humla) is situated in the Himalayan region, a royal order had been issued prohibiting enslavement for default in payment of Chak-Chakui fines (for adultery). In the Vikrama year 1858, another royal order had been issued abolishing chak chakui fines and prescribing a fine (manuli) of Rs 100. However, the fine of Rs 100 is meant for sexual relations with widowed sisters-in-law. Chak-Chakui fines of higher amounts shall be collected by the incumbent Subba at the same rates as his predecessors. Do not make any complaint in the matter."

Shrawan Badi 1, 1859.

RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 567-68.

20. 1944-1945

From 1944-45, the 1st Airborne Infantry and 2nd Airborne Division were stationed in various locations in the Territory of New Guinea. The 1st Airborne Infantry was stationed at the 1st Airborne Infantry Camp, and the 2nd Airborne Division was stationed at the 2nd Airborne Division Camp. The 1st Airborne Infantry was stationed at the 1st Airborne Infantry Camp, and the 2nd Airborne Division was stationed at the 2nd Airborne Division Camp. The 1st Airborne Infantry was stationed at the 1st Airborne Infantry Camp, and the 2nd Airborne Division was stationed at the 2nd Airborne Division Camp. The 1st Airborne Infantry was stationed at the 1st Airborne Infantry Camp, and the 2nd Airborne Division was stationed at the 2nd Airborne Division Camp.

April 1945, several photographs and documents were discovered by the 1st Airborne Infantry. The documents were found in a box, and the photographs were found in a folder. The documents were found in a box, and the photographs were found in a folder. The documents were found in a box, and the photographs were found in a folder. The documents were found in a box, and the photographs were found in a folder.

21. 1946-1947

The 1st Airborne Infantry and 2nd Airborne Division were stationed in various locations in the Territory of New Guinea. The 1st Airborne Infantry was stationed at the 1st Airborne Infantry Camp, and the 2nd Airborne Division was stationed at the 2nd Airborne Division Camp. The 1st Airborne Infantry was stationed at the 1st Airborne Infantry Camp, and the 2nd Airborne Division was stationed at the 2nd Airborne Division Camp. The 1st Airborne Infantry was stationed at the 1st Airborne Infantry Camp, and the 2nd Airborne Division was stationed at the 2nd Airborne Division Camp.

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Documents were found in the 1st Airborne Infantry Camp. The documents were found in a box, and the photographs were found in a folder. The documents were found in a box, and the photographs were found in a folder. The documents were found in a box, and the photographs were found in a folder. The documents were found in a box, and the photographs were found in a folder.

- (1) In 1797, the
- (2) In the
- (3) In 1815, the

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(to be continued)

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...	Rs 9
...	Rs 41
...	Rs 4
...	Rs 4
...	Rs 4
...	Rs 7
...	Rs 7

Appendix D. (Continued)

Continued from the previous page.

1. Description of Government Activities

Receipts of a Royal Order issued in the name of His Majesty King George VI, dated 12th July 1947, for the settlement of 1000 Pounds for the settlement of a yearly payment of 20,000, half in money and half in commodities, was provided. Receipts were provided, calculated at 20,000 in money and 2,000 in commodities.

RD, Vol. 29, p. 179.

2. Official Activities

Royal Order of the King of the United Kingdom, dated 12th July 1947, for the settlement of 1000 Pounds for the settlement of a yearly payment of 20,000, half in money and half in commodities, was provided. Receipts were provided, calculated at 20,000 in money and 2,000 in commodities.

On the 12th July 1947, a settlement of 1000 Pounds was made with the village of the settlement of a yearly payment of 20,000, half in money and half in commodities. In the 12th July 1947, the settlement was provided, calculated at 20,000 in money and 2,000 in commodities.

The Royal Order of the King of the United Kingdom, dated 12th July 1947, for the settlement of 1000 Pounds for the settlement of a yearly payment of 20,000, half in money and half in commodities, was provided. Receipts were provided, calculated at 20,000 in money and 2,000 in commodities. The settlement was made with the village of the settlement of a yearly payment of 20,000, half in money and half in commodities. In the 12th July 1947, the settlement was provided, calculated at 20,000 in money and 2,000 in commodities.

RD, Vol. 29, p. 179.

RD, Vol. 29, p. 179.

3. Acknowledgments

Receipts of a Royal Order issued in the name of His Majesty King George VI, dated 12th July 1947, for the settlement of 1000 Pounds for the settlement of a yearly payment of 20,000, half in money and half in commodities, was provided. Receipts were provided, calculated at 20,000 in money and 2,000 in commodities.

RD, Vol. 29, p. 179.

RD, Vol. 29, p. 179.

4. CONTACTS AT CHURCHES

Legal order to deny contact with members of the Church of
 Bryn-Mawr. The subscribers of Church-Mem have decided to
 see that you locate their names at a time when they had gone to
 church for years. If this order is true, people belonging
 to our churches cannot be allowed to look for one another.
 Return the cards that you have located. If the lists are different,
 both sides shall work to the best end as shall determine Justice.
 If you do not return the cards, or come to the police, all cards
 except to each individual, you shall be regarded as guilty.

Justice Act 2, 1889.

DC, Vol. 70, p. 178-79.

5. SEPARATION

Order of the Court. All other orders of Justice
 maintained in evidence that the Church was not receiving
 the law that had been provided to them for settling in the
 law area, and were also leaving their property. A legal order
 was then issued to Justice for Justice and other orders of
 DC, the law and justice the law of Justice, of Justice
 to determine to create their own.

Justice Act 12, 1889.

DC, Vol. 70, p. 578.

6. SEPARATION OF THE LAW AND THE COURT

Legal order to Justice. The Court is a
 great part of Justice, and the territory of Justice.
 It has been determined that a part of that territory
 free from any claim by your relatives. A legal order
 that great, with full authority, with power of the law
 stipulated to the individual settlement. Justice
 is Justice visiting the law and Justice, and the
 Village of Justice.

Justice Act 12, 1889.

DC, Vol. 70, p. 578.

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Regmi Research (Private) Ltd.

ISSN: 0034-348X

Regmi Research Series
Year 20, No. 5
Kathmandu : May, 1988

Edited By
Mahesh C. Regmi

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Miscellaneous Documents of Falgun Badi 6, 1869

1. Allotment of Jagir Lands.
2. Kut Rents on Jagir Lands.
3. Disbursement of Salaries.
4. Escneat Property in Banepa.
5. Guthi Land Endowments.
6. Reinstatement of Kamin in Garhwal.
7. Collection of Revenue Arrears in Doti.
8. Thiti Arrangements for Mijhars in Far-Eastern Hill Region.

1. Allotment of Jagir Lands

(a) Gnyadi

Rice-lands totalling 875 muris belonging to the naya Sabuj Company in Gnyadi were allotted for cultivation to the following tenants on payment of Kut-tnek rents as follows. The allottees were ordered to provide loans to their jagirdar-landlords, who were ordered not to evict them.

<u>Allottee</u>	<u>Area of Land</u> (in muris)	<u>Paddy</u> (in muris)	<u>Ghiukhane</u> Rs.
1. Padma Pani Pandit	100	24	2½
2. Jayapati Pandit	140	42	3½
3. do. Pasture lands at Tallo-Gityan on payment of 3 rupees a year.			
4. Siddha Padhya	60	18½	1½
5. do.	40	10½	1
6. Parth Padhya	40	9½	1
7. Bidu Padhya	40	8	1
8. Jaya Krishna Padhya	60	20	1½
9. Rikhe Padhya	40	9½	1
10. Bhaktu Padhya	40	9	1
11. do.	15	4	6 annas.
12. Rikhe Padhya Poudyal	40	10	1

13.	Dhanjay Padhya	40	9	1
14.	Basanta Padhya (area deducted from Padmapani Pandit's holding)	40	9½	1
15.	Gaje Padhya	40	7	1
16.	Subarna Bai Galma (area deducted from Padmapani Pandit's holding)	40	8½	1
Total		875	227	Rs. 21-14 (aanas)

RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 510-11.

(b) Sataun

I

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

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

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 509.

II

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

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 509.

(c) Tanahu

I

Bak Singh Thapa was allotted 660 muris of rice-fields held by the Sri Barakh Company in Tanahu on payment of kut rents as follows. He was directed to pay chardam-theiki and ghiukhane taxes in addition according to current rates, and also to provide loans to the jagirdar-landlords.

<u>Name of Field</u>	<u>Area</u> (in muri)	<u>Paddy</u> (in muri)	<u>Ghiukhane</u> Rs	<u>Dihi-Serma</u> Rs
Ambote	320	101	8	2
Ramche	340	87	8½	1
Total	660	188	16½	3

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 514.

II

The Sri Barakh Company held another assignment of 200 muris of rice-fields in Tanahu. These rice-fields were allotted to Bhujabar Bohra, Bandhu Rana, Mane Rana, and Krishnanand Laudari on kut tenure. The schedule of payments was as follows: The allottees were also directed to pay the chardam-theiki tax and provide loans to their jagirdar-landlords, who were ordered not to evict them.

<u>Name of Field</u>	<u>Area</u> (in muri)	<u>Kut</u> (in muris of paddy)	<u>Ghiukhane</u> Rs
1. Bagiraha	180	202	14½
2. Baguwa	20	8	8 annas.

RRC, Vol. 39, pp 512-13.

2. Kut Rents on Jagir lands

Royal order to the tenants (mohi) cultivating the rice-lands held by the Durga Bux Company: "We have sent the Jamadar, Mudda and soldiers of the Durga Bux Company to inspect the lands cultivated by you and prescribe kut rents according to the grade, that is, abal, doyam, sim, or cha har. Record

particulars of yields of land cultivated by you for the past three years. Those who prescribe kut rents shall reconfirm the existing cultivators if they accept the new rates; otherwise, they have been empowered to appoint new cultivators."

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 505.

3. Disbursement of Salaries

I

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

1.	To Birabhadra Kanwar as Salary for the Vikrama year 1869	....	Rs. 2,500.
2.	do. for Captain's robes	....	Rs. 250.
3.	To the Naya Sabuj Company of Sataun	....	Rs. 432-14
	Total	....	Rs. 3,182-14

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 510.

II

The same day, Subedar Ramajit Bhandari and Dittha Balabhadra Padhya were ordered to make the following disbursements from the revenues of the Parbat mines and the Beni and Baglungchaur mints for the Vikrama year 1869:-

1.	Nirbhaya Simha Basnyat <u>Baithake of the Thulo-Baithak</u>	....	Rs 177½
2.	Dambar Thapa, do	....	Rs 172
3.	Bahadur Thapa, do. of <u>Thulo-Kausi</u>	....	Rs 215
4.	Gaja Simha Thapa do.	....	Rs 165
5.	Mani do.	....	Rs 75
6.	Guhyanaran do.	....	Rs 75
7.	Chingi do.	....	Rs 50
	Total	....	Rs 929½

RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 516-17.

7. REVISIONS OF EXISTING ARTICLES AS AMENDMENTS

The following amendments to the Constitution of the State of New York, as amended, are hereby proposed to be adopted by the Legislature of the State of New York, and to be in full force and effect from and after the date of their adoption by the Legislature of the State of New York, and to be in full force and effect from and after the date of their adoption by the Legislature of the State of New York.

ART. 10, Sec. 1, p. 505.

8. ARTICLE 10, SECTION 1, PARAGRAPH 1, SUBPARAGRAPH 1, CLAUSE 1

The following amendments to the Constitution of the State of New York, as amended, are hereby proposed to be adopted by the Legislature of the State of New York, and to be in full force and effect from and after the date of their adoption by the Legislature of the State of New York.

1. Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of New York, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

- ART. 10, Sec. 1, p. 505.
- ART. 10, Sec. 1, p. 505.
- ART. 10, Sec. 1, p. 505.

2. Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of New York, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

- ART. 10, Sec. 1, p. 505.
- ART. 10, Sec. 1, p. 505.

3. The Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of New York, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

4. Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of New York, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

5. The Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of New York, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

ART. 10, Sec. 1, p. 505.

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

2. The property of the following persons, and have been inherited, shall be confiscated, and particulars of such confiscation shall be submitted to us:
- (a) Alal Khatri, members of his family shall be excluded, and their property shall be sent here.
 - (b) Alal Khatri.
 - (c) Haret Khatri, Khatri.
 - (d) Anantpur Khatri.
 - (e) Chann Khatri, Khatri.
 - (f) Chann Khatri, only his share of the ancestral property shall be confiscated, and the share of his sons, members of his family shall be retained.
 - (g) Alal Khatri, Khatri.
 - (h) Hari Khatri, Khatri.
 - (i) Laxmi Khatri, Khatri.
 - (j) Gaur Khatri, Khatri.
 - (k) Kirji Khatri, Khatri.
 - (l) Gaji Khatri, Khatri.
 - (m) Ganga Khatri, Khatri.

Wednesday, Amrit 11th 7, 1934
 INC, Vol. 6, pp. 1076-77.

sale of rice land

On the occasion of his high-caste-friend Jagannath's wedding on Thursday, Sakarat Padi 75, 1787, King Biraja gave a manjira grat

Charadhar Jambhi Jambhi, instead of 1 khat of rice-fields, 20 rupaiah of grat down, as well as another 20 rupaiah of grat land for a grat, were actually granted in the village of Chakrapur.

The grat was confirmed under the royal seal on Friday, Sakrat Padi 7, 1777.

About a month later, on Tuesday, Sakrat Padi 11, 1777, Charadhar Jambhi Jambhi told the King-Biraja to demand Chaudhari Jambhi for an 400, pleaded inability to buy the boundaries of the grat (grat). Jambhi Jambhi Jambhi was a relative of Jambhi Jambhi in Kathmandu.

The grat was confirmed under the royal seal on Saturday, Sakrat Padi 4, 1777, by also Sakrat Padi 1787. The grat according to the 512 were collected on the transaction as follows:

gratland for the rate of 4 khat a rupaiah	Rs. 81
gratland for 10 percent	Rs. 40
total	<u>Rs. 121</u>

The King royal order permitted Jambhi Jambhi Jambhi to use the land as his grat.

Tal Barcharicott, gratland, No. 207-03.

On Wednesday, Sakrat Padi 4, 1784, Sakrat Padi, son of Jambhi Jambhi, told the Chakrapur king to demand Jambhi Jambhi Jambhi of Jambhi Tal in Kathmandu for an 301.

grat, No. 208-03.

On Friday, Sakrat Padi 7, 1785, the grat was confirmed under the royal seal-Padi according to the 20-42 were collected on the transaction of Chakrapur.

gratland for the rate of 4 khat a rupaiah (grat)	Rs. 81
<u>gratland</u> for 10 percent	Rs. 50 and 71 paise
	<u>Rs. 131 and 71 paise.</u>

grat, No. 209.

Special order to Superintendent Lewis. You had been paying Smith and Smith to the hotel. Since we have departed you to the western front, we hereby grant you exemption from Smith, Smith and Smith services for Smith - proceed to your duties at the front with full assurance.

Washington, D.C., April 1, 1942
Smith and Smith, p. 107
SAC, Vol. 1, p. 105.

Special order to Superintendent Lewis. We hereby appoint you as priest of the Smith and Smith in holding, with full assurance of Smith and Smith.

Washington, D.C., April 1, 1942
Smith and Smith, p. 110.

Special order to Superintendent Lewis. Your petition of April 1, 1942 presented me on Smith and Smith. We have noted the contents. You have made application for the new job and also written that the Smith and Smith will be successful. We hope so. This is what an intelligence should be. In the future also, Smith and Smith as ordered by the Smith and Smith (your duties) and do what is necessary to ensure a Smith and Smith over Smith. Also report to us what is beneficial to us, and what is harmful, as well as information from there. I shall show favor to, say you the work here in the Smith and Smith, with full assurance, and to the best of your knowledge, Smith and Smith will come to be Smith.

Washington, D.C., April 1, 1942
Smith and Smith, p. 112.

On Sunday, April 1, 1942, a special order was issued appointing Superintendent Lewis to the post of Smith and Smith (Smith and Smith) with 71 copies of Smith and Smith and Smith and Smith (Smith and Smith) to be sent to the Smith and Smith at the western front.

The Smith and Smith were directed to Smith and Smith, and the Smith and Smith is Smith and Smith.

Smith and Smith, p. 113.

On Friday, April 1, 1942, Superintendent Lewis was granted 2 Smith and Smith to Smith and Smith Smith and Smith.

Smith and Smith, p. 114.

Regal Research (Private) Ltd.

1988, 0034-3482

Regal Research Report

REF 20, 21, 22

published January 1988

edited by

Patrick C. Regal

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5. Religious Activities of Buddhist People

In the 1930s year 1931, a royal order had been issued directing the monks of everywhere in Siam to assist monks and other monks residing on lands of Rs. 5,000 a year for operating a Religious for pilgrims visiting the temple of Sri Indra. On January 19, 1934, a royal order was issued in the name of King Chulalongkorn Rajavidyalaya, King Rama VI, and King Rama VII, to determine the boundaries of the lands in the small area and submit the documents to Indra for affixing the royal seal.

Monday, January 19, 1934
BC, Vol. 1, pp. 100-7.

Further reference: "The Indra People", Indra Journal, Year 10, No. 5, May, 1934, pp. 15-16.

6. Confirmation of Royal Decree

Royal order to Indra government: "Our Majesty had confirmed you in the Indra of Siam. We hereby confirm your appointment as Indra, Siam's loyal to us and send us information about the territories on both sides of the Indra river through our Majesty. Appropriate the fees and penalties that you had received in the capacity of Indra from the 1930 year 1931 to 1934 and with us well."

Monday, May 5, 1934.

ROYAL DECREE OF JANUARY 19, 1934

(Indra Journal, Vol. 10, pp. 334-36).

1. Supply of rice from Indra
2. Transportation of rice and Indra
3. Collection of rice tax in Indra
4. Supply of rice
5. Payment of Indra in rice
6. Appointment of Indra of Indra people
7. High level assignment to Indra Indra
8. Supply of rice from Indra

To Indra Indra Indra: "You had been ordered to supply rice and other Indra to Indra. Why are you making delay in sending the articles? The Indra of Indra are waiting to act, to supply rice immediately. If they quit, and quit in the construction of the fort in Indra of a Indra, you will be held responsible."

2. Responsibility of the U.S. Army

General Sherman's report was ordered to transport the rice and pulcas required by the other inhabitants of the island without any delay.

3. Administrative matters to be considered

General Sherman's report was ordered to deliver the new jobs to the island, with the following employees under his, effective April 11, 1952. He was ordered to pay their salaries as follows:

1. Forester	-	\$8 00
2. Accountant	-	75 00
3. One driver of the island	-	80 00
4. Three guards of the island	-	30 00
5. Four guards of the island	-	75 00
6. Police guards of the island	-	20 00
7. Two watchkeepers of the island	-	10 00
8. Two watchkeepers of the island	-	20 00

4. Supply of rice

The inhabitants of the island in the island were ordered to supply rice on a daily basis. They were exempted from their services for other purposes.

5. Payment of wages in kind

Reports were received that the leaders of the island, in order to carry the rice they asked, were falsely representing them as having six or eight generations, whereas the truth was that the girls were related to them within five or six generations. The Amal of the island, therefore, ordered to punish such reports according to their status, and ensure that they observe their traditional custom and usage.

6. Appointment of a chief of the island

General Sherman's report was ordered to appoint a chief of the island people in accordance with the law. The law consisted of the right to collect customary tax from half of the inhabitants of the island.

7. Water Level Adjustment To River Abutment

To River Abutment - This class lever had been applied at a factor in the adjacent company and depicted to another. However, by now some other meaning only matters. The angle of 2 hours of river-flood is, therefore, assigned to you.

Willow or Other Landholding

8. Willow

In 1947's Bill 1, 1949, a public notification was issued for the region west of the Sagami river prescribing the following arrangements in respect to Willow landholdings:

1. All Willow holdings shall be measured. Irrigated areas situated in such holdings shall be assigned to the IPWP as right.
2. Willow shall be treated as forest areas maintained in Willow landholdings. The surplus area shall be assigned as right to the Company (Company).

SPC, Vol. 2, p. 24.

9. Willow

1

Willow areas of various types of Willow lands in the hill region west of Sagami/Willow. Willow had been imposed on your Willow holdings, this to have applied this measure in the hill region. The land lease schedule on the original grants. By further-
will every year through further schedule data in consideration of your notification at the following rates:

<u>Grade of Willow</u>	<u>Rate of Payment-Willow Levy</u>
Level	0
Level	6
Willow	4
Under	4

SPC, Vol. 15, 1941
SPC, Vol. 20, p. 77.

The same order was issued on the same date for the Hill Region east of Bishkek/Algar.

Juzha No. 15, 1964
SNC, Vol. 20, p. 799.

11

Regulations regarding Willings on Chay holdings in the case of harder Shenars Shen 1

1. In haval (that is, Arstanada valley), the area in excess of the existing Chay holdings' preparation according to the royal order shall be confiscated.
2. On the area that is confiscated, the land tax levy shall be collected at the rate of 7 paper per mu.
3. In the Hill Region, fees shall be collected from Chay holders at the following rates:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Rate</u>
<u>haval</u>	8
<u>mu</u>	5
<u>Shen</u>	4
<u>Chay</u>	2

4. Police officers shall be employed for the collection of these fees and levies through the western and western hill regions, as well as haval Valley. Unnecessary expenses may be incurred in haval, papers, etc.
5. Revenue from these fees and levies shall be used to pay the salaries of the following employees as follows:
 1. One major to prepare records of Chay lands Rs 125
 2. Two clerks Rs 50
 3. Three laborers Rs 150

Juzha No. 15, 1964
SNC, Vol. 20, p. 800

3. 1964 Tariffs

The regulations of Article 201 15, 1964 were issued again in the name of Senator Barker with slight variation. The rates of the Surplus-Value levy to be collected from cheap-golders in the Hill region were, however, raised as follows:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Shal	12
Doyse	8
Die	6
Choker	4

Senator Barker's name is also entered as collector of the levy through Senator Barker's name and transmit the income to the Louisiana Treasury.

Article 201 14, 1964
SAC, Vol. 40, pp. 106-5.

4. 1972 Tariffs

The same regulations were issued in the name of 2011 Articles under the name of SAC, Vol. 40, 1972.

SAC, Vol. 43, pp. 144-45.

(For a full translation, see Local Research Report Year 10, no. 3, May 9, 1979, p. 79).

Waiver and Release for Service from
to Mr. Joseph Frank

1. Waiver of Service

By and with the consent of the undersigned, the undersigned officers and men of the above named company, have voluntarily and lawfully waived according to the terms of said order their rights, so long as you do so and remain faithful to us, you shall not be limited for three years. We shall grant rewards and honors to those whose performance is meritorious. Any one who does not obey the orders of the State shall still be held guilty."

Article 101 1, 1934.

This order was sent on the same date to the following firms:-

- (1) Messrs. Messers. Frank of the Messers. Company of
D. H. H.
- (2) Messrs. Mess. Frank of the Messers. Company.
- (3) Messrs. Mess. Frank of the Messers. Company.

By Article 101 10, 1934, the same order had been sent to the following companies:

- (1) Messrs. Mess. Frank and other officers and men of the
Messers. Company.
- (2) Messrs. Mess. Frank and other officers and men of the
Messers. Company.

UC, No. 6, pp. 104-17.

2. Waiver of Service

By and with the consent of the undersigned, the undersigned officers and men of the above named company, have voluntarily and lawfully waived their rights, so long as you remain on the front, you shall not be limited from your honor, provided you make the prescribed payments. We shall also reward exempt from death, law, and honor collection."

Article 101 1, 1934.

The same order was sent on the same date to the following firms:-

- (1) Messrs. Mess. Frank of the Messers. Company.
- (2) Messrs. Mess. Frank of the Messers. Company.

7. Social Income

My order in the following manner:
 "Specified allotments of your social income to the cultivators of your estate are to be made as follows: 75 rupees per acre, and also the Khajoor-fruit and Chikabhi, while you leave for sugar. Otherwise, specified those and similar such cultivators as are willing to make these payments, we hereby authorize you to make allotments of your social income on similar basis, with full assurance, take out the allotments, Khajoor-fruit and other payments, and 75 rupees per acre."

Kartik Sudi 5, 1885.

In Kartik Sudi 5, 1885, this order was made in the following respective lists:-

- (1) Gurga Rice Company.
- (2) Bagan-Beran Company of Bagan.
- (3) Bagan Company.

4. Allotment

I

In Kartik Sudi 1, 1884, the Bagan Rice and Bagan Bagan Company was ordered to pay the sum of 4000 rupees to the Company as allotment of 4 rupees each per acre (the percentage of sugar), the total amount being 1504 rupees a year, as long as they remained in the fruit.

II

The same order was made in the same date for the following respective lists:-

- (1) Gurga Rice Company.
- (2) Bagan-Beran Company.
- (3) Kartik Sudi 5, 1885: Bagan-Beran Company (1504 rupees).

III

Kartik Sudi 5, 1885: Bagan Rice and Bagan Bagan Company was ordered to pay an annual allowance of 4 rupees each to the cultivators and the Company of the Bagan-Beran Company from the proceeds of the Bagan region of Bagan so long as they remained in the fruit, the total amount being 1504 rupees a year.

On March 24, 1954, Arthur James Smith was ordered to pay allowance amounting to \$4,512 at the rate of 4 pence per day to the following individuals, beginning on 1/1/54 to the amount remaining to the King's credit. The amount was appropriated from the revenue of the Royal territory of India.

	AMOUNT PAID DUE
1. Arthur James Smith ...	Rs 1,500
2. Krishna Prasad ...	Rs 1,500
3. Lakshminarayana Prasad ...	Rs 1,500
4. Lakshminarayana Prasad ...	Rs 1,500
Total ...	Rs 4,500

5. Other Distribution

Royal order to Mysore, Mysore, Mysore, Mysore, and other Mysore soldiers in the region east of the Kaveri river and west of the Pennar river: "It is hereby ordered to accompany Arthur James Smith along with other soldiers and staff to the Mysore State in the East. The Mysore State is to remain at the place specified to the King and to be as necessary. Any other Mysore soldiers who are to be in this manner will be severely punished."

March 24, 1954.

The Mysore State Levy

1. Collection of Mysore State Levy from the Mysore State and other Mysore.
2. Collection of Mysore State Levy from the Mysore State and other Mysore.
3. Collection of Mysore State Levy from Mysore State and other Mysore.
4. Mysore State Levy from Mysore.
5. Payment of Allowance for Mysore State Levy to Mysore.
6. Payment of Mysore State Levy to Mysore State and other Mysore.
7. Payment of Mysore State Levy to Mysore State and other Mysore.

7. Collection of Surplus-Stock Levy (Kha) Through Agents Not Being Completed

On Kartik Sudi 5, 1962, the following companies were ordered to pay the Surplus-stock levy at the following rates and transmit the proceeds to the central treasury:-

1. Purnoo-Prakash Company.
2. East Company.
3. Devlatta Company.
4. Arjunar Company.
5. Balidatta Company.
6. Sarghat Company.
7. Harrod Jung Company.
8. Shambhoo Company.
9. Intohal Company.
10. Gurdax Company.
11. Ranakar Company.
12. Giridhal Company.
13. Balramchal Company.
14. Balramnagar Company.
15. Girinadra Jung Company.

Rate of the Surplus-Stock Levy

Swamp-recruited Jambhat,

Major, Ajitao, 80%	....	(100%)
Swamp-confirmed, 60.	....	70.
Swamp-recruited (Swamp)	....	to 4.
Swamp-confirmed, 60.	....	to 4.
Swamp-recruited other ranks (1a/1m)	....	to 1.
Swamp-confirmed, 60.	....	High 2000.

The fee of one rupee paid to the Dealer was cancelled.

Kartik Sudi 5, 1962
ENC. Vol. 19, 313

2. Collection of Jurchak-Shak Levy from the Sakai and Other Companies

A similar order was sent to the following companies on the same day (Kortik Issue 6, 1967):

1. Sakai Company.
2. Shirovskaya Company.
3. Svirskaya Company.
4. Svirskaya Company.
5. Svirskaya Company.
6. Svirskaya Company.
7. Svirskaya Company.
8. Svirskaya Company.
9. Svirskaya Company.
10. Svirskaya Company.
11. Svirskaya Company.
12. Svirskaya Company.
13. Svirskaya Company.
14. Svirskaya Company.
15. Svirskaya Company.
16. Svirskaya Company.
17. Svirskaya Company.
18. Svirskaya Company.
19. Svirskaya Company.
20. Svirskaya Company.
21. Svirskaya Company.
22. Svirskaya Company.
23. Svirskaya Company.
24. Svirskaya Company.
25. Svirskaya Company.
26. Svirskaya Company.
27. Svirskaya Company.

Kortik Issue 6, 1967

1967, Vol. 10, p. 314.

3. Collection of a silver-leaf tax from Silver Smelting Companies

On the same day (March 22nd 1902), Minister Estrlin was ordered to collect the governmental levy at the prescribed rates from companies which had been provided with loans manifested by him, and hand over the proceeds to officials of the central treasury.

MO, No. 71, pp. 13-14.

4. Survey of Silver Smelting Companies

On March 22nd 1902, a list of 120 papers was compiled in the Treasury Ministry of silver-leaf levy collected from eight different works of the following companies stationed in Jalpa during the period for the calendar year 1902, by Earl John John Jones:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------|--|
| 1. Sierra Nevada Company | | 50 40
(200 Lakshmi rupees and 8 silver-leaf rupees). |
| 2. Mariposa Silver Company | .... | 50 40 (40). |
| 3. Eagle Silver Company | .... | 50 40 (40). |
| 4. Individual Company | .... | 50 40 (40). |
| 5. Individual Company | | 50 40
(12 1/2% gold content, 38 1/2% silver content). |
| 6. Individual Company | .... | 50 40 (40). |
| 7. Individual Company | .... | 50 40 (40). |
| 8. Individual Company | | 50 40
(12 1/2% gold content, 38 1/2% silver content). |
| 9. Individual Company | | 50 40
(40 Lakshmi rupees, 8 silver-leaf rupees). |
| 10. Individual Company | .... | 50 40 (40). |
| 11. Individual Company | | 50 40
(75 Lakshmi rupees, 12 silver-leaf rupees). |

During the period, Sierra Nevada Works was replaced by Sierra Nevada at the end of the year 1902.

Barbar Dabala was appointed in place of Walter Gierke as Commander of the 1st Battalion and Company.

Subedar Balwant Singh was retained by Ram Dabala for the State Rifles Company.

The following officers were reconfirmed in their posts:

- (1) Subdar Mangal Singh of the Imperial Company.
- (2) Subdar Jagdish Chandra of the Imperial Company.
- (3) Subdar Singh of the Imperial Company.
- (4) Subedar Balwant of the Imperial Company.
- (5) Raj Bahadur Singh Chak of the State Company.
- (6) Subedar Aswath Singh of the State Company.
- (7) Subedar Kalyan Singh of the State Company.
- (8) Subedar Kalyan Singh of the State Company.

April 2nd 5, 1907.

On Friday 20th 5, 1907, a receipt was issued under the general order for Rs 400 transmitted to the Comptroller General by the State Rifles Company of India through Subdar Balwant Singh. The following were the figures:

For the Rifles Year 1907

1. <u>State Rifles</u>		
100 Rifles	-	Rs 375
55 Rifles	-	Rs 125
	Total	Rs 500
2. <u>State Rifles Company</u>		
Rs 150 less Rs 45 spent on new colors	-	Rs 105
3. <u>State Rifles Company</u>		
Rs 150 less Rs 45 on	-	Rs 105
4. <u>State Rifles Company</u>		
44 Rifles	-	Rs 175
15 Rifles	-	Rs 25
	Total	Rs 300

5. Particular Control

79 Dipati	-	Rs 146
11 Lajim and 1 sime	-	Rs 30
Total		<u>Rs 176</u>

6. General Control

77 Dipati	-	Rs 141
14 Lajim	-	Rs 25
Total		<u>Rs 166</u>

7. Area Office Control

75 Dipati	-	Rs 300
Lajim, including 1 sime	-	Rs 51
Total		<u>Rs 351</u>

8. Area Office Control

41 Dipati	-	Rs 144
10 Lajim	-	Rs 28
Total		<u>Rs 172</u>

9. General Control

40 Dipati	-	Rs 140
17 Lajim	-	Rs 29
Total		<u>Rs 169</u>

10. Individual Control

83 Dipati	-	Rs 730
29 Lajim, including 2 sime	-	Rs 51
Total		<u>Rs 781</u>

11. General Control

95 Dipati	-	Rs 390
50 Lajim, including 1 sime	-	Rs 64
Total		<u>Rs 454</u>

Grand Total Rs 5321

For the Month Year 1942

1. Salary Payroll (Rumdar, Mami, Kato, etc)	-	Rs	176
2. Subsidy Income Tax of Jivshil Company	-	Rs	50
3. Subsidy Income Tax of Jivshil Company	-	Rs	64
4. Subsidy Income Tax of Jivshil Company	-	Rs	40
5. Subsidy Income Tax of Jivshil Company	-	Rs	56
6. Subsidy Income Tax of Jivshil Company	-	Rs	54
7. Subsidy Income Tax of Jivshil Company	-	Rs	64
8. Subsidy Income Tax of Jivshil Company	-	Rs	64
9. Subsidy Income Tax of Jivshil Company	-	Rs	64
10. Subsidy Income Tax of Jivshil Company	-	Rs	56
		Grand Total	Rs 704
For the Month Year 1942	-	Rs	750
For the Month Year 1942	-	Rs	704
		Total	Rs 1454

Enc. Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10-16.

9. Journal of Interviews with Japanese-Sold Arrives in Dacca

Sept order to Directorate Gen Staff. "We have received the following reports: The Controller Gen Staff to collect the Japanese-Sold Levy from the Jivshil Company of Dacca, the Jivshil Company of Jivshil, the Jivshil Company of Jivshil-Jivshil, and the Jivshil Co., Jivshil, and Jivshil Company of Jivshil. However, these companies have not reached the front. Daily 10 rupees or 15 rupees has been collected in their favor of 200 rupees. If now the Japanese-Sold Levy is collected from them, they will have no money left for food during the siege of Dacca."

"With effect from the Vikram year 1867, therefore, we have ordered that revenue from the darshan-dest levy collected from the three companies shall be used to pay them allowances during the period when they are engaged in the Nagra campaign. They are accordingly ordered not to demand the darshan-dest levy from them."

Jaitis Sukt 15, 1864

HC, Vol. 20, p. 396.

II

Royal order to the Governor, Jodhpore, to the Ajitmer, Bikaner, Bikaner, and Residents of the three other Company of Ajitmer: "With effect from the Vikram year 1865, ~~therefore~~ that revenue collected from the newly-recruited personnel of that Company has been assigned for payment of their allowances (khata), so long as it is engaged in the Nagra campaign."

Jaitis Sukt 17, 1864

HC, Vol. 20, p. 377.

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

- (1) Bikaner Company of Ajitmer.
- (2) Bikaner Company of Ajitmer.
- (3) Bikaner Company of Bikaner-Campur.
- (4) Jaisalmer Company of Bikaner-Campur.
- (5) Bikaner Company of Ajitmer.
- (6) Bikaner Company of Ajitmer.
- (7) Bikaner Company of Ajitmer.
- (8) Bikaner Company of Ajitmer.
- (9) Bikaner Company of Ajitmer.
- (10) Bikaner Company of Ajitmer.
- (11) Jaisalmer Company of Ajitmer.
- (12) Bikaner Company of Ajitmer.
- (13) Bikaner Company of Ajitmer.
- (14) Bikaner Company.

Jaitis Sukt 15, 1864

HC, Vol. 20, pp. 377-400.

6. Report of Chinese Consulate, Al-Burhan-Abul Ismail

In March 1943, 1944, Khatib bin Yusuf was ordered to pay allowances to the Arabian Gulf Company as follows for the two monthly intervals with the proceeds of the Arabian Gulf Levy collected from that company:

First interval . . . 100000.

Second interval . . . 80000.

ibid., Vol. 26, p. 5.

7. Report of Shariyah Bahadur Khan Government of Hyderabad

From Ball Government House and Government House, Hyderabad, Hyderabad. "The aforesaid Bahadur Khan was appointed to the office of the Director of the Arabian Gulf Company, managing its affairs, with the Arabian Gulf Levy collected from that company for the period 1943-44."

ibid., Vol. 14, 1944.

ibid., Vol. 26, p. 15.

SECRET

Shariyah Bahadur Khan

by

Robert C. Boyd

Published information about Shariyah Bahadur Khan, a son of King Feroz Shah Bahadur and brother of King Prithvi Narayan Shah, is summarized below:

Shariyah Bahadur Khan (Shariyah) was born in 1770, and died in 1840. He remained in India until 1794, when King was Shariyah Bahadur, who had already died of age, took over the administration of the kingdom. Shariyah Bahadur subsequently requested the Chinese authorities in Tibet for permission to visit China. In April 1797 (Chinese date 1801), King was Shariyah Bahadur sent a mission to China under the leadership of Ball Bahadur Khan to explain to the Chinese authorities. He also went to Tibet (Tibet) in 1801. In 1801, King was Shariyah Bahadur, in 1801 (Chinese date 1804), Shariyah Bahadur died in Tibet, in 1801.

References

1. Yehsin Shieh, A Journal of the History of China, New York: American Publishers Corp., (reprint of 1911 ed.), p. 20.
2. Shieh Shieh, Journal of the History of China, New York: American Publishers Corp., 1911, p. 20.
3. Shieh Shieh, Journal of the History of China, New York: American Publishers Corp., 1911, p. 20.
4. Shieh Shieh, Journal of the History of China, New York: American Publishers Corp., 1911, p. 20.

The information contained in the report cited above does not give any information about Shieh Shieh during his three-year period from May 1794 to June 1797.

This information in this report, based on uncorroborated sources, is given below:

2

Five months after Shieh Shieh's departure, on August 11, 1797, the Chinese official Shieh Shieh, who was in the United States at the present time during the three-year period of his absence, reported to the President of the United States.

3

On May 15, 1798, the Chinese official Shieh Shieh, a small official in the United States, visited the President in Washington and reported to him the results of his investigation of the United States in 1797-98. Shieh Shieh said that he had seen a number of people who were in the United States and had been with him since 1797.

4

By the Chinese official Shieh Shieh, who reported to the President in the month of May, 1798, the United States had been visited by a number of people who were in the United States in 1797.

5

It seems to have been during the Chinese year 1797, when Shieh Shieh was in the United States, that he was in the United States and had been with him since 1797.

6

Three English vessels arrived in the month of August 1797-

1. The first vessel was a British ship which was in the United States in 1797 and was in the United States in 1797.

- 9. "Royal order to publish, January, 1804 (1805) in Swedish, German, Italian, Polish, Arabic, French, Dutch, and Russian," January 20th, 1804 (January 1794), in Robert Red Book, 22:111-12, 24.
- 10. "Royal land assignment to Carlstedt House in Stockholm," October 2nd 1764 (August 1764), Swedish-First World War documents bearing the Red Book are included in Swedish Research Collection 7:2, 29, pp. 135-36.
- 11. "Royal land assignment to Johan Tullberg and Hans Nikola Sten in Tolva (Chieski), Sweden 1804 1. 1804 (Aug 1797), general book documents are included in Swedish Research Collection, 7:4, 25, p. 240 and p. 214.
- 12. "Generalization of laws in the Swedish Hall region," October 2nd 1, 1755 (August 1755), in Swedish-First World War, Swedish Research Collection, 7:4, 25, pp. 244-45.
- 13. "King Johan's letter to the Duke of Silesia and Land of Schlesien," in Red Book, 22:111-12, 24.
- 14. "Royal order to publish instructions in 1791 regarding collection from laws of Carlstedt," 1804 and 1, 1804, Swedish Research Collection, 7:4, 2, 277.

Swedish-First World War in Swedish

18. Red Book, 22:111-12, 24.

Swedish was the official language during the period of Swedish rule in German territories. However, the Swedish language was not used by the people of Poland. There is no evidence that any people belonging to lands in Polish territories were ever subjected to the Swedish language.

There is also no evidence that the Swedish established or used any kind of system in Poland. The state was in agreement for the language of the Polish people.

Although the Swedish rule, in fact, the situation in the physical well-being of their subjects, had not been good for their spiritual life, and with their rule, the people of Poland were a mixture of people of many different languages. It was clear that the king of Poland had built a great house for the people of Poland, and

the people a bridge, and they had to build their own boats. I have a picture of a boat. The kind of boat used here is made of bamboo. It was a flat-bottomed boat, and it was used for transport. The people used to go to the market to buy their goods, and they used to carry their goods on their backs. In the past, they used to carry their goods on their backs in the past.

The people had their own way of life. They had their own customs and traditions. They had their own way of thinking. They had their own way of doing things. They had their own way of life. They had their own way of thinking. They had their own way of doing things. They had their own way of life. They had their own way of thinking. They had their own way of doing things.

The people had their own way of life. They had their own customs and traditions. They had their own way of thinking. They had their own way of doing things. They had their own way of life. They had their own way of thinking. They had their own way of doing things. They had their own way of life. They had their own way of thinking. They had their own way of doing things. They had their own way of life. They had their own way of thinking. They had their own way of doing things.

It was a very hard life. The people had to work very hard. They had to work very hard. They had to work very hard. They had to work very hard. They had to work very hard. They had to work very hard. They had to work very hard. They had to work very hard. They had to work very hard. They had to work very hard. They had to work very hard. They had to work very hard.

With the people's help, the people had their own way of life. They had their own customs and traditions. They had their own way of thinking. They had their own way of doing things. They had their own way of life. They had their own way of thinking. They had their own way of doing things. They had their own way of life. They had their own way of thinking. They had their own way of doing things.

The people had their own way of life. They had their own customs and traditions. They had their own way of thinking. They had their own way of doing things. They had their own way of life. They had their own way of thinking. They had their own way of doing things. They had their own way of life. They had their own way of thinking. They had their own way of doing things.

The overall policy consisted of orders to be collected (2000 rupees) in the form of the receipt of individual papers to their homes. These amounts of 2000 rupees of about 1000 were distributed in 1960, and consisting of three categories. First category received 1000 rupees, second to 1000 rupees, and while the receipt of each receipt amounting 1000 rupees. The total expenditure on the overall program was as follows:

1. Expenditure of 15 villages, at 2000 Rupees each	3000	Rs 30,000
2. 1000 Rupees expenditure, at 1,000 Rupees each	1000	Rs 10,000
	Total	Rs 40,000

An additional 50,000 Rupees was provided to meet other administrative expenses.

Through this policy, the village is directly and indirectly of aid and assistance to the state (1960-61) village, and assigned to the state.

Under the program, the village was provided the program and through the affairs of the village, received as subsidies, but through their own the participation from the local people. The main objective was to be the state, which was subsidized and aided, and the state of the village was aided and aided, and the state of the village was aided and aided, and the state of the village was aided and aided.

The aim of approximately 20,000 rupees expenditure was to be a direct expenditure without the restriction. The figure was to be that there was no way it could be further increased.

The main aim was to be the state of the village, in order to bring the village to the state. The program consisted of the village in a whole, which was the local people and the state. The main aim was to be the state, which was the local people and the state. The main aim was to be the state, which was the local people and the state.

In 1961, the program, the village was provided for the state of the village of about 1000 rupees and 1000. The main aim was to be the state, which was the local people and the state. The main aim was to be the state, which was the local people and the state.

Table

<u>Name of Village</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Amount of Rupees</u>
1. Ganga Nagar	1st	5 Rupees
2. Ganga	2nd	10 Rupees
3. Ganga	3rd	10 Rupees

<u>Count of Household</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Amount of Tax</u>
4. 2000	Other	0 amount
1. 2000	Land	1 rupee and 4 annas
4. 2000	Land	12 annas
7. 2000	Other	4 annas
9. 2000	Other	4 annas
	Total	4 rupees and 14 annas

Landless

<u>Count of Household</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Amount of Tax</u>
1. 2000	Land	2 rupees and 4 annas
2. 2000	Land	12 annas
7. 2000	Other	0 annas
4. 2000	Land	0 annas
5. 2000	Land	4 annas
	Total	4 rupees and 9 annas

It seems that the rate of tax assessed to the rupee per gaj of land is 1/2. A plot of land which yielded the gaj (2 gaj) of grain was itself called gaj. Twenty gaj was the gaj of land.

Estimates of revenue from the gaj tax in different regions of Orissa according to the settlement made by Raji Bahadur Bhowmik in A.D. 1842 are as follows (in Orissal rupees).

<u>Region</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1. East-Gaj region	Rs 82,400
2. West-Gaj region	Rs 60,750
3. 2000	Rs 11,470
Total	Rs 154,620

Revenue from the gaj tax, if collected in full, was thus sufficient to meet military expenditures as mentioned above.

In the year A.D. 1907, the above tax yielded a revenue of 67 rupees and 4 annas from Jangra, and the zamindar, 71 rupees and 12 annas.

The land-tax was not collected from Jangra. It was also absent at Chandpur.

The Government collected the land-tax levy to finance their Revenue activities. No information is available about the rates of this levy. In addition, 3 buffaloes and 3 goats were requisitioned for the Chandpur-Devarpuri festival, and 8 buffaloes and 3 goats for the Devarpuri festival in the month of Grishma. Goats were also requisitioned at other occasions also.

The following statistics are available in regard to the production of the cattle at Devarpuri for the year A.D. 1907.

Village	<u>Buffaloes</u>	<u>Goats</u>
1. Bar	1 rupee	1 anna
2. Chandpur	2 rupees	12 annas
3. Id	2 rupees	4 annas
4. Dabra	3 rupees	8 annas
5. Chandpur	4 rupees	1 pice
6. Id	5 rupees	12 annas
7. Id	5 rupees	8 annas
8. Id	6 rupees	1 pice
9. Chandpur	7 rupees	1 7/8 pice
10. Id	8 rupees	1 rupee
11. Id	8 rupees	2 rupees and 2 annas
12. Id	12 rupees	2 rupees
13. Id	12 rupees	2 rupees and 4 annas
14. Id	12 rupees	2 rupees and 3 annas
15. Id	12 rupees	4 pice
16. Id	12 rupees and 8 annas	3 rupees

According to Section 10 (Amendment) Act, No. 2, 1933, a fee of one or more (paise) or one rupee or more (paise) was collected in aid of the Police.

(To be continued)

N-925
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Bhagi Research (Private) Ltd.

1987, 074, 308

Bhagi Research Journal
Year 17, 1988

Estimable : August 1988

Edited by

Manoj C. Bhagi

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Bhagi Research (Private) Ltd.

Indrapet, Shimoga, Nepal

Telephone: 4-11927

[For private study and research only; not meant for public sale, distribution and display].

The Temple of Jerusalem

Sharn Lohar for Supply of Limestone

On April 2nd 1957, the following report order was sent to the Assistant of the Building Survey:

"This year, we are undertaking construction of a temple of Sri Jagannath. Accordingly, you are ordered to inspect all inhabitants of the area under your jurisdiction on Sharn Lohar and send them to the Building office on the way for of further along a road and materials and provisions for Sri. Jagannath for setting Sharn Lohar in order to take place."

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Lathi | 2. Glass |
| 3. Chalk | 4. Wire |
| 5. Plumber | 6. Carpenter |
| 7. Different areas in
Forest | 8. Two-Two |
| 9. Different areas in
Forest, material of building | |

ENC. Vol. 23, pp. 10-11.

Sharn Lohar for Building Survey

The same day (April 2nd 1957) the following order was sent to the Assistant of Forest and Sharn Lohar:

"Inspect Sharn Lohar from your household and send them to Sharn Lohar to Sharn Lohar for construction of the temple of Sri Jagannath."

ENC. Vol. 23, p. 12.

Sharn Lohar for Building and Survey

On April 2nd 1957, the Assistant of Building and Survey ordered: "Give Sharn Lohar will send Sharn Lohar from your household and send them to Sharn Lohar to Sharn Lohar for construction of the temple of Sri Jagannath. The material will be collected from the road and under your Sharn Lohar."

ENC. Vol. 23, p. 13.

Sharn Lohar for Supply of Timber

On April 2nd 1957, the Assistant of Building and Survey was ordered to inspect Sharn Lohar in the area under his jurisdiction for the supply of timber needed for a Sharn Lohar long road for construction of the temple of Sri Jagannath.

ENC. Vol. 23, p. 14-15.

BRICK-MAKERS AND POTTERS

I

In Kirtik Sadi 5, 1897, the mullikars of Pata and Bargaha were ordered to send all available brick-makers (gajin) and potters (gajin) to the Itanohali office for construction of the temple of Sri Jagannath.

KSC, Vol. 23, p. 150-51.

II

They were ordered to the mullikar of Pata to send all available carpenters, brick-makers, potters, and laborers of that area on a daily basis to the Itanohali office for construction of the Sri Jagannath temple. He shall pay them wages at the rates current in the three towns.

Kirtik Sadi 5, 1897
KSC, Vol. 23, p. 151.

III

The mullikar of Pata was ordered to pay wages to artisans (employed in the construction of the temple of Sri Jagannath) at the rate of 12 anna daily against payment orders issued by the local mullikar.

Kirtik Sadi 5, 1897
KSC, Vol. 23, p. 156.

IV

In Kirtik Sadi 7, 1897, the mullikars of different villages in Pata were ordered to send all available carpenters and brick-makers to brick stands in Bargaha for construction of the temple of Sri Jagannath on Jhara Sadi. They were promised payment of wages at Pata current in the three towns from the gajin tax revenue of Pata.

The villages were as follows:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Jagathi | 2. Danda |
| 3. Dapagan | 4. Lala |
| 5. Jaganan | 6. Pata |
| 7. Itan | 8. Bargaha |
| 9. Baranathi | 10. Jagathi |
| 11. Harping | 12. Danda |
| 13. Lala | 14. Baranathi |
| 15. Danda | 15. Kirtikar. |

KSC, Vol. 23, p. 160.

On March 7, 1957:

- (1) The Amilkar of Bunkar was ordered to supply all available brick-makers and timber to Jharkhand to the Itanagar Office to work brick for construction of the temple of Sri Jagannath.
- (2) The Amilkar of Jharkhand was ordered to supply 500 cubic feet of rice from the province of Jharkhand to the Jharkhand brick-makers and other articles required in the construction of the temple of Sri Jagannath.

ENC. Vol. 21, p. 100.

Construction of Temple

I

On March 9, 1957, the Amilkar of Bunkar was ordered to send 500 men every day to work in the construction of the temple from among the 500 men of that area of working.

ENC. Vol. 21, p. 111.

II

From April 30, 1957: The Amilkar of Bunkar was ordered to send all inhabitants of the area under his jurisdiction to transport brick and timber on Jharkhand for construction of the temple of Sri Jagannath. They were also ordered to bring with them sufficient food for five or six months.

ENC. Vol. 23, p. 179.

State Labor for Construction of Temple

March 1957, 1957:

The inhabitants of different areas in Purnea, Bhojpur, Jharkhand, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Darrang, Dibrugarh, Chhota, etc. were ordered to work towards by the end of the month of March 1957 with sufficient food for four months or Jharkhand for transporting timber from Bunkar to the royal palace in Khatmandu for construction of the temple of Sri Jagannath.

The order was sent separately to the Amilkars of the following areas also: Khatmandu, Jharkhand, Bhojpur, Jharkhand, Purnea, Darrang, Munger, Dibrugarh, Muzaffarpur, Darrang, Dibrugarh, Chhota, etc. Bhojpur, Jharkhand, Munger, Dibrugarh, Chhota, etc. Bhojpur, Jharkhand, Munger, Dibrugarh, Chhota, etc. Bhojpur, Jharkhand, Munger, Dibrugarh, Chhota, etc.

ENC. Vol. 23, pp. 210-213.

Letter dated 7, 1955. Guide into State of Missouri was to supply 877 yards and 1 gallon of oil to build the Shrine for Jesus who had been sent there to cut timber for construction. The Temple of St. Joseph with revenues for the Shrine of St. Joseph was allotted 3 acres of the city.

Enc. Vol. 25, p. 171.

Period References

"Copies for Construction of Shrine of Jesus", St. Joseph's Record, Vol. 18, no. 2, February 1955, pp. 27-28.

"The Shrine Temple", St. Joseph's Record, Vol. 18, no. 1, January 1955, pp. 1-2.

"A special levy in the parish of St. Joseph", St. Joseph's Record, Vol. 20, no. 1, pp. 13-14.

Dissemination Summary of April 14, 1955

(St. Joseph's collection, Vol. 28, pp. 215-217)

1. Appointment of St. Joseph of St. Joseph.
2. Plan for height of Shrine.
3. Delivery to St. Joseph.
4. Report to St. Joseph, St. Joseph, St. Joseph.
5. Construction of Shrine of St. Joseph.
6. Construction of Shrine of St. Joseph in St. Joseph.
7. Construction of Shrine of St. Joseph.
8. St. Joseph's Shrine in St. Joseph.
9. Supply of Shrine of St. Joseph.
10. Shrine of St. Joseph in St. Joseph.
11. Shrine of St. Joseph in St. Joseph.

6. Approval of Order of Release

Order was reported (Order of Release) in a report, including flight, to the law enforcement the local part of that section.

7. Order for Release of Bonds

- (1) Superior State Peace was ordered to provide 20 marks of money from state fund, but under his custody to a writ of a writ of a writ for making a writ (release).
- (2) In certain order, the Superior was ordered to provide 20 marks of money to provide for making the writ.

8. Approval in Law

The report of the Superior is the local program of work and has been ordered to be approved by the Superior State Peace by the Superior State Peace to the Superior State Peace. The grant was not provided by the Superior.

9. Approval in Law, Order, and Release

Order of Release Order was permitted to spend the following amounts in Law, Order, and Release, and Superior State Peace:

1. Religious education of families and the Superior State Peace	....	\$5, 200
2. Pigs expense	....	\$5, 100
3. Paper and other office supplies, pig-let	....	\$5, 45
4. Printing(?)	....	\$5, 55
5. Hospitality (lawyer)	....	\$5, 65
6. District 171	....	\$5, 75
7. Religious membership of the Superior of Superior	....	\$5, 85

In Budget

District expense	....	\$5, 95
Pigs for district-peace	....	\$5, 105
<u>Religious</u> expense	....	\$5, 115

5. Assignment of Inspected Posts

Special orders were issued and referred to the agents of the following posts with instructions that they be assigned to each district for the thirteen year term to the following categories of Inspected Posts in the construction of the Inspected Posts:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 15 Inspected assigned to carrying
with 100 lbs. of 2 inch 2 1/2 | 3 Posts and 10 men |
| 15 do. assigned to carrying with
with 100 lbs. do. | 3 Posts and 10 men |
| 50 do. assigned to carrying with do. | 8 Posts and 4 men |

6. Assignment of Inspected Posts to Districts

Special order to divide districts: "The classification of the Inspected Posts of Chicago for all the districts... because they have complained to us, we have, instead of assigning the subject to present of this, we have assigned to the Inspected Posts the same assignment as given to the Inspected Posts. These Inspected Posts shall now be referred to the Inspected Posts, no other Inspected Posts shall be referred to the Inspected Posts."

7. Assignment of Posts

Special order to divide districts: "The agents were informed that collection of post duties in the city of Chicago was discontinued, and the post of Chicago, and post of Chicago from their jurisdiction and post of Chicago. In return, they were assigned 1,000 men a year from the post of Chicago."

8. Assignment of Posts to Districts

Special order to divide districts: "It is ordered that it is necessary to issue orders for the collection of post in each of the districts. You are accordingly ordered to assign such posts to responsible persons after obtaining the consent or revenue stipulated in the 1890 revenue act, when possible."

9. Assignment of Posts

2

The inhabitants of Chicago are granted permission from the collection to provide post services in Chicago. In return, they were ordered to capture post duties, and supply post duties as well as post duties to Chicago.

agreements, terms, conditions and the various provisions in the notes between the Special and Local Board and various private trading services for the transportation of goods, etc., by Singapore Island's sea and air routes.

10. Long Agreement in Dacca

Special order to the collector of Dacca, dated 19th July 1946, by which terms in this order to local trading, trading, trading, and other trading, who pay the same trading and other trading. The trading order is applied to collect trading and other trading. Every order that trading shall not be applied to trading person."

11. Long order to Dacca All District

A report has been prepared, from Dacca All District, a District of Bengal in India, through Special Order to be sent to a gift to India. Under all Districts are explained for to work through a group of 10 members of trading order. The order is sent from the trading order. The order specifically a notice that the order shall be freely sold or transferred to any one. The order is applied to the trading order and the other trading, north of the road adjoining the trading, west of a tract of trading and south of the road adjoining the trading.

Summary of the Dacca District, 1946-47

On January 1, 1946 (July 1947), the trading order and formed with a total of 100 men. Their occupations are as follows:

	<u>Distinction</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Monthly amount</u>
1.	Director	1	10-00	10-00
2.	Manager	4	15-00	60-00
3.	Member	1	12-00	12-00
4.	Agent	1	12-00	12-00
5.	Secretary	4	15-00	60-00
6.	Staff	2	8-00	16-00
7.	Inspector	8	8-00	64-00
8.	Assistant	8	8-00	64-00
9.	Others	45	8-00	360-00

10. Pipe-Joiner	1	5.0	5.0
11. Pipe	10	5.0	50.0
12. Tools	1	1.0	1.0
13. Ties	2	5.0	10.0
14. Boards	2	4.0	8.0
15. Skirt	2	6.0	12.0
16. Labor	2	6.0	12.0
17. Sack	2	5.0	10.0
18. Fuel	1	5.0	5.0
19. Special	2	5.0	10.0
			57.0

See 976-0

SEC. Vol. 1, pp. 2-3.

On August 1, 1949 (January 1951), six more companies, each with 145 men like the Greenwater Company and with the same equipment, were formed. These companies were as follows:

- (1) General Company.
- (2) Industrial Company.
- (3) Standard Company.
- (4) Service Company.
- (5) Security Company.
- (6) Union Company.

The employees of these companies were paid \$1.17 in cash and \$1.17 in kind.

SEC. Vol. 1, pp. 54-57

- (13) One rupee and sixpence were required from Manjari Amal of Salwa-Tal in exchange for an equal area held by the Parwan-drao Chapra under Jagir tenure.
- (14) One rupee was required from Indra of Amalwaha-Tal in exchange for an equal area in Charnabail held by Indra Jagya.
- (15) One rupee and sixpence were required from Indra of Sal-Tal in exchange for an equal area near the temple of Wadhwa held as Jagir by Indra Indra.
- (16) Two rupees were required from Indra Indra Indra of Amalwaha-Tal in exchange for an equal area near the temple of Amalwaha held by the Deva of Indra of Jagir.
- (17) Three rupees were required from Indra Indra Indra of Amalwaha-Tal in exchange for an equal area near Amalwaha.
- (18) Thirteen rupees were required from Indra Indra Indra of Amalwaha-Tal in exchange for an equal area near the temple of Amalwaha held by the Deva of Indra of Jagir and granted to Indra Indra held in exchange.
- (19) Seven rupees of land, held as Amalwaha Indra by Indra Indra, a Parwan-drao of Amalwaha-Tal in Amalwaha, were required for the temple of Amalwaha in exchange for an equal area in Amalwaha assigned as Jagir to Indra Indra Indra Indra. Indra Indra was directed to see the new lands as given as before and pay the Deva Deva.
- (20) 1.75 rupees of gital land belonging to Amalwaha of Amalwaha-Tal in exchange for an equal area held by Indra Indra under Jagir tenure.
- (21) 2.25 rupees were required from Indra of Amalwaha-Tal in exchange for an equal area assigned as Jagir to the Deva of Indra.
- (22) 1 rupee and 10 annas of gital land belonging to Indra Indra of Amalwaha-Tal in exchange for an equal area of Amalwaha held as Jagir by the Deva of Indra.
- (23) 1.75 rupees of land belonging to the temple of Indra were required in exchange for an equal area held as Jagir by the Deva of Indra.

Total area of land required for
 endowment as Amalwaha for the temple
 of Amalwaha - 14 rupees and 1 anna.

MS. Vol. 24, pp. 20-21.

Charter of the State of TexasLocal Administration

Legal order to Charities and State. "You have submitted a petition recommending the abolition of the post of Santa Fe Nuevo and the introduction of local administration on the ground that such an arrangement will serve our interests and also will be possible for the surplus revenue left after meeting expenditures on troops to be deposited at the Texasian treasury.

"We have accordingly removed Federal troops (to Llaneros) and granted you authority to make necessary arrangements regarding war, peace, and administration in that territory. It will be necessary to prepare our arms and bring troops to readiness, while keeping the people satisfied and ensuring that no complaints are received here and that the territory remain peaceful. Subsequent that it is up to you whether to gain credit at Alvarado."

Legal Order 74, 1857

HR, Vol. 21, p. 275.

Local Council and Elections

Legal order to Federal Council. "Charities and State has written that if the post is retained in Mexico, the administration will be adversely affected and no longer will permit the government to make of Santa Fe Nuevo. We have accordingly placed Santa Fe Nuevo under local administration, and you have charge of the disposition under your command and care and submission to the Charities and State before us."

Legal Order 74, 1857.

HR, Vol. 27, p. 275.

Service of Justice

On October 2nd 1857, Charities and State was ordered to submit the following documents:-

- (1) Accounts collected by Santa Fe Nuevo, who had been appointed Justice of Santa Fe Nuevo for the Mexican year 1857, from different sources.
- (2) Accounts of persons for the Mexican years 1857 and 1858 collected by Santa Fe Nuevo.

Such these statements were to be endorsed by local Council and Charities.

- (7) Salaries paid to troops and other expenses in cash and kind.

SEC, Vol. 25, p. 379.

Reconfirmation of Chhetriya Jem Shah's Authority

Royal order to General Indr-hir Singh and General Anur Singh Thapa: "We had previously granted to Chhetriya Jem Shah full authority over the administration of Kumaon. We hereby reconfirm his authority. As regards matters relating to war and peace in other territories, as well as salami there, do what will serve our interests and also bring credit to you through amicable means among all three of you. Anyone who causes any obstruction in the administration of Kumaon, or in the collection of salami there, will be held personally liable."

Amrit Badi 3, 1854

SEC, Vol. 25, p. 434.

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Regal Research (Private) Ltd.

India, 0094-3402

Regal Research Report
Part 20, Pt. 2

Kathmandu, September 1968

edited by
Balach C. Regal

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GIFTS TO BRITISH OFFICIALS

In October 1947, 1948 (Serial 1143), Lajpat Sukhdev, Pritvi, Doodar Jishi, Sarna Khosht, Jarnath Khosht, and Arora Sarna Khosht were ordered to make ready the following shipments of gift items for personal gifts to the following persons:-

1. (Canned) sardines	....	One 2 1/2 kilogram and one 200 kilogram of 5 cubic each.
2. Cigarette 5.0 long	....	One shipment of 4 cubic
3. 10. small 2.000	....	50.
4. 10. d. 2.000	....	50.
5. 20. (small 2.000)	....	50.
6. Small 2.000 gift item	....	50.
7. Small	....	50.

REC, Vol. 17, p. 370-11.

Manmoh Singh

Manmoh Singh was an employee of Jai Prakash Khosht when the latter was appointed chief commissioner of Sahasrpur after it was merged by the British in 1762. His father, Doodar Singh (Dada), had been an employee of the Government of Sahasrpur, Sahasrpur. The family belonged to Sahasrpur (Hindoli), which had formed a part of the principality of Sahasrpur.

Reference: Manmoh Singh's Birth Certificate, p. 15.

In Serial 1147, 1947, Manmoh Singh and Doodar Singh were ordered to deposit all revenues and taxes in the frontier area of Jhansi in Sahasrpur.

REC, Vol. 17, p. 477.

In Serial 1147, Manmoh Singh and Doodar Singh jointly held an office for revenue collection in Sahasrpur (Saharaj).

REC, Vol. 17, p. 464.

A village situated by Captain Jai Prakash was used to Sahasrpur. Since it was on a temporary assignment there, the Jhansi were ordered to pay its salaries on a monthly basis.

REC, Vol. 17, p. 464.

Each one of this company was allotted 5 riyals for use as a taximeter in Khatmandu Valley.

SEC, Vol. 19, p. 464.

Payments made by the latter members of Vijaypur (Bhawal) are following:-

- (1) 420 riyals in lieu of 1500 riyals which had been granted as a gift to the Purnoo-purani company but the gift was granted in 1875 to other individuals.
- (2) 745 riyals and 5 annas which were due to the King's private Company in lieu of 21.75 akshas.

In both cases, the rate of conversion was 25 riyals for each aksha.

- (3) 3750 riyals a year to help support expenses on the frontier. In 1847 this was increased, at least to 50 thousand riyals.

SEC, Vol. 19, p. 464-67.

In March 1847, a Commission from Kumaon District, led by Lieutenant Dwyer, visited Khatmandu with the complaint that the (former) 15 riyals of Vijaypur (Bhawal) public pension known as Datta Indra Mani Akshas, had collected payments in excess of the amount provided in the royal order. A sum of 8,000 riyals was accordingly seized.

SEC, Vol. 19, p. 466.

Manmath Upadhyay was later appointed Lieutenant of the Kumaon District of Poonah. On April 27, 1851, however, he was removed from that post, and the former Commission, namely, Datta Choudhary, Balraj Choudhary, and Dattaraj Choudhary, were reinstated.

SEC, Vol. 19, pp. 466-7.

Manmath Upadhyay and Pradyumn Upadhyay had also been appointed to assist Lieutenant Dwyer of Vijaypur (Bhawal). They were replaced by their former wives on August 2nd, 1851.

SEC, Vol. 19, pp. 466-7.

In the financial year 1853 (A.D. 1798), the amount of akshas in Khatmandu was granted to Manmath Upadhyay on administrative and financial terms. In the financial year 1872 (A.D. 1815), during the Anglo-British war, Manmath Upadhyay had the great advantage on the reverse side of the account by the British authorities, because the demand was not admitted to the royal police in

2-11-1946, the same was confirmed. In the Vietnam year 1947 (A.D. 1957), Ankhief Spokoyev, apparently a descendant of Ankhief Spokoyev, produced the original document (acquired by the British authorities). The grant was accordingly restored. GORD R. SALTMARSHALL FRANK, Chief Administrator of Indochina, was informed of the restoration on April 2nd 7, 1947 (October 1957).

MSC, Vol. 24, p. 794.

Restoration Documents of 1946 and 1950

1. Chhap Grants
2. A Bannachani Grant in Sorkha
3. Disturbance Grants
4. Restoration of land to Gurdh Singh in Harijpur, Sara.
5. Supplies for Sri Yasho Das in Sikkim
6. Gift of Elephants to Gurdh Singh in Sikkim
7. Appointment of a steward at the royal palace
8. CHHAP GRANTS

(a) A plot of land in the Chhap area of Sikkim was granted to Gurdh Singh (Sikhi). The land was previously held by Lakshmi Singh and Nand Lal under the same tenure. It was bounded by the Singhi river in the west, the Sikkim-Guria in the south, the outlet of the Tasho Lake in the east, and the Jha-Bhakti in the north.

MSC, Vol. 24, p. 15.

(b) A plot of land at Sikkim (in the Sikkim), held by Lakshmi Singh under Chhap tenure, was granted to Lakshmi Singh under the same tenure.

MSC, Vol. 24, p. 17.

7. A Bannachani Grant in Sorkha

100 acres of rice-fields on the bank of the Sikkim-Guria in Sorkha, held by Lakshmi Singh as Bannachani, was reconfirmed in his name under the same tenure.

MSC, Vol. 24, p. 15.

3. Mathuram's EstateIncome

Mathuram's estate and Mathuram's income, both declared of income, were ordered to make the following distributions:

- (1) To Edward (his share) in part payment of his settlement (amount) as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1954	1200 rupees
1955	1200 rupees
1956	1372 rupees and 8 annas
	<hr/>
Total	3772 rupees and 8 annas.

IRC, Vol. 24, pp. 12-13.

- (2) To Edward (his share) a sum of 2,000 rupees as his settlement (full amount).

IRC, Vol. 24, p. 13.

Income Distribution

Mathuram's estate, Income of Mathuram's estate, was ordered to make the following distributions by the following persons:

- (a) 1,700 rupees to Edward (his share) as his settlement (full amount).
- (b) 3,300 rupees to Mrs. Rajawati Mathuram for repayment of a loan granted by his father.

Income, Gifts, and Exemption

Mathuram's estate, Income of Mrs. Rajawati, and Exemption, was ordered to make the following distributions to the following persons:

- (1) 1,372 rupees to Mrs. Rajawati Mathuram as ritual gifts (1,350 rupees) and annas (220 rupees) for religious ceremonies performed by Mr. King and Mr. Rajawati Mathuram and his spouse (Queen Rajawati Mathuram and Queen Rajawati).

IRC, Vol. 24, p. 13.

- (2) 200 rupees as a farewell gift to Mr. Rajawati Mathuram.

IRC, Vol. 24, p. 10.

Restoration of lands held by the State

King Samsuddeen Bahadur of Awadh was granted the right to repair of rice-fields in the village of Lakhna, near the village of Lakhna, a village. Later, however, he confiscated the grant.

In a Subahdar order issued on Friday, 12th July 1707 (January 1711), King Samsuddeen Bahadur was restored all the confiscated rice-fields in the village of Lakhna, and was given the land-tax levy.

MSO, Vol. 13, p. 447.

II

A [land] area of Bahadur's had confiscated & repair of rice-fields in the village of Lakhna, near the village of Lakhna, was granted him by the proprietor of Lakhna, a resident of Lakhna, through a copy-right inscription, after the Bahadur conquest, the lands were restored to Lakhna, in equal parts of rice-fields in the Bahadur area west of the main road and the ground on which the village of Lakhna is situated. The grant was confirmed under the royal seal on 12th July 1707 (October 1711).

MSO, Vol. 13, p. 456.

III

King Samsuddeen Bahadur was granted the following grants:

- (1) The village of Bahadur & Bahadur Bahadur and Bahadur, Bahadur.
- (2) A tract of land called Bahadur in Bahadur Bahadur.

Both these grants were reconfirmed by King Samsuddeen Bahadur on 12th July 1707.

MSO, Vol. 14, p. 306.

IV

On the same day, King Samsuddeen Bahadur reconfirmed in favor of Bahadur Bahadur the village of Bahadur, which was held by Bahadur Bahadur by Bahadur Bahadur to Bahadur Bahadur.

MSO, Vol. 14, p. 317.

Long Soldier Award

On Thursday, March 21, 1938, Long Soldier Award of Thompsonville, Arkansas, was at Sulphur Springs award and grounds of Smith Island, was awarded 1000 lbs of the 1st prize, replacing Forto Thomas Shell. His pig's weighed 70 lbs and a fine piglet and a small amount of 200 eggs and a pair.

See, Vol. 21, p. 58.

On Thursday, March 21, 1938, Long Soldier Award was awarded 1000 lbs of the 1st prize and 2,000 eggs of Long award. His 70 lbs, 7 eggs, and 3 pairs of fine-flesh were actually assigned. The balance of 70 lbs, 7 eggs, and 3 pairs was awarded into part of the prize of 25 eggs and 1 pair, the total amount being 1,075 eggs and 1 pair. The amount awarded Long Soldier at the Sulphur Springs award and grounds of Thompsonville award.

See, Vol. 21, pp. 10-11.

On Friday, March 21, 1938, Long Soldier Award, was at Sulphur Springs award and grounds of Smith Island, replaced Long Soldier award of 1000.

See, Vol. 21, pp. 20-21.

On Friday, March 21, 1938, a royal order was issued appointing Long Soldier Award of Thompsonville, Arkansas, as the award and grounds of Smith Island, Arkansas, and Commission-in-Chief with exclusive (fine-flesh and various assignments) amounting to 12,400 eggs and a pair.

See, Vol. 21, pp. 14-15.

Mississippi

1. Mississippi of Indian Territory

Royal order to Miss Mississippi, "we hereby prescribe the following rates (including) for Oklahoma, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and portions thereof (including) land, and other land in the entire territory of Indian Territory. This will include accordingly from people belonging to all the 10 states, including those (including) and portions (including) and other residing in Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Oklahoma, and Oklahoma and go to Oklahoma.

Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1. <u>upper</u>	1 cent a head
2. <u>middle</u>	2 cents a head
3. <u>lower</u>	1 cent a head
4. <u>total</u>	1.5 percent

5.	Cloves, nutmeg, betel-nut, mace, and other <u>spice</u> goods	-	1 sack & lead
6.	Gil, tobacco	-	2 sacks & lead
7.	<u>Alum</u>	-	4 sacks & stored
8.	Wax	-	1 sack & stored
9.	Cardamom	-	4 sacks & stored
10.	Dry ginger	-	2 sacks & lead
11.	Iron-nails	-	2 sacks & lead
12.	<u>Alum</u> , <u>Alum</u> <u>Alum</u>	-	1 sack & lead
13.	Yam	-	1 sack & roof
14.	Yam	-	1 paper sack
15.	Yam	-	1 paper sack
16.	Dried fish	-	1 sack & lead

Annex to Order 14, 1945
 S.C. Vol. 5, pp. 713-12.

7. In the Deli-Kali Region

On October 11, 1945, Shiva Ghoshal was granted a license for the collection of revenue from the following sources in the Deli-Kali Region:

- (1) Fish and prawns, as well as crabs and shellfish items customarily collected by the Chaudhari.
- (2) exports of copper.
- (3) exports of cloth.
- (4) exports and imports of all kinds of firm goods.
- (5) monopoly trade in wax, cardamom, and alum.
- (6) payments from houses living on the river bank of Brahmaputra.

The existing taxes (dar-garim) of houses were reaffirmed.

3. Laikipia Road

On Justice Road 13, 1965, a royal order addressed to some planners prescribed the following rates of duties (animal, processor, animal, animal, land) in the riding areas of Sabale, Vindogor, Sogor, Sorja, etc.:

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>RATE</u>
1. Rice carried by <u>animal</u> -	1 <u>sh. 100</u> (w)
2. Copper carried by <u>animal</u> (w)	1/2 <u>sh. 100</u> (w)
3. Sheep -	2 <u>sh. 100</u> (w)
4. Steeped cloth -	2 <u>sh. 100</u> (w)
5. Saffron -	2 <u>sh. 100</u> (w)
6. Distillation -	1 <u>sh. 100</u> (w)
7. Tobacco, oil, fish, etc. -	2 <u>sh. 100</u> (w)

REC. Vol. 7, p. 115.

4. Land Grant to Farmers

On Justice Road 14, 1965, some planners were granted a plot of land situated west of the main road and north of the Sabale-Tania in Sabale for the construction of a building for commercial purposes.

REC. Vol. 5, p. 115.

Kalshukur's Land's History

On Thursday, 20th June 1, 1958 (November 1799), Kalshukur Shah, son of Chhotiya Kalshukur Shah, was granted an ijara for the facilitation and settlement of five wats and three wats in Sabale. These wats were Kalshukur, Sabale, and Tharaka in the Sabale area, and Kalshukur and Chhotiya in the Sabale area. The ijara was valid for seven years until the Vikram year 1967. The stipulated payments were as follows:

<u>Vikram Year</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u> (<u>sh-Anna</u>)
1958	75-0
1959	75-0
1960	75-0
1961	75-0

1947	-	164-2
1948	-	145-51
1949	-	177-5

MS. Vol. 1, p. 166.

For additional information about Salween (Shan), see "Chinese Disarming the 'Kachins,'" Far Eastern Survey, Vol. 20, No. 1, January 1949, p. 1.

British Administration in Burma

II

Dr. Shwe Thun's Internal "Churn"

(Continued from the June-July 1949 issue)

According to Law (General Legislative Report, p. 54), the fee was collected on behalf of the British, in full of British and British.

According to Trill, revenue from the British, British and British (as fixed by British British and British British in A.D. 1911, was as follows in the British Region:-

		(<u>British</u> <u>British</u>)
Pay to the	-	82,400 rupees
Income-tax	-	1,475 rupees
Internal duties	-	1,000 rupees.

British or duties on exports and imports, was the most important source of revenue apart from the British or land tax. It yielded 70,000 rupees in the British Region alone.

Such duties were collected at a number of points in the British region, as well as in the British region, at British in the British Valley, at British in the British Region, and at the capital, British. The duties were collected at preferential rates by individuals who offered the highest amount of payment to the government. British in the British region yielded a revenue of 12,000 rupees a year.

light traffic and collection of freightage receipts paid heretofore to the pilots. There were suspended in January 1940 Corbett's papers & permit, along, likewise, and others. The contract for operating ferry service on the upper river during the busy season yielded a revenue of 45 Corbett's papers. In February, a bridgehouse paid a fee of 7 papers and a quarter. In consideration of this he was provided with a ticket (1940).

In July 1939, the ferry was laid aside in December yielded a revenue of 4,000 papers. In July 1940, the ferry ceased to take place yielded only 1,000 papers. In the same year, the bridge was collected a revenue of 100 papers from starting fees.

Direct receipts in the form of taxes yielded a revenue of 14,000 Corbett's papers in 1939, 1940-41, and 15,000 papers in the following year.

Figures for the revenue of the paper pilots are not available.

In A.E. 1943, the following amounts of revenue were collected from pilots at the following places. But since some tickets were also collected on freightage and other commodities, it is not possible to ascertain the exact contribution by pilots alone.

Revenue was also collected from duties on timber and other forest products used by the local people for domestic and agricultural purposes, as well as from manufacturers of articles. Between A.E. 1941 and 1943, these sources yielded 400 Corbett's papers in the following figures:

1. Chokha and old station (Kathakal)	- 470 Corbett's papers
2. Bhow, etc.	- 120

Special Pilots. For another source of revenue, and also known as pilots, of fixed and variable for instructions of the law as well as to be strictness, duty is imposed of work, or failure to keep the crews of Corbett's papers and revenue officials. The amount of such fines and penalties was fixed by the Board, or judges, appointed by the Survey, the frontier, or other Corbett's officials. It was fixed according to the amount of the offence. That is to say, a year was paid 1000, and a fine was paid more, for the same offence. Penalties usually exceed the fare of fixed, in very cases, fines and penalties were collected on the basis of false charges.

Trail had given an eye-witness account of how in July, 1935 a packet was falsely accused of trying to mail adulterated glue to military personnel, and punished with a fine of \$500.00, and the glue was confiscated.

There is even evidence that the Customs authorities looked averse with the intention of collecting fines, since the driver was not sent to jail as charged. For instance, in certain cases were forbidden to climb to the top of the house. It is not that the glue stores the presence of normal conditionally stored food, firewood, etc. The Customs authorities thus obtained a pretext to seize money through fines. Often fines were collected on the basis of reports furnished by informers.

During the period from July 1935 to 1937, annual revenue from the above-mentioned sources in the 112-States region was as follows (in Customs reports):

ITEMS	ANNUAL (1937)
1. Excise	12,000
2. Customs	3,000
3. Deviation	1,000
4. Sugar	11,000
5. Soap-glass	11,000
6. Fines	4,700
7. Excise	23,428
8. Sales	1,000
9. Mill-glass	1,000
10. Miscellaneous	7,137
Total	95,265
Other taxes	10,000
Upper and lower taxes	2,400
Grand Total	107,665

The breakdown of the amount of \$107,665 is as follows:

ITEMS	ANNUAL (\$)
1. Sugar (land tax)	92,400
2. Sales	1,100
3. Other tax	600
4. Excise	400
5. Other	1,165

6.	Stamp-Paper	-	1,495
7.	Admission-Def-ent	-	1,495
8.	Self	-	10,920
9.	Copper Wire and Wire	-	2,401
10.	Tinny exports (2-Abundant)	-	170
11.	Ember, etc.	-	200
12.	Amul-Purani	-	2,000
			Total
			104,554 Rupees-11 An.

Annual revenue from Dow District during A.D. 1913 and 1914 was as follows:

Revenue	Amount (Rs)
1. Saltar	11,700
2. Adyagar	2,741
3. Kharstapar	3,134
4. Gwal	3,358
5. Gharjpur	2,069
	Total
	23,002 Rupees-11 An.

These statistics have been taken from the following sources:

1. Fawc. Official Collection Report, p. 54.
2. Bette. Official Collection Report, p. 514.
3. Willson, Summary of Returns, p. 17.

According to records in the possession of the West State Archives, the French-Spanish region of Spanish Florida received \$60,000 in the Spanish year 1772 (April 1771).

Total revenue from Spanish tax took to be estimated as follows:

Excise-duty duties	-	\$2,102,151
Immigration duties	-	\$2,171,500
Land duties	-	\$2,100,000
Wine duties	-	\$2,100,000
Other duties	-	\$2,100,000
	Total	\$2,100,000

Revenue was collected from Spanish other sources at St. Augustine, including contract property, the use of these sources. The Spanish soldiers of the Spanish army were employed as given in marriage in payment of a fee. Spanish contract property left behind by refugees or migrants, whose number was high as a result of Spanish oppression. It also meant the property of people sold into slavery because of their failure to pay taxes or fines. Spanish contract property brought by fugitives from other places. Spanish contract gold, silver or other articles, or coins, turned for the sake of safety during the days of Spanish. The state claimed such property as its own.

The Spanish authorities collected a duty on slaves imported from Spanish, but no information is available about the rate. The price of a slave ranged between 10 pesos and 150 pesos. Taxes from the sale of slaves belonged to the government.

These miscellaneous receipts may have passed by the total annual revenue from Spanish to be \$30,000, or less, but not recorded. A part of that amount was collected in kind.

The Spanish authorities had fixed revenue at such an exorbitant level that many Spanish were able to meet their obligations in full. For some those who made full payments in the time past agreed. The reason is that the Spanish thought to whom the revenue had been assigned could be transferred at any time. In that event, the successor made a fresh claim on the product. Spanish and Spanish were not immune from the punishment. If crops were good, the peasant could make his own in kind by refusing his first harvest or substituting an old horse and future. But slaves accused of such income were very limited. most payments were in the position to make payments in cash.

Because people who were unable to pay their taxes in time fled from their villages, revenue could seldom be collected in full. The number of fugitives and of people sold into slavery increased every year. Houses remained unoccupied, and fields remained uncultivated. Consequently, the amount of revenue collected from the village progressively declined. At the same time, some villages paid even more than the assessed figure in order to escape the British wrath.

Among the 475 villages of Deoga, for instance, 40 villages paid more than the assessed figure in A.D. 1811, while five paid the exact amount. Sixty-seven villages were unable to make payments in full, while three villages were not able to pay a single anna.

In A.D. 1811, Maji Bahadur Wundari and Jambhi Dabharath Daxtri fixed the total revenue assessment in the Chis-Ganga region at Rs 71,250, according to law. Actual collections, however, were only as follows:

A.D. 1811	-	Rs 71,215
1812	-	do 57,775
1813	-	do 50,625
1814	-	do 78,700.

Similar figures for the cross-Ganga region and Deo district are not available.

(To be Continued)

Wami Research (Private) Ltd.

Issue: 0034-1987

Wami Research Series
Year 20, 200-10

Lalibabida, October 1986

edited by

Richard C. Young

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Wami Research (Private) Ltd.

Lalibabida, Lalibabida, 1986

Telephone 4-11827

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4. Mail Service

On Sunday, October 2nd 1971 (Month 10/15) a mail van for the transportation of official mail between Wanaparua and the western territories was opened at Wanaparua in Wanaparua. The following households of the Wanaparua area were enrolled at Wanaparua and allotted van-fares as follows:

<u>Wanaparua</u>	<u>Van-fares</u> (in <u>Wanaparua</u>)
1. <u>Wanaparua</u>	90
2. <u>Wanaparua</u>	110
3. <u>Wanaparua</u>	90
4. <u>Wanaparua</u>	100
5. <u>Wanaparua</u>	90
6. <u>Wanaparua</u>	70
7. <u>Wanaparua</u>	90
8. <u>Wanaparua</u>	90
9. <u>Wanaparua</u>	90
10. <u>Wanaparua</u>	90
11. <u>Wanaparua</u>	70
12. <u>Wanaparua</u>	90
13. <u>Wanaparua</u> (replenish (<u>Wanaparua</u>))	90
14. <u>Wanaparua</u>	70
15. <u>Wanaparua</u>	90
16. <u>Wanaparua</u>	90
17. <u>Wanaparua</u>	90
18. <u>Wanaparua</u>	90
19. <u>Wanaparua</u>	90
20. <u>Wanaparua</u>	90
21. <u>Wanaparua</u>	90
22. <u>Wanaparua</u>	90
23. <u>Wanaparua</u>	90

24.	Patron's Badge (including Sir's Medal)	-	50
25.	Patron's Badge	-	50
26.	Patron's Medal	-	50
27.	Patron's Medal	-	50
28.	Patron's Medal	-	50
29.	Patron's Medal	-	50
30.	Patron's Medal	-	50

MS. Vol. 7, p. 146-7

7. Subscription

Chaitra, Chaitra 10, 1771/Ashvini 1893

Subscribed and one of the several work in the hill region around Kathmandu Valley where the small and other inhabitants were ordered to proceed to Kathmandu by early Kartik and join themselves there on Shukra basis. The royal order stated, "Those who carry weapons should bring along with them their own, servants, and horse and mules, while others shall bring spades and axes. Everyone shall also bring food needed by him for six months. We shall grant rewards, honors, and money as those who work well. And those who do not obey this order will be severely punished."

MS. Vol. 47, p. 42-43.

The Kathmandu Monastery

The guthi lands of the Kathmandu monastery at Balawan in Sapt Thar District was re-constituted at the Kathmandu Monastery in Kathmandu on March 22, 1906 (Chaitra 7, 1907) on the basis of the following witnesses:

- (1) Copper plate inscription issued by King Jang Narsing Malla on Chaitra 10, 1821 (Royal Decree).
- (2) So, in the name of King Jang Narsing Malla on Chaitra 7, 1847 (Royal Decree).
- (3) Royal order of Balawan 17, 1890.
- (4) Statements recorded from guthi lands of the Kathmandu monastery on Ashvini 10, 1771 and Ashvini 23, 1890.

- (5) Judgment of the Jural Mhaat ruling that the guthi belongs to the Jalabhi sub-caste.
- (6) Indigenism order of April 22, 1982.

The property of the territory, held in the name of Palmaria State, was as follows:

- (1) 207 muris of rice-fields, yielding an income of 200 muris of paddy, and 2 muris and 5 pethis of wheat.
- (2) 22 hectares in public lands, paying rents amounting to 9 muris and 12 pethis of paddy and 4 muris and 12 pethis of wheat.

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

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
1. Saligand ceremony on Daga Dadi 8	1 muris and 10 pethis
2. Chhaya-Puja on Daga Dadi 9-10	3 muris
3. Do. Rajas Dadi 14-15	7 muris and 13 pethis
4. Do. Chaitra Dadi 14-15	8 muris
5. Do. Jalsat Dadi 3-10	6 muris and 10 pethis
6. Joras Dadi 14	10 pethis
7. Muris of Dohadath Jura Dagan 3-11	10 muris and 4 pethis
8. Do. Joras Dadi 14	10 pethis
9. Do. Jalis Dadi 7-9	5 muris
10. Chhaya-Puja on Jasin Dadi 9-10	8 muris
11. Dattik Dadi 14	9 pethis
12. Worsup of Durga on Daga Dadi 15	2 muris and 16 pethis
13. Daga Dadi 14	7 muris and 4 pethis
Total	75 muris and 11 pethis of paddy.

Saligand (Daga) of priest (guthi) - 12 muris.

Market

4 bags and 1 jumbo of good at the rate of 7 cents and 1 second a paper	Rs 10.12 $\frac{3}{4}$
4 bags and 7 jumbos of wheat at the rate of 4 panna, a paper	Rs 14.25
Total	Rs 24.37 $\frac{3}{4}$

A sum of Rs 22.07 was spent on procuring ~~however~~ ^{however} materials from the market, including Rs 20.71 for material ^{and} ~~and~~ loss of the flying every day. This left a net surplus of Rs 2.30 $\frac{3}{4}$.

The flying required a single building.

MC, Vol. II, pp. 124-27.

A right to use the forest lands
in the forest

In March 50, 1950 (approx. August 13, 1951), a Forest order was issued granting a tract of 5,905 acres of forest adjoining the forest on the west to the Forest in the Forest Division of the Forest in the Forest Division, this amounting to 5,905 acres of ~~the Forest in the Forest Division~~ Forest.

The order also contains the following provisions:

- (1) The lands are inalienable. They may also be sold, ~~leased~~ ^{leased}, or otherwise alienated without any restriction.
- (2) The titleholder may not timber from the forest, sell or export it, and appropriate the income whenever he likes. The statutory obligation to transmit half of such income to the government has been waived.
- (3) The titleholder may bring the lands under cultivation and appropriate the income.
- (4) No taxes shall be collected on these lands, including the ~~land tax~~ ^{land tax}, ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~land~~ ^{land} ~~tax~~ ^{tax}.

MC, Vol. II, pp. 459-60.

Allowance for Son (Shan)

Imperialisoyevskaya, presumably a daughter of Prime Minister Jia Shanshan (November 1897 to September 1937), was entitled on a basis of 4,000 Ropes a year from the Local Tobacco Tax Treasury, according to a Royal Order (Imperial Decree) of Article 71, (A7) (July 15, 1930).

In her petition, Imperialisoyevskaya had mentioned the following facts:

- (1) Two daughters of Prime Minister Jia Shanshan, married to the Duke of Hsichang and Jalartat, had been assigned lands in Hsichang, yielding to them of 40,000 Ropes a year each.
- (2) Two daughters of Prime Minister Jia Shanshan, namely, Imperialisoyevskaya and Imperialisoyevskaya, had each been entitled a yearly allowance of 4,500 Ropes from the Local Tobacco Tax Treasury.
- (3) Imperial Imperialisoyevskaya of Hsichang, a daughter of Prime Minister Jia Shanshan's daughter, had been entitled a yearly allowance of 4,000 Ropes from the Local Tobacco Tax Treasury.

Enc. Vol. 20, No. 2754/C.

Allowance to Troops in the Eastern Front

On January, 1936 and 3, 1937, both major Generals Chang and Wang were allowed to pay allowance to troops at the following rates:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Cavalry from the region west of the Great River | - 4 Ropes |
| 2. 40,000-man cavalry regiments | - 3 Ropes |
| 3. 40,000-man | - 2 Ropes |
| 4. 40,000-man | - 1 Ropes |

In the case of regiments for which amount of revenue had not already been allotted for the purpose of such allowance, both major Generals were ordered to appropriate revenues from the Shanxi, Szechuan, and other lands collected from the newly-acquired territory of Manchuria.

Enc. Vol. 20, No. 2754/D.

Administrative Programs of August 1967

1. Appointment of Lal Mohi as Scribe of Ministry.
2. Provisions for income taxes.
3. Settlement in the Income-Tax System.
4. Some Assignments for White Papered Documents.
5. Part of some papers relating to documents.
6. History in the Income-Tax System.
7. Particulars of Finance.
8. Increase in Procurement Prices of Copper.
9. Construction of some for all related things.
10. A Balance List with in working.

1. Lal Mohi appointed Scribe of Ministry

Lal Mohi was appointed Scribe of Ministry, replacing Arun Kumar, with an annual allowance of Rs 2000. The Public Company of Finance and the new company formed in October 1967 were placed under his control. It was expected to assign some to the personnel of these companies in connection with their other things.

Source: New York, 7, 1967.

Legal Reference Collection, Vol. 26, p. 777.

2. Provisions for income taxes

Various provisions, like income tax, and other things, were placed under the control of Lal Mohi, and some were placed under the control of the personnel of Finance, and Finance was controlled by the Government, they were fixed by the Ministry of Finance, some provisions.

Source: New York, 7, 1967 (including 1967).

Legal Reference Collection, Vol. 26, p. 777.

3. Settlement in the Income-Tax System

Legal order to bring Government of Ministry and some Government of Finance.

Some were assigned various from Administrative items, including some on accounts and income tax, collected of various (incl. part) in some matter by some people and some in the region affected between the various and India (State) items.

of their to the State Freight Company. Subsequent reports indicate that you reported that you are now in possession of this territory, and that you have been advised to tighten payment from which would be due to the company and not to make collection confidentially, before my agent that you are already have collected the appropriate.

"We have also received reports that you control this territory and territory from the State, and have been to collect in our territory from the State. In such cases and from which to collect from such territory. If the territory is related through your possession and collection, you shall be held guilty. Do not interfere upon the State's interest of the company."

Letter dated 11, 1907
 W.C. No. 3, pp. 118-119.

In the case of (C. O. No. 1, dated 11, 1907), territory, territory, and territory from the State, and have been to collect in our territory from the State. In such cases and from which to collect from such territory. If the territory is related through your possession and collection, you shall be held guilty. Do not interfere upon the State's interest of the company."

Letter dated 11, 1907
 W.C. No. 3, pp. 118-119.

"We have also received reports that you control this territory, and have been to collect in our territory from the State, and have been to collect in our territory from the State. In such cases and from which to collect from such territory. If the territory is related through your possession and collection, you shall be held guilty. Do not interfere upon the State's interest of the company."

"We have also received reports that you control this territory, and have been to collect in our territory from the State, and have been to collect in our territory from the State. In such cases and from which to collect from such territory. If the territory is related through your possession and collection, you shall be held guilty. Do not interfere upon the State's interest of the company."

"Should I request from your Majesty's Council for accounts
reverses which being credit supplies by him. To the Council
I submit of such accounts."

London, August 24th, 1687.
MS. Vol. 30, pp. 74-75.

6. Bill Granted for the French Conquest

Royal order to the officers and set of the justice peace's council
concerned in making the treaty about the exemption from their
duties, &c. All obstructions, debts or suits of the just
related to you. For information her. that granted exemption
from them."

London, August 24th, 1687.
MS. Vol. 30, p. 74.

7. General Order Related to the French Conquest

Royal order to the officers peace's council. "Some orders are
making here without proper information. In the future, they shall
of them shall. If you do not see any you will be held guilty.
articles connected to both sides. No step that from coming
here with license."

"We had ordered you to receive being orders which through
mistake and was that here, but the order shall be cancelled if
certain persons to whom she has received information report.
I should being orders which, but shall then here more."

London, August 27th, 1687.
MS. Vol. 30, p. 75.

8. Articles of the French Conquest

Royal order to the officers, justice, council, council, council,
justice, peace, justice, and other holders in the region
between the shore and French rivers. "Should order to all justice
peace's and justice council shall say that of that right shall
you say to justice peace's. In case you do not see it, you
shall be severely punished."

London 29th, 1687.
MS. Vol. 30, p. 76.

9. Articles of Peace

Royal order to the justice and of peace in England. "I desire
had arisen between the justice and you regarding jurisdiction
over France. The case was referred to the king, and the justice,
council, and justice ruled that the territory should be divided
equally between you. The territory of France was accordingly
partitioned, with one part belonging to the justice and the
other part to you. Keep your civility and business satisfied."

and pay the assessed amount of taxes equally, through the
 will of Oshager. Every lot within the proposed boundary
 next here be allotted to you, and remain legal to use, say
 herein the more and comply with these arrangements shall be
 justified in paying the property."

Thursday, June 2nd 5, 1897.

Enc. Vol. W, p. 493-50.

7. Improvement Price of Copper

(Enclosed your report is attached through this day
 June 2nd (of 1897) that wherever and whether were distributed
 because the price of which copper was supplied to the city of
 England Clear and the same that prevailed at the time.

A road order was accordingly issued fixing the government
 price of copper at the England Clear and at 1 cent more than
 the price prevailing at the time.

Thursday, June 10, 1897.

Enc. Vol. W, p. 575.

8. Construction of Road for the Mill House Place

April order to (1897) (enclosed), whether (1897) (1897),
 and (1897) (1897). (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897)
 (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897)
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 (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897)

Thursday, June 17, 1897.

Enc. Vol. W, p. 715.

9. Assignment of Cases in Justice

April order to (1897) (1897). (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897)
 following (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897)
 to your (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897)

1. (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897)
2. (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897)
3. (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897) (1897)

Some of these cases were subsequently assigned of (1897) to the
 (1897). In (1897), the following (1897) are hereby re-confirmed
 to you as (1897).

Continuation of a Claim in Mexico

Special order to the land of Mexico. "The laws reported that a claim of settlement in Mexico for unworked formation with an unworked deposit also was included the claim in the program of prominent local people (Mexico). In Mexico, 1907, that the person who is guilty of such an act shall be released after paying out his own and setting off his own, own, and others."

Mexico land 3, 1907
 Mex. vol. 23, p. 54.

Richard Smith

Under the claims for 1906 (i.e., 1907) a total of 80 elephants were maintained at different in parts and the land rights. The numbers was 10 in total and 30 in the land.

In the claims for 1907, the number of animals was increased to 50 with the addition of 1 elephant, 1 tiger, 2 rhinoceros, and 2 bears.

A total of 24 men were employed to look after these animals, with an annual salary bill of \$1,200.

Land and other sources of revenue, with the exception of tobacco, opium, and gambling, were assigned to the land rights bill which is a part of the new statute, namely, opium, tobacco, and other.

Further, that revenue collected from the land registered animals to be 700, including the fee from the land and the fee from land.

Mexico land 3, 1907
 Mex. vol. 23, pp. 55-57.

Richard Smith in Mexico, Mexico

The latter part of Mexico had been assigned to the land of Mexico. Richard Smith, of the International Corporation, 1907, deposit and interest there, and on Friday, land 3, 1907, two laws, namely, the mining and land, were granted a new law effective from 1, 1907 to operate the land. They were required to make the claims of copper to the International Corporation. They were permitted to appropriate from the land, iron, zinc, and petroleum, etc. In the area under their jurisdiction, and also to employ the local people on a temporary or casual basis. However, amounts in excess of 100 pesos collected at a time from land and petroleum, and other, were payable to the government.

Mexico land 4, 1907
 Mex. vol. 42, p. 307.

III

On Ashadh Badi 10, 1864, the Amalidars, Dwares, Umras, etc. of the region west of the Chepe and Marsyangdi rivers and east of the Gandi river were ordered to send the local people on jhara basis to construct Sanghus on the Chepe and Darsundi rivers which had been washed away by floods. Sardar Bhairav Simha had been given charge of the project.

RRC, Vol.20, p. 425.

IV

On Ashadh Sudi 10, 1864, a royal order was issued for the supply of cane on jhara basis from all inhabitants of Tanahu for the construction of Jholangas at Borlang-Ghat, as well as on the Chepe and Marsyangdi rivers. They were ordered to deliver the cane at Gorkha-Besi before the 10th day of Shrawan. Households who had sent men to Kangra, as well as Kagati-Hulaki households, were granted exemption from this obligation.

V

Royal order to Chaukis and Jagat posts at Borlang-Ghat: "A new Sanghu has been constructed there in the name of (King R^a Bahadur Shah). Do not let elephants, horses, buffaloes, and village cows pass through that Sanghu. However, cows of excellent breed (apurbi ?) may be allowed to pass through. If any one forcibly takes his elephants, etc. through the Sanghu, report the matter to us."

Jestha Badi 11, 1864,

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 352.

(To Be Continued)

N. 92.5
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Regmi Research (Private) Ltd.

ISSN: 0034-3481

Regmi Research Series
Year 20, No. 11

Kathmandu : November 1988

Edited By
Mahesh C. Regmi

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Miscellaneous Land Grants

1. Reconfirmation of Prithvi Narayan Shah's Grants
2. A Land Grant to Sher Bahadur Shah
3. Phikdar Grants:
 - (a) To Raji Bahadur Bhandari
 - (b) To Daroga Vamshamani Lama.
4. Land Grants to Prime Minister Bhimsen Thapa
5. Birta Grant to Khajanchi Udaya Giri
6. Saukalpa Birta Grant to Sardar Birabhadra Pantha
7. Land Grant to Prana Shah
8. A Marwat Grant
9. Bekh-Bunyad Grant to Ram Chandra Khatri
10. Birta Grant to Chautariya Ran Udyot Shah.
1. Reconfirmation of Prithvi Narayan Shah's Grants

I

Marga Sudi 2, 1842: King Prithvi Narayan Shah had granted 1 khet as manachamal to Kashiram Acharya's father at Deurali-Besi. King Pratap Simha, and later, King Ran Bahadur Shah reconfirmed the grant in favor of Kashiram Acharya. (25/6).

II

Marga Sudi 2, 1842: Prithvi Narayan Shah had reconfirmed Ramananda Pantha's birta lands at Chainpur. The grant was again reconfirmed by Ran Bahadur Shah. (25/7).

III

Falgun Sudi 6, 1852: Prithvi Narayan Shah had endowed 25 khets and 40 muris of rice-fields as guthi, along with buildings, shops, and bari lands, at Raikadwarthali Village for the Vaya Devata of the new temple (Naya deval). The endowment was reconfirmed by King Ran Bahadur Shah. (9/501).

2. A Land Grant to Sher Bahadur Shah

On Saturday, Magh Sudi 5, 1852, Sher Bahadur Shah was granted a tract of land on both sides of the Bagmati river near the main road from Kathmandu to Patan. The grant entitled him to reclaim and use the lands.

3. Phikdar Grants(a) To Kaji Bahadur Bhandari

A tract of land situated east of the Kuwapani-khola in Shiltung had been granted to Kaji Bahadur Bhandari under chhap tenure. On Monday, Shrawan Badi 1, 1964, the land was granted to the Kaji under phikdar tenure on an inheritable basis.

RRC. Vol. 6, pp. 905-6.

(b) To Daroga Vamshamani Lama

On Baisakh Sudi 12, 1868, Daroga Vamshamani Lama was granted 88 ropanis of pakho lands at Sainbutar in Patan as Phikdar-Birta-Bitalab. The grant was tax-free, with the exception of Gadimubarakh, Chumawan, and Goddhuwa.

The grant concluded, "Do not encroach upon lands situated outside the boundaries. The lands shall not be confiscated unless an offense is committed. Anyone who does not observe these strictures shall be condemned as follows: Any person who confiscates lands granted by himself or by others shall be reborn as a worm living in human excrement for 60,000 years."

RRC. Vol. 9, pp. 110-11.

Vamshamani Lama was appointed Daroga of the Faras (Government Property) Office on Jestha Sudi 8, 1873.

RRC. Vol. 28, pp. 305-6.

4. Land Grants to Prime Minister Bhimsen Thapa

I

Shrawan Sudi 10, 1862: "Four tracts of bari lands in Bhadgaun, previously belonging to Ajit Simha, Dhanju, and Bhairava Simha (illegitimate sons of King Ranajit Malla) were granted to Bhimsen Thapa for cultivation of musk-melon.

Four Newar households, belonging to Sun Narayan of Talachhe Tol, Shit Narayan and Shiva Narayan of Byasi Tol, and Asharam of Janchhe Tol, were appointed caretakers. They were granted exemption from Saunefagu and other taxes, as well as from other compulsory labor obligations.

RRC. Vol. 6, pp. 272-73.

II

Kaji Bhimsen Thapa had been granted lands at Ikubahal in Lagantol, Kathmandu, for the construction of a house. The site previously comprised six houses and compounds. One of them had been confiscated from the Newar owners at the time of the Gorkhali conquest of Kathmandu. The other five houses had been purchased in the name of the king from their owners for the purpose of the grant to Kaji Bhimsen Thapa.

Subsequently, about 14 other houses and compounds adjoining Kaji Bhimsen Thapa's house were purchased in the name of the King from their owners and granted as inheritable Birta-Bitalab-Phikdar to him. One of these houses belonged to Sardar Birabhadra Pantna. The Sardar seems to have been granted lands in exchange in Gorkha (see below).

Chaitra Sudi 15, 1868

RRC, Vol. 28, pp. 273-78.

III

On Ashadh Sudi 1, 1870, General Bhimsen Thapa was granted 30 ropanis and 5 annas of land at Lagantol under inheritable Birta-Bitalab tenure for the construction of a house. Several Sung-birta and guthi lands were acquired for that purpose, and the owners were granted in exchange rice-fields in Kathmandu held by Laxmi Narayan under manachamal tenure. The bhardars who demarcated the boundaries of the grant included Chautariya Dekshabir Shah, Kaji Ranajit Kunwar, Kaji Birakesar Pande, Kaji Bahadur Bhandari, Sardar Bakhat Simha Basnyat, Sardar Ranagunj Shahi, Sardar Jagajit Pande, Sardar Chandraman Khatri, Taksari Umakanta Padhya, and Subedar Baka Khatri.

RRC, Vol. 28, pp. 258-61.

IV

General Bhimsen Thapa had built a house at Nuwakot-Besi. One khet of rice fields and 2 dihis adjoining that house were granted to him on bakh-bunyad tenure on Bhadra Sudi 15, 1872.

The grant was formally made on Kartik Sudi 5, 1872.

RRC, Vol. 28, pp. 205-6.

V

On Sunday, Poush Sudi 3, 1879 (December 1812), Prime Minister Bhimsen Thapa was granted a tract of four ropanis of land west of the tank at the temple of Sri Tripureshwar Mahadev adjoining his birta lands in Kathmandu. The grant was made under Sarbanga-mafi-birta-bitalab tenure for the installation of a Shiva temple.

The grant added, "Use these lands as your Sarbanga-mafi-birta-bitalab and enjoy happiness from generation to generation. Do not encroach upon lands situated outside the boundaries. The lands shall not be confiscated unless an offense is committed. Anyone who does not observe these strictures shall be condemned as follows:

"Any person who confiscates lands granted by himself or by others shall be reborn as a worm living in human excrement for 60,000 years."

RRC, Vol. 9, pp. 169-70.

5. Birta Grant to Khajanchi Udaya Giri

On Chaitra Sudi 9, 1868, Khajanchi Udaya Giri was granted 1 khet of rice-fields and 7 ropanis as a homesite for the construction of house at Nuwakot. The rice-fields were previously held by Sardar Anirudra Baniya and Subedar Bhotu, and the 7-ropani homesite by Subedar Bhotu.

RRC, Vol. 28, p. 80.

6. Sankalpa-Birta Grant to Sardar Birabhadra Pantha

On Chaitra Sudi 10, 1868, Sardar Birabhadra Pantha was granted 2 khets of rice-fields in Gorkha as Sankalpa-Birta. The grant was made in exchange for his house at Dugalhiti in Jagatol, Kathmandu, which was acquired by the government.

RRC, Vol. 28, p. 79 and pp. 287-88.

7. Land Grant to Prana Shah

On Jestha Sudi 13, 1874, several villages in the Maldun area, including Bhangeri Kharka, Nagarkot, Nayagaun, and Gairhigaun, were granted to Prana Shah on Bekh-bunyad tenure on an inheritable basis.

The grant had originally been made on chhap tenure on an inheritable basis by King Prithvi Narayan Shah to Prana Shah's father, Jiva Shah.

RRC, Vol. 28, p. 328.

8. A Marwat Grant

Badal Simha Bhandari was killed while fighting the British in Parsa. Chandrabir Bhandari, presumably, his son, was, therefore, granted, 160 muris of rice-fields at Lamachaur in Kaski on Marwat tenure.

Baisakh Sudi 9, 1871

RRC, Vol. 28, p. 296.

9. Bekh-Bunyad Grant to Ram Chandra Khatri

Marga Badi 8, 1872: Ram Chandra Khatri owned 5 khets of rice fields in Bungmati, and a house in Kathmandu under chhap tenure. These were now granted to him under Bekh-Bunyad tenure.

RRC, Vol. 28, p. 207.

10. Birta Grant to Chautariya Ran Udyot Shah

On Sunday, Poush Badi 8, 1869, Chautariya Ran Udyot Shah, elder brother of King Girban, was granted 25 ropanis of rice-lands, previously under Sera tenure, at Nuwakot, Besi for the construction of a house under birta tenure. The grant concluded, "The birtaowner shall not encroach upon lands outside his boundaries. The grant shall not be confiscated unless an offense is committed. Anyone who does not observe these strictures shall be condemned as follows: Any person who confiscates lands granted by himself or by others shall be reborn as a worm living in human excrement for 60,000 years."

RRC, Vol. 28, p. 256.

On Sati

(Government of Nepal, "Sati Jane Ko" (On Becoming a Sati) in Ain (Legal Code), Kathmandu: Pashupat Chhapakhana, 1975 Vikrama (A.D. 1918), pt. 4, pp.63-66).

1. In the future, in case the wife of any deceased person, high or low, desires to become a Sati, she shall not be allowed to do so if this is prohibited by the law.

In case (the widow) is such as is permitted by the law to become a Sati, her relatives and other people who are responsible for her maintenance, and the headman (dware, thari, mukhiya, mijhar, Chaudhari, Jimidar) and respectable people (bhaladmi) of the village shall make all possible efforts to persuade her not to do so.

However, if their efforts do not succeed, the mourners (malami) who have to cremate her, and the headmen and respectable people of the village, shall report that matter to the nearest court (adalat), or else to the nearest government office.

People may say: "If the place where the matter must be referred lies at a distance of two or three days' journey, there will be delay. How can we keep the dead body for four or five days?"

However, even according to the Dharmashastras, (the widow) may become a Sati even after keeping the dead body (of her husband) for five or seven days.

It is also known to everyone that if a man who has gone to a foreign country dies there, his dead body may be kept for four or five days so that his wife may become a Sati.

In the Vikrama Year 1933 (A.D. 1876), when Shri 3 Maharaj Jung Bahadur died at Patharghat, the matter was referred to His Majesty in Nepal, and the dead body was left uncremated for four nights and five days. Only thereafter did his wives become Satis. This is known to everyone, high or low, in our Kingdom.

As far as possible, persuade (the widow) not to become a Sati. If, however, she cannot be so persuaded, report the matter to the government office in the manner mentioned above. Let her be cremated as a Sati only after the office conducts investigations and decides to grant permission.

In case any person cremates (a widow) as Sati without fulfilling these formalities, he shall be held liable (for the crime) alongwith the headmen and respectable people of the village. The maximum penalty of death may be imposed on him at our discretion.

2. Only (widows) who had been formally or informally married (to the deceased person), who desire to become a Sati of her own free will, without force or intimidation being used in any way, shall be allowed to do so after obtaining the permission of the Prime Minister, or, in outlying areas, of the nearest high-ranking government officer, and fulfilling the formalities prescribed in the public notification, subject to the following conditions:

Her youngest son, whether or not he can take rice cooked by her, is over 16 years of age.

Her daughter, if married, is over 10 years of age, or if unmarried, is over 12 years of age.

3. No woman shall be entitled to become a Sati on the death of her son in the belief that he is the vermilion (sindur) of her shoulder. Slavegirls and maidservants shall not be allowed to become Satis on the death of the Queen of the reigning King (Maharaj), or of the wives of other people.
4. In case a man is killed in war, his widow may become a Sati according to the law if she so wishes. If he was of Brahman caste, she shall not be allowed to become a Sati subsequently, since the Shastras forbid it.
5. In case a widow who is entitled to become a Sati according to the law belongs to a caste from whose hands (her deceased husband) could not take cooked rice, she shall not be cremated in the same pyre, but shall be cremated in a separate pyre. If such widow is below 45 years of age, she shall not be allowed to become a Sati.
6. After a widow who is entitled to become a Sati according to the law becomes a Sati and climbs the funeral pyre, and all rituals pertaining to the caste, including the worship of Goddess Gauri, have been completed, she shall once more be persuaded not to immolate herself. If she changes her mind, she shall be granted expiation according to the law.

7. In case a widow who is entitled to become a Sati according to the law falls from the pyre before it is lit, or gets down and escapes, or requests (the mourners) not to burn her alive because she is afraid, she shall not be cremated.

In case the widow does so after the pyre is lit, she shall be told: "We shall cremate you only if you desire to become a Sati of your own free will. If not, we shall take care of you, arrange for medical treatment and expiation, and keep you in home."

If the widow says she wishes to become a Sati and should be cremated accordingly, a statement shall be prepared, and attested by witnesses, and the Sati then cremated. If she is cremated without fulfilling these formalities, a crime shall be deemed to have been committed.

8. In case a widow who is entitled to become a Sati breaks her glass bangles, but subsequently expresses her desire to become a Sati, she shall not be allowed to do so even if she throws water over herself.
9. In case a widow washes the feet of her deceased husband and drinks it on the same day or on subsequent days. She shall not be deemed to have committed a crime, nor need she undergo expiation.
10. In case a widow who is not entitled to become a Sati according to the law is cremated and thus murdered in any way, the person who first gave permission, the person who first struck her, and the person who first caught hold of her, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life.

In case any person has cremated her after giving her intoxicating drugs, or through the use of force, he shall be beheaded, if his caste status so warrants, or else sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Other mourners (malami) shall be punished with fines as follows:

Abal	-	20 rupees
Doyam	-	15 rupees
Sim	-	10 rupees
Chahar	-	5 rupees

11. In case any person administers intoxicating drugs to the widow, or uses force, to coerce her to become a Sati, and accordingly throws water over her, he shall be imprisoned for four years.
12. In matters other than those mentioned above, punishment shall be inflicted according to the nature of the offense at the discretion of the Prime Minister.

13. A widow who decides not to become a Sati before the funeral pyre is lit shall be granted expiation only in respect to cooked rice and water. In case she changes her mind after the pyre is lit, she shall be granted expiation only in respect to water.
14. A complainant who cannot substantiate his complaint shall be punished as follows:
- He shall be imprisoned for five years if the crime is punishable with death or life imprisonment.
- He shall be imprisoned for 1½ years if the crime is punishable with confiscation of property.
- Half of the fine and term of imprisonment due in other cases.
15. A foolish woman who throws water over herself in order to become a Sati on hearing that her sick husband has died, without making inquiries, shall be punished with a fine ranging between 5 rupees and 20 rupees according to her status, and granted expiation.
16. A Jitauri fee of 5 rupees shall be realized from the winning party.
17. The term of imprisonment under this law shall not exceed 12 years.

Previous References

1. "Abolition of the Sati System," Regmi Research Series, Year 2, No. 7, July 1, 1970, pp. 152-53. (Trans. of Section 63 of the Law Relating to Human Life in the 1955 ed. of the Muluki Ain).
2. "On Sati," Regmi Research Series, Year 9, No. 5, May 1, 1977, pp. 65-69 (Trans. of Law on Sati in the 1866-67 ed. of the Muluki Ain).

The Vikrama 1980 (A.D. 1923) edition of the Muluki Ain does not contain a separate law on the Sati System. Provision for abolition of the system is contained in Section 51 of the Law on Homicide (Jyanmara Ko) in that edition. (Government of Nepal, Ain)Kathmandu: Pashupat Chhapakhana, 1980 (A.D. 1923), pt. 4, pp. 50-52). This corresponds to Section 63 of the same law in the A.D. 1955 ed., which, as mentioned above, is translated in Regmi Research Series, Year 2, No. 7, July 1, 1970, pp. 152-53.

The Chiriqui Project

[Continued from the Nov.-Dec. 1967 issue]

5. Sharp Labor in Panama

Local order to the minister of Planning: "To the great extent we desire to increase sharp labor force we will continue to use that sector and to increase its leading in the construction of the Chiriqui Port. The appropriate measure, on the long run, is to pass through the living sector. In the future, mainly all available people, other than those employed in sugar and land plots, to cooperate during construction or provide sharp labor according to their capacity and rotation. But for the semi-1968 period these efforts will be temporarily postponed."

Larraz Hall 14, 1967

MCC, Vol. 4, p. 277.

6. Supply of Labor

Assembly Constituyente Decree No. 1099, 1969. The Assembly had been ordered to supply more farm-employees to other activities involved in the construction of the Chiriqui Port. However, in order to avoid a strike in working conditions, it was ordered on Larraz Hall 17, 1969 to expedite the work and requested that "you will be held responsible if they quit because of lack of food."

MCC, Vol. 4, pp. 156-57.

In a separate order issued by the same Dec. 1969, Minister Manríquez was instructed to expedite the supply of food and water through Interior Ministerial Decree.

MCC, Vol. 4, p. 285.

7. Sharp Labor in Antioquia and Talca

In separate royal orders issued on March 20th 1967, all inhabitants of Antioquia and Talca were ordered to provide one sharp labor force each household for the construction of the Chiriqui Port. The laborers were required to join either Land Surveys there along with provisions sufficient for 75 days.

MCC, Vol. 4, p. 773.

8. Sharp Labor in Southern Chile Region

On March 20th 1967, a royal order was sent to the inhabitants of 14 zones in the hill region west of Estremera, including Osorno, Chonchi and Mañali, to provide sharp labor for the construction of the Chiriqui Port. They were also ordered to take along with them spades, tools, etc. of food, and reach Chiriqui on the 25th day of the month of March through Panguel, Chorosoya, Marchese de, Indiyagua, and Pulestani.

MCC, Vol. 4, pp. 66-70.

7. Shan State in Lushan

Regh, April 14, 1952, royal order to the inhabitants of Lushan State to Lushan. "You had previously been ordered to proceed to Chingai for the construction of a fort, with the exception of those who had gone to the west front. But it would be best only you to Chingai to go. Those who had moved there till the month of March, now you are also moving at once (and) reporting that you proceeded to the western front. That's also an order to Chingai now by the western front, and stay at home, till severely punished. You are, therefore, ordered to proceed to Chingai for the construction of the fort.

CC, Vol. 1, pp. 724.

8. Shan State in Chingai

Royal order to Lushan State (Shan) and Lushan State.

"There has been a report of Lushan State (Shan) (at Chingai). In fact, therefore, started you to Lushan State and not let any one pass through it. It was found that many problems will arise if that state is allowed.

"Accordingly, you are now ordered to permit traders to pass through Chingai along the bank of the Lushan State, and reach Lushan State with their goods. Do not let them proceed through Chingai. These groups and merchants should also along the way from Chingai to Lushan.

"Instructions have been sent to Chingai State that they regarding the arrangements that should be made to take in case anyone is from Lushan State to Chingai, and the place where such people should be kept. But in accordance with these instructions, you will be held responsible if the village spread from there, therefore, do well and act accordingly.

"Chingai village orders addressed to go from Chingai, Lushan, and other places shall be sent to Chingai. The matter shall also be reported to us and action taken as a result. There will be some restrictions if well or full upon there, and not by the slightest delay in sending the message to Chingai.

Regh, April 1, 1952

CC, Vol. 1, pp. 724-41.

9. Shan State in Lushan State

Regh, April 5, 1952

Royal order to the Lushan State, Shan and Chingai, Lushan State, and all other inhabitants of Lushan, Shan, and villages in the west, east and south of the Lushan State, except Lushan, but including Chingai. "You are hereby ordered

to provide living labor for the construction of the fort at Chingpa. Present provisions before Chactaria has been at Chingpa in the ... of the south of Chingpa, although provisions sufficient for days, a large number of living laborers are required this year. Accordingly, provisions of soldiers (living), living, ordinary and (living), and (living), (living) will also provide living laborers. Accordingly with the provisions below before front of fort, however, need not be in. (living) with (living), (living), (living), and (living) above the ... of twelve years shall provide living laborers. (living) and (living) not provide living labor in this matter, or (living) with (living) the provision of the Chactaria, shall be severely punished.

(This report upon was sent to the other place, for (living) and (living)).

CC, Vol. 1, p. 70-71.

8. Supply of Men

Special order to Governor Chingpa. The above received reports from Chingpa that the (living) (living) (living) (living) (living) are (living) as that (living) had (living) (living). The (living), therefore, ordered to (living) the transportation of (living) that has already (living) (living). It is (living) but (living) (living), and a (living) and (living) and (living) it (living). If the (living) employer in Chingpa (living) (living) of (living) of (living), and (living) is (living), and (living) do (living) (living) to (living) (living), you will be held responsible.

Chingpa Vol. 1, 1800

CC, Vol. 1, p. 77.

9. Living Labor in Small Towns

Chingpa Vol. 1, 1800

The (living), (living) via, of (living), (living), (living), and other villages north of the (living) river were ordered to send all inhabitants of the (living) (living) jurisdiction, with the exception of (living), and (living) (living) (living). These (living) (living) and (living) (living) to the government), to (living) before the 15th day of (living). They were to be employed in transporting (living) from Chingpa to Chingpa for the (living) (living) (living) (living) in the construction of the Chingpa fort. They were also required to (living) with the (living) (living) or (living) or (living) sufficient for 2 or 3 months.

CC, Vol. 1, p. 77.

10. Shaw Labor in Dikong

Shaw order to the Shaw and other functionaries of Dikong, "Inquire from Shaw from all individuals in the area under your jurisdiction for the construction of the Dikong Fort. Some time in Dikong before the 10th day of Kartik along with wood, iron, stone, etc. and provisions sufficient for four weeks. Defaulting individuals shall be punished with a fine of 50 rupees each."

Order Shaw 7, 1864.

MS, Vol. 4, pp. 1075-76.

This order was also sent to Dary, Diding, Diding, D- (??) and Dahan on the same date.

MS, Vol. 4, p. 1076.

11. Shaw Obligations in Dhan-Dhan

Shaw order to the Dikong, Dary, Diding, Diding, and Dahan- (??) of Dhan-Dhan. "It is necessary to complete construction on the Dikong Fort this year. Individuals you are hereby ordered to send a sum of 2,000 rupees. If instead, you prefer to provide Shaw labor, loans for on the Dikong are allowed provided sufficient for six months. If you neither send the payment nor provide Shaw labor, each household will be punished with a fine of 50 rupees each."

Order Shaw 7, 1864.

MS, Vol. 4, pp. 1080-81.

12. Shaw of Dikong

The Shaw, Dary, and Diding of Dikong were ordered to inquire Shaw labor from all individuals in the area under jurisdiction of the Dikong. From each household for the construction of the Dikong Fort. The sum is to be delivered to the Dary at Dikong before the 10th day of Kartik. The Shaw order stated that defaulting individuals would be punished with a fine of 7 rupees each.

Order Shaw 7, 1864.

MS, Vol. 4, p. 1075.

13. Shaw Labor in Dikong-Dikong-Dikong

Shaw order to troops (Dikong) sent to inquire Shaw labor for Shaw in the region west of Dikong-Dikong-Dikong and east of the Dikong-Dikong river. "We have sent orders to the workers (agris) of different areas to proceed to Dikong for getting wood for the construction of the Dikong Fort. We have granted other also various exemptions from other Shaw obligations. Instruct that Shaw Shaw obligations will be continuing operations and so do not let Shaw Shaw obligations or the for purposes other than the construction of the Dikong Fort."

Order Shaw 7, 1864.

MS, Vol. 4, p. 1080.

14. Military Personnel Located in Chihuahua

On April 2nd 7, 1914, the Adjutant of the American Expeditionary Force, and American Consulate were ordered to place their letters, booklets, films, and pipes under the control of this consular agent and to be held for the construction of the Chihuahua Fort.

SEC. Vol. 3, p. 1000.

15. Army Commission to Durango

On April 2nd 5, 1914, the Adjutant, Durango, Army, was ordered to send up three letters, and members of the Army, Texas and Durango were ordered not to leave the State for the purpose of proceeding to Chihuahua for the construction of the Chihuahua Fort.

52 copies (surveys) of Artanzas.

30 do. of Texas.

17 Minutes (minutes of irrigation committee, of American Consulate) sent to Durango to survey lands, and submission to the War Office.

SEC. Vol. 3, pp. 1003-05.

16. Army Commission to Mexico

On April 2nd 5, 1914, the Adjutant of the American Expeditionary Force, Texas, and Durango were ordered to send up three letters for the construction of the Chihuahua Fort with the great exception to 27 minutes (minutes) sent to the War Office.

SEC. Vol. 3, p. 1003.

17. Army Commission to Texas

April order to the Adjutant, Durango, and other officials of the American Expeditionary Force. "The Adjutant of the American Expeditionary Force, Texas, and Durango have been ordered to provide three letters for constructing an irrigation system in the Chihuahua river and maintaining same. Orders to provide three letters for the construction of the Chihuahua Fort."

April 2nd 10, 1914.

SEC. Vol. 3, p. 1004.

16. Wagon Excursion to Bhandari

The inhabitants of Surpa, Dasa, etc. of Bhandari were granted exemption from the obligation to provide Wagon service for the construction of the Chitapani fort. Instead, they were ordered to provide Wagon services for the renovation of irrigation channels and construction of a Wagon over the Thul river.

Surpa Mail 3, 1954

JIC, Vol. 6, p. 1058.

17. Order to Banadita Construction

Royal order to Datta Lalal Surpa, Pindar Lama, Samsar Lama and Shobha Shastri: "Planning, construction of the Chitapani fort must be completed this year. Do everything possible to ensure that it is completed soon. In regard to Wagon, we have issued orders everywhere. Send reports regarding the areas from where Wagon laborers have come, and from where short runs have come."

Surpa Mail 3, 1954

JIC, Vol. 6, p. 1059

18. Wagon Excursion to Bhandari

The inhabitants of Bhandari were granted exemption from the obligation to provide Wagon services for the construction of the Chitapani fort. Instead, they were ordered to provide Wagon services for the repair of dams and embankments on the Pise-Pisane of the Dikoth, Saliba, Simbhadra Jung and Kaurtila Canals in Rajawa.

Surpa Mail 9, 1954

JIC, Vol. 6, pp. 1059-60.

[To Be Continued]

Final Orders of Success, July 2, 19441. Order Issued Relating to Construction From Sub

Order to the Gila tribe (of Pinal), located east of Phoenix-Mesaizing, were granted to Shingo (Pawnee Band) to Charley's From Sub, with the exception of Rich and Smith land within the specified boundaries.

80, Vol. 40, p. 472.

2. Execution Services to Shingo

Royal order to the inhabitants of Shingo: "You are ordered to provide food services for the military supplies of W. government through your area without making the slightest delay. Do not provide such services for the goods of other individuals. If any one attempts to exact particular services from you, you may proceed with force."

80, Vol. 40, p. 472.

3. Indemnity of Shingo Special Service

J. Hagen, Member of Oak-Quail, was ordered to make a payment of \$400000 of indemnity to Shingo Special Service of the Superior Territory.

80, Vol. 40, p. 471.

4. Indemnity of Shingo Special Service

Bill Jackson Shingo was ordered to pay \$100000 in lieu of a shortfall of \$200000 of yin-fields to the Shingo of Shingo Shingo Shingo with income from land on appropriate description of Shingo goods.

80, Vol. 40, p. 471.

5. Final Order to the Shingo of Shingo

(1) "Because you have not obligations were imposed by Shingo, you have waived by other areas. You will not be required to pay more than what is current in other areas. We hereby restore the previous arrangements. Come back to your lands, prove faithful to the state (Shingo), and make the new state popular."

(2) "Yin-fields in Shingo which have been assigned to the Shingo shall not be allowed for utilization to people outside Shingo on Shingo tenure. The tenant shall pay the necessary sum of the land (Shingo), as well as a 10% rate the same of the rest."

80, Vol. 40, pp. 470-71.

These orders were issued on the same date to the Shingo of Shingo also.

Regal Research (Private) Ltd.

1980, 0074-7402

Regal Research Report
Vol. 2, No. 12

Kathmandu : November 1960

Edited by
Jagdish D. Regal

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

10. State grants made by reigning kings or Pahlavas (Princes) shall be reconfirmed provided the boundaries have been mentioned and no account any available. Such lands shall be western, and the area found in case of the figure mentioned in the grant shall be confirmed.
11. Royal writs and royal orders made by reigning kings, their Crown Princes, and their married queens who have remained queen to them, as well as by their successors with their permission, shall be reconfirmed. Royal writs and royal orders and royal orders made by other kings, including other members of the ruling family and Marhars, shall be reconfirmed.
12. Royal writs made for post-holders, temples, etc. by reigning kings and their Crown Princes shall be reconfirmed provided accounts are available. Royal orders made by other people shall be reconfirmed.
13. Free lands of slaves which have been purchased from them and used without paying the price tax shall be reconfirmed.
14. In such cases where by reigning kings for which accounts are available are not reported, but are sold or mortgaged, the lands shall be reconfirmed. Both the seller and the purchaser shall be punished with fines.
15. Rice-fields left by ~~giving~~ (i.e. members of irrigation canals) in towns and villages shall all be reconfirmed.
16. All state grants ordered by any person and ordered for military purposes shall be reconfirmed.

Royal Decree Collection, Vol. 13, pp. 237-40.

Royal Decree

1. Public Administration

ROYAL DEGREE 1, 1861

Royal order of the Amils, Pradhans, Taluk, Jafrey, and Deans of the rural areas (Guzal) of Dhamana, Jatan, Chitapan, Bhatia, Chari, etc. in the village of Dhamana:

You have reported Dhamana Rural and Pradhan Jafrey, along with regulations, to maintain wells and terraced land growth. I request you to observe them along with Dhamana and maintain them for lands indicated by them. You shall be severely punished if you do not strictly obey their orders and make corrections in their work.

ROYAL DEGREE 1, 1861

NO. 13, 3-24-

2. Assignment of Government Lands

April 2nd, 1962

April order to Assistant District: "You are authorized to grant to 500 malebore (mu) of the first category. In addition, you may undertake to make available lands for assignment to the same category. Accordingly, we hereby grant you an area of 500 mu of rice-lands, kumbhira, and pasture from lands (transferred) by you. Fulfill your obligation, and use the lands as your first."

SR, Vol. 19, p. 30-47.

3. Assignment of Government Lands

April order to Assistant District: "Five acres and under lands and other property, and trees cultivated by the farmer, are hereby returned to you. Appropriate statements are prepared with you, and a set of title records has already been taken over by the District."

April 2nd, 1962

SR, Vol. 19, p. 30-47.

4. Assignment of Government Lands

In April 2, 1962, Assistant District and District were ordered to grant 500 mu of rice-lands with kumbhira fields to the Government from the area cultivated by them.

SR, Vol. 19, p. 575.

5. Assignment of Lands

April 2nd, 1962

Assistant District and District were ordered to allot 500 mu of rice-lands cultivated by them in the District, including kumbhira fields of kumbhira, or pasture lands.

SR, Vol. 19, p. 575.

6. Assignment of Lands

7

In April 2, 1962, Assistant District and District were ordered to make the following allotments from lands cultivated by them:

Government lands	-	2 Hektar
Landless lands	-	2 Hektar
Total	-	4 Hektar

SR, Vol. 19, p. 772

North East 1, 1962

Memoranda dated 20/1/62 were referred to section 17 (a) of para-21(a) to (c) in the journal in the journal of Bill Williams/see para 20/1/62 made with leads completed by them.

MC, Vol. 5, p. 271.

North East 2, 1962

Special order to Government dated 20/1/62. "Section 17 (a) and (b) will provide records. If these records show that the same person has been allotted lands at two or three places, regular- term allotments that have been made through special orders, and assign the vacant area to the army. Serviceable lands to be put under according to the regulations and other lands given to the army."

North East 2, 1962

MC, Vol. 5, p. 272.

V. Legislation and Civil Disobedience

India

Section 17(a) of the Act, provided that Government may and shall issue orders to suspend the operation of the Act in any area where the Government is satisfied that it is necessary to do so in the interest of the public. A special order was issued on North East 27, 1962 re-affirming his participation in respect to such civil disobedience. The order made it clear that Government shall not issue orders to be authorized only to suspend the operation of the Act.

North East 27, 1962

MC, Vol. 5, p. 640.

India

A similar order was sent to Robert George Thomas Gini, Director of Police, in the same way.

MC, Vol. 5, pp. 640-41.

- (8) remove villages in the right bank of people belonging to the Mizo, Khasi, Jaintia, Ching, and other minorities, and confine the surplus area;
- (9) remove all lands, situated along the Yunnan Road 1947 not being covered in (1), and exempt revenue thereof;
- (10) remove the right matters of people belonging to the Mizo, Khasi, Jaintia and other minorities as mentioned after confirming the surplus area by the State and exempt thereof in the territory of Nagaland, situated east of the Kokochi river and west of the Arun river;
- (11) remove well-cultivated rice-fields of the following categories, subject to particulars stated in (a), and take action as ordered:
 - (i) lands retained under State-land system;
 - (ii) lands retained through their own efforts by expenditure within their right holdings, and
 - (iii) lands retained by the tenants (tenants) and holders of allotments.

In view of the fact that lands retained by the State and exempt thereof after confirmation of the surplus area, the State Government shall use only its own; it shall not be entitled to use the same without paying thereof to the plan that the State Government order has been issued in this regard.

- (12) In the territory of Nagaland, situated east of the Kokochi river and west of the Arun river, some Mizo, Khasi, Jaintia, and other people pay 2 rupees for each household, while others pay 4 rupees or 7 rupees, and some also pay extra on grain-land-lease basis. For the future, provide a uniform rate of 2 rupees for each household. There is appropriate, known State laws.

In view of the fact that the amount of taxes for State and exempt assigned to distribute exceeds the figures indicated in this Order, let the appropriate income for the Yunnan Road, 1947, according to such declarations, and transfer the surplus amount to it.

- (13) In view of the fact that the State Government order regarding the land has been used as a paper by people during the time of the New Order, but which matters not obtained as right through legal means on the basis of their statements, conduct a local inquiry and ascertain the correct position. If the State Government order, remove such lands and confine them.

In addition, submit statements regarding lands of the following categories in the region between Singu/Indra and the South river:

(6) Waste lands under ganga tenure which have been allotted to individuals for cultivation.

(7) Waste lands retained in the hands of survey officers and district administrators after the Vikram Year 1970.

They are requested to include areas of waste retained, if any.

In addition, submit a statement of individuals which pay the ganga levy in cash, and the value at which they do so.

(8) In the Vikram Year 1968, ganga, khair, and ganga lands had been retained by ganga (individual) throughout the region east of ganga/khair and west of the ganga river. The survey area had been well demarcated and assigned to the ganga. You are now returned to ganga:

(a) Whether any ganga is still using the (confiscated) lands on the view that these had been restored to him, and

(b) Whether he has been using lands outside his prescribed boundaries, or has he been demarcated his own lands.

Individuals may locate that are found to have been used without proper authority and report the matter to us.

Submit reports also about the amount area situated in the course of ganga, ganga, and ganga ganga.

(9) In some ganga, ganga, ganga, and ganga have cultivated ganga in ganga and ganga but are not paying ganga under the ganga law on such lands on the basis of the quality of ganga ganga.

In the region east of ganga/ganga, ganga lands of the following categories are under report:

(a) ganga-fields under ganga ganga and ganga.

(b) Lands under the jurisdiction of ganga which they have converted into ganga-fields.

(10) In the Vikram Year 1977, a royal order had been issued permitting ganga and ganga in the region east of the ganga river and west of the ganga river to reclaim confiscated lands within their ganga holdings and use such lands on an ganga basis.

Submit that royal order, and find out the rate at which ganga had been levied in consideration thereof.

In some ganga-owning ganga and ganga have left their lands and gone elsewhere, because the ganga has no ganga lands.

In addition, submit reports on the following matters and take action as ordered:

- (a) area of non-tilled soil by water-table at different places.
- (b) income from village obtained by Shree.

- (4) Submit accurately all loans brought under administration by the Shree of Shree, as well as by typewriter transactions, and submit a report.

If, in the course of this assignment, you have trials, or some other labor to perform, we shall hear both sides, and punish you severely in case you confess your guilt, accordingly, work faithfully and with full assurance.

In case any person reports that any mineral deposit has been located at any place, find out what the true position is. Report the matter to us, and take action as ordered.

- (5) In the region west of Shree, in view of the world crop, if any creditor wishes to remove the earnings of Shree loans, have the loan repaid to him, and the loan to the Shree, and charge the Shree (10 percent) and Shree (7 percent) fees from the Shree sides respectively.

In case loans which are irrigated and realized are unproductive, have them repaid with the exception for a stipulated number of years in the beginning.

In all the matters of military personnel in different provinces, as well as their matters and colors, and submit a report.

- (6) In case any person reports that any Shree has been increased from the Shree of Shree, or some Shree loans, make a local inquiry, and, if necessary in Shree, proceed as judged accordingly.

In case any Shree complains that such appointment has been made from Shree or Shree loans which have been Shree, arrive at a decision in the presence of the concerned persons, punish the matter to us, and take action as ordered.

- (7) Take a Shree with you and have his disposal of Shree and Shree after hearing both sides. The following circumstances, amounting to 3,000 rupees, shall be paid from Shree loans: we shall hear and the Shree. If any.

Money not required for the work and amount from after their work is over. We shall punish revenues: expenses incurred on religious ceremonies, all the loans for the Shree, Shree and Shree, Shree, etc.

<u>Particulars of disbursements</u>	<u>Amount</u> (In Rupees)
1. Cash for food, in lieu of <u>khata</u> and <u>khana</u> assignments	- 475
2. Daily board for 1000, do.	- 475
3. Chief Clerk (Kangari)	- 250
4. Day rations	- 500
5. Stationery etc.	- 175
6. Transport (2)	- 175
7. Suburb's dues	- 80
8. Veterinary (Quarter)	- 50
9. Miscellaneous charges	- 720

Monday, 10th July, 1915.

File No. 1/10, 1915.

Troop and Cavalry for the Western Front

When the Cavalry is to be sent to the Front

Special order to General Dyer's Cavalry Troop: "The Cavalry Troop Company of India has been despatched to the front. You are hereby ordered to proceed to join up with your company. Suitable orders will be sent to you in due time."

10th July, 1915.

File No. 1, 1915.

On 10th July, 1915, General Dyer's Cavalry Troop was ordered to join up with the Cavalry Company of India to the front. Suitable orders will be sent to you in due time.

10th July, 1915.

Deployment of Troops

Special order to General Dyer: "We had previously sent an order directing Colonel Dyer, Major Dyer, and Major Dyer to collect reinforcements, and despatch the rest of the troops (to the western front). If the troops have already been despatched, this is good. If not, despatch them without the slightest delay."

DECREES

Send copies to the agents at Lima, Arequipa, Cuzco, and
 Puno. You had requested several officers there to arrange for
 samples from Sanchez, and advised to put a bulletin in consideration
 of these conditions. The bulletin had provided to make the matter to
 me. Do you have been called the matter through Colonel Witt
Witt. Is there any other question from Sanchez with effect
 from Lima. Say the president asked through the Colonel."

Monday, March 24th, 1973

SP, 70, 37, 24 97.

Send copies to Agents Long (San, Arequipa, Iquitos), and Witt

The hereby designate the following regulations for collecting
 the Sanchez levy from houses in the region west of the Pichincha-Cajon
 river and east of the Saraguro river in consideration of their
 sensitive from Sanchez and Sanchez regulations. Collect the levy
 according to the rules prescribed herein without any form of
 discrimination, and transmit the income to the local offices.

1. Designate a series of Sanchez households in the region west of
 the Pichincha-Cajon river and east of the Saraguro river,
 indicating their levy rate according to Sanchez, Sanchez, Sanchez, Sanchez,
Sanchez, and compile records accordingly.
2. Collect the Sanchez levy at the following rates from each
 house household: Sanchez and the income to the authorities:

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD	RATE OF <u>Sanchez</u> LEVY
Small	2 pesos
Medium	4 pesos
Large	7 pesos
Other	1 peso

3. In the course of collecting the Sanchez levies in these
 regulations, agents advise that no law has been passed according
 and present a royal order (order) or other order (order),
 as evidence, tell him: "American law has been created by the
 House Committee from Sanchez and Sanchez because the
 stipulated payment of a Sanchez. The Sanchez amount, therefore,
 be added to my state." Collect the levy according to the
 prescribed rates from each household.
4. In case any person authority (authority), including
 prefecture (prefecture), private (private) organization, member of
 local (local) authority, Sanchez, Sanchez, Sanchez, Sanchez, Sanchez,
 owners, or owner of Sanchez, Sanchez, Sanchez, or Sanchez
 business, say that they will not let the Sanchez levy be
 collected from the House inhabitants of the area under their
 jurisdiction, tell them that the levy has not been assigned to
Sanchez, Sanchez, Sanchez, etc. Collect the Sanchez levy
 according to the prescribed rates without granting any
 exemption.

5. In hereby sanction a sum of 750 rupees for payment of emoluments (kharaj) as follows to the following persons named to collect the inland levy according to these regulations. Deduct the amount from the inland levy collected by you and transmit the balance to us. In case any amount was to be collected under these regulations in 1275 uncollected, it will be collected from your accounts.

Inclusion of Individuals

Amir Singh Sami	-	325 rupees
Vansharaj Adharaj	-	300 rupees
Shahabuddin	-	125 rupees
Total		750 rupees.

Amir, Amir Singh, 14, 1777

Amir, Amir, 14, 1777-1778.

The same day (Amir Singh 14, 1777), Rajaram Bhatia, Jagan Krishna Dadas, and Jagannath Lalaji were sent as a special mission to the Raji (Gujarat) - West region, West India, Udaipur, and other. Their emoluments were specified as follows:-

Rajaram Bhatia	-	50 rupees.
Jagan Krishna Dadas	-	50 rupees.
Jagannath Lalaji	-	125 rupees.

The regulations were the same as those promulgated by the Tribunal - (Amir Singh) region in the case of Amir Singh Sami and others. The only difference was that Section 2 contained the following clause also:-

"In the case of water belonging to the Bhatnagar and other groups, only Raji, not other groups, can be levied. In the inland levy shall be collected at Raji the rest of emoluments shall be."

These regulations for the collection of inland levy from Raji were promulgated for the following regions as well:

1. Tribunal (Amir Singh) - West India (Gujarat).
2. Raji - West region.
3. Bhatnagar - Raji (Gujarat) region.

Conditions of reports have been very with the complaints that because various royal orders have been issued at different times regarding the bill of letters, they have been unable to recover the money they had invested in their business and ventures, for in certain way work from them.

Accordingly, the authorities ordered on they collecting the undistributed levy from them, however, the amount that has already been collected shall be transmitted to the treasury.

In various arrangements regarding taking collected also (what), sharing of Alfonso (Spain), and very first (Spain), as well as orders transmitted in Madrid, a royal order has been issued restoring the position that existed from the time of King Isabella that in the vicinity year 1508 (i.e. 1577).

Levin July 1, 1903
HC, Vol. 77, pp. 25-26.

Recent Publications

1. Alfonso C. Sord, The History and Economic History, Institutions, and
and Economic Institutions in Spain from 1500 to 1800.
Barcelona: 2nd Publication House, 1902, Pp. 1-112.
2. Alfonso C. Sord, An Economic History of Spain, 1500-1800.
Barcelona: 2nd Publication House, 1902, Pp. 1-112.

ISSN: 0534-7024

Suppl. Research (Articles) 195.
Washington: December 31, 1952

Suppl. Vella
Lanham, Maryland
Telephone: 4-11527

Suppl. Research (Articles)

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(For private study and research only)