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Subba Ramachandra Khatri of Jumla

On Aswin Sudi 15, 1862, Ramachandra Khatri of Gorkha, son of Akbar Khatri and grandson of Ranjan Khatri, was appointed Subba of Jumla. He succeeded Parashuram Thapa and Dirgha Simha Adhikari.

Ramachandra Khatri was given emoluments amounting to Rs 2,000 a year. He was also given command of the Chandananath and Bhairawnath companies, with a total of 324 officers and men. They were granted emoluments totalling 680 khet of land and Rs 590 in cash a year.

The order contained the following instructions:

1. Do not reduce the prescribed emoluments of the officers and men of the two companies in any way.
2. Incur reasonable expenses on religious ceremonies and other matters.
3. Maintain the cannon and rifles of the companies in perfect condition. Let not any problem arise in this regard.
4. Construct new forts, if necessary, and repair existing ones in a durable manner.
5. Do not collect extra taxes from the people or oppress them, but keep them satisfied.
6. If any shortfall in revenues assigned (to the companies) is detected by officials sent from here for that purpose, report the matter to us, and we shall make good the shortfall. The surplus, if any, shall be reported to us.
7. Remain prepared for providing your services during war or other emergencies, as well as during parades, etc., and remain loyal to us.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 19, pp. 185-86.

On Kartik Bedi 5, 1862, a royal order was sent to Subba Parashuram Thapa and Subba Dirgha Simha Adhikari that they had been replaced by Ramachandra Khatri as Subba of Jumla.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 19, p. 301.

On Kartik Bedi 1, 1862, Ramachandra Khatri was granted 3 khet of land in Kathmandu Valley as menachamal.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 19, p. 289.
Since oppression and exploitation by the military ruined Kumaun, the royal court of Nepal sent a mission headed by Kaji Rewanta there. Kaji Rewanta studied the hardships and grievances of the people and took a number of steps to redress them. However, he was unable to deal with the basic problem, that is, payment of emoluments to the military. Military personnel accordingly continued oppressing and exploiting the inhabitants of the villages that had been assigned to them for their emoluments. In the Vikrama Year 1866 (A.D. 1809), Subedar Bem Shah, therefore, introduced a completely new land system in Kumaun. The system continued until the end of Gorkhali rule in Kumaun. A similar situation in the Himalayan Valleys of Kumaun resulted in the introduction of a new land system by Captain Bhakti Thapa, which mitigated the burden of the people to some extent. But no such step was taken to mitigate the sufferings of the people of Garh.

In the beginning, revenue was assessed in Garhwal on the basis of the estimated income from all sources in each village rather than from the land alone. The assessment was fixed at such a high figure that the sayanas of most villages were unable to discharge their fiscal obligations.

The Gorkhali soldiers, who were entitled to collect revenues from the villages assigned to them against their emoluments, severely harassed the kamina, sayanas, and other people, looted their movable property, and even sold their women and children as slaves. There was no one to stop such oppression. As a result, the people of Garhwal at some places even put up an armed resistance. Such sporadic outbursts of violence were suppressed by the Gorkhalis with great barbarity. This led to the progressive depopulation of villages. The Gorkhalis believed that violence and oppression were the only way in which they could collect revenues from the impoverished peasantry of a ruined territory and that they were entitled to enslave men and women for default in payment of revenues. But the more the oppression, the more the country became ruined. There was, consequently, delay in payment of revenues, and arrears accumulated. Because of the armed resistance of the peasantry and delay in collection of revenues, the Gorkhalis sent many petitions to the royal court of Nepal. Looming conflict with the East India Company made the court alert and it started paying attention to the proper management of the revenue system in Garhwal so that the emoluments of the troops could be collected regularly.

For this purpose, the royal court of Nepal sent kaji Bahadur Bhadari and Bakshi Dasharath Khatri to Garhwal in the Vikrama Year 1867 (early 1811 A.D.). They were accompanied by Subedar Simhabir Achikari and Bakhwar Simha Basnyat.
Maularam, in one of his writings, has recorded that Ramadhwaj Thapa, Balenarasimha, Bhim bahadur, and Gat Bahadur had been posted in Srinagar at this time. According to a document dated Monday, Poush Sudi 2, 1866, in the possession of the temple of Kamalabhara in Srinagar, Kaji Bahadur Bhandari was the chief administrator of Garhwal, with Bakshi Desharm Khatri, Subedar Ajay Bhandari, Daftari Krishnananda Khanduri, Jamadar Harku Garung, and Hawaldar Bagdar Khatri under him to revise the revenue settlement. Sardar Bhairava Simha was military commander of Garh at that time.

Kaji Bahadur Bhandari classified lands in all villages of Garh into five categories, namely, Abel, doyam, sim, chashar, and sukhambesi, and assessed revenues on the basis of the yield. A more or less similar system was adopted during British rule as well. Revenue records compiled on this basis, known as Lal Dhadda, were then approved by the royal court of Nepal.

Meanwhile, the Gorkhali army was being rapidly expanded in order to continue the campaign of territorial conquest, maintain strict control over the conquered states, and provide for the imminent war. The royal court of Nepal had to mobilize new resources in order to pay the emoluments of troops and borderers stationed in extensive territories. Land ritually gifted to brahmans in Kumaun had already been confiscated. Bahadur Bhandari and Desharm Khatri scrutinized jagir land grants made by the kings of Garh, and cancelled almost all of them. The grants were renewed only in a few cases under the signatures of Bahadur Bhandari and Desharm Khatri. Those whose jagir grants were renewed in this manner included the sons of Ramapati Khanduri and Dheranchari Khanduri, namely, Gajadhar Khanduri and Krishnamata Khanduri, as well as their brothers, namely, Krishnananda Khanduri and Harshapati Khanduri. Lands granted to temples by the kings of Garh were similarly scrutinized, and renewed under the seal of King Girban Yuddha Vikrama. However, Kaji Bahadur Bhandari confiscated the jagirs of Maularam, even though these had been reconfirmed under the royal seal, and reduced his daily allowance from one rupee to half a rupee.

Because the military were allowed to continue collecting their revenues directly from the villages, these measures did not mitigate the sufferings of the people of Garh. The tax burden, no doubt, declined in the Doon Valley and some other areas, but elsewhere villages became depopulated and the military were unable to persuade the fugitives to come back. Many influential persons who opposed the Gorkhali policies were exiled or put to death, and several others left Garh of their own accord. In the Vikrama year 1869 (A.D. 1812), Kaji Bahadur Bhandari was recalled to Nepal, while Desharm Khatri remained in Garh for some time more.
Amar Simha Thapa had extended the frontiers of the Gorkhali Kingdom to the Sutlej river. On Chaitra Sadi 3, 1809 (1812), he was granted the title of Kaji. This was the highest honor that could be conferred on a person who did not belong to the royal family. Amar Simha was about 60 years of age at that time. He had spent his entire life in the battle-field. It was his ambition to extend the territories of his king up to Kashmir. Because he had become senile, his goal was further conquests, rather than the proper management of the territories that had already been conquered.

Amar Simha Thapa had great faith in the predictions of astrologer Shivadatta Roy was one of such astrologers. He was born of a Tibetan father and had settled down in the state of Bilaspur. His predictions about the Gorkhali conquests had earned him the trust of Amar Simha Thapa as well as the royal court of Nepal. Amar Simha Thapa kept Shivadatta Roy along with him during the campaign on the western front and consulted him frequently. It is said that Shivadatta Roy had foretold the invasion of the Yamuna-Ganga basin by the East India Company.

Meanwhile, the prospects of a war between Nepal and the East India Company were increasing. Amar Simha Thapa sent several letters to the Governor-General through Ochterlony. He tried his best to maintain amicable relations between Nepal and the East India Company. Nathdal was appointed in Doli, and Ram Shuk in Amnaun, while Amar Simha Thapa, and his son, Major Thapa, remained in charge of the administration of Garh, as well as the territories between the Yamuna and Sutlej rivers.

In May 1811, Amar Simha Thapa conquered the southern part of Bushehr. He adopted a liberal attitude in the administration of that territory. The main trade route between the valley of the Sutlej and Tibet passed through Bushehr. Thanks to centuries of trade, the inhabitants of that state had become cultivated and were not willing to bow down before the invader. That was the reason why Amar Simha Thapa adopted a liberal policy toward them. But the inhabitants of Garh were unruly, turbulent, and pugnacious. Amar Simha Thapa’s rule in Garh was, therefore, harsh and ruthless. The Gorkhals were never able to consolidate their hold on Bushehr. During their brief rule, they had neither the time, nor the means, nor even the courage to ruin Bushehr’s villages and kill or drive out its inhabitants. To be sure, they destroyed a number of fortresses in Bushehr, but the havoc they wrought in Garh has no parallel.

During the period from 1812 to 1815, the following persons administered Garh as representatives of Amar Simha Thapa:

1812: Poudar Padmaram, Shrestha Thapa, Badhu Thapa, and Bhakti Thapa. The Kamin of Dhangu possesses documents listing many other Gorkhali bhangars and military officers.
1813: Subedar Tularam Adhikari, Sardar Bhairava Simha, and Rana Jor Thapa.

1814: Subedar Tularam Adhikari, Subedar Hikmat Simha, Subedar Ramakrishna, Fouzdar Kala Pance, Fouzdar Hari Rana, Kaji Arjun.

1815: Subedar Tularam Adhikari, Bhaktwar Simha Basnyet, Sardar Bhairava Simha, and Fouzdar Sawayan (Son) Giri.

Jagir grants were made to several persons by Amar Simha Thapa in 1869-70 Vikrama (A.D. 1812-13), and in 1871 Vikrama (A.D. 1814) by Manajor Thapa. One such grant was made by Subedar Hikmat Simha also in 1871 Vikrama (A.D. 1814).

In A.D. 1812, Moorcroft and Captain Hearsey travelled to Tibet through Kumaun and Garhwal in order to gain information about shawl wool. Hearsey had travelled to Bedrimith along with Raper in A.D. 1808. In A.D. 1811, he had purchased the Parganna of Chand and the Doon Valley from Swershan Shah, son of King Pradyumna Shah of Garh. During the 1812 expedition, Hearsey was in charge of locating the route with the help of a compass and recording accounts of the journey. The party included Gulem Haider khan and Harakdeo Pandit. The Pandit was responsible for ascertaining distances on the route by counting the number of footsteps. Two of his steps were equal to four feet. Moorcroft and his companions were dressed as Gosain pilgrims. They had also about fifty porters from the hills along with them.

On May 9, 1812, Moorcroft and his party reached Kumaun through Ramnagar, and travelling through the valley of the Ramganga, reached Kamnaprayag. On May 24, they reached Joshiilith. Two years previously, Colonel Colebrooke had used the same route to visit Kumaun. On June 4, Moorcroft and his party reached Hitigaon. They returned from Mansarover on August 8. On their back, Moorcroft and Hearsey put on European clothes.

In October, Bandhu Thapa, the Gorkhal Bhadars of Chandpur, inquired why they were travelling without permission in Gorkhal territory in disguise. He was told that the Tibetan government did not let any European visit Tibet, so it was necessary to be disguised as Gosain pilgrims. Bandhu Thapa was also told that thousands of Nepalis visited the territories of the East India Company every day without any hindrance, so the Gorkhal government should raise no objection if Europeans visited its territory. These explanations apparently satisfied Bandhu Thapa, but on October 15, Gorkhal bhadars on the border arrested them. They were released on November 5 on the orders of Subba Ram Shah of Kumaun. Hearsey had written an interesting account of his travels in Kumaun and Garhwal.

The southern boundaries of the territories conquered by Nepal touched the territories of the East India Company and its protectorates. Border clashes soon began in the Terai, where the boundaries of those imperialist powers touched each other.
When efforts to resolve such disputes in a peaceful manner failed, the Governor General, Lord Minto, wrote a strongly-worded letter to the King of Nepal on June 4, 1813. This increased the possibilities of war. Lord Minto's successor, the Marquess of Hastings (Lord Moira), assumed office on October 4, 1813 as Governor-General and Commander. Relations between Nepal and the East India Company progressively worsened, and, on November 1, 1814, the East India Company declared war. The borders between Nepal and the East India Company in the Garh region were not in dispute, but from the viewpoint of military strategy it was necessary for the East India Company to occupy Garh and separate the Gorkha army into two parts. For that reason, the forces of the East India Company invaded the Doon Valley on October 22, 1814.

The administration of Garh remained in the hands of Subedar Tulsiram Achikari until April 1815. Bakhtwar Sinha Basnyat was sent there only a few days before the war ended. When the East India Company occupied Rumaun in May 1815, Bakhtwar Sinha Basnyat returned to Nepal along with the chandars and military officers of Srinagar.

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King Rama Shah

By
Dinesh Raj Panta


After the death of Chhatra Shah between 1666 and 1671 Vikram, his brother, Rama Shah, ascended the throne of Gorkha.

Rama Shah visited Parbat to marry the daughter of King Raja Malla. However, the wedding did not take place because of the disrespect shown to Rama Shah by King Raja Malla. On the way back to Gorkha, Rama Shah met Narayan Malla in Galkot who offered him the hand of his niece, a princess of Musikota. The wedding accordingly took place at Galkote.

In his Malladarshna, Premnabhi Panta has described King Raja Malla of Parbat as the son of King Narayan Malla of Galkot. Narayan Malla had divided his kingdom among his three sons.

The eldest son, Jiteri Malla, became king of Galkot, while the second son, Raja Malla, received the kingdom of Parbat. It seems that Narayan Malla was living with his eldest son in Galkot, rather than with his second son in Parbat. Apparently dissatisfied with the behavior of his second son, Raja Malla, and with the aim of maintaining amicable relations with Gorkha, he seems to have offered the hand of his niece in marriage to Rama Shah.
Some time after the wedding, Rama Shah was invested with the diksha-mantra by a Brahman named Namah Mishra. According to the Vamsahwali, this took place on Saishakh Sud 3, 1655 Vikrama (April 1598). Rama Shah also directed that the descendants of Namah Mishra be designated as royal preceptors. A reference to Namah Mishra is found in a letter sent by Prithvi Narayan Shah to Shyam Lal Mishra's sons in 1626 Vikrama.

Some time thereafter, Rama Shah visited Galkot on the request of Narayana Mallā. The two persons engaged in religious meditation for six months at Tak m in Parsat. They then returned to Galkot and performed a religious ceremony, at which five other kings had been invited. Rama Shah then returned to Gorkha. In 1671 Vikrama, he built the temple of Kurulidhara-Narayana at Pekheriti and installed his first inscription there.

According to the Vamsahwali, Rama Shah sent a delegation to Rajputana to ascertain the genealogy and family deity of the Shah family. The delegation visited Chittor (Udayapur) and Delhi, where the Emperor made certain changes in the eulogy used by the king of Chittor for king Rama Shah. This Vamsahwali account cannot be dismissed as wholly imaginary, but needs further investigation. In fact, the eulogy mentioned in the Vamsahwali has been used in a manuscript of Meghaota prepared for Rama Shah in Poouas 1675 Vikrama. The event accordingly seems to have taken place some time before that year.

According to the Vamsahwali, Rama Shah visited king Siddharasimha Mallā of Patan in 1663 Vikrama and signed a treaty. The date, however, seems to be wrong, as Siddharasimha Mallā had ascended the throne of Patan only in 1677 Vikrama. Rama Shah may thus have visited Patan sometime after that year.

By that time, the tams of Liglig and Horni had already become incorporated into the Kingdom of Gorkha. The other five tams, namely, Lakang, Mirkot, Deureli, Dhumakot, and Chyangli, had once been under Lomjung but had since remained independent. Rama Shah succeeded in occupying all these tams through diplomacy.

Rama Shah also occupied Mejhuwa, but this led to retaliation from Lomjung, which attacked Liglig, Lakang, Chyangli, and Mirkot. Lomjung, however, was defeated. Lomjung then incited Werpak to rise against Gorkha. The people of Werpak actually planned to assassinate Rama Shah. Some of them went over to Gorkha pretending that they had been exiled by their king. However, they fled after some time when they realised that neither Rama Shah nor his brothers believed their story.

The people of Werpak then thought of a plan to assassinate Rama Shah while he was on a hunting trip. Some of them accordingly disguised themselves and remained waiting near the Gorkha palace as well as in an adjoining forest. They attacked Rama Shah while he visited Baluwa-Besi for hunting, but some of the attackers were themselves killed, while the rest were arrested. Their interrogation revealed that the attack was instigated by Lomjung. Rama Shah then released them on the condition that Werpak continued its old friendship with Gorkha.
Their release by Rama Shah left a very good impression on the people of Warpak. Both sides then agreed to assemble at Baluwa-Besi without arms and sign a treaty. But the Gorkhalis concealed arms at Baluwa-Besi before the meeting was held. They then fell upon the unarmed representatives of Warpak. The king of Warpak was killed, but his brother escaped. The other dignitaries of Warpak were persuaded to surrender both Warpak and Syertan to Gorkha.

Warpak had already been conquered by Gorkha during the reign of Purna Shah. It, therefore, seems that Warpak had subsequently reasserted its independence.

Attharassyakhola was the next target. Some people of that area, acting on the advice of Warpak, offered to merge into Gorkha, but others did not want to accept Rama Shah as their king. A combined force of Warpak and Gorkha, led by Bhawani Pande and Pihwar Rana, then attacked Attharassyakhola and defeated it at a place called Talsyala.

The Gorkhalis thereafter occupied Ruhbhot and Kerung, and reached Lukurghata. But the forces of Kerung attacked them from the rear. The Gorkhali force was defeated, and both Bhawani Pande and Pihwar Rana were killed. The remaining Gorkhali troops entrenched themselves at Resuwa, where they built a fort, and later returned to Gorkha. Warpak was given a share in revenue from Ruhbhot.

Evidence to corroborate this Vamshawali account of Rama Shah’s invasion of Tibetan territory is not available. But a treaty signed between Nepal and Tibet in 1832 Vikrama, as well as a letter sent by King Ran Bahadur Shah to Tibet in 1854 Vikrama, show that Rama Shah had signed a treaty with Tibet.

The Gorkhalis thereafter invaded Salyan, where the brother of the deceased king of Warpak was said to be in hiding. But they were defeated, and their commander, Ganesh Pande, was killed. A bigger force led by Srikishna Pande and Gadadhar Pande then invaded Salyan and defeated it. The brother of the king of Warpak was killed. Khari, Maidhi, and Dhading (where Rohidas Ghale was king) were also annexed. Those territories had been annexed during the reign of Purna Shah, but had subsequently reasserted their independence.

Churango (two of whose kings were called Ramgya and Gengye) of Mitharchok and Phirkap came next in the list of Gorkha’s conquests. The eastern boundary of Gorkha then touched the Trishuli river at all places. The Gorkhalis also attacked Tanahu, whose king, Tula Sen, fled to Risingo. The Gorkhali force looted Tanahu and then returned to Gorkha.
In 1693 Vikrama, Ram Shah built the temple of Rameshvara-Mahadeva at Pokharithok, according to an inscription installed at the temple.

Different sources have given different dates for Ram Shah's death. The Rameshvara-mahadeva temple inscription mentioned above shows that he was alive in 1693 Vikrama. The colophon of a manuscript dated Kartik 27, 1699 Vikrama refers to King Dambar Shah. We may, therefore, conclude that Ram Shah died some time between 1693 and 1699 Vikrama.

Doon Valley Affairs, A.D. 1809

Royal order to Sardar Shakti Thapa, Sardar Chandrabir Kunwar, and Subba Shrestha Thapa: "We have granted authority to Mahant Harasevaka, Harsha Raut, Hari Simha, Incramani, and Surjan Negi to bring back tax-paying ryots of the district of Doon in the Tarai region of Garh who have gone over to the Noglan, and, in addition, bring kalabanjar lands into cultivation. You are now directed to appoint a Fouzdar in Doon through mutual agreement for collecting revenues according to the assessment registers and apportioning the amount according to your jurisdiction.

"Let not there be injustice in any matter. We had sent orders previously also banning the sale of the children of the subjects, but it seems that the practice has not been abandoned. You are, therefore, ordered to maintain checkpoints and do whatever is necessary to put an end to the practice. Any person who is caught while trafficking in human beings shall be punished according to the previous order."

Baishakh Sudi 3, 1866 (April 1809)

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, pp. 998-999 
The Chisapani Fort - I

On Shravan Badi 5, 1862, separate royal orders were issued to the inhabitants of the following areas to provide Jhara labor for the following purposes:

1. Lamjung, for construction of a fort at Chisapani
2. Liglig, do.
3. Keski: In the Vikrama year 1861; half of the Jhara laborers of Keski had been employed for construction of a fort in Palpa, and the other half for land reclamation and irrigation in Keski. For the Vikrama year 1862, those who had been employed for construction of the Palpa fort were sent for construction of the Chisapani fort. Those who were employed for land reclamation and irrigation in Keski were placed under the authority of Sarcar Shetrubamanjan Malla and Dittha (Thorthok) Shiva Rana.
4. Salyan, for construction of the Chisapani fort.
5. Dhading, do.

The Jhara laborers were also ordered to take along with them tools and implements, as well as food for six months. Hulakis were exempt from the obligation to provide Jhara labor.

Regmi Research Collection, Volt 6, pp. 175-180.

II

Sunday, Shravan Badi 14, 1862

The inhabitants of the following villages, other than Gole, Halaki, and Thumaki workers, were ordered to proceed to Chisapani along with spades, axes, and sickles, and food sufficient for six months, reach there by the 15th of Shravan, and provide Jhara labor for construction of the Chisapani fort:

1. Solping
2. Malha
3. Simri
4. Kalchhusaban
5. Sukhaura
6. Baguwa
7. Sibad
8. Makalpaku
9. Lamitar
10. Ipedol
11. Abuwas
12. Sangu
15. Gahera     16. Pyutar
17. Singbol    18. Thansingter
23. Dardara    24. Chainpur
27. Tusal      28. Tungan

29. Gimning

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, pp. 244-46.

III

Shrawan Sudi 6, 1862

Dittha Dataram Shatta and Dittha Ati Thapa were ordered to disburse the following amounts as emoluments to the following persons, who had been employed in the construction of the Chisapani fort, from revenue collected through fines from daisis in the region east of the Trisul-Gange river:

1. Ritubark Lama ... Rs 1000
2. Hanar Rana and his 13 kinsmen ... Rs 700
3. Eight Dhakres of Salyan ... Rs 200

Rs 1900

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, pp. 216-17.

IV

Bhedra Sudi 5, 1862

The inhabitants of the following areas, other than Hulekis, were ordered to proceed to Chisapani through Bumkot-Ghat on the Gendi river and Gajuri-Ghat on the Trishuli river, Naukhand, and Palung and provide Jhara labor for construction of the Chisapani fort. They were expressly forbidden to pass through Nepal (Kathmandu Valley).

1. Raginas and Lokhejung.
2. Ahari.
3. Nibherahok.
A separate order was issued to the chaukidars and qhatwars of Bumket-Ghat and Gajuri-Ghat to let Jhara laborers from the following areas pass through those gates, and also to let them return home only against passports signed by Subedar Miranjan of Chisapani:

1. Lamjung, including Regmes and Lakhajung.
2. Tamka, including Bandipur, but excluding the southern areas.
3. Dhading
4. Half of Kaski
5. Salyan
6. Liglig
7. Khari
8. Maidhi
9. Khimbarchok

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, pp. 379-80

\[ \text{phadra gudi 5, 1862} \]

The inhabitants of the following areas were ordered to reach Chisapani by the 25th day of phadra and provide Jhara labor for the construction of the Chisapani fort. They were told to take along with them spades, axes, and food. In addition, they were told to proceed to Chisapani through the following route: Panauti - Khirauti - Bhimshephadi - Babiyogam - Kulikhan.

1. Dolakha
2. Palanchok
3. Listi
4. Timal
5. Timalkot
6. Thangpal
7. Namling
8. Legercha
9. Ma ...
10. Thulo-Paloti
11. Phulping
12. Taherpu
13. Sangchok
14. Helmu

Chaukidars of checkpoints in the region east of Panauti were ordered to let these Jhara laborers proceed to Chisapani along the prescribed route. They were also ordered to let the laborers return home only if they produced passports signed by Subedar Miranjan of Chisapani.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, pp. 377-79
VI

Royal order to the Subedar of Khotang: "The Jamadar and soldiers of the Sri Bhairav Dal Company had been sent to the Didkhosi - Arun region to impress Jhara labor from the local inhabitants for the construction of the Chisapani fort. You are hereby ordered to expedite the mobilization of such labor as soon as possible, along with tools and provisions, to join Subba Pihuber Lama and Subedar Mirjan at Chisapani. If there is any delay, you shall be liable to punishment."

Kartik Badi 7, 1862

VII

Royal order to the Jamadar and Soldiers of the Sri Bhairav Dal Company, which had been sent to the eastern region to mobilize Jhara labor: "You had been ordered to send all inhabitants of specified villages in the eastern region to the fort of Chisapani within the month of Aswin 1862 in order to provide Jhara labor for the construction of the fort. However, there has been considerable delay. You are, therefore, ordered to send the Jhara laborers without any further delay. Otherwise, you shall be punished."

Kartik Badi 7, 1862
Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, p. 618.

VIII

Poush Badi 11, 1862

The following royal order was sent to the inhabitants of the following villages:

(a) Liglig, Aginchok, and 13 other villages in the west.

(b) Jhangajholi and 67 other villages in the east.

(c) Halesi, Majhuwa, and 5 other villages in Majhkirat.

"We had sent orders to you to proceed to Chisapani and provide Jhara labor for construction of a fort there. However, it seems that not all of you have done so. You are now ordered to proceed to Chisapani on Jhara basis without any exception, and send documents signed by Chaotoriya Ram Shah and Subedar Ati Khawas to your families. Any one who is unable to produce such a document shall be severely punished."

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, pp. 693-94.
Royal order to Dittha Josya khawas: "You had obtained an order permitting you to impress jhara labor from the whole of Hajjhikirt for an elephant-hunt. As a result, the supply of jhara labor has become insufficient for construction of the Chisapani fort. Jhara labor in Hajjhikirt is, therefore, apportioned as follows:–

(a) For Construction of Chisapani Fort

1. Halesi
2. Siri
3. Jethanpur
4. Rawa
5. Demure
6. Khamtel
7. Majhuwa
8. Chuichamba
9. Sunpuni
10. Dingding
11. Sungnam.

(b) For Elephant-Hunt

1. Tinpatan
2. Khotang
3. Ampchok
4. Cheudandi
5. Hutuwa
6. Pauwa
7. Phuli
8. Dingla
9. Pallokirt
10. Chinpur

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, p. 707.

On Wednesday, Shrawan 9, 1864, Subba Dasharath khatri was ordered to disburse a total sum of Rs 2755 and 14½ annas to the Jitths who was supervising the construction of the Chisapani fort. The breakdown was as follows:–

1. Provisions for Mechanics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Rs 1687 - 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>Rs 225 - 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>Rs 5 - 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>Rs 25.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rs 1942 - 8
2. Religious Functions

Goats ... Rs 20 - 0
Buffaloes .... Rs 60 - 0

Rs 80 - 0

3. Construction Materials

Gur ... Rs 250 - 0
Black Gram. ... Rs 100 - 0
Saligum ... Rs 166 - 12
Jute ... Rs 150 - 0
Lindseed Oil ... Rs 66 - 10½

Rs 733 - 6½

Grand Total - Rs 2755 - 14½

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 20, pp. 471-72

XI

Royal order to the Jamadar and other officers and men of the Sherudul Jung Company: "While impressing Jhara laborers for construction of the Chisapani fort, grant exemption in consultation with the local Amalider to 30 or 35 families providing hulak services for the transportation of supplies (bhai-ko-hulak), in addition to those providing hulak services for the transportation of mil (Chithi-patra-ko hulak) and those where the men have left for Kangra."

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, p. 1047

XII

Royal order to the dhokras, dwaras, and beras (?) of Liglig: "It is necessary to complete construction of the Chisapani fort this year. All skilled beras of that area are, therefore, ordered to leave for Chisapani fort on Jhara basis on the auspicious occasion of the Deshain festival and work there on the orders of Kaji Bahadur Bhandari and Ditta Laxmi Narayan. We shall grant you jagirs or expenses as appropriate in due time."

Aswin Sudi 7, 1864
Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, p. 1049.
The khawas community

The khawas community appears to have gradually assumed a prominent place in the Gorkhali army, as well as in the administration before the Nepal-Britain war.

The term *khawas* is of Arabic origin, meaning a slave-girl in the royal palace. (Muhammad Mustafa Khan "Maddah", Urdu-Hindi Shabgarasha (Urdu-Hindi dictionary), Allahabad, 1959, p. 151) The term *khan-khawas* was used to denote their children, who were also slaves. ("Royal order to Rajputs", Magh Sudi 5, 1857 (January 1801), Itihasa-Prakasha, Vol. 2, bk. 2, p. 6).

H.H. Wilson, in his Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms (P. 284), defines *khawas* as "in the West of India, the Children of a female slave belonging to a Churan or Rajput, the property of the owner of the slave, but treated as a member of the family." The 1801 order cited above refers to "khan-khawas belonging to Rajputs." We may, therefore, assume that khawas denoted slaves born in the households of Rajputs, including the royal household.

In his Account of the kingdom of Nepal (p. 20), Hamilton writes:

There is a considerable number of a tribe called khawas, who are slaves, and accompanied the chief as his domestic servants, having been in slavery at Chitaur. They are reckoned a pure tribe, and their women are not abandoned to prostitution like the slaves of the mountain tribes called ketis. The khawas adhered to the chiefs of the Chitaur family, and were employed in confidential offices such as stewards.

Hamilton thus implies that the khawas of Nepal originally belonged to Rajasthani in India.

This view seems to be wrong. The reasons include the following:

(1) The 1801 order, addressed to Rajputs all over the Gorkhali kingdom, refers to their khan-khawas. khawas immigration from Rajasthan on such a large scale is not plausible.

(2) There were khawas in areas where the chiefs are not attributed by tradition to Rajasthani origin. For instance, there were khawas in the territories of the kingdom of Kathmandu before the Gorkhali conquests. They included Jayanta khawas, a residient of Chaukot in the present district of Labhraplanchok. The lands of the inhabitants of Chaukot and other villages of the Satgun group were confiscated, but those belonging to the khawas were later restored.

("Order Regarding Restoration of Lands of Jayanta Khawas Marga Sudi 2, 1842 (November 1785), Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 25, p. 7).
(3) Evidence is available of first-generation khawas. For example:

(a) Suweer khal khawas was the son of suweer shandariq and the grandson of maheshwar shandariq.

(Chittaranjan Nepali, Shri 5 Rana Bahadur Shah, p. 120). (1)

(b) Sardar Angad khawas was the son of khal Ghale and grandson of Dambar Ghale. (Ibid, p. 121).

(c) Ajay khawas, once Suweer of Kumaun was the son of Achar Thapa and grandson of Jageev Thapa.

(Ibid, p. 120).

References to khawas before the Gorkhali conquest of Kathmandu Valley are meager. They include the following:

(1) Murali khawas was one of the men who accompanied Durbay Shah from Lamjung during the attack on Chhoperk and Liglig in Gorkha in A.D. 1559.


Available information about khawas who occupied leading positions in the central government, the army, and provincial administration before the Nepal-Britain war is summarized below. (The list is in alphabetical order. Figures within parentheses refer to the volume and page numbers in the Regmi Research Collection).

1. Ashawa Singh khawas: Foudser, Saptari and Mahottari, 1780 along with Girbhu khawas. (5/596); Daroga of Hattisar, 1792 (25/224, 250).

2. Ajay khawas: Commander in the Dhaibung front during the Nepal-China war (25/204); Dittha, 1798 (25/497); Signed pledge of allegiance to King Girban in 1799; Suweer of Kumaun.


5. Angad Khawas: Probably different from the Angad khawas who participated in the 1744 invasion of Nuwakot; son of Kula Ghale, grandson of Donuer Ghale, of Nalchi in Dhading, signed pledge of allegiance to King Girban in 1799; posted as saradar in Kulla, 1805 (6/407, 484, 508, 25/601).


7. Angal Khawas: Granted jagir lands at Buchasing (Dhading) and elsewhere (25/300).

8. Bag Sinha Khawas: Subedar in Gorkha, 1797 (25/314); deputed to scrutinize land grants in Nejhairet along with Bal Sinha Khawas, 1805 (19/551).


12. Bheirav Sinha Khawas: Saradar in Kukun 1802 (24/571); deputed to Morang, 1808 (36/110).

13. Bhagav Khawas: Ijaradar in Chitwen (25/371), transferred as Ijaradar in Thak-Thani, 1797 (25/492); deputed to Junala to revise revenue settlement along with some khawas, 1805 (6/254).


18. Bhimsen khawas: Deputed as assistant to Bishram Shetri in surveying lands and recruiting troops in areas west of the Merayangdi river, 1805 (6/169), (6/446) with the rank of dware (19/247).


25. Dhanabir khawas: House land mortaged by Chakramarl 1789. (25/7). His ancestral birta lands in Lubhu were restored. (25/26).
26. Dhanu khawas: His ancestral birta lands in Patan town were restored in 1785. (25/25).
32. Gancharya khawas: Sardar, deputed to scrutinize revenue settlement in Morang along with Bishna Pachya, 1805 (6/606, 609).
33. Garbu khawas: Fuzar of Saptari & Amtottari along with Ambrya Singh Khawas, 1790 (6/596); and Subba, 1790 (19/475) Subba of Morang, 1797 (25/351).
34. Golimr Khawas: Granted Chhap lands in Kirtipur, 1786 (25/186); in charge of recruitment in western hills, 1786 (25/177); Captain, 1792 (25/236); appointed Sardar 1797. (25/127).
35. Heridatta khawas: Personal attendant of Rana Bahadur, 1805 (19/376).


43. Jaya Simha Khawas: Doroga of Hattisar, signed pledge of allegiance to King Girban in 1799.

44. Jayanta Khawas, of Chaukot. His Sunabirta guthi lands, granted by the Malla Kings, were restored in 1785. (25/7) Dittha, Norang, Icalat, 1805 (6/28, 19/57) along with Umanidhi Pantha, in charge of revenue settlement in eastern Nepal, 1810-26 (k/84, 76, 98).

45. Kali Khawas: Son of Hasdev Bhandari, grandson of Maheshwar Bhandari, Subedar, signed pledge of allegiance to King Girban in 1799.

46. Karna Simha Khawas: Subedar, deputed to Salyan, Jajarkot etc. along with Laxmicas Pantha and Upendra Kanwar to scrutinize land grants, 1805 (6/349).

47. Lokil Khawas: Granted waste lands as jagir in Rautahat, 1792. (25/195).

48. Gripe Khawas: Deputed along with Khadga Khatri to expedite transportation of cannon from Kathmandu to Kumari, 1805 (6/73) and inspect hulek services & (6/346).

49. Mahima Khawas: Co-Ijaradar, Septari, along with Brahmanda Padya 1800 (19/12). Chauchhari in Khailaas (Septari), (19/120), replacing Mochari Chauchhari (19/132).


55. Raghav Khawas: Kepardar, 1804 (19/170).


57. Rangdal Khawas: Subba of Irun-Tista region until 1796 (25/341).

58. Rangdhewej Khawas: Kaji, deputed to kumun, 1805 (6/120) to scrutinize births and other land grants (6/129).


60. Ramomaran Khawas: Deroga of Kattiser, 1797 (25/357); Ijjaradar, Rautahat, 1805 (6/602, 604, 19/309).


63. Sampa Khawas: Subedar, deputed to conduct revenue settlement in Jaula along with Prahudev Khawas, 1805 (6/254-55); collected darsamhbet and gadimabarak in western hill region (6/264).

64. Sobhit Man Khawas: Granted cheap lands west of the Vihani ti river in Kathmandu, 1805, (25/29).

65. Srikrishna Khawas: Granted elephant in lieu of emoluments, 1792 (25/224).

66. Vlocher Khawas: Saradar, participated in 1785 invasion of Palpa (Somadhewej Bihta, p. 44).

67. Tribuwan Khawas: Kaji, behased in the aftermath of Ran Bahadur’s assassination, 1806.

68. Zoravar Khawas: Ijjaradar of Kampil, 1785 (25/18); Sara and Parsa (25/17), Co-Ijjaradar in Sara, Parsa, and Rautahat along with Bharat Khawas, 1791 (5/77); Deroga of Kattiser, 1792 (25/280); Co-Ijjaradar of Saptari and Mahottari along with Shneider Pachya, 1792 (25/244); Ijjaradar in Morang (24/413).

The list is by no means an exhaustive one, nor are the biographical data complete. Even so, the evidence is clear that the Khawas community occupied a prominent place in the Gorkhali army and the administration. Several members of the community were appointed as Kajis, Saradars, Subbas/Ijaradars of districts, and Subedarsh.
It is significant that even the khawas who were appointed in such top-ranking positions remained technically slaves. At times, they were also described as gulam, another Arabic term meaning slave.

Khawas or Gulam who were freed by the king were given the title of khatri. The following royal order, issued on Chaitra Sudi 30, 1864 (March 1808), in the name of Gajakesar, son of Gaja Simha Khatri, makes this clear.

We hereby free you from the status of a slave (gulam). You shall now be a khatri. Wear the sacred thread with full assurance; and join your caste and community.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 19, p. 371

In the present state of our knowledge, it cannot be said with certainty that khatri was invariably freed khawas or gulam. There seems little doubt, however, that Gajakeshar's father, Gaja Simha Khatri, was himself a former Khawa. His assignments included the following: Subba-ijjadar of Bara, Parsa, and Rautahat, 1797 (25/56, 632), and in horang along with Dasharat Khatri, 1802 (24/631), and again in horang as Sardar in 1808 (36/209).

*****

Bejnagh Documents

I

From King Ran Bahadur Shah to Samudra Simha of Bejnagh: "We hereby re-confirm you as Jamidar of the territories that had been granted to you previously. Pay a sum of Rs 501 to us every year, and, like the 5.2 million people, attack and defend according to circumstances. With full assurance, use those territories as your Jamidari.

Wednesday, Marga Sudi 3, 1850 (November 1793).

II

From King Girin Yuadha Vikram Shah to Raja Samudra Simha of Bejnagh: "When the Rajas of Bejnagh and Bajura complained to us that territories had not been divided equally between them, the matter was discussed at the royal court in the presence of both. It was then held that Bajura had been allotted newly-conquered territories, so its share had become larger. Orders were issued for an equal division of territories between Bejnagh and Bajura, and Subedar Ranbir Thapa was assigned the task of demarcation. He allotted Thalshara to Bajura, and Chhannu to Bejnagh. However, Bajura forcibly occupied Chhannu. We now reconfirm the allotments made by
Subedar Renabir Thapa and place Chhannu under your authority. Determine the burden (of taxation) that the territory can carry and pay a sum of Rs 5,370 every year to the company in money and commodities. Even though Bajhang now forms part of our dominions, rule that territory as your Rajya with full assurance.

Wednesday, Poush Sudi 6, 1857... (December 179).

III

From Sardar Puran Shah, Jothabuda Laxmi Das Pantha, and Sardar Karpa Simha to Dewan Mechev Simha of Bajhang: "Pay a sum of Rs 4,301 every year under the Thakhandi Settlement for Bajhang. Make the territory populous and remain loyal to His Majesty."

Wednesday, Jestha Sudi 11, 1862. (May 1807).


Royal Services in Western Nepal

Royal order to Mijhar Arjun of Bushighat: "A tract of land at Buchiter, north of the Trishul-Ganga river and east of the Jaudikola, which has been occupied from the time of your grandfather and great-grandfather, is hereby reconfirmed as kipat, on the condition that you proceed to Kangra.

"These lands were previously under the jurisdiction of an Amali, but now we assign it for the supply of black gram to bulls kept at Basantapur (in Kathmandu).

"The following payments shall be made for these lands every year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tax</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mehsul tax</td>
<td>5 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalker tax</td>
<td>10 annas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darshanbhet tax</td>
<td>4 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9 rupees and 10 annas</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Supply 4 muris & 16 pathis, and 2 manas of black gram to the Basantapur null-shed every year in lieu of these payments, the rate of conversion being 10 pathis a rupee.

"Maintain watch at the ghat. With full assurance, use these lands as your kipat.

Tuesday, Jestha Sudi 12, 1864

Rogmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, pp. 895-96.
Identical orders were issued on the same date to Mijhrs at the following ghats. The amount of payment was different, but the rate of conversion was the same.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ghat</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Derbun-Ghat</td>
<td>10 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Thaguwa-Ghat</td>
<td>9 rupees and 6 annas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sisa-Ghat</td>
<td>19 rupees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, pp. 897-98.

II

A similar order was issued to the Majhis of Satighat on Baisakh Sudi 1, 1864 (Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, p. 877).

III

Royal order to Majhis guarding ferry-points (ghats) at different places west of the Vishnumati river, from the Sangha on the Trishul-Ganga river to Geighat and Dooghet, as well as ghats on the Gandi, Chepe, and Marsyangdi rivers:

"So far, you had been allowing people to pass through on the basis of passports signed by Bakhat Simha Beanyat. In the future, recognize only those passports that are signed by Chaurey Pran Shah and Dharma Andradra Baniya. Other existing orders and regulations in this regard are hereby reconfirmed. You shall be severely punished if you allow any one to travel without passports."

Shrawan Bodi 5, 1862
Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, pp. 173-74.

A Land Grant By king Parthiva Malla

Royal order to Prem Narayan Kandyal and Gauripati Kandyal:

"King Parthiva Malla of Golkot had granted lands as birta-bitalab to your grandfather, Madhav Pachya Kandyal. We hereby (reconfirm that grant). You shall be entitled to appropriate income collected from (the inhabitants of) these lands through judicial fines and penalties, including Panchukhat penalties, as well as escheats and chak-chakuri fines (for acultery). Fines and penalties collected from tenants (kuriya) shall accrue to the mukhiya, while those collected from mukhiyas shall accrue to the royal palace."
"Bring Walak levies to the royal palace during weddings and sacred-thread investiture ceremonies, as well as one gilded goat and one jar of ghee every year. One of you shall remain in constant attendance at the royal palace. With full assurance, use these lands as your birha-titalab."

Bhadra Badi 5, 1848
Regmi Research Collection, Vol & 5, p. 11.

Selected Documents of Aswin 1862

Subedar Birabhanjan Bohra Deputed to Palpa

The Durga Bux Company of Palpa was sent to Humla. Subedar Birabhanjan Bohra was then deputed to proceed to Palpa along with his company. He, in turn, was replaced by Mahabir Bista.

Monday, Aswin Badi 1, 1862

Purchase of Muskets

Royal order to Mahant Banamali Das: "Send a trusted person to purchase between 100 and 500 muskets and have them delivered at your monastery in secret. Report the deal to us and we shall send the money. If you do not make wholehearted efforts to purchase muskets, you will fall from our grace."

Aswin Badi 3, 1862

Cow Slaughter in Solu

Reply to letter sent by Balakrishna Pathak & Padma Dahal, and Bajjiaji: "You have sent the statement made by the Bhotes. Find out who among them actually wielded the knife, and who instigated them to do so. If they do not confess, you may torture them, ascertain the truth, and report to us.

"You have reported that there are 8 or 10 Dwaras belonging to the Khas community in that area who say that they can obtain confessions and collect fines from the Bhotes if provided with peons by Srikrishna Khadka. Provide troops (tilanga) to them to arrest (the Bhotes). So far as peons for collecting fines are concerned, request Dalasur for soldiers (sipahi) and he will provide them.

"We have received the money, as well as the royal order and the copy in the possession of Bahadur Thapa. When Bahadur Thapa and Ishwar Khatri conducted investigations into cases of cow slaughter in Solu, revenues included in the Khangis of bhardars were affected. An order had been sent to you not to conduct any investigation that may affect the Khangis of bhardars. Locate that order and send it back to us."
"You have reported that there are men in khumou who
undertake to obtain confessions regarding the slaughter of
yaks (chaunri). You need not conduct investigations into the
slaughter of yaks."

Aswin Badi 3, 1862

The Bhainsi - Puchhahi Tax

In the Vikrama year 1861, the bhainsi - puchhahi tax on
buffaloes had been collected under the amapat system. On
Bhadra Sudi 3, 1862, an ijara was granted to Rajaman Singh
Newar for collection of the tax.

The rates of the bhainsi - puchhahi tax were as follows:-

- Milk buffalo ... 2 annas each.
- Dry buffaloes ... 1 anna each.
- Buffalo calves ... 2 paisa each.

On aswin Badi 5, 1862, separate royal orders regarding
the ijara grant to Rajaman Singh Newar were sent to the following
places:-

1. Kathmandu valley, including the old towns of Patan, Kathmandu and Bhagaun.
2. Sunkosi - Duchkosi region.
5. Trishuli - Marsyangdi region.

RRC, Vol. 19, pp. 250-51
 Judicial Income from Bhadgaun!

Royal order to Bichari Jegyanidi Padhye and Bichari Bala Padhye: "Actual revenue assessments (webl) from Bhadgaun amount to Rs 16,000 or Rs 17,000. Individuals obtain jangams for Rs 27,000 or Rs 28,000 after adding about Rs 8,000 or Rs 10,000 to that amount in consideration of judicial fines and penalties, and escheats. If judicial fines and penalties are collected directly by the royal palace, Ijaraders will not be able to pay the amount stipulated by them, and there will be loss of revenue.

"You are, therefore, ordered not to interfere in the traditional (judicial) functions of the ijaradar. Let the ijaradar himself discharge such functions. If you dispose of any dispute within the jurisdiction of the ijaradar, and collect fines amounting to more than Rs 100 in each case, hand over such amount to the ijaradar. If the ijaradar has collected fines and penalties amounting to more than Rs 100 in each case, let him retain one-sixth of such amount, and realise the balance from him.

"If a complaint is received that the ijaradar has acted in an unjust manner, summon the ijaradar and dispose of the complaint. If the ijaradar has taken a just decision, leave the complainant to be dealt with at his discretion. If the ijaradar is found to have acted in an unjust manner, punish him with fines, and collect such fines.

"Do not hear complaints against the Amali and the Ijaradar on your own initiative. Do so only if complaints are received."

Aswin Badi 6, 1862

Jagir Grant to Miya Karim

Twelve moujas in the Bariyarpur, Basantapur, and Charbant pargannas of Sara and Parsa were granted as jagir to Miya Karimi. He was entitled to appropriate a sum of Rs 3,000 from revenues collected from different sources in these twelve moujas. These sources have been listed as follows:-

1. Mal-Jahat
2. Sair-Jahat
3. Jaker
4. Banker
5. Bihadani
6. Segaudha
7. Singerhat
8. Benda-kunda
9. Meryo-saputali
10. Astiheri
11. Hat-Dastur

Aswin Badi 7, 1862
RRC, Vol. 19, pp. 252-53
**Manachal Grants**

A royal order was issued on *Astin Badi* 13, 1862 to Ramananda Padhya and Husya Thapa to allocate the following areas of rice-lands on *manachal* tenure to the following bhaders who had been deputed to the western front:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Area of Rice-lands (in muris)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Subba Hastadal Shah and Rucavir Shah</td>
<td>... 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Keji Jespau Thapa</td>
<td>... 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Keji Ranadhir Simha</td>
<td>... 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sardar Bhutu</td>
<td>... 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sardar Indra Simha Thapa</td>
<td>... 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Sardar Parashuram Thapa</td>
<td>... 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Subba Chandrebir Kanwar</td>
<td>... 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Khadgar Shanker Simha</td>
<td>... 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. <strong>Subbir Khatri</strong>, Ranabir Khatri,</td>
<td>... 340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Dhamkal Khatri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Sardar Angad (Khawas)</td>
<td>... 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Sardar Ranajit Kanwar</td>
<td>... 200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** 3,740 muris


On *Aswin Badi* 4, 1862, the following chamberlains (**baithake**) of the *keshalobok* wine of the royal palace were granted 120 muris rice-lands each in *lokha* under *manachal* tenure. The lands had previously been granted as *manachal* to Bag Simha Khawas and Jahar Khawas:

1. Jagajit
2. Shanker Simha
3. Ahiman
4. Suryanarayan

Another **baithake**, Chame, received only 20 muris of rice-lands as *manachal*.

*RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 519-20.*
Jagir Lands of Bhawani Bux Company

2,110 muri of rice-lands, occupied by Karna Padhya Dhakal and his brother, in Pandebesi, Hermi (Dorkha) were assigned as jagir to the Bhawani Bux Company. The assignment was meant (1) to meet the shortfall in the raibendi land assignments of that company, and (2) to replace lands held by it which had been granted as birta or athi.

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 520.

Chhap and Manachanl Grants

Aswin Badi 30, 1862.

(1) 24 ropanis of pakko lands and homesites (in Lamjung?) to Subedar Bird Gurung.

(2) do. in Reginas to Uchchav Gharti. The lands were previously used by Kulu Padhya kedarlya under Chhap tenure.

(3) The Chhap holding of Subedar kalu Garung in Kaski was replaced by pasture (kharka) lands for sheep farming. The Subedar was required to supply 2 dharmis of bikh to the royal palace every year.

(4) 24 ropanis of pakko lands at Khadkagaun in Kaski district, previously owned by Madhaw Gurung as Chhap, were reallocated to Subedar Chandramani Garung under the same tenure. Rice-lands were specifically excluded from the allotment.

(5) Subedar Ritu Padhya was granted 24 ropanis of pakko lands at Tamang in Lamjung under Chhap tenure. The lands were previously used by Vilochan under the same tenure.

These documents mention a 240ropani allotment as the standard for Chhap grants.

RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 492-94.

(6) Rudravir Shahi and hishrum khatri, who had been deputed to confiscate invalid birta and other land grants in Pyuthan, Darma, jahari, and other areas, were ordered on Aswin badi 13, 1862: "Allocate 3 khetas of rice-lands confiscated by you to Subba Torendhwa Shahi, and 6. khetas to the Three Subedars, making a total area of 9 khetas, under manachanl tenure. In addition, allocate chhap lands to them from (confiscated) Moheriya lands, as well as other lands, in such a manner as to cause no loss to the company, according to the schedule (raibendi) of chhap grants prescribed for the hill region."
The same day, a separate royal order was issued in the name of Subba Torandhwaj Shahi granting him the prescribed area of cheap lands, as well as 3 khet of rice-lands as manachamal, within specified boundaries in Pyuthan.


Appointment of Mijhar

On Aswin Badi 3, 1862, Dhanoramya Late loder was appointed Mijhar of the following communities in Gorkhali territories situated west of the Mahakali river: Loh, Sunar, Tamsuta, Song (?) and Badi. As Mijhar, he was entitled to collect 8 annas from each household of those communities, in addition to other customary dues.

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 492.

Purchase of Steel

I

Sri Krishna Pahya and Jayamangal Padhya had been sent to Calcutta to purchase steel with a sum of Rs 9,250 drawn from the revenues of Morang district. They supplied 153½ dharnis of steel through Gangedhar Padhya to the kausi Tosakhana. The steel was then handed over to the kapardar and a receipt was issued on Aswin Sudi 3, 1862.

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 518.

II

An additional 220 dharnis of steel was similarly supplied on Aswin Sudi 12, 1862.

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 563.

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