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Miscellaneous Royal Orders

1. Birta Grant to Remoder Pande.
2. Monopoly Trade in Otter Skins.
3. General Bhimsen Thapa's Birta in Sera-Parse.
5. Colonel Mathbar Sinha Thapa's Palace.
6. Silver Imports from Tibet.
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8. Revenue Collection in Kirtipur.
9. Land Reclamation in Dhajje and Other Areas.
10. Supplies for the Western Front.
1. 

Birta Grant to Damodar Pande

On Poush Sadi 4, 1851, King Ran Bahadur Shah granted a Birta-Bitalas to Damodar Pande comprising 500 bighas of cultivated land and 1505 bighas of uncultivated tracts in the Datar-Jhijha mouja of Kesra Parganna in Mahottari district.

The grant was made in recognition of Damodar Pande’s services during the conquest of Lamjung Barbat, and Pyuthan, the looting of Digarcha, and the repulsion of the Chinese invasion.

RRC, Vol. 43, pp. 655-56.

2. 

Monopoly Trade in Otter Skins

Royal order to Khweja Ahmad Ali Kashmiri: "Your firm (antti) had been trading in otter skins from former times. Subsequently, other Kashmiri traders, and also other traders, started procuring such skins from the south and exporting them to Tibet. In the future, we hereby decree that you alone shall procure otter skins from the south and export them to Tibet. If any other person does so, report the matter to us, and we shall confiscate the goods and also punish him with fines. With due assurance, engage in this trade from generation to generation".

Jjths Sadi 3, 1884.

3. 

General Bhimsen Thapa’s Birta in Sera-Parsa

General Bhimsen Thapa purchased the birtas of Predyumna Pandit, comprising the moujas of Itahi and Parsauni in the Sidhmas Parganna of Sera-Parsa district. The moujas were then reconfirmed in the General’s name under Jaranges-Wati tenure.

Subbas and other local officials and functionaries were ordered not to collect any taxes in those two moujas, not exact Jhara labor from the local inhabitants or otherwise harass them, and not to obstruct the construction of canals through Mal and Jaiyr lands for irrigating waste tracts there.

Bhaera Sudi 5., 1884.
RRC, Vol. 43, pp. 337-38.

4. 

Captain Mathvar Simha Thapa’s Venture

On Poush Sudi 2, 1879, Captain Mathvar Simha Thapa was granted a 7-year ijara for the reclamation and settlement of the Kelaanjjer mouja Manjidwa-Tedha in the Sidhmas Parganna of Sera-Parsa district.
under Katmandu’s direct jurisdiction. All taxes were remitted, with the exception of bista-Anna taxes, in consideration of annual payments as follows. Bista were to be procured from bista and jagir villages as well as from India.

**Schedule of Annual Payments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Samvat Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>5 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>6 rupees and 4 annas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>9 rupees and six annas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>16 rupees and 6½ annas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>32 rupees and 13 annas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>49 rupees and 3½ annas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>67 rupees and 11 annas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RRC, Vol. 43, pp. 380-82

5. Colonel Kethbar Simha Thapa's Palace

On Poush Budi 5, 1884, the inhabitants of Sanga, with the exception of Upadhya, Brahman, Hulciks, and other Rokhim workers, were ordered to provide share labor for completing the construction of Colonel Kethbar Simha Thapa’s palace - (havuli).

RRC, Vol. 43, p. 258.

6. Silver Imports from Tibet

Royal order to Taksar Keyanath Upadhya: "Formerly, the entire quantity of silver brought from Tibet was handed over to the mint (Taksar), minted coins, and returned to merchants on payment of the prescribed dues.

"In 1872 Samvat, a royal order was issued directing that half of the quantity brought from Tibet be used in the manner mentioned above, and the other half returned to merchants on payment of a fee amounting to 4 rattis (per 1000)

"In the future, the entire quantity shall be returned to the merchants on payment of the 4 rattis fee".

Poush Budi 2, 1879

RRC, Vol. 43, p. 380.
7. Punishment of Thieves in Morang

On Bhadra Sudi 6, 1879, Subba Kulananda Jha was ordered to inflict punishment as follows on the following thieves, who had confessed their crimes, in different areas of Morang:

(1) Nayram Dhaki, Hauda, and Ragu Chaukari of Badeya mouje in the Pargana of Kathari-Bariyati shall each have one of their hands amputated.

(2) Prilagai, of Deulatpur mouje in Harichand-Gachi, and Mehata, of Tiryamou mouje in do, shall each have their right hand thumbs amputated.

(3) Asher Singh of Bateara mouje in the Pargana of Kathari-Bariyati, shall have his nose amputated.

RRC, Vol. 43, pp. 339-40/

8. Revenue Collection in Kirtipur

The people of Kirtipur complained that they were being severely oppressed by the collector appointed by the Amali. The Amali was, therefore, ordered on Kain Sudi 14, 1879:

1. No ijira shall be issued for the collection of revenue in Kirtipur.

2. An inhabitant of Kirtipur town shall be appointed as Durdg under the Amust system. No outsider shall be appointed to that post.

RRC, Vol. 43, pp. 343-44.

9. Land Reclamation in Dhaijan And Other Areas

Subba Dasratha Nathri had granted a patta for the reclamation of Kalacanjer lands in the pargana of Dhaijan, Patargartha, Hattighiss, and Rajsech in the province of Morang to Jagat Pande and Tularam Budathoki. The patta was endorsed under the royal seal on Shrawan Sudi 2, 1862. The rates of tax were as follows:

For Dhaijan, Hattighiss, and Patherghatta

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vikrama Year</th>
<th>Rate: Per Hal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>3 annas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>6 annas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>8 annas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>12 annas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>one rupee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Rate Per Hectare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>1 rupee and 12 annas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>2 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>2 rupees and 5 annas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>3 rupees and 5 annas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Ralpesh

Vikrama Year | Rate Per Hectare
-------------|------------------|
1862         | 8 annas |
1863         | one rupee |
1864         | one rupee and 8 annas |
1865         | 2 rupees |
1866         | 3 rupees and 5 annas |
1867-70      | 4 annas per bigha |

Rates of Katiyari Taxes

1. Barbers, blacksmiths, etc. 4 rupees each.
2. Oilman (Feli) distillers (Sadi), Shopkeepers 1 rupee and 4 annas each.
3. Bihadani and Soyadha 1 rupee and 8 annas per household.

The order added: "Procure settlers from the Moglen (India), as well as from jagir and mirza lands. If you procure settlers from Mal lands, you will have to pay two times the amount of revenue lost thereby, in addition to a fine. You will also be punished if you cancel the pattas granted to settlers through royal orders. Pay the amount stipulated in the Jemmabando to the Subba and obtain clearance."

RAC, Vol. 19, pp. 203-5

10. Supplies for the Western Front

Royal order to Anilicars, Bhedars, Subbas, Subedars, Dwars, Jathebudhas, Onhs and Sitals, landlords, and mejhis of ghats in the region east of Dharmaolli and west of Srinagar."
"You are hereby ordered to provide nulak services in the area under your jurisdiction for the transportation of arms and ammunition to the western front. Anyone who makes any delay or obstruction in this regard will be liable to punishment on his person and property.

"From Kathmandu to Pokhara, the consignment will be escorted by armed personnel (tiileng) of the Batakkel Company. From Pokhara, nursing Ahwes will provide a similar escort up to Pyuthan. The Bharders of Pyuthan shall forward it to Dullu-Daillekh, the Subedar and company of Dullu-Daillekh to Doti, and the Subedar and company to Doti to Kumeun. The bharders and Company of Kumeun will forward it to Garu, and the bharders and Subbas of Garu will forward it with an escort of troops to Anji Amber Simha and Anji Bahadur Chaudhary Fance on the front. A receipt signed by them shall then be submitted to us."

Bheere Badi 1, 1864.


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Jiaradar Ranjit Chaudhari

On Baisakh Badi 1, 1873 Vikrama, Gajabal Baniya was replaced by Ranjit Chaudhari as jiadar for revenue collection in the hill and Tarai areas of Chitwan for one year. A royal order informing Gajabal Baniya of his dismissal was issued on Baisakh Badi 12, 1873.

The same day, another royal order was issued to merchants belonging to the plains (madhas basnya) informing them of the appointment of Ranjit Chaudhari. They were told to visit Chitwan and engage in the export trade in Khair, Sal, and other commodities.


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Closure of North-South Track

Royal order to Mahesh Padhya, a bitalab landholder of Lamitar:

"Demolish the track leading from Phidakhari toward the plains (madhesh), plant cane and thorny bushes there, and make it impassable. Do not let any one travel through that track. In case any one does so, you and your family will be liable to punishment, and your property will be confiscated. Accordingly, plant cane and thorny bushes and close that track. Remain on a state of constant alert, with your bows, muskets, and other weapons ready, and await our summons. You are granted exemption from other jhara obligations. In case you have to travel to the plains for any purpose, come here (Kathmandu) and use the Chisapani route."

Jestha Badi, 1856


****

Chhilli

King Girban's order to Maharajadhiraj Birebhadra Shah of Chhilli:

"Our great-grand father, (King Prithvi Narayan Shah), had promised to grant the territory of Dang to Salyan. The promise was fulfilled by our father (King Ran Bahadur Shah).

"In recognition of your services during the battle of Argha, our father had confirmed your possession of Chhilli. Subsequently, Chhilli was joined to Dang on the ground that it was a vassal (thapale) of that principality. However, you submitted a petition protesting against that decision. Inquiries revealed that Chhilli was not actually under Dang.

"With the intention of fulfilling our father's pledge, we hereby remove the principality of Chhilli within the traditional boundaries from the jurisdiction of Salyan, and restore it to you along with the territories usurped by neighboring rulers. Remain loyal to us, and rule the territory of Chhilli from generation to generation."

Bhadra Badi 4, 1860


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Revenue Collection in Doti.

On Push Badi 4, 1873 (December 16), a thek-bandi grant for revenue collection in the hill territories of Doti was granted to Raja Pahad Shahi. The thek-bandi was effective Baisakh Badi 1, 1874. It provided for an annual payment of 36,001 rupees, half in cash and half in commodities, payable in five equal installments during the year to the Tosakhana in Kathmandu.

The thek-bandi covered all sources of revenue in Doti, including land tax (raj), cutie (sair), timber exports (Kathmahal) Catechu (khair), gah timber, pastureage taxes (kascherai), judicial fines and penalties (danda-kunda), escheats (muyo-aputali), fines on adultery (chak-chakul), and on the five major crimes (Panchakhat), miscellaneous (rehata-bahata) and other customary sources.

The following sources were reserved:

- gadimubarakh, loomhwaal chheuwan, and kalwanadhan.

Under the thek-bandi, all jagir grants in Doti, assigned to "bhardars, captains, and companies", were cancelled.

Raja Pahad Shahi was ordered not to impose any new tax, or to increase the rates of existing taxes.

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

Mozufferpore. — The Collector does not enter into details concerning taxation. His information is limited (apparently) to places in Nepal opposite registration stations in his own district as follows:

Bairagria. 1 anna a cart, ½ anna a pack animal.
Najorgunj. 2 percent (ad valorem) up to the border; and 4 pies a cart intending to cross the border.
Sonbura. 2 percent (ad valorem) on term articles and 3 percent on articles from Katmandoo.
Sursand. 6 annas a cart, 2 annas a pack animal, 4 pie a coolie.
Mudwapore. 1 pie per rupee for common things, and 2 percent for valuable things.

Where mention is made of piee, the lohiya piee of Eastern Nepal appear to be meant.

Durbunganj. — The duty is generally levied by the cart or bullock load, irrespective of the weight or value of the goods. There is said to be no import duty on grain or tobacco.

Bhagulpore. — The trade is described as a great stream of grain entering through the north-west corner of this district, and descending due south for shipment on the Ganges, with a tendency in the case of oil-seeds towards the Koal. Much grain from the north-west is carried east to Pertabgunj. There is a trade also with Chirhoot of grain in exchange for cotton, which passes through the north-west corner. Hither an up stream from the south of cloth, tobacco, pulses, salt, and betelnut come, mostly on pack animals; for facility of crossing the Ganges churs, but also on returning grain carts. On the north-east, grains, spices, and oil-seeds enter for shipment on the Koal at Pertabgunj, Pullock, and Darlegunj, and the same carts return with cloth, salt, brass, and iron utensils, and wheat which has been brought up by water and is destined for Nepal.

No goods can pass either way without paying duty in Nepal, which is levied partly ad valorem and partly by load, and on animals per head. A shop-keeper ought to pay one pie in the rupee on his sale. The Subdivisional Officer is under the belief that the rates are arbitrary, not fixed, and that the right to levy dues is in the hands of one farmer, who collects through subordinates, on exports according to the rates in the schedule, and on sale of imports "whatever the parties can pay" by a percentage on each transaction, or
by a cess on each shop. He also represents that at fairs in British territory which are frequented by Nepalese dues are levied by the Zemindars: "The difference however between the trade conditions of the two districts is easily given. Here dues are only levied when crowds of people assemble to buy and sell, whereas in Nepal a duty is unfealingly levied on all imports and exports, as such, and from want of system and check the sums taken must be considerable." The Collector says that the officials are strict and rigorously levy duties without favour.

Purnesh. - A duty is levied on all exports through a farmer who takes the contract from the Durbar for a term of years and sublets, the sublessees having subordinates along the frontier to make the collections, which are generally in money and in a lump sum, and seldom in kind. Although the Nepalese Government fixes the rates nominally, the duty is said to vary with the locality and the sublessees, the latter being under no real control. Thus in one place mustard, jute, ghee, tobacco, rice and paddy were found to be taxed 6 paisa on every rupee's worth purchased, and in another place the tax on the two last articles was one anna in the rupee. The duty on exports is levied at the time of sale, and the purchaser is furnished with a pass to cross the frontier.

Smuggling is punished by the imposition of double rates. The Subdivisional Officer of Purnesh considers that the export duties average about 7 per cent. Imports are not subject to a direct duty. The dealer in imported articles is taxed according to the size of his shop or the extent of his transactions, or if a pedlar, he has to pay for a license, the cost of which is generally fixed by the farmer and himself. Sometimes too besides the money price of his license the pedlar may have to pay toll in kind. Whatever the payment, when once it has been made, the pedlar is free to hawk his wares without risk of interference. The most important of imports is salt, for which the inhabitants of Eastern Nepal almost entirely depend on British territory. The rock salt of the hills is of inferior quality, and is only used when no better kind is procurable.

14. The above body of evidence goes to show that even on the British side there is a belief in the existence of some sort authorized tariff in Nepal, as a rule, and that whatever the rates may be they are for the most part well known. The Nepalese Government declares that there are authorized tariffs all along the border, and that a trader has only himself to blame if he does not make himself acquainted with their contents. Except on the Kathmandu route, the levy of duty by a percentage ad valorem, by which I mean a fixed percentage on the value of the article as decided by appraisement and inspection of invoice, is rare, and in many cases, in which

at ad valorem rate on the estimated value of his goods as agreed between the
British authorities have indicated this form of duty, I think it would be found that they or their informants have deduced the percentage for themselves. In the ad valorem system of Nepal the valuation depends on the market prices both at the place of purchase and the place of sale. In British territory, if I rightly understand the speeches*

*Extra Supplement to Gazette of India, August 14th 1875, pages 36, 44 and 45.

of Mr. Hope and Sir William Muir on the introduction of the Tariff Act now in force, the custom is to make standing tariff valuations at long intervals, as in 1871 and again in 1875, according to the state of the market. But a commoner practice in Nepal, which obtains pari passu on the Kathmandu route, with the ad valorem system as above indicated, is, timber and animals exclusively to charge according to the article by weight or by load, or per score, per hundred or per thousand as the case may be. Such schedules as I have seen are quite minute enough to meet the exigencies of the trade. The principle of ad valorem underlies the taxation with this difference of detail in favour of uneducated persons, of whom many are engaged in the trade, that though the schedules may and do vary according to locality, each schedule records periodically fixed rates for the district with which it is concerned. The enhancement of such rates appears to be rare, if we may judge by the tariff on the Kathmandu route, which has not, I believe, been altered since 1839. Variation, such as I have alluded to, does not affect the hill-men, who usually go to the same mart, and who have the same kind of goods to dispose of time after time. The advantage to them and other unlettered folk like them is that the rate per maund or per load of each article being fixed they know exactly what they ought to pay, which they would not do if they paid at a fixed percentage on the constantly changing market value of the article. This to men, who could not read an invoice if they had one, is of some importance. The levy of duties, as often happens, not in one lump sum, but in several items, does not affect the question so long as those concerned know the amount of each item and the place where it should be levied. Local circumstances, as the quality of the soil in cultivated land, the natural abundance or scarcity of forest products, the ratio of supply to demand, which is not so equable as in countries where rapid and cheap transport can be had, the limit within which a cess will not be prohibitive, the carrying capacity of carts, bullocks, ponies and coolies, regulate the rates of different districts. The traders knowing that they will get no rebate for half empty carts or half laden animals, take care to make up full loads. It is said that the weight is often guessed, but in such work men soon become adept, and if an over-estimate is made the trader can and does claim
actual weight of his packages. On the whole I am not inclined to pronounce in too strong a sense against the present custom, for it seems to me adapted to the capacity of those most interested in it, and to give less opening for misunderstanding, despite and oppression then the system of ad valorem taxation would do. Rice, the chief article of export from the lowlands, has within the period of my incumbency risen in price, according to season and place, from 64 to 10 seers for the Company's rupee. For such a state of things a sliding scale, which I conceive would be the practical form of applying an ad valorem taxation, must needs be so detailed as to be beyond the comprehension of many whose operations it would embrace. Oil-seeds and hemp, which are next in importance, fluctuate, so that there would be difficulty in their case also. For a retail trade, as that of imports chiefly is, except on the Kameng route, owing to the small and poor population of Nepal, ad valorem taxation is obviously unsuitable. Whether the rates in force are moderate, whether payments might not be consolidated and whether there is an undue burden imposed by the unauthorized exactions of underlings, are questions of detail which must be separately considered. So far I have restricted myself to the question of principle.

15. The accompanying schedules of the rates levied in Nepal on exports and imports have been compiled on information obtained from British sources.

16. The entries in each of the above columns are as full as the amount of information submitted allows of. It has been assumed that the British pound and rupee were meant, unless the contrary was stated, and in the latter case the local weights and coins have been reduced to the British standard. There is the admission on the part of my correspondent in Goruckpore that his figures only represent the initial duties, that is to say, those levied on the border, and that they do not include other charges in the existence of which he had good reason to believe, though he could not ascertain their amount. The same omission may possibly prove to have occurred in the case of returns from other districts. The truth is that the system of duties in Nepal is complicated from a European point of view, because made up of several items of demand on one and the same thing. A glance at the Tabular statements attached to the Report of 1839, where there are five items of duty will show what I mean. In the case of buffaloes all five items are taken; in other cases the impost embraces from one to four per article. The items, whatever they may be, are generally known to the local trader, but either through indolence or wilfulness it rarely happens that his

* Aitchison's Treaties. Vol. II., pages 212-219
knowledge is communicated in its entirety to the British officer who wishes to profit by it. Consequently the schedules cannot be regarded as either exhaustive or wholly accurate, but they may not be without interest, as showing the general description of the incidence of taxation as drawn from the British side. I had hoped to supplement them with translations of the detailed lists which I have asked the Durbar to let me have from the chief countries of trade in Nepal. But all the lists have not been received, and I do not like to delay the submission of this report longer, as it is doubtful when they will reach me. The want of such means of comparison makes it impossible to decide in reference to the chief articles of export and import what is the exact incidence of taxation.

In the present schedules many inconsistencies and occasionally what appear to be mistakes occur. In some of the local reports the local value of articles of commerce has been indicated. But the deductions of percentage of duty to value which this additional information admits of being made are in some cases strangely opposed to known facts elsewhere. Thus the value in Rupees of large cardamoms, which are much grown in Nepal, is given as Rupees 10, and the export duty as Rupees 3-3-0. This is equal to 32 per cent. ad valorem. In Pilibheet (Barhilla) the value of this spice is said to be Rupees 22 per moud, and the export duty Rupees 2-4-0. This is equivalent to 16 per cent. ad valorem. Under the above circumstances it would pay notwithstanding the higher duty to export cardamoms through Humoan to Pilibheet. But the price at either place in British territory is not to be reconciled with the cost price of Rupees 40 a moud at Kathmandu, in the immediate vicinity of which cardamoms are extensively raised. Borax is valued in Humoan at Rupees 8, and in Pilibheet at Rupees 2-4-0 a moud, and the percentage of duty is under these several conditions 16 and 99 rd valorem. That 16,126 mounds of this commodity should be exported to Pilibheet in five months seems unlikely. The Assistant Collector justly expresses doubts as to the accuracy of the returns. In Kathmandu borax sells at* Rupees 17 a moud. Again the Pilibheet returns

*Since the above was written I have received the Bengal Government's list of valuations in Calcutta, in which borax is returned as worth Rupees 11 a moud. The cause of the difference is being enquired into - C.G.

show the apparent anomaly of rice from the Nepalese Near being three times as dear in that market as rice from British provinces, and of Nepalese paddy being dearer than Nepalese rice.

(To be continued).
Amnesty to Rebels

Royal order to Hansayan Rai: Those who rebelled during the Chinese invasion were beheaded or enslaved. We hereby pardon you for the crimes you committed during the Chinese invasion. Do not create any disturbances in the future, but make payments like the ten Limbu groups and reoccupy your lands with full assurance.

Falgun Sudi 8, 1853

This order was sent on the same day to the following Rais also:
1. Supanki Rai
2. Chirangi Rai and Lumbante Rai

Falgun Sudi 8, 1853

The Mudahi Tax

On Falgun Sudi 8, 1853, the Subba of Vijayapur was ordered not to collect the mudahi tax from Limbu kiratas who came back to the hill regions (of Nepal) from India (Noglan) along with their families. Only the Amali of the area where their lands and homesteads were located were permitted to collect customary dues from such returnees.


Confirmation of Kipat Holdings

Royal order to Habama Rai: We hereby reconfirm the lands occupied or reclaimed by your ancestors. Use the lands with full assurance on payment of dues like the ten Limbu groups and obey the Subba.

Falgun Sudi 8, 1853

Similar orders were issued in the names of the following Rais on the same date (Falgun Sudi 8, 1853):
1. Samramukhi Rai
2. Hantu Rai
3. Hamsamukh Rai.

Migration of Limbus

Royal order to Pagya Rai, Siring Rai, Khewa Rai, Pedep Rai, Pagya Rai, Prapu Rai, Chews Rai, Sabhasamwabha Rai, Thamabungmaktiduwa Rai, Lab Rai, Chimju Rai, and other Limbu Ra\'is:

“We have received reports that because of the actions of the Amali, you are seeking to migrate to other areas along with your families. If the Amali has committed any oppression, only one or two families (thar) may have suffered, certainly not all. Even if all families have suffered, you ought to have submitted complaints to the palace. To be sure, all of you may not have acted in collusion and raised a furor. Some of you may have done so willfully or otherwise, but you have not committed any offense as yet. Come back and reoccupy your lands and homesteads, and we shall reconfirm them in your names. In case you have any complaint or grievance, send a representation through Subedar Ramachandra Thapa and Subedar Chamu Thapa, and we shall make redress.”

Falgun Sudi 8, 1853

Reconfirmation of Gowa

Smland had been appointed as Gowa by the Amali of Chainpur. The appointment was confirmed by royal order on Falgun Sudi 8, 1853.

Reconfirmation of Majhiya

Chimchimya had been appointed as majhiya in Chemta by the former Amali. The appointment was confirmed through a royal order on Falgun Sudi 8, 1853.

Amnesty

On Chaitra Sudi 15, 1853, Limbus, Shotes, and other people in the Arun-Tista region were pardoned for any crime they might have committed during the rule of the Sen Kings.

Royal order to the Limbus, Shotes, etc., in the region east of the Arun river and west of the Tista river: “We hereby pardon you for any crimes (khet, chhit, khun) you may have committed during the reign of the Sen Kings.”

Chaitra Sudi 15, 1853

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