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

1. Salt peter Supplies.
2. Ijaza for revenue Collection in Sankhu.
3. Chhap Grant to Jamadar Devidas Karki.
4. Land Assignments to Khas Company.
5. Land Reclamation.
7. Other Disbursements.

1. Salt peter Supplies

Royal order to Sadaram Bista: "You have reported that 221 murig and 16 pathis of salt peter have been delivered at the Thimi Gunpowder Factory, and that for the future the number of hulak porters should be increased.

"You have also reported that tracks through the Mahabharat mountains have been closed or demolished according to our instructions.

"As regards the salt peter, we shall send you a reply after receiving a report from Thimi. In the future, have supplies delivered there without any delay with the consignments escorted by arnayen (tilanza).

"You have made a request for manachamal. It seems you still hanker after manachamal even though we have given you pathichamal.

"We shall send men to inspect forts. We shall also issue orders for arrangements to expedite hulak services."

Aswin Sudi 7, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 544-45
2. **Ijara for Revenue Collection in Sankhu**

Royal order to Subedar Ranjit: "You had been given an Ijara for revenue collection in Sankhu for the Vikrama year 1862. For certain reason, the Ijara has had to be given to Sri Guru Raj Pandit Ranganatha Panditju. Whatever amount you had collected before the Pandit assumed charge belongs to you; you need not return it. However, you shall have no right to make fresh collections. We shall check the amount transmitted by you to the Palace. Any amount due to you will be refunded from the Palace itself."

Aswin Sudi 7, 1862
RRC, Vol. 6, pp 546-47.

(On Chaitra Badi 9, 1872, income from the Sankhu area was assigned as Jagir to Guru Pandit Raj Ranganatha Panditju for life. RRC, Vol. 42, pp. 228-9).

3. **Chhap Grant to Jamadar Devidas Karki**

Jamadar Devidas Karki was granted 10 ropanies of land at Saledog, which he was cultivating himself, under Chhap tenure. He was ordered to pay the stipulated dues to the Amali.

Aswin Sudi 7, 1862
RRC, Vol. 6, p. 340

4. **Land Assignments to Ihas Company**

Royal order to Vishram Khatri and Bnimesh Khatri: "We had assigned lands resumed by you in the course of your scrutiny of and Khuda lands to the newly-recruited men of the Ihas Company. We have now received reports that you have refused to allot those lands on the ground that you have received no orders to do so. The lands have already been registered with that company here, hence you are hereby ordered to allot them without any delay."

Aswin Sudi 7, 1862
RRC, Vol. 6, pp 341-42
Royal order to the Aamalis of Dhoskila, Mulkot, and other areas: "Military personnel (tilans) have been sent there with certificates (purji) signed by Subedar Sana Simha Shapa for rice-lands assigned to the newly-recruited men of the Rhes Company. Hand over to them half of the crop, leaving the other half for the tillers (achhi-boti). In case the tillers refuse to harvest the crops, use their share to pay wages for doing so, and hand over the half-share to the military personnel. The remaining amount of the tillers' share, as calculated by the military personnel in consultation with the local Amali, shall be handed over to Ditha Laxmi Karayan, and the accounts shall be submitted to us."

Aswin Sudi 7, 1862.

This order was sent to the Aamalis of the following areas, also on the same day: Fal-nchok, Bhannarkot, Kabbre, Rabigaun, Dhalikhel, Suchekot, Amilokt, and Janauti.

5. Land Reclamation

Royal order to Subedar Seshani Datta and Subedar Bagdul.

"We had ordered you to dig irrigation canals, convert lands into rice-fields, and form companies. But because you coveted what others had earned, you have perished because of your own cunning. Be cunning, but not show too much cunning. In the coming year, arrange for irrigation in time on lands that can be converted into rice-fields and have the wheat crop soon. Do not procrastinate. Make efforts; do not be confused."

Aswin Sudi 7, 1862.

RHC, Vol. 6, p. 545.

6. Salaries of Adalat Employees

Royal order to Ijaradar Bhajudev of Thak Theni, and Bicharis Hiramani Jaisi, Tularam Khatri, and Ramani Bhuiya Tivari: Fines and penalties collected in Thak-Theni by the Bicharis, other than the Ijara revenue, shall be used to disburse the salaries of one Bichari and one-ie Jatadar or the four adelets as follows:

Another order was issued on the same day to those official
for disbursement of the following amounts as the endowments
of the following officials of the four Adalats:-

1. Dithha Sandhya Vaidya
   Laxmi Narayan
   Dahlal of the four Adalats (blank)

2. Bichari Tularam Dahlal of
   the Koteling Adalat
   - Rs 245

3. Bichari Bali Jaiea of the
   Itchhapali Adalat
   - Rs 341

4. Bichari Gajadhar Jaiea of
   the Takser
   - Rs 350

5. Bichari Radmanabu Dahlal of
   the Takser
   - Rs 286-10

6. Two Badidas of the Koteling,
   Itchhapali, Dhansar, and Takser
   Shakti Ballaba Devkota
   - Rs 200
   Vyasa Dev Damichnena
   - Rs 100

7. Bichari Daswanthar Regmi
   of the Itchhapali Adalat
   - Rs 350

8. Bichari Yagnyendrani Tiwari
   of the Koteling Adalat
   - Rs 271

Aswin Sudi 7, 1862

7. Other Disbursements

A sum of Rs 301 had been obtained as a loan from Bhaju
Narayan to meet the personal expenses of the Youngest consort
(Shri Asenaha Bhatryani bahu) (of ex-king Ran Bahadur). Ijaradar
Gangë Frasad diri was ordered to repay the amount from the
Ijara revenues of Katam for the year 1862 Vikramas

Aswin Sudi 7, 1862
Regmi Research Collections Vol. 6, p. 539
Ibaradar Bidhya of Bhadgaon was similarly ordered to repay a sum of Rs. 216 borrowed from Shaju Varayan for the same purpose.

RRC, Vol. 6, 339-40.

2. Tahesildar Ramendra, do — Rs 120.

Aswin Sudi 7, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 341a

II

On Aswin Sudi 7, 1862, Subedar Angad (Khawas) was ordered to disburse a sum of Rs 675 as the emoluments of Subedar Indra Simha Thapa for the Vikrama year 1862 from the revenues collected by him.

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 342

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Trade Between British India and Nepal (Continued)

Rajpur and Behra. — These two places are conjoined. There is a thannahq and some small sales take place. The duty on imports is levied at Kakrouli. There are no exports. For these I have to go to Gola Mandi.

This extract, I think, shows that where possible the duties are levied at the large bazaars, but that in order to intercept traffic destined for other places and perhaps in a measure as a check upon those officers who collect at the marts, a custom-house is here and there maintained on the frontier. The only place close to the north-east boundary of this district in which I have ascertained that a custom-house exists is at Kakrouli already mentioned.

(6) The extract already given and the following from the evidence of another witness show that the duty is sometimes ad valorem, and sometimes by the load, or with respect to cloth by the piece, irrespective of value: "The export charge on red-pepper is 1-6 on the Nepalese maund which is about 8½ of our standard pansers, that is 42½ standard seers. The tax on rice is two annas a pony load, and 1-8 a maund on dry ginger. These rates have been unvarying since Nepalgunge has been established."
(7) There are two descriptions of traders from British territories—those who rent shops from the authorities and reside in the Nipal marts for the whole of the trading season, lasting from January to May, and those who merely stay long enough to effect their sales and purchases. The former alone are permitted to trade with the Farbathahs or hillmen, and thus, as a result, they are not only merchants on their own account; but act as brokers. There appear to be no Nipal shop-keepers or brokers: the only men from that country who frequent the marts are the hillmen already mentioned, who, like the intinerant dealers from these parts, stop only long enough to buy and sell what they desire.

At Gola Manzil there are during the present season about 50 shops, the owners of which are residents of Phillibhit, Bareli, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Moradabad, Lucknow and Gawnpore. The rent appears to be Rupees 1-6, 2, and somewhat higher per'mensem. The Hindus are of the usual trading castes—Brahmins and Banias—and there are a considerable number of Mussalmen. I do not gather that there is any monopoly, but the evidence of the witness just quoted seems to point to the conclusion that the officials can permit evasion of the tax to their own profit, for it may be fairly assumed that they, not the trader, get the benefit of the remission of duty on any transactions between these two classes.

I should add that Nipal merchants do not enter British territory—certainly not in any numbers. One witness remarks: "I cannot say whether, if the subjects of Nipal were to enter our territories to trade, they would have to pay the same export duties as are imposed on us. Such trade on their part is discouraged. If, as you say, they have dealings at Pallia (near the Khari forest station of Dudua on the Subeli) and Singhai, it must be on a very small scale."

I should suppose there is no doubt that natives of Nipal would have to pay export duty in common with all other races; otherwise the Government of that country could not possibly prevent evasion; for every considerable merchant would otherwise have a number of Nipalese in his employ who were ostensibly trading on their own account.

In concluding this part of the subject, it should be stated that no instances of oppression on the part of the Durbar authorities have come to my notice. That the tariff is on some goods excessive must be apparent to all, but it seldom varies; is known to all those who carry on commerce within the Nipal boundary, and therefore forms an item of exact calculation in respect to the anticipated profits of any venture.
As before stated, barter is always on the basis of the money value of every article, though coin may not actually pass. Thus, pieces of cloth would not be appraised as against mounds of dry ginger. If the former were worth Rupees 200, then ginger to that value would be exchanged. It is only when the products of this country are insufficient for such barter that the difference is paid in cash.

(9) Extract from the evidence of Abdur Razzak. — "The coinage in the low lands of Nipal is called Mohendu Muli. Each coin is nominally worth something over 6 annas, and is about the size of our 8-anna pieces, though not so thick. There is a great deal of counterfeit coin, copper with a coating of silver, so much so that we traders have given up taking money in exchanges. The current rupee is always accepted by the hillmen and passes amongst them. Indeed, it is paid into the Durbar treasury and re-issued. Thus, the other day, I sold Maharaja Sir Jung Bahadoor, while he was with the Prince of Wales, goods to the value of Rupees 900, and got paid in standard rupees. Currency notes do not pass."

(10) There appear to be no credit transactions of any kind. This is somewhat strange, because, as the Gol Mandi and Nipalgunge shopkeepers are natives of our provinces, they would have some security in regard to British subjects who could be sued at their ordinary place of business or permanent residences.

I suppose the reason is that as the hillmen always insist on ready money or commodities in exchange, the shopkeepers not having sufficient funds to comply with their terms, and yet sell on credits are compelled to carry the system of cash or equivalent value of goods throughout their transactions.

(11) I have already answered this question.

(12) It is evident that there is a considerable through trade, see my previous remarks under answer 6. I give a short analysis of the returns for three years obtained from the traffic stations at Singhai and Ramnagar. The figures may be divided into three classes—

1st.— Goods exported but not imported.
2nd.— Goods imported but not exported
3rd.— Goods which are items both of export and imports
### Goods exported to Nipal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of articles</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>DUTY Ad valorem or weight, in Nipal</th>
<th>Percentage to value of octroi charges</th>
<th>Percentage to value of octroi charges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>19 7 0</td>
<td>118 0</td>
<td>3 11 3</td>
<td>3 2 0</td>
<td>3 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goor</td>
<td>334 27 0</td>
<td>746 0</td>
<td>3 0 4 5</td>
<td>4 1 3 0</td>
<td>1 7 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>805 0 0</td>
<td>415 0</td>
<td>2 6 2 0</td>
<td>6 4 0</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>496 2 0</td>
<td>809 0</td>
<td>1 6 9 6</td>
<td>9 6 0</td>
<td>9 1 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>498 18 0</td>
<td>1,094 15 6</td>
<td>52 11 1</td>
<td>4 1 3 0</td>
<td>6 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khari</td>
<td>141 0 0</td>
<td>342 0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Patatoes</td>
<td>46 0 0</td>
<td>30 12 0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>47 15 0</td>
<td>47 12 0</td>
<td>0 2 4</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
<td>2 1 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>660 0 0</td>
<td>47 2 7</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>7 2 8</td>
<td>1 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,264 15 6</strong></td>
<td><strong>...</strong></td>
<td><strong>...</strong></td>
<td><strong>...</strong></td>
<td><strong>...</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Goods imported from Nipal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of articles</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>DUTY Rs. a.p.</th>
<th>Percentage to value of octroi charges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lec.</td>
<td>3 0 0</td>
<td>24 0 0 7 1 3</td>
<td>1 1 3 6</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game birds, in number Nos. 466</td>
<td>259 2 0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber, in logs</td>
<td>311 12,925 0 0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>11,000 0 0 4,000 0 0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>2 8 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>17,208 0 0</strong></td>
<td><strong>...</strong></td>
<td><strong>...</strong></td>
<td><strong>...</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Present Condition of Trade With Nipal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of articles</th>
<th>Exported</th>
<th>Imported</th>
<th>DUTY</th>
<th>Percentage to Value of octron charges</th>
<th>Percentage to Value of octron charges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Ad valorem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton cleaned</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>5 0</td>
<td>61 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spices</td>
<td>123 21</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>2,243 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible grains</td>
<td>1,581 2 0</td>
<td>3,675 1 9</td>
<td>2,212 7 3</td>
<td>3,402 0 0</td>
<td>212 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>827 29</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>3,634</td>
<td>12 0</td>
<td>1,414 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghee</td>
<td>27 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>111 32 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil-seeds</td>
<td>2,031 0 0</td>
<td>2,041 14 0</td>
<td>1,022 5 0</td>
<td>1,363 6 3</td>
<td>... 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax</td>
<td>2 0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>10 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses, in number</td>
<td>No. 116</td>
<td>1,582</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>No. 163</td>
<td>4,417 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horned cattle, in number</td>
<td>No. 106</td>
<td>1,215</td>
<td>12 0</td>
<td>No. 101</td>
<td>5,045 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep and goats, in number</td>
<td>No. 457</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>No. 99</td>
<td>48 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hides, in number</td>
<td>No. 394</td>
<td>314 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>No. 82</td>
<td>82 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country cloth</td>
<td>No. 8</td>
<td>1,115 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>4,431 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe cloth</td>
<td>No. 1,639</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1,000 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>No. 8,087 14 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>525 13 0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>32,214 11 0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>39,502 13 6</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I have given the additional information in column 7 in order to illustrate, as far as possible, the difference between our municipal imports and those under immediate consideration. The returns are not absolutely correct for the reasons already recorded, but I think that they are relatively so, and therefore may be relied upon as showing the proportionate value which each item of export or import bears to the others. The tax on sugar exported (3-2 per cent.) is somewhat less than the Lucknow charge (3-12). Goor is three times as much; fruits (Gried) have to bear the crushing duty of an auna in the rupee, while, worst of all, wheat pays 9-6 per cent. Tobacco, as an article of luxury, is lightly assessed at 4-13, the Lucknow import being 6-4. Metal is charged at 7-2-3.

I regret that I cannot give any accurate information about timber, but doubtless the officers of the Forest Department will be able to report fully on the subject.

Goods which are imported only, need no special comment.

There are many products which are both exported to and imported from Nipal, but I think it is clear that many of the so-called imports are goods returned from Nipal unsold. The imports of shire, salt, ghee and hides are probably thus to be accounted for. The tax upon cleaned cotton 6-4, grain 9-8, and ghee 12-8 is almost prohibitive, and doubtless is the main cause of the restrictive commercial transactions in these important items.

It is not to be expected that the Durbar will give up these imports. I do not see how, in the face of our octroi or chungi, levied in almost every town in India with municipal institutions, any general proposition to that effect could be made. Nor could we approach the subject with the statement that the incidence of taxation is unequal. Although our municipalities are slowly learning so much of political economy as will enable them to adjust the barrier taxes with some regard to the nature of the article to be taxed, putting 6-4 per cent. on tobacco as a luxury and but 9 annas and 4 pies on wheat as a necessity, yet it cannot be said that they have as yet mastered the problem; and it is to be feared that the Nipal authorities would, if possible, evade the discussions of the subject by pointing out our own shortcomings. In my opinion it should be the object of our authorities to convince the Durbar that their own interests lie in the direction of liberal concessions; that trade in certain products would be thereby so vastly augmented that a light tax would eventually far more than repay any present loss sustained.

A reference to the history of our customs returns in England, and possibly in this country, might go far towards convincing so acute and practical a man as Sir Jung Bahadoor.
It has already been stated that the Nepalese readily accept our standard rupees in payment; their coins, however, are so debased and so much counterfeit is tendered, that dealers from their territories have at last definitely refused to receive payment other than in goods or our own money. Under such circumstances one can hardly discuss with advantage the question of balance of trade; for it is obvious that if, as must often be the case, the Nepalese cannot purchase with the standard currency of their territories, transactions will be limited to the quantity of goods which each side can barter.

The Government has lately arranged to turn out from its own mint, coins for the different Native protected States of the same value as those current amongst us. If similar coins bearing the Nepali device could be struck, there seems no reason why both the executive and traders of that country should not accept as a boon such an offer on the part of our authorities.

I regret that as I am about to go on leave, and have been seriously indisposed, that I have not been able to give to this very important subject the thorough attention which it deserves.

(To be continued)

A Report From Olangchung-Gola

In the Vikram Year 1942, Olangchung-Gola was being managed under the Amanat system. Lt. Ranhdwaj Thapa Chhetri had been appointed as Chief Officer.

On Baishakh Badi 14; 1942, Lt. Kandhwa Thapa Chhetri sought instructions from Kathmandu on the following matters. The instructions were issued on Josta Sudi 3, 1942 under the seal of Prime Minister Ranoddip Sinha on the recommendation of the Kausi DOSakhana as endorsed by the uluki Adda.

1. "The government had purchased 331.5 muri of salt for military requirements at the rate of 1 patan, 2 manas, and 4 muthis a rupee, with a total amount of 5,100 rupees. The salt is now being stored at Olangchung-Gola. On Shravan Badi 14, 1941, an order was issued to sell the salt at the maximum possible price without involving losses. But these days the price of salt in the Olangchung-Gola area is 1 patan and 4 manas a rupee. The government will suffer losses if the stocks are disposed of at that price. Local traders say that the government had procured the salt at a high price because of the warlike situation prevailing at the time, and that they cannot accept it at that price. Subedar Khagra Singh Thapa Chhetri of Khalsa Village in Pallokirit and Sanu Prithu Man of Mewa-Dobhan have offered to buy the entire quantity at the cost price if they are given one year's credit."
Order: "The offer of Khadga Singh Thapa Chhetri and Bahu Krithu man may be accepted against adequate surety. You will be held personally liable if they fail to complete the payment within one year."

2. "Firewood and fodder had been procured through the Ham Office for military requirements. An order had been received to dispose them of at cost price and meanwhile store them safely. But only one offer has been received so far. It has been made by Chhawa chowk of Olangchung, but only for the firewood. The fodder has been stored in the houses of the local people, who demand that it be removed. Much of it has rotted and become unusable.

Order. The firewood and fodder shall be auctioned in the presence of local headmen with the endorsement of the Chhanka Office. The loss, if any, shall be remitted.

3. According to regulations, a tax of 5½ rupees must be collected from immigrants from Tibet in the five villages comprising the Olangchung area, as paid by the local inhabitants. In consideration of that payment, they are entitled to exemption from Jagat duties. The regulations also prescribe that Jagat duties shall be collected from them as from other traders if they do not pay the 5½ rupee tax. However, it was felt that the Tibetans would return home if no conclusions were granted to them. Accordingly, an order was issued on Ashadh Sudi 14, 1929 exempting them from Jagat duties and the rates of tax as follows for each household:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First year</td>
<td>8 annas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second year</td>
<td>1 rupee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third year</td>
<td>1½ rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth year</td>
<td>2 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth year</td>
<td>5½ rupees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"However, these taxes have never been collected by the Olangchung-Gola authorities. A tehk-thiti arrangement for the collection of revenue from the five villages, stipulating an annual payment of 1026 rupees, had been made in the Vikram year 1929.

Order. The Gola shall collect the taxes from the Tibetan immigrants. The new settlements cannot be included in the tehk-thiti arrangement. Reports shall be submitted on the following matters:

(1) The year from which taxes on the new settlements were not collected by the Olangchung-Gola.

(2) Whether any inhabitant of the five villages has shifted to the new settlements."
4. "A 25 percent concession in duties had been granted to Tibetan traders in order to attract them to the Olangchung-Gola, according to a previous order. Another order of Kartik Badi 2, 1941, however, prescribes that duties shall be collected at the rates mentioned in the schedule. This has discouraged Tibetan traders from visiting the Gola. Moreover, the golas of Topke and Tanka have long remained under ijara management. In fact, regulations promulgated on Ashadh Sudi 5, 1938 prescribe that such small golas shall be managed under the ijara system. The ijaradar for the two golas pays 1,559 rupees a year. Because the ijaradar can collect duties at concessional rates, Tibetan traders prefer to visit the golas of Topke and Tanka, rather than Olangchung. The income of the Olangchung-Gola has, therefore, declined."

Lt. Handhwaj Thapa Chhetri, therefore, suggested that the Golas of Topke and Tanka too be brought under Amanat management, and that the following additional staff be appointed for the purpose:

One nauqinda at 9 rupees a month
One Tahabilljar at 6 rupees a month
Three peons at 4 rupees and 22 annas a month.

Order. The Golas of Topke and Tanka shall be managed under ijara or amanat, whichever yields more revenue. No additional staff will be sanctioned.

5. If Tibetan traders make an attempt to evade our duties by setting up their places of business within their own territory, and purchasing foodgrains and other commodities from our traders who visit Tibet, we may impose a ban on the export of foodgrains and other commodities through Olangchung-Gola. If we do so, Tibetan traders will have no alternative but to bring salt into our territory and exchange it for foodgrains. If they do not do so, we may impose a ban on our traders visiting Tibet with foodgrains and other commodities. That is to say, the Tibetan traders will come to terms once our foodgrains do not reach them; and our government will suffer no loss.

Order. If the traditional practice has been for our people to visit Tibet and exchange their rice with salt, and not for the Tibetans to bring their salt and exchange it with rice in our territory, then the tradition shall not be broken. Nothing shall be done to create a dispute between the government of Gorkha and Tibet."
If, however, the traditional practice has been for the Tibetans to come to our territory and exchange their salt for rice with salt, and if they stop doing so in an attempt to evade our legal duties, so that our people have been compelled to take their rice to Tibet and exchange it with salt, a statement signed by old and knowledgeable Subbas and other functionaries of that area shall be submitted.

Joseha Sudi 3, 1942
RRC, Vol. 52, pp. 317-354

Lt. Ranadhoj Thaba Chhouri was replaced by Lt. Kuladi Thapa Chhetri as Chief of the Olangchung-Gola on Falgun Bodh 6, 1942.

RRC, Vol. 52, pp. 626-35.

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Miscellaneous Documents on the Kipat System

Chhoprak

Royal order to the Baramu subjects of Chhoprak:

"You have been holding lands under Seba-birita tenure from former times. Your Seba-birita lands cannot be assigned as jagir. In case any such lands are assigned as jagir, the jagirdar shall not get any replacement. We hereby reconfirm your Seba-birita lands. With full assurance, provide the customary services and payments (doko-boko) and use the lands as your Seba-birita."

Poush Bodh 6, 1847.
RRC, Vol. 5, p. 311

Selang

Royal order to the subjects of Selang Village:

"Ramadas Pantha had deducted 4 khets from your Seba-birita rice-land holding and assigned the lands to the army. We hereby restore your Seba-birita to you. With full assurance, provide the customary services and payments (doko-boko), remain under the jurisdiction of the Awali, and use the lands as your kipat."

Marga Sudi 10, 1849
RRC, Vol. 25, p. 201

Chisapani-Gadhi

Royal order to the Hajbis of Chisapani-Ghat:

"We hereby restore your kipat rice-fields which had been confiscated by Ramadas Pantha. Continue to provide ferry services at the ghat. With full assurance, use the lands as your kipat."

Marga Sudi 10, 1849
Sindhu

Royal order to Bhaume Singh Rijhar and Karnajit Rijhar of the Katunje-Khuwa in the Sindhu area:

"140 murus of rice-lands belonging to you had been confiscated by Ramadas Pantha. We hereby restore these lands along with the year's crop. With full assurance, use these lands as your kipat-Seba-Birta."

Marga Sudi 10, 1849
RRC, Vol. 25, p. 203.

Miramchi

Royal order to Murpu Rijhar of Miramchi:

"Ramadas Pantha had deducted 40 murus from your rice-land holding. We hereby restore these lands to you, along with this year's crop. With full assurance, use these lands as your kipat Seba-Birta and remain ready for any service."

Marga Sudi 10, 1849
RRC, Vol. 25, p. 203.

Sankhu

Royal order to the Rijhar Subjects of Nangle and Share Villages in the Sankhu area: "Ramadas Pantha had measured your kipat lands, deducted the surplus area, and assigned it to the army. We hereby restore these lands to you along with this year's crop. With full assurance, use these lands as your kipat."

Marga Sudi 10, 1849
RRC, Vol. 25, pp. 201-2.

Kipat Seba-Birta

Royal order to Markamni Rai:

"We hereby reconfirm a tract of uncultivated far land called Amsbete-Single, which you have been using as kipat-Seba-Birta from the time of your ancestors. Use the existing channel to irrigate the tract, provide goko-toko services and payment to the local ko, and use the land as your Seba-birta."

Poush Bodi 6, 1849

(To be continued)