Regmi Research Series
Year 21, No. 7
Kathmandu: July 1989
Edited By
Mahesh C. Regmi

Contents

1. Some Bakas-Birta Grants...

2. Miscellaneous Royal Orders...

3. Trade Between British India and Nepal...

4. The Gorkhali Army in Musikot...

Page
91
95
99
105

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

(For private study and research only; not meant for public sale, distribution and display).
Some Bakes-Birta Grants

List of Beneficiaries:

1. Dilliman Singh Gurung and Ek Bahadur Gurung
2. Sahebju Ran Bikram Shah
3. Sahebju Jharendra Bikram Shah
4. Princess Haridivyeshwari
5. Princess Khadgadivyeshwari Devi
6. General Baim Shumshere J.B. Rana
7. Sahebju Sager Sir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah
8. General Pratap Jung Rana.
9. Shivadatta Neu
10. Commanding General Juddha Shumshere J.B. Rana

1. Dilliman Singh Gurung and Ek Bahadur Gurung

In Vikram 1981, an inheritable Bakes-Birta grant was made to Dilliman Singh Gurung and Ek Bahadur Gurung. The grant comprised 1.43 ropani of homesteads occupied by eight households, and 79-12¼ ropanis of cultivated lands, making a total area of 81-0-3 ropanis, at Dhoranthali-Bageshwar Village of Okhare in the mouja of Narja in Nuwakot district. The eight households paid a total sum of Rs 5.75 as sermu and Rs 0.32 as saunefagu, making a total payment of Rs 6.07. The lands and homesteads had been assigned as jagir, and the grant was made by superseding current law which prescribed that jagir lands should not be converted into tax-free (mafi) tenure.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 28, p. 373.

2. Sahebju Ran Bikram Shah

On Ashadh 19, 1984, 15 bighas of Jirayat lands attached to the Jimidar of the mouja of Dayanagar in the Sakraun tappa of Butwal district were granted as inheritable sarbangamafi to Sahebju Ran Bikram Shah. The lands yielded a revenue of Rs 105 and 15 annas (Indian currency). The grant was exempt from all taxes, including godhawa and chumawan, but not from the gadimabarakh tax.


3. Sahebju Jharendra Bikram Shah

Ashadh 20, 1984: A tract of about 16½ bighas of land, yielding a net revenue of Rs 109 and 5½ annas (Indian currency), in the mouja of Gahwa-Chhapkaiya in Bara district, was granted as inheritable birta to Sahebju Jharendra Bikram Shah.

(Similar grants were made to Sahebju Umesh Bikram Shah and Sahebju Sir Bikram Shah also).

4. **Princess Haridivyeshwari**

In appreciation of the personal services rendered by Princess Haridivyeshwari to King Prithvi Bir Bikram Shah Dev, lands in Kabhrepalanchok, East No. 1 district, which she had reclaimed at her own expense by diverting the Punyamata Stream, had been granted to her as inheritable Bakas-Birta in the Vikrama Year 1940. Princess Haridivyeshwari subsequently died. A royal order was then issued on Falgun 17, 1968 reconfirming the lands as inheritable Bakas-Birta in favor of Chautariya Ram Bikram Shah, Chief Colonel Jung Pratap Shah, and Chitradiyeshwari, wife of Nara Jung Shah according to the shares currently held by each.

The grant comprised about 320 muris of rice-lands yielding rents as follows:

- **Paddy**: 80 muris, 11 pathis and 5 manas
- **Wheat**: 21 muris, 10 pathis, and 5 manas
- **Chiukhane**: Rs 5.85
- **Chardam-Theki**: Rs 0.80.


5. **Princess Khadgedivyeshwari Devi**

Kaman Singh Gharti, an ensign in the Army, had taken up a contract (tirja) for the collection of revenue on some khelikhande lands (i.e. lands under jagir tenure which had remained temporarily unassigned to any jagirdar). Since he defaulted in payments due on the contract, his house at Paknajol in Kathmandu, comprising a site of about 1.25 ropani, was seized.

In Vikrama 1966, King Prithvi Bir Bikram Shah Dev granted the house on inheritable Bakas-Birta tenure to Khadgedivyeshwari, a daughter of General Dhir shumshere who had been married to Chautariya Laxmi Narayan Shah of Salyan. (Makesh C. Regmi, Readings in Nepali Economic History, 1979, p. 64).

A Lal Moher for the grant was issued on Kartik 19, 1974.

RRC, Vol. 1, p. 228.

6. **General Bhim Shumshere J.B. Rana**

On Ashadh 30, 1976, a tract of 918 bighas of land in Morang was granted as Sarba-kara-Akara-Sarbangamafi-Bakas Birta to Commander-in-Chief General Bhim Shumshere J.B. Rana. A part of the tract had been reclaimed from forest and settled at Bhim Shumshere's own expense, while the rest was still under forest.

7. Sahanju Sagar Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah

King Prithvi Bir Bikram Shah Dev had made a Bakas-Birta grant of about 1,669 bighas of cultivated lands in Mahottari district to the Second Prince, Sagar Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah, in the Vikrama Year 1969. The grant was free from all taxes, including godhuan and chimawan, but not from gadimbarkah. The total net income from the lands (after providing for the emoluments of jimiads and patuwaris) amounted to Kampani Rs 15,000. The grant also comprised about 162 bighas of residential sites, pathis, wells, ponds, etc., thus making a total area of about 1852 bighas.

The amount of Kampani Rs 15,000 was to be used as follows:

- Kampani Rs 6,000 (equivalent to Mohar Rs 7,500) as annual allowance.
- Kampani Rs 9,000 for personal (farmosi) expenses every year for life, and, after marriages, on an inheritable basis.

A Lal wohar for the grant was issued on Ashadh 18, 1971.


8. General Pratap Jung Rana

The following Bakas-Birta grants, effective Vikrama 1971, were made to General Pratap Jung Rana. The grants were inheritable, but not transferable:

(1) Ashadh 3, 1973: A tract of about 88 bighas of cultivated lands in Mahottari yielding an income of Kampani Rs 853-5 c. a year.

(2) Herwa 24, 1973: A tract of about 86 bighas of cultivated lands in Mahottari, yielding an income of Kampani Rs 768 a year.


9. Shivasotto Nau

On Jastha 31, 1975, a royal order was issued granting a house and compound on the Khichapokhari-Tundikhel road as Bakas-Birta to Shivasotto Nau, an (Indian) barber, in appreciation of his services. The site had been purchased and the house constructed for the barber at government expense. The grant was made by superseding the law (No. 19 of Adalko in the Muluki Ain) which prohibited land grants to foreigners. It was inheritable, but was transferable only with the government's permission.

10. Commanding General Juddha Shumshere J.B. Rana

A house and compound across the Bagmati bridge (on the Kathmandu-Patan road), valued at Rs 2200, had been confiscated by the government from Sahu Kirti Bahadur. It was granted as inheritable Bakes-Birta effective Vikrama 1971 to Commanding General Juddha Shumshere J.B. Rana.

Falgun 25, 1971

11. Raja Dambar Dhwej Shah

King Prithvi Bir Bikram Shah Dev had granted 20 bighas of land near Banke Bazaar in the Naya Muluk region as Bakes-Birta to Raja Dambar Dhwej Shah for residential purposes. The Benke-Jordiya Goswara Office reported that no uncultivated tract was available in the desired location. Accordingly, a tract of cultivated land in the karkendo teppa of Banke district was selected. The tract measured 20 bighas, on which the land tax amounted to Rs 17½ (kampni). A royal order confirming the grant, effective Vikrama 1967, was issued on Falgun 25, 1971 as inheritable and tax-free (with the exception of gadimubarakh, godhuwa, and chhungwan) Sarbengami Bakes-Birta.

RRC, Vol. 1, p. 223.

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1. Abolition of Jagat Duty at Askot

The Buddhás and other inhabitants of Dharma-Shot and Dyas-Shot submitted the following petition to Kathmandu:

"Formerly, when Kumaun and Doti were separate kingdoms, the Rajawar of Askot used to collect a Jagat duty of 12 annas for every 40 goats used for transporting commodities. The collection was made on behalf of Doti. Since the two kingdoms have now been amalgamated, it is unjust to collect the tax any longer."

A royal order was accordingly issued on Wednesday, Chaitra Sud 13, 1868 abolishing the Jagat duty at Askot.


2. The Majhis of Huwakot

The Majhis of Khinchet and Huwakot complained to Kathmandu that they were being compelled to provide hu lak services notwithstanding their traditional obligation to provide ferry services at Trishuli-Ganga Ghat and Sindure-Ghat. They said, "There cannot be two straps (nemlo) on the same head (Thaplo)."

A royal order was therefore issued on Bhadra Sud 11, 1851 granting the Majhis exemption from hu lak and begar services.


3. Royal Order to the Raja of Bajhang

The following royal order was issued to Raja Gajaraj Simha of Bajhang on Thursday, Kartik Badi 8, 1882:

"Revenues from all sources (mines, judicial fines and penalties, escheats, sexual offenses, forced labor obligations) in the territories of Bajhang, Chhannu, Thalehera, Dopard and Kadha, have been assigned as jagir to the Srinath Rampu.
However, income from the Ladimubarakh, Godduwa, and Chumawan levies shall accrue to us.

"You are hereby authorized to collect these revenues, hand over the stipulatedhek payment to the Srinath kampu every year, and use the surplus for yourself.

"Settle all disputes in these territories if you can do so. If not, forward them along with the litigants to the Defdarkhana of the Srinath kampu."

HKC, Vol. 34, pp. 115-16.

4. Perquisites of Bhardars

Royal order to Ijaradars, Tamasildars, Hakamis, Amalis, Dewares, Tharis, Mijuars, Gurungs, respectable (bhala manis) and other people in the hill region between the Mochi and the Mahakali:

"Hand-over through Guru Pandit Raj Ranganath Panditju all customary salaami, navarana, and other fees and payments in cash or in kind that you have been paying to the Mukhtiyar and Bhardars, without making the slightest reduction. Anyone who fraudulently defaults in such payments shall be held guilty!"

Aswin Sudi 15, 1894

HKC, Vol. 27, p. 439.

5. Commercial Taxes in Kaski-Lamjung

On Bhadra Badi 6, 1942, Prime Minister Ramoddip Simha granted a three-year ijara for the collection of nirkhi and kirana duties in the hands of Prime Minister's Rajya of Kaski-Lamjung to Manilal Gurung of Chapokhara in Lamjung.

The ijara stipulated a yearly payment of 6352½ rupees, which was 619½ rupees more than before. The nirkhi ijara was due to end on Shrawan Sudi 12, 1944, and the kirana ijara on Poush Badi 11, 1944.

Manilal Gurung prayed for reconfirmation of the ijara after Bir Shumshere became Prime Minister. The ijara was accordingly reconfirmed on Falgun Badi 6, 1942.


6. The Iron Mines of Thosey

An ijara for the management of the iron mines of Thosey had been granted for the Vikram Samvat 1922 to Kuldip Basnyat Chhetri and Samman Basnyat Chhetri of Seruwagau village. The ijara stipulated a payment of 601 lakh rupees and the supply of 5,761 dharnis of processed (pako) iron to the jangi meagjin (Munitions Factory) in Kathmandu at the price of 3 dharnis and 1½ pau a rupee.
The two Basnyats fulfilled the terms and conditions of the ijara in a satisfactory manner. They also located new iron deposits in the villages of Patale, Jardu, and Sotrani, where they settled 35 families of miners and supplied an additional 372 dharnis of crude (bhanchuwala) iron.

Because of their satisfactory work, the two Basnyats were granted a 3-year ijarra for the Thosey mines from Vikrama 1923 to 1925. The terms and conditions remained the same, that is, payment of 601 kohar rupees a year to the Sadar Muluki Khana, and supply of 5761 dharnis of processed iron and 372 dharnis of crude iron to the Jangi Begjin.

Magh Sud 6, 1925


7. Revenue from Gola

On Chaitra Badi 7, 1892, Subba Hiralal Jha was granted a three-year ijarra for the collection of commercial taxes and other revenues, trading operations, administration of justice, etc. in the following golas. The annual payment stipulated by him was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gola</th>
<th>Annual Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambarpur</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijayapur</td>
<td>3,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikarhamdi-Sisua</td>
<td>1,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,402 rupees a year.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


8. Revenue Collection in Septari

Subba Kulananda Jha has held a theek for the collection of revenue from specified sources in the pargannas of Rampur, Pihar, and Mahisota of Septari district until 1890 Samvat.

Subsequently, the theek was given to Pouzdar Giriya Datta Mishra for a five-year period on payment of 26,051 rupees (half in Mohar rupees and half in Patna rupees) a year.

Because of oppression and over-taxation by the Pouzdar, the local people complained to Kathmandu demanding his removal. Behider Milakantha Padhya, who was sent to investigate, reported that about 300 families had left the three pargannas to escape oppression.
Fouzdar Girija Datta Mishra was, therefore, dismissed before the expiry of his five-year term.

Dittha Ratnaman Singh was then granted a three-year ijara for revenue collection in the three pargannas on an annual payment of 31,001 rupees, half in Mohar rupees and half in Patna rupees.

There were actually two separate ijaras, one for land taxes covering the period from Baisakh Badi 1, 1893 to Chaitra Sudi 15, 1895 and stipulating an annual payment of 25,301 rupees, and the other for commercial taxes, timber, and other forest products and pasturage taxes covering the period from Kartik Badi 1, 1894 to Aswin Sudi 15, 1896, and stipulating an annual payment of 5,700 rupees.

Chaitra Sudi 7, 1892

RRC, Vol. 43, pp. 557-62.

Notes:

(1) Despite of the local people's complaint about over-taxation by Fouzdar Girija Datta Mishra, revenue was increased by 4,500 rupees (from 26,501 rupees to 31,001 rupees) under the new arrangement with Dittha Ratnaman Singh.

(2) The document specifies the sources from which Dittha Ratnaman Singh was allowed to collect revenue, as well as reserved sources.

9. Remission of Jhara in Chharka and Lagukhola

Royal order to the Jathabudhes and Prajas of Chharka and Lagukhola: "Because you live in a border region, we hereby exempt you from the jhara obligation to come (to Kathmandu) and transport stones and timber. You may continue to live with full assurance in your homesteads and villages."

Chaitra Badi 9, 1856


10. Migration from Chharka and Lagukhola

Royal order to the Amalidar of Satseyabhot in Jumla: "We have received reports that the inhabitants of Chharka and Lagukhola have left their villages and are living in the area under your jurisdiction. It is not proper to depopulate a border region and allow people to settle elsewhere. Accordingly, you are hereby to send back such people along with the soldiers who have been sent from here. They shall return to their lands and make their villages populous."

Chaitra Badi 9, 1856

11. **Taxes in Mustang**

According to a copper-plate inscription issued in the Vikrama Year 1876, the Raja of Mustang had been permitted to collect and appropriate income from the following taxes:

1. The Chhangphul tax from Tibetan traders who visited Mustang for trade.

2. The Ghudim tax in Chharka and Lagukhola.

On Ashadh Sudi 3, 1943, Raja Dhendu Parbal of Mustang complained that this arrangement had been violated because Chheten Shote of Kagbeni had been granted a contract for the collection of the Ghudim tax in Chharka and Lagukhola.

The Sadar Dafdarkhans recommended that the Parbat-Baglung Adalat be ordered to make a full inquiry into the matter. Prime Minster Bir Shumshere endorsed the recommendation.

Bhadra Sudi 14, 1943


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**Trade Between British India and Nepal**

(Continued From June 1989)

No. 306, dated 10th March 1876

From - The Offg. Depy. Conservator, Oudh Forests, Bahraich Division,

To - The Conservator of Forests, Oudh,

TRADE WITH NEPAL

Conservator's No. 196, dated 4th March 1876

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

2. Merchants are hampered by the inconsistent manner in which business is carried on; thus, after proclaiming an unreserved sale at certain depots to delay for a year the sale or to place a reserved price on wood, I have often met men returning without timber.
3. A great deal of rice is exported from Nepal, the transaction being accomplished by barter when possible.

4. There are three chief routes.*

   The Nepal carts are
   Bazaars in British territory

   1. Gola Mundi on the Gorwa To Sunri Bazaar, Kheri District
   2. Dholra and Sara Sal To Soojwleera
   3. Nipalgunge Via Nanpara

5. The Nipalese Government oblige traders from British territory to go to Nepal and buy; that is, the transaction takes place in Nepal territory, the exception being only when the hill people from the Repti Valley and beyond come over surreptitiously with iron and spices and musk to barter for salt and colored cloths piece-goods, but this is unimportant.

6. Carts are principally used and also ponies.

7. There are good cart tracks to the places above noted, to which I have been on several occasions, as I have transactions with the Nipalese. Water carriage is exceptional even for timber in Nepal.

8. The amount of conveyance is regulated by the last season's crop; with grain at 64 sae's for rupee 1 Carts are with difficulty obtained; when grain is dear, carts can be easily obtained.

   From British territory the principal things are cotton piece-goods and salt, and a small trade is carried on in guns, gun-power, Roger's pocket knives, pencils and trinkets of all kinds, and sardines.**

9. The Nipal exports are chiefly timber, cereals, native liquor in retail, bhang and charus, musk deer scent and iron, pepper and some spices.

10. The Nipalese take duty on both exports and imports; currency notes fetch Rs 99 per 100; notes of the Calcutta and Northern Circles, Madras and Bombay, are avoided.

11. The copper coins preferred are the "Goorkali" or Nipal pice, thick pieces of copper; the value changes very much within a few miles. British pice pieces are not in vogue, as possessors naturally wish four to go to an annai, and receivers require 3 to equal 2 annas in value.

   * Land carriage
     (Sd.) E.W.

   ** A good deal of dry fish are also sent into Nipal
     (Sd.) E.W.

   (a) Rice and grain on the Korially for floating down to Bahramghati
     (Sd.) E.W.

   (b) Timber goes on to the junction of the Sarda and Korialy near Mullapur to be floated down to Bahramghati
     (Sd.) E.W.
12. This is the commonest rate. This is also the custom in the Oudh Terai, and is objectionable.

13. The trade with Nepal in these parts is entirely in the hands of the British subjects, who also are the chief shopkeepers in the Nepalunge and Golconda, Hyramhat being the only Nepal depot.

14. I shall be glad to give you any other information that you may require, and to answer any question that may rise in your mind after reading the above if I am able.

No. 724, dated Lucknow, 11th May 1876

From - The Officiating Superintendent of Excise and Stamps, Oudh.
To - The Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

On receipt of your letter No. 376, dated 24th January last, the Deputy Commissioners of Gonda, Bahraich and Kheri were asked to supply the information required by the Resident regarding the trade with Nepal. In answer to this the Deputy Commissioner of Gonda has sent a copy of a report he has made on the subject to the Commissioner of his Division. The Deputy Commissioner of Kheri writes: "that a long report has already been submitted to the Chief Commissioner through the Commissioner." The Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich states "that finding it next to impossible to give any further information on the subject of trade with Nepal than he had already supplied in his letter No. 1877 of the 13th December last to Commissioner of Fyzabad from native information, determined to make personal enquiry on the spot, and with this view he has just travelled along the frontier of the district. The result of his enquiries will be imparted as soon as he returns to the Sudder."

2. A few days before the receipt of your letter under reply (viz., on the 12th January last) Mr. Braddon submitted a report (No. 28) on this subject.

3. Under these circumstances, as repeated takeels have been received from you for this report, I am unable to wait for the Bahraich report, or ask for a copy of the one from Kheri, and there is little else left for me to do beyond forwarding the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Gonda, which may already have been sent on by the Commissioner of Fyzabad. I may, however, supplement Mr. Braddon's report by adding some little information as to the routes into Nepal which was omitted by that gentleman, but may perhaps be useful to the Resident.

* This is not the case now; all the timber is the property of Hindustani merchants.
4. The Deputy Commissioner of Khari some little time ago, in reporting on the registration posts to be retained, gave the following as the trade routes into Nipal:

(1) From Ramnugger to Gola Mundi
(2) From Singhai to Gola Mundi
(3) From Polia via Sethiana over Chandi Ghat to Thana Pallian in Nipal
(4) Khairigurh through Pechpura
(5) Sarwa through Ramnugger to Gola Mundi

5. The Deputy Commissioner of Behraich in reporting on the same subject writes: "The Nepalese authorities have established two marts in the territory which we have ceded to them, through which they strive to force all hill produce to be brought and sold and transferred after sale there to British traders, whithersoever the latter choose to take their purchases.

"These bazaars are Gola Mundi due north of Kates in the north-west corner of this district, and Nipalgunge near Bankee due north of Nanpara, and from what I can gather the Nepalese are making great efforts to improve and increase the bazaar at the former place.

"From Gola Mundi the road lies through Kates, and thence the traffic takes different directions - some across the Ramnugger Ghat, some to Bhurtapur, and across that Ghat some via Katania Ghat to Sugowlee, and thence via Bughlia, Hurkapur, Lal Baghail Mujhawa, Shehra, Beer Ghat, towards Nanpara.

"Another route from Katania Ghat traverses the tracts leading via Mishangara, Durmapur, Motipur, Ganghat to Kutghur.

"Another via Nipalgunge and Babagunge to Nanpara and Behraichi and also branches off via Kutra Bazaar to Ikowna and Bulrampur.

"Another from Sidhances Ghat via Corribra and Kutea Bazaar.

"Another via Lukurdharee and Bungahe, whence they may branch off to Behraich or Gonda, and lastly a certain amount of traffic finds its way through Bhingai.

"There are, of course, other points between Katania Ghat and Nipalgunge by which traffic enters this district from Nipal, but the whole or nearly so passes through Kutghur and Babagungee.

6. The Deputy Commissioner of Gonda, in the report which is forwarded with this, remarks that Pargana Tulseepur (which has recently been well opened up by 36 miles famine roads) marches along 35 miles of the Lundoo range in Nipal. There are eleven passes, of which eight are only fit for foot passengers, and the remaining three for beasts of burden but not wheeled traffic. There is no water communication between the Gonda District and Nipal."
7. From the Deputy Commissioner's reports it appears that the Gonda trade finds its way tonipalgunge, Capeingunge, Sisowal and Mahadoorgunge, and the Bahraich trade to Gola mundi and Nipalgunge.

8. In March last Mr. Braddon was for three days at Golaghat, and tried very hard to get full information out of the people. He gave quinine and rum, but they gave him little information in return, being either evasive or untruthful. He finds that the place is increasing in importance every year. The people who carry on trade there are British subjects from Kheri, Bora Munki, Sitarapur, Cawnpur, Shahajehnpur, Lucknow and Bareilly. Some fifty of these are said to be settled there and have shops. The great bulk of the trade to and from Gola Mund passes down the right bank of the Korially (crossing the river at the Ghat close by) and through Singhai. A small trade flows up and down the left bank by small tracks hardly calculated for carts to travel.

9. Mr. Braddon was informed by the Gola Mund traders that the export duty charged by the Nipal Government was as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Cinnamon (large)</td>
<td>Rs. 12(\times) per maund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Red pepper</td>
<td>Rs. 1(\times) per maund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Turmeric</td>
<td>Rs. 1(\times) per maund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Tuj (apparently a medicine)</td>
<td>Rs. 0(\times) per maund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ghee</td>
<td>Rs. 2(\times) per maund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Canes</td>
<td>Rs. 2(\times) per hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Peepul and Peepic moor (medicine)</td>
<td>Rs. 1(\times) per maund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Birds, alive</td>
<td>No fixed duty, but according to orders from the Nipal Government from time to time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. The Deputy Commissioners of Gonda and Bahraich are both agreed that the trade with Nipal is decreasing, and the figures we have (untrustworthy though they are) bear out this.

11. As the Resident of Nipal is anxious to be furnished with as detailed information as it is in the power of district officers to give, I enclose with this a report* from the

* No. 1877, dated 13th December.
Deputy Commissioner of Behraich to the Commissioner Fyzabad.
When the further report promised by Colonel Steel is received, it will be forwarded on, but in the meantime this may be found of use by the Resident.

12. As this office has to furnish reports on trade, and has chiefly to depend on district officers for its information, I beg respectfully to suggest that it be furnished with copies of all reports on this subject made by Deputy Commissioners to Commissioners.

No. 1620A., dated Naini Tal, 13th September 1876
From-B.W. Colvin, Esq., Offg. Secy to the Govt. of the North-Western Provinces,
To - T.H. Thornton, Esq., D.S.L., Offg. Secy to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

With reference to your letter No. 173R., dated the 21st of September 1875, and subsequent reminder, I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, copy of a letter from the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces, No. 637C.-XXVI-5, dated the 1st of September 1876, reporting that hitherto he has been unable to ascertain personally how far transit duties affect trade with Nepal, but that he will submit a note on the subject after the completion of local enquiries (now being made) respecting the various routes.

No. 637C.-XXVI-5, dated Camp Ghazipoor, 1st September 1876
From-E.Buck, Esq., Director of Agriculture and Commerce, N.-W. Provinces,
To - B.W. Colvin, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of the North-Western Provinces.

In compliance with G.O. No. 1350A., dated the 7th of August 1876, I have the honor to state that it has hitherto been impossible for me to ascertain by personal enquiry on the Nepal frontier what the conditions of traffic are and how far the communications may be affected by transit duties.

2. I believe that Government is aware that close enquiries have been made by the Resident at Nepal on the subject, and I have now had a note drawn up in this Office embodying the reports which have been sent to the Resident with such information as is available from the frontier registers in these Provinces. This will be submitted to Government with a map after the completion of local enquiries respecting the various routes.

3. I shall be able to make further enquiries myself during the ensuing season, and if any new information is obtained, I will not fail to communicate it.
No. 124A, dated Simla, 25th September 1876

From F. C. Duffer, Esq., Offg. Asstt. Secy to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.,

To - B. W. Colvin, Esq., Offg. Secy to the Govt. of the North-Western Provinces.

With reference to your letter No. 1620A., dated the 13th September 1876, forwarding copy of a communication from the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces', on the subject of the report on the condition of trade with Nepal, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that no avoidable delay may be allowed to take place in furnishing the required information.

(To be Continued)

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The Gorkhali Army in Musikot

Rudra Sinha Rawal had been appointed Subedar of a newly-recruited Company stationed in Musikot. Revenues from all existing sources in the area were allocated to provide jagirs to the troops, with the exception of the following sources:

1. Sannafaguv-Walak Levies
2. Income from disposal of Penchakhat crimes.
3. Income from hawks
4. Mines
5. Dharmadhikar levies
6. Kirana, bheansi, and kepas duties
7. Chaudhari levies

On Falgun Sud 1, 1853, another royal order was issued, allocating the following revenues as well for the jagirs of the troops:

(1) Sannafaguv-Walak for one year only.

(2) Hakws, mines, kirana, bheansi, and kEPAS, duties, Chaudhari levies, and Jogi and Sanyasi-Mendali levies for three years only. At the end of the periods mentioned above, revenue from those sources was to be transmitted to the Palace.

Falgun Sud 1, 1853


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