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(For private study and research only; not meant for public sale, distribution and display).
1. Tauthali

Jayadrath was granted a three-year ijara for revenue collection in Tauthali, replacing Chintamani Padhya. The ijara was effective from Ashadh Sudi 3, 1854 to Ashadh Sudi 2, 1857. It provided for the payment of 2001 rupees a year to the state treasury in four installments as follows:

- Ashadh: 450 rupees
- Aswin-Kartik: 525 rupees
- Poush-Falgun: 525 rupees
- Caitra-Jestha: 501 rupees

The 32 Khwas of Tauthali, and 6 khets of rice lands, were placed under the jurisdiction of the ijarradar. He was empowered to collect all appropriate revenues from all existing sources in the area (escheats, judicial fines and penalties, Panchezkul income, etc) with the exception of Saunefagwalak levies. However, income in excess of 100 rupees at a time from escheats was to be transmitted to the government, deducting one-sixth as the commission of the Ijarradar. A sum of 25 rupees was deducted from the annual payment of 2001 rupees for meeting Dashain expenses twice a year.

2. Palanchok

Bhajuman Newar was granted a 3-year ijara for revenue collection in Palanchoki replacing Kali Khawas. The ijara, effective from Jestha Badi 1, 1854, provided for a payment of 3751 rupees a year in four installments (as mentioned above). Jagat duties, Chaughari levies, Kalyanadhana, and Saune-fagwalak levies were kept outside the scope of the ijara. The arrangement regarding escheats was the same as mentioned above.

3. Levies from Pradhans in Kathmandu and Elsewhere.

On Bhadra Badi 1, 1854, Bhajuman (Newar) was granted a one-year ijara, beginning Shrawan Badi 13, 1854, for the collection of taxes (mchesaul) from Pradhans of villages in Kathmandu town, Kirtipur, Panga, Halchok, and Tupyak. The ijara stipulated the payment of 475 rupees, less 134 rupees and 6½ annas as follows:

- 90 rupees as Bhajuman's usual annual salary.
- 30 rupees for clothes during the Dashain and FaFu festivals.
- 14 rupees and 6½ annas for rice-fields granted as birtaj eroded by streams, etc.
The net amount thus totalled 340 rupees and 9½ annas, which was payable as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advance payment</td>
<td>62 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dashain</td>
<td>50 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toush</td>
<td>75 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaitra</td>
<td>75 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrawan</td>
<td>78 rupees and 9½ annas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The amount was to be credited to the Tosakhana treasury.

4. Jagat Duties

Sarjaneeth Padhya Khanal was granted a 3-year ijara beginning Ashadh Badi 7, 1854 for collection of Jagat duties at Syafri Timure, and Gurje. The ijara stipulated the payment of 1201 rupees a year in four installments. He was required to collect the duties "at the rates at which they had been collected in previous years."

Bhadra Badi 1, 1854,

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The Fakir Dacoits of Vijayapur

Royal order to Fakirs in the territory of Vijayapur:

"We have received reports that you organize bands among yourselves and commit dacoity in the territories of the English, claiming that you have been granted the right to do so by the former Amali. You cannot reside in our territories and commit dacoity in the territories of the English. You shall be held responsible if a quarrel arises with the English as a result. Do not engage in such actions."

Shrawan Badi 5, 1854
ARC Vol. 25, p. 548.

*****
Two more documents concerning Bahadur Shah after his dismissal from the Regency are given below:

The first document is dated Magh Badi 1, 1851, that is, eleven months after Bahadur Shah was dismissed from the post of Regent. It refers to a khillat, that is, robes of honor (Mustafa Khan Maddah, Urdu-Hindi Shabakosha (Urdu-Hindi Dictionary), Uttar Pradesh, Publications Division, Department of Information, 1959, p. 161), and a land grant to Bahadur Shah. This shows that he was then still in the good books of King Rana Bahadur Shah. Within less than three months thereafter, however, Bahadur Shah was sent to Jajarkot as Subedar.

Bahadur Shah was reappointed as Subedar of Jajarkot on Baisakh Badi 15i 1854. The second document, which is dated Makh Jadi 12, 1854, shows that he had not died in Ashadh 1854, as Chittaranjan Nepali has claimed. (p.19). It also throws doubt on the belief that he was in detention at the time of his death.


"We have granted the thum of Phirkep as birth Bitalab to our uncle, Bahadur Shah, as part of the Khillat awarded to him. You are, therefore, ordered to proceed to Phirkep and fix the boundaries of the grant on all sides, inclusive of any khwai mukau, chhap, mahariya, or other grants that may have been made there. The boundaries should be fixed along rivers; if possible, or else marked with stone pillars. Submit particulars of the boundaries so fixed, and we shall issue a copper-plate inscription accordingly."

Marga Badi 1, 1851.

Royal order to Subedar Bahadur Shah:

"The Sanghu constructed on the Bheri river by Jagat Pande has been damaged. Repair it through the jhara labor of the local people. The surplus jhara labor shall be used to dig a canal for irrigating rice-fields in Jaharitar. Complete this work this year. Next year, construct a sanghu at Munagaun.

"We need boar here. Accordingly, send two animals here. Also send the darshan-bhet levy collected from the company."

Maag Sudi 12, 1854.
RRC, Vol. 23, p. 289.

The same day, an order was sent to the inhabitants of Jajarkot and other areas on both sides of the Bheri river to provide jhara labor for the purpose mentioned above according to the orders of the Subedar.


***

Hanjit Khawas

On Poush Sudi 4, 1849, Hanjit Khawas was appointed Chitaidar of the royal palace (Chaughra) in Nuwakot, replacing Karma Sangya Danuwar. The order added, "Appropriate the perquisites customarily appropriated by the Chitaidar. Look after the Chaughra properly, and send to us the fruits grown there."

RRC, Vol. 25, p. 283.

The same day, Hanjit Khawas was appointed as Chaudhari, of the parganas of Kherreha and Bahadura (in Mahottari). The post was previously held by his father Maniraj Khawas.

RRC, Vol. 25, p. 284.

Maniraj Khawas had been dismissed by the Subbes of Saptari-Mahottari, Schadev Padhya and Zorawar Khawas. On Poush Sudi 4, 1849, the two Subbes were ordered to let his son, Hanjit Khawas, assume charge of the post.


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miscellaneous Documents

1. Thak Settlement in Salyan
2. Raja Tej Bahadur Shah
3. Transportation of Military Supplies
4. Kipat Lands in Desmajhiya
5. The Tarai Territory of Doti
6. Allowances for the Kalidutta Company
7. Guarberi Land Grant in Bera
8. Begar Labor in Bera and Parsa
9. The Gadimubarshk Levy
10. Depopulation of Chitlanga

1. Thak Settlement in Salyan

In the Vikrama Year 1870, a thak settlement had been made with the mukhiyas and inhabitants of the following 13 villages in the lekh region of Salyan district:

1. Nayagaun
2. Salyanchaur
3. Pakhepani
4. Lekhgaun
5. Chalaunya
6. Simalya
7. Pokhara
8. Kagakhola
9. Dangri
10. Atarkanda
11. Chorpani
12. Kawachaur

Under this settlement, the inhabitants of these 13 villages paid a sum of 183 rupees and 3 annas, as well as walak supplies, and goats. They also made available two porters to the Amali during his trips to Nepal (that is, Kathmandu).

The 13 villages had been assigned as khuwa to the officers of the Srinath kampa.

The Mukhiyas and other inhabitants prayed that their obligation to supply walak and goats and provide porters be commuted to a cash payment.

A royal order was issued on Sunday, Jestha Badi 1, 1882 accepting the request. The total payment from the 13 villages was fixed at 270 rupees a year effective Baisakh Badi 1, 1882 in lieu of serma taxes, eschuts, judicial fines and penalties, fines collected from sexual offenders (chak-chakui), walak, goats, etc. The jagir lands of the Mukhiyas, amounting to
55 muris of rice-fields, were also reconfirmed. Income from Raja-Anklevies, underground treasure, other non-recurring sources (mahata, bahata) and panchakhet crimes, were reserved for the government.

The royal order also contained the following provisions:

1. The shek amount shall be paid to the Amali every year.
2. The villagers shall be collectively responsible for the payments.
3. The villages and households shall be made populous. Existing inhabitants shall not be evicted.
4. The Amali shall not demand additional payment for newly established households, nor shall the villagers demand remissions for depopulated households.
5. Payments shall be made in installments as follows:
   - Baisakh Badi 1, - 135 rupees
   - Megh Sudi 5 - 135 rupees.

Sunday, Jasthe Badi 4, 1882
RRC, Vol. 34, pp. 85-86.

2. **Raja Tej Bahadur Shah**

1. Shrawan Sudi 2, 1896

The officers of the Naya Gorakh Paltan and the Kalijung Paltan, both stationed in Salyan, were ordered to hand over 82 rifles and bayonets which had been granted to Raja Tej Bahadur Shah.


2. **Bhadra Badi 14, 1896**

Raja Tej Bahadur Shah submitted the following petition to Kathmandu: "We are facing many difficulties because the territories of Deng and Dangkata are no longer under our jurisdiction. Arrangements may, therefore, be made so that the amount of revenue assessed for these territories during the settlement of the Vikrama Year 1894 is collected through us and transmitted to the appropriate jagirdar.s"

A royal order was then issued on Bhadra Sudi 4, 1896 granting Raja Tej Bahadur Shah jurisdiction over Deng and Dangkata, as well as the collection of Salr duties with effect from the Vikrama Year 1897 on thakhandi basis.

RRC, Vol. 27, pp. 646-647.
3. Transportation of Military Supplies

I

Report submitted by Commander-in-Chief General Ran Uddip Sinha Kunwar Rana: "From Kalaiya in Bera district to Kathmandu, traders pay wages to porters at the rate of kampani 3 rupees and 12 annas. The government pays wages at the rate of 2 rupees for two bags each containing 1000 coins. This year, wages have been paid at the rate of 2 annas for each 5 kos for the transportation of military supplies procured from abroad through Sahu Dharmarayan. The porters complain that the amount is not sufficient even to buy food.

On Shrawan Sadi 3, 1912, Prime Minister Jung Bahadur issued an order sanctioning wages at the rate of 2 rupees and 14 annas for each 10-dharni load of military supplies transported from Kalaiya to Kathmandu.


II

Prime Minister Jung Bahadur's order to Major Captain Maharudra Khatri at Chisapani-Gadhi: "Previously, the people of Thankot and Chitlang had provided portage services for the transportation of military supplies procured from the plains. In consideration of such services, they had been granted exemption from the saunefagu and serma taxes, as well as from compulsory labor (bath, begar) for other purposes.

"This year, the quantity of military supplies transported through Thankot and Chitlang has greatly increased, so that such exemptions are no longer adequate. These exemptions have, therefore, been abolished.

"Six posts shall now be established between Hetauda and Kathmandu, each manned by 100 porters (Pipa) headed by two team-leaders (Pipa-naiak). Each porter shall transport one load of ten dharnis every day up to the next post; thus making a total quantity of 300 dharnis a month. Porters who transport more will be paid proportionately more, while those who transport less will have a proportionate amount deducted from their monthly salaries. There will be one kote and one bahidar to supervise these arrangements and maintain records.

"Monthly reports shall be submitted through Commander-in-Chief Ran Uddip Kunwar Rana, and money for payment of salaries shall be obtained from the Jengi Megjin through his subordinates, Captain Aiman Bista."
Monthly Salaries

1 Kote at Mohur Rs 12 and 9 annas
1 Bahidar at Rs 6 and 4 annas
12 Pipe-Naikes at Rs 3 and 5¼ annas each
600 Picas at Rs 2 and 8 annas each

Total monthly salary bill - Rs 1500 (Mohur).

Shrawan Sudi 3, 1912.

4. Kipat lands in Dasmajhiya

The following royal order for the Dasmajhiya region, located east of the Arun river, west of Hilgu, north of the Muga-khola, and south of the Hiwa-khola, was issued on Shrawan Sudi 121 1859:

"Kipat lands belonging to people who have fled from that region after our conquest cannot be claimed by their relatives, but shall be allotted by the headmen (majhiya) to those who actually pay taxes and provide services (doko-boko). Any discrepancies in such allotment shall be resolved by the Amali. The Mogjin tax shall be paid at the same rate as in Majhikrat.

RRC, Vo. 24, p. 594.

5. The Tarai Territory of Doti

Royal order to the Subedar Jamadar and Soldiers deputed to Doti: "The Raja of Doti had granted the Tarai region of Doti as Mukhdekhaundi (to his Consort), Hari Maiya, during the Chaturthi Ceremony. A grant made by one's king can be enjoyed, and so we reconfirm that grant."

Chaitra Sudi 10, 1859
R&C. Vo. 20, p. 19.

6. Allowances for Kalidatta Company

Royal order to Subba Jog Narayan Malla of Jumla: "The Kalidatta Company has been stationed in Jumla. Do not pay any allowances for six months after the Company reaches Jumla. Thereafter, pay the following allowances every quarter from the revenues of Jumla:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Allowance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subedar</td>
<td>9 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamadar</td>
<td>4 rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major, Ajitan, Kote</td>
<td>3½ rupees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. **Gharbari Grant in Bara**

On Poush Sudi 12, 1904, a tract of 10 bighas of rice-lands (gharabar) in the mouja of Senahawa in the Khesraha Parganna of Bara district had been granted under gharbari tenure to Jamadar Sridev Jaisi in appreciation of the faithful services he had rendered under the Command of Beda Captain Senek Singh Khatri in the Battle of Alau. The royal order did not specify that the grant was inheritable.

On Ashadh 31, 1904, an order was issued in the names of Jogmaya Jaisi and Ishwari Prasad Jaisi making the grant inheritable but not transferable.


8. **Begar Labor in Bara and Parsa**

I

Royal order to the Chaudharis, mokaddams, and ryots of Bara and Parsa districts:

"Since the time of the Makwani kings, you have been granted exemption from payment of taxes on lands yielding mustard, black gram, gahar, and other crops (Panchabherahi) in consideration of compulsory labor services (begar) for the royal palace and elephant depots (hattisar). Accordingly, you have been providing such services for goods supplied to the royal palace as well as for elephant depots.

"In the Vikrama Year 1850, when Koji Ram Shah and Koji Jagajit Panse were sent there, they reported that begar labor was being imposed on a very large scale. Accordingly, we granted you exemption from begar labor. Meanwhile, the land tax exemption has also continued.

"If now you prefer the previous arrangement, continue to enjoy the land tax exemption, but also provide begar labor for the royal palace and elephant depots. If, on the other hand, you prefer the arrangement made by the Kojis, pay taxes on your lands.

Kartik Sudi 5, 1851

RRC, Vol. 24, pp. 483-84
Royal order to the jagirdars, birta owners, bokh-bunyan owners, and ajaders of Bera and Parsa, including Narasinghpura: "Provide bagar services for the transportation of supplies for the royal kitchen, mangoes, and saltpeter from Gobindgunj in the areas under your jurisdiction. You will be liable to punishment if these supplies are held up."

Ashadh Sudi 14, 1860c
RRC, Vol. 20, p. 104.

9. The Godimubarakh Levy

On Magh Sudi 9, 1859, officials sent to collect the Godimubarakh levy in Bera were ordered not to make any collection in the villages of Bheriyagun and Indrawa, which were owned by Guru Raghav Ram Mishra under Birta tenure.


II

Royal order to Asahr Ballabh Ghimire: "You have reported that birta owners and jagirdars in Bera, Parsa, and Rautahat do not pay the Gadimubarakh levy. You are, therefore, ordered to scrutinize the grants of all birta, jaigar, and bokh-bunyan grants and grant exemption from payment of the Gadimubarakh levy only if the grants specifically provide for such exemption."

Falgun Sudi 7, 1859

10. Depopulation of Chitlang

Revenue functionaries (Amoli, Dware, Pradhan, Pathi, Naik, Mahane, Mijhar) and other people (Praj) of Chitlang town complained to Kathmandu that many people of that town had shifted to other areas, and so their houses had become dilapidated. The complaint added, "Many people do not repair their houses on the plea that these have been mortgaged to their creditors, nor do they let other people occupy such houses."

The following royal order was then issued on Aswir Sudi 15, 1894: "Houses which have become dilapidated because their owners have gone elsewhere or because they have been mortgaged to creditors shall be repaired, with the expenses attested by four prominent (bhakadmi) local people. Such houses shall then be allotted to new occupants (kurika). The owner or creditor may subsequently recocupay such houses after paying the repair expenses."

Trade Between British, India and Nepal

(Continued from July)

No. 152., dated Kathmandoo, 19th September 1876

From C. E. R. GIRDLESTONE, Esq., C.S., Resident in Nepal,

To T. H. THORNTON, Esq., J.C.L., Offg. Secy to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

In accordance with the instructions contained in No. 175 R., from the Foreign Office, dated September 21st, 1875, I have the honor to submit a full report concerning the present condition of the trade between British India and Nepal, and to express my opinion on the points referred for my consideration.

2. The territories of the Maharaj Dheraj of Nepal march with British India for nearly seven hundred miles from the neighborhood of the Apé Peak in the north-west to the Singalela in the east, where occurs the triple junction of Hima Khola, Sikkim and Darjeeling. The region bordering on Himalaya is mountainous and thinly inhabited. The western Terai, which adjoins barably kheri and Baraich, contains large tracts of forest and grazing ground, but agriculture is far from general owing to the prevalence of malaria in the rains. At this season the grazing grounds are deserted, and only such persons as Dhaungars and Tharoos, who are inured to the climate, can remain with impunity. The valley of Deokhur, through which the Rapti flows in its upper course, is more cultivated, but on account of the difficult character of the Dhundwa hills, which separate it from Gandah, little of its produce finds its way into the plains. In the lowlands adjacent to Busta, Goruckpore, Eastern Chumperun, Mozufferpore, Darbhangah, and Bhagulpore, the forest has been more cleared away, in places nearly to the hills, and the erase of pasture is not so extensive. Consequently the population is larger and crops are frequent. Across the Kosi the jungle of Horung, which is very dense and unhealthy, comes comparatively close to the British district of Purneash, leaving but a narrow belt for cultivation, whilst on the side of Darjeeling the aspect of the country is rugged and the opportunities for cultivation limited. Throughout the hills, wherein lies the greater part of the Nepalese dominions, population is, as a rule, comparatively scanty, by reason, I conceive, of the great want of cultivable ground and the impossibility of importing food at moderate cost. Every available bit of land is taken advantage of, hill slopes are terraced and river beds utilized, but when all that can has been done, the bulk of the people have not more than the means of subsistence for themselves. The exception is in the open valley* of Kathmandoo, a miniature edition of Cashmere, whose three cities, the former capitals of independent kingdoms, numerous towns, large villages and detached homesteads are in marked contrast to the rest of

* The pressure of population in this valley causes all land to be given up to cereals and vegetables. C. G.
the interior, where towns are few and small, and where a village is deemed considerable if it has from sixty to one hundred houses. Of such larger villages on the military route from Kathmandoo through Banepa, Dunkota and Illam to the eastern boundary—a distance of some two hundred and thirty miles—there are only eleven, and smaller settlements, though more frequent do not rise above the dignity of hamlets. Between three and four years ago I accompanied Sir Jung Bahadoor along a lower and parallel track, partly in and partly under the hills, almost to the Meshee, and was surprised at the difficulty in providing for our rather numerous camp followers. At many of the halting places there were coolies who had come twenty and thirty miles with their quota of rice. The western road to Silgheri in the Dotee Pergunnah through Gorkha and Pluthana is not much better off. The food for the runners who carry the Resident's post from Sagowile hither is brought from the plains. After this it is scarcely needful to add that the pilgrims from Hindostan who come every spring to worship at the shrine of Pushputty on the road near Kathmandoo are the bearers of their own supplies. The ordinary routes hence to Tibet, through Kerong and Luti, afford no facilities for travellers. On all the above, main lines of communication though they be, the various passes are so steep that sheep and goats are the only animals adapted for loads, and practically everything, but rice and salt, is carried by men and women. In the lowlands the tracks are such that the common country carts can generally be used to the foot of the hills, and in the two cases of the roads through Treem and Ruk souls in Champarun to Chitawan and Bhimphedi they can be taken some distance within the first low range. The carts, I should say, have an average carrying capacity of ten mounds. Where pack animals are used the load may be estimated at an average of three and a half mounds for ponies and bullocks, the former carrying

less than the

latter. Buffaloes are seldom used in this way. In the hills a man's full load is two mounds, and there are many of the Shotiyas, a sturdy powerful race, who will shoulder this weight, though only with short stages, if the labour is for several days in succession. There is no lack of porters, but their employment constitutes an expensive form of transport. The cost of carriage, the inherent difficulties of the road, the limited population to be served, and the simple habits and modest requirements of the majority are all significant points in connection with the subject of interprovincial traffic. It was my duty in the report submitted two years ago on the commercial relations between British India, Nepal and Tibet (No. 18P., dated June 9th, 1874), to show at some length how these considerations acted on one another and how they affected the question of trade, in regard to what was then written I have nothing to modify or withdraw. But I would add the following
remarks concerning the population of the Nepalese dominions. This is indifferently spoken of by the people themselves as the "Bawun" or "Chuppur Lacs" (5,200,000 or 5,600,000), a mere fanciful parley, like the septets of the Gunduck and kosi (Sapt Gunduki and Sapt kosi), and the countries of the twenty-four and twenty-two anjas (Chaubisi and seisin), for it is not based on a census or even on a careful calculation. To Colonel Aitken, one of my predecessors, Sir Jung Bahadur once stoutly contended that Kathmandu contained 300,000 inhabitants, whereas it is clear from the size of the city and its houses that it cannot hold much more than a tenth of that number. This is an instance of the tendency to exaggeration in such matters. I have moved a great deal about the central and lower districts of Nepal which are the least sparsely peopled, and my own observations induce me to think that the Treaty Book* is nearer the mark in saying that the entire population is probably not more than 2,000,000. The whole area is with a fair degree of accuracy reckoned at 54,000 square miles. If we except the valley of Kathmandu with its


+Mr. Brian Hodgson (Selections of the Benegal Government, no. XXVII, page 109) put the population of this valley at 350,000 in his time (A.D. 1820-1843). Dr. Wright (sketch of Nepal, page 3) estimated it "as below 400,000." Five years have elapsed since he wrote, and my experience during almost all the interval is that new houses have been regularly springing up. I therefore do not think that I am far wrong in putting the population at 400,000 at the present time. For the area I follow Dr. Wright's average length of the valley as twenty miles and average breadth as fifteen miles in preference to Mr. Hodgson's "either diameter" of about sixteen miles, which undoubtedly understates the length. The proportion of population to area in regard to Switzerland, Sweden and Norway is deduced from the figures in the Almanac de Gouten for 1869, the latest year for which I happen to have the work.—C. G.

population of about 400,000 in 300 square miles, we have for the remainder an average of 29½ persons per square mile. If we include that valley the general average is raised to 37½ per square mile. The Nepalese estimates of population would give for the area of the whole country the several proportions of 96 2\(\frac{3}{4}\) and 103 ½ per square mile. It may be mentioned by way of comparison that Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, which of European countries perhaps most resemble Nepal in their outward features, have respectively 157, 64\(\frac{2}{3}\), and 13\(\frac{3}{4}\), persons to the square mile. Although not enjoying a superfluity the Nepalese have the appearance of being adequately fed, whilst in dress and houses they compare advantageously with the masses in India.
3. The details of the trade routes between British and Nepalese territory, and of the carriage used and available are as follows:

Kumamon.  Dotee.

1. Burmdeo,  
2. Jhula Ghat,  
4. Darchula,  
5. Boondee,  

No. 1 is considered by the Commissioner of Kumamon to be of more importance than all the others put together. The traffic is carried across the Sarda river in small boats, which are scooped out of the trunks of trees. On No. 2 there is, as the name implies, a swing bridge across the Sarda. At Nos. 3, 4 and 5 there are temporary bridges, which are washed away when the river rises. The piers of these bridges are made of rough basket work weighted within and without with stones, which enable them to resist the ordinary force of the stream. Along these a rough roadway is placed. The roads in Dotee are mere jungle paths unfit for carts. They are good enough for such trade as exists, and there is no likelihood of such an increase in trade as to make it worth while to improve them. On the Nepalese side of the river on the first four routes there are guards and tax collectors. All carrying in Dotee is done by coolies.

Bareilly.  Western Terai of Nepal.

Pilibheet to  
1. Dakna Bagh  
2. Ghurri Ghat  
3. Belauri  
4. Nanda  
5. Simari  
Madho Tandah to  
6. Dotee  
Poorunpore to  
7. Pooryna

There are numerous tracks of timber carts in the Nepalese Terai. But except timber everything is carried on ponies, and for the hills coolies are substituted. In the opinion of the Joint Magistrate at Pilibheet more ponies would be forthcoming at present rates if trade increased. No traffic is carried by water. There are customs-houses at all the first five places mentioned in Nepal. According to the forest officials of Oudh there is considerable timber traffic on routes Nos. 6 and 7.
The bulk of the trade from Golamundi passes along No. 3. The road on this route and on No. 4 is good for carts up to Golamundi. There are also forest tracks, along which a certain amount of traffic passes. The Conservator of forests in Oudh is of opinion that if the mohan were cleaned, as the Scheli has been, much rice that is now carried along forest tracks could be taken by water to bahan Ghat at less cost. There is a Custom-House at kakrowli, whence goods for golamundi are covered by a pass, the duty being paid at the later place. Carts are the usual form of conveyance; out pack animals, buffaloes, ponies and bullocks are often seen to carry salt, grain and tobacco. The Conservator thinks that the more transport there is the cheaper will it become, and the Deputy Commissioner that a gradual expansion of trade would be attended by competition amongst the owners of carriages, and so that the rates would be kept down.

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Kherwar

Western Terai of Nepal

1. Pulleen (via Satyen and Chandi Ghat) to Pullian.
2. Khuyar (via Puchpore) " Putdar.
4. Sinri (via Rumgugger Ghat) " Golamundi.

Barwara

1. Socjowli (via Kalania Ghat) to Golamundi.
2. Socjowli " Duwar.
3. Actipore (via Dharmapore and Kalania Ghat) " Golamundi.
4. Actipore " Banki.
5. Nanpore " Banki.
8. Shinge (via Bungsore and Belapore)" Banki.

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(To be continued)