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Chautariya Dalamardan Shah's Venture

On Ashadh Sudi 4, 1843 (June 1786), nearly ten months after Bahadur Shah became Regent for king Ran Bahadur, Chautariya Dalamardan Shah, Prithvi Narayan Shah's brother and Bahadur Shah's uncle, was granted an ijara for the districts of Bara and Parsa, in the central Tarai region. The ijara was valid for a five-year period from 1843 to 1847 Vikrama.

Payments stipulated by Dalamardan Shah during the five-year period were as follows:

<u>Vikrama Year</u>	<u>Land Revenue</u>	<u>Other Revenues</u>	<u>Total</u>
1843	Rs 28,501	Rs 13,893	Rs 42,394
1844	Rs 29,001	Rs 13,893	Rs 42,894
1845	Rs 29,001	Rs 13,893	Rs 42,894
1846	Rs 29,001	Rs 13,893	Rs 42,894
1847	Rs 29,002	Rs 13,893	Rs 42,895

An advance payment of Rs 5,001 was obtained from Chautariya Dalamardan Shah on the very day the letter appointing him as Ijaradar was issued.

RRC, Vol. 25, pp. 142-46.

Chautariya Dalamardan Shah was unable to operate the ijara. For three years, 1843 through 1845 Vikrama, he tried to do so, but quarrelled with the Chaudharis, Kanugbyes, and other local functionaries. The matter was referred to the royal palace, which issued an order permitting them to suspend payments to the Chautariya.

The situation remained unchanged for more than ten years. Only in Kartik 1855 (October 1798) was Chautariya Dalamardan Shah's son, Kulachandra Shah, permitted to recover arrears of payment due to his father during that three-year period (1843 through 1845 Vikrama).

RRC, Vol. 52, pp. 67-69.

The Jagannath Temple

I

On Shrawan Badi 3, 1855 (July 1798), the inhabitants of the Thak and Theni areas were given the following options in connection with supply of firewood for the construction of a Jagannath temple being built by king Ran Bahadur in Kathmandu:-

- (1) One person from each household shall provide Jhara labor for the transportation of firewood, bringing along with him food needed by him over a period of six months, or
- (2) purchase 8,000 loads of firewood and deliver them at Kathmandu, or
- (3) pay a sum of Rs 2,001 in mohar and paisa coins used in Kathmandu, or
- (4) pay a fine of Rs 10 from each household.

RRC, Vol. 52, pp. 33-34.

II

On Marga Sudi 9th 1856, Bhajudev, Amalider of Thaka was ordered, "Round up those inhabitants of Thak that may have been working in mines, or living in Kluwa villages, or in Beni or Pokhara, and send one man from each household for the construction of the Jagannath temple in Kathmandu. If they cannot provide Jhara labor, collect Rs 2½ from each such household. If they neither provide Jhara labor nor make that payment, they may be punished with a fine of Rs 10 from each household."

RRC, Vol. 23, p. 530.

From Kathmandu to Darjeeling

By

Brian H. Hodgson

(B.H. Hodgson, "Route from Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal, to Darjeeling in Sikkim, interspersed with remarks on the people and country," Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XVII, pt. II, July - December 1848, pp. 634-46.)

1st Stage to Choukot, East, 7¼ cos.

Proceeding via Mangal, which is within a ½ mile of the city, we came to Nangsal, at the like distance from Mangal. Both are petty suburban Newar villages. Thence to Deopatara, distant 3/4 cos, a large pakka village inhabited by Newars. Thence to Themi, 1¼ cos. Themi is a considerable pakka town of Newars, and is famous for its pottery. Thence to Bhatgaon, distant one cos; Bhatgaon is a large handsome Newar town situated near the eastern end of the valley of Nepal, and is said to contain 12000 houses. Its palace, temples and tanks are very striking structures. Thence to Sanga, 2 cos. This bridge-like place stands on a low ridge separating the great valley of Nepal proper from the subordinate valley of Banepa. It is a small place, but the houses are all pakka, as usual with the Newars. Thence to Banepa, one cos. Banepa is a small pakka town inhabited by Newars, and situated in the vale of the same name. Thence to Khanarpu, one cos. It is a nice little Newar village, situated near the

point where the dales of Banepa and Panouti blend with each other. Thence to Choukot, $\frac{1}{2}$ cos, ascending a low ridge and quitting the level country thus far traversed, and all of which is highly cultivated, yielding autumn crops of rice and spring ones of wheat.

2nd Stage to Kalapani, East, 6 cos.

Ascend the large ridge of Batasia and come to the mountain village of Phulbari, which is somewhat less than one cos from Kalapani. Thence along the ridge $2\frac{1}{4}$ cos to Syampati, another small village of Parbatias. Thence to Salancho, one cos. Salancho is a third small hill village, and it overlooks the glen of Kashi Khanda on the left. Thence to Kanpur, a Parbattia village, close to which is the halting place, at a tank called Kalapani, distant from Rithya Kot $1\frac{1}{4}$ cos.

3rd Stage to Jhanga jholi, South East, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cos.

This stage runs along the same ridge of Batasia. But it is here called Tennal. Half a cos to the hill village of Bohatia, and another half cos to that of Ginti, both inhabited by Murmis. Thence $\frac{1}{2}$ cos to Pokri, another similar village of Murmis. Thence to Chapa Khar, about $\frac{3}{4}$ cos, a fourth Murmi village. Thence to Garcha, another hamlet of Murmis, distant from the last rather less than 2 cos; $\frac{1}{4}$ cos more brings one to the descent into the Biasi or vale of Dumja, on the banks of the Rosi and Sun Cusi. The Biasi is low, hot and malarious, but fertile in rice, triangular in shape, and about a mile in greatest width. The Bar, Pipal, Semal and Khair trees grow here, and large Dhanees (Buceros Hornu) are seen eating the fruit of the Pipal. The Sun Cusi at Dumja flows freely over a wide bed of sand, and is about 40 yards broad and one foot deep. This river, if the Milanchi be regarded as its remotest feeder - arises from the eastern side of Gosainthan, the great snowy peak overlooking the valley of Nepal, and is the first of the "seven Cusi" (sapt Cusi) of the Nepalese. Others contend that the true Sun Cusi is that which arises at Kalingchok east of Kuti. There are several upper feeders of the Sun Cusi which form a delta, of perhaps 30 cos either way, between Milanchi, Kalingchok and Dallalghata, where the feeders are all united. From Dumja, which lies a little below Dallalghat, proceed along the right bank of the river Sun Cusi to Jhanga jholi, by the rugged glen of the river 2 cos, the road impeded by huge masses of rock lying half in the water.

4th Stage to Sital-pati, East, 4 cos.

Leaving the river on the left you ascend the ridge of Sidhak and travel along its side, far from the top, to the village of Dharma, inhabited by Murmis. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos from Jhanga-jholi. Thence half cos to Jhampar, a village of Murmis. Thence descending again to the bed of the Sun Cusi you proceed along the right bank for one cos to Chayanpurphedi, or the base of the Chayanpur range. Thence an ascent of one cos to the top of Chayanpur where stands the Powa or small Dharmasala of Sital-pati, the halting place, and which is close to the village of Choupur.

5th Stage to Liang, East, 6 cos.

Two cos along the heights of Chayanpur bring you to the confluence of the Tamba Cosi and Sun Cosi, where the united rivers, of nearly equal size before their junction, are passed at Seliaghat, a little below the Sangam or junction. The Tamba Cosi, or second Cosi of the Nepalese, has its source at the base of Phallak, a Himalayan peak situated some ten cos perhaps east of the Auti pass, which is on the great eastern high road from Kathmandu to Lassan. From Seliaghat the road makes a rapid ascent of one cos to the high level or plateau of Gumounia, one cos along which conducts you to Bhalaiyo, which is only another name for the same plateau. From Bhalaiyodanra, one cos to Betiani village, still along the plateau. Thence one cos along the same high level to the halting place or Liang-liang which is a large village well inhabited chiefly by Newars. Some Parbatias also dwell there, and there is plenty of cultivation and water on the flat top of this low ridge, which is neither mountain nor plain. The rice called Touli by the Newars grows well, and wheat, and generally all the field and garden produce of the valley of Nepal.

6th Stage to Narkatia, South East, 1½ cos.

One and half cos along the plateau of Liang-liang you come to Bhirapani, having the Dapchanand Nantheli glens one the left, by which there is another road, used chiefly in the cold season. Thence at half a cos you descend slightly to Wadi khola, a small hill stream, and passing it make the great ascent of Hiliapani and reach Lamagaon after one cos of climbing. Close to the village of Lamagaon is another called Sahi, inhabited by Parbatias. Thence one cos to the Likhu khola, a slight descent. Thence a small ascent to Bhalu-danra or the Bear's ridge, half a cos along which brings you to the village of Nigalia or Narkatia, the halting place. The Likhu khola is the third Cosi of the Nepalese. It is a large unfordable river which is crossed by a bridge, but is smaller than the Sun Cosi or Tamba Cosi. It comes nearly due south from the snows at Khali Mungali, and forms one of the seven chief feeders of the great Cosin.

7th Stage to Baj-bisounia, East, 3 cos.

Still along the Bear's ridge ½ cos to the small village of Iachia, and another half cos to the village of Chuplu. Thence quit the ridge and by a slight descent reach Phedi khola, at 1½ cos. Phedi khola is a small feeder of the Molang. Pass the stream and ascending slightly for one cos reach the halting place which is a village of good size, where plenty of provisions may be had.

8th Stage to Bungnam Kot, East, 4 cos.

Along the same low ridge to the village of Sailiani, close to which you come successively to the villages of Chilounia and Pokhalia and Aisialu, all within the compass of less than one cos. Beyond Aisialu, 1½ cos, is a small pond, the water of

which, though not rising from rock, never fails. Its name is Dhimilopani, and on its left runs the ridge of Thariadsara and Katonja village; on its right, the Bhanda ridge and the village of Jaljala. Beyond Dhimilopani commence a descent of some-what less than a half cos leading to the Molong or Morang khola before named. Cross the khola and ascend one cos to Bungnam Kot, a large village and residence of the rural authority, having the smaller village of Bari on its right.

9th Stage to Churkhu, East, 6 cosa

After one cos of descent reach the Lipia khola, which stream you cross at once and ascend the Lipia-danra or ridge, travelling along which you soon come to Okal-dhunga, a village of Brahmans and Khas. Thence to Jya-miria, another village close by on the right. Thence going a cos you reach Charkhu-danra, merely another name for the Lipia ridge. Descending slightly and advancing one cos you come to Rumjatar, a celebrated and extensive pasture tract, where the Gurung tribe feed large flocks of sheep (*Ovis Birmal*). Thence $2\frac{1}{2}$ cos of slight descent to Dhanswar, the head village of $\frac{1}{4}$ the rural arrondissement, where the Dwaria, or deputy of Rankasari Phatri, who holds the village in private property, resides. Had the village belonged to the first, would have been called, as the Dwaria's abode, not Dhanswar but Kot.

10th Stage to Hachika, East, 6 cos

After half a cos of descent we arrived at Thotnia khola, a hill torrent which joins the Dud Cusi about 3 miles ahead. Proceeded down the rugged stony glen of the Thotnia to the junction, which is reached at Lasua/ghata. Thence down the right bank of the Dud Cusi for 2 cos. \angle^* The glen is incumbered with boulders, has a wider space on either bank, capable of cultivation and yielding fine crops of wet rice, but hot and malarious. This sort of tract is what is called in the Parbatia language a Biasi. Katahar Biasi belongs to brahmans, who dwell on the heights above. The road leads down the Biasi, which is above half a cos wide, for more than one cos, and then ascends the ridge of Kuvindia for one cos to the halting place or Hachika, which is a village inhabited by Kirantis, whose country of Kirant is bounded on the west by the Dud Cusi, and begins on this route where the Dhanswar estate ends. The Arun is the eastern boundary of Kiranta. The Dud Cusi is the fourth great feeder of the Maha Cusi, which latter enters the plains as one river at Varaha Kshetra above Nathpur in Purneah. We have already passed three of these great tributaries or the Sun Cusi, the Tamba Cusi, and the Likhu Cusi. The remaining ones are htree, or the Arun Cusi, Barun Cusi and Tamor Cusi. Thus there are seven in all: and eastern Nepal or the country between the great valley and Sikkim is called Sapt Cousika, or region of the seven Cusis from being watered by these seven great tributaries of the Maha Cusi. Kirant and Limbuan are subdivisions of the Sapt Cousika, so called from

\angle^* To Katahar Biasi where the river which had thus far run through a narrow

the tribes respectively inhabiting them: the Kirantis dwelling from the Dud Cosi to then Arun; and the Limbus from the Arun to the Tamor. The country between the great valley and the Dud Cosi is not so especially designated after the tribes inhabiting it. But the Newars and Murmis of Nepal proper are the chief races dwelling there. Of all these tribes the Newars are by much the most advanced in civilization. They have letters and literature, and are well skilled in the useful and fine arts. Their agriculture is unrivalled; their towns, temples and images of the gods, are beautiful for materials and workmanship; and they are a steady, industrious people equally skilled in handicrafts, commerce and the culture of the earth. The rest of the highland tribes or people are fickle, lazy races, who have no letters or literature, no towns, no temples nor images of the gods, no commerce, no handicrafts. All dwell in small rude villages or hamlets. Some are fixed, others migratory, cultivators perpetually changing their abodes as soon as they have raised a crop or two amid the ashes of the burnt forest. And some, again, prefer the rearing of sheep to agriculture, with which latter they seldom meddle. Such are the Gurungs, whose vast flocks of sheep constitute all their wealth. The Murmis and Magars are fixed cultivators; the Kirantis and Limbus for the most part, migratory ones; and the Lepchas of Sikim still more completely so. The more you go eastward the more the several tribes resemble the Bhotias of Tibet, whose religion and manners prevail greatly among all the tribes east of the valley of Nepal, though most of them have a rude priesthood and religion of their own, independent of the Lama.

11th Stage to Solma, South East, 3 cos.

Leaving Hachika, which is itself lofty, you ascend for 2 cos through heavy forest by a bad road exceedingly steep to the Kiranti village of Dorpa, which is situated just over the brow of the vast hill of Hachika, the opposite side of which however is far less steep. Going half a cos along the shoulder of the hill you then descend for half a cos to the village of Solma, the halting place.

12th Stage to Lamakhu, East, 2½ cos.

An easy descent of one cos leads to Lapche Khola, a small stream, which crossed you ascend the ridge of Lamakhu via Gwalung, a Kiranti village situated near its base. Thence the acclivity of the hill is steep all the way to the halting place, which is about half way to the hill top, and 1½ cos from Gwalung. Lamakhu is a Kiranti village like Gwalung but smaller.

13th Stage to Khika Maccha, East, 4 cos.

Descend half a cos to the Sapsunkhola, a petty stream, which however the Kirantis esteem sacred. Cross it and commence ascending the great mountain Tyam Kya. Climb for one cos by a bad road to the village of Khawa, and another cos equally severe to Chakheva bhang, or the ridge, and then make an easy descent of one and half cos to Khika maccha, the halting place.

It is a village of Kirantis in which a mint for coining copper is established by the Durtar of Nepal. The workmen are Banras (Bandyas) of the valley of Nepal, of whom there may be 50 or 60. There is also a Taksari or mint master, and a squad of 25 soldiers under a jemadar.

14th Stage to Jinikhesang, East, 5 cos.

After a cos of tolerably easy travelling you come to Jukya Khola, a petty stream, which passed, you arrive in half a mile at Pakri, a village situated at the base of the Khokan ridge. Thence slightly descending for half a cos reach Pikhua Khola. Cross it and ascend the hill of Bhaktani for one cos and reach Murkiahulak, a post station of the Government close to the 66th mile stone of the great military road leading from Kathmandu nearly to the frontier. Thence a descent of one cos to the Khesang Khola, one of the innumerable small mountain streams. Cross the Khola and ascend the ridge of Thaklia for half a cos to Banskim and Powagaon, two small conjunct villages of Kirantis. Thence along the ridge of Khesang for $1\frac{1}{4}$ cos to Jinikhesang, a large Kiranti village, the head of which is Balbhadra Rai, and whence there is a very fine view of the snows.

15th Stage to Jaraitar, South East, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cos.

Descending slightly for $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos reach Yaku village, and then descending more abruptly for one cos, come to the Ghongaria Khola, a small stream. Cross it and proceed along the nearly level base of the Yaku ridge for two cos and a half, to Jaraitar, a large village inhabited by Kirantis, Khas and brahmans, and situated at the opening of an extensive and cultivated flat running along the right bank of the Arun river, and raised some 30 or 40 cubits above the level of its bed. Such an elevated flat is called in the Khas tongue a Tar, whereas a low flat or one on the level of the river is termed a Biasi. Every great river has here and there Tars or Biasis, or both. Tars, from being raised are usually too dry for rice, but some can be well irrigated from the adjacent mountain, and then they will produce rice as well as Biasis. If not constantly irrigable, wheat, barley, millets, pulse and cotton are grown in them. The elevation of Tars is too inconsiderable to exempt them from malaria, though they are usually rather more wholesome than the lower and often swampy Biasis. Jaraitar is an extensive one, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos wide, and, as is said, several miles long, following the river. The soil is red but fertile, and the whole of it is under cultivation. The village is large for the mountains, and has some 50 to 60 houses, some of which are *pekka*, as a caravansery here called Dharamsala or Powa, and one or two more. The site of the village is higher than the rest of the Tar. The *Pinus longifolia* abounds in Jaraitar and peacocks are very numerous. Also jungle fowl and kaliches (*Gallophasis melanoleucos*).

16th Stage to Pakharibas, South East, 2½ cos.

Proceeding half a cos you come to the ferry of the Arun, which is a large river rising in Bhot, passing the Himachal above Hattia, and forming the main branch of the great Cosia. It is also the conterminal limit of Kirant and Limbuan. It is passed at Liguaghat by boat, and is there very rapid and deep, and some 30 to 40 yards wide. Thence down the left bank of the Arun for 1 cos to Mangma, a village inhabited by Kirantis and Limbus, being on the common frontier of both tribes. Thence quitting the Arun you reach the Mangma khola in ¼ cos, and crossing it proceed half a cos along the mountain side (manjh) to Ghorli Kharak, which is the name of a small village, and also of a celebrated iron mine, the workers of which dwell above the line of roads. A vast quantity of fine iron is procured. This mine, like all others in Nepal, is the property of the government. Iron and copper abound in Nepal. Most of the iron is consumed in the magazines for the army or otherwise within the country. But a deal of the copper is exported and forms a good part of the pice currency of the plains on this side the Ganges. The Nepalese are very military. Khas, Maghar, Gurung and even brahmans, except those of the priesthood, constantly wear sidearms of home manufacture; and the large army of the State is furnished with muskets, swords, and khukris from native ore. Thus much iron is consumed so that none is exported, at least none in the unwrought state, possibly because from defective smelting the ore becomes hardened by the accession of fumes of charcoal, and is thus rendered unfit for those uses to which soft iron is applied. From Ghorli Kharak, an ascent of quarter cos to Pakharibas, the halting place, which is a Gurung village, large but scattered, according to the wont of that tribe.

17th Stage to Dhankuta, South East, 2½ cos

After a severe ascent of a cos and half a wide flat-topped mountain is gained, whence there is a fine view of the plains, and on the top of which is a small lake, very deep, and about half a cos in circumference. Its name is Hilia, and the water is clear and sweet. Thence a steep descent of one cos brings you to Dhankuta, distant from Kathmandu 78 standard cos by the great military road, as recorded on the mile stone at Dhankuta. Dhankuta is the largest and most important place in Eastern Nepal, and the head-quarters of the civil and military administrator of all the country east of the Duu Cosi to the Sikim frontier, excepting only what is under the inferior and subordinate office stationed at Ilam, who has a separate district bounded towards Dhankuta by the Tamor river. Bijayapur, Chayanpur, Manjh-Kirant and a great part of the Limbuan are subject to Dhankuta, where usually resides a Kaji or Minister of the first rank, who likewise commands the troops stationed there. After defraying the local expenses, he remits annually nine lakhs of revenue to Kathmandu. Towards the plains the jurisdiction of Dhankuta extends over the old Bijayapur principality, and towards the hills, over the country of Kirants and Limbus. But both the latter tribes are poor at once

and impatient of control, so that the Nepal Government is content with a lax general submission and a light revenue levied and paid through the Rais or native heads of those tribes. And this is the reason why only nine lakhs are remitted from Dhankuta to Kathmandu. The present Governor of Dhankuta is a colonel, and brother to the Premier Jang Bahadur Konwar. There is a cantonment, a powder manufactory, a parade ground at Dhankuta, where the Sri Jang regiment, 500 strong, is now stationed. The place owes its origin to the Gorkhali dynasty, and is therefore recent; but it is growing fast into a town, the pakka houses being already numerous, and the tradesmen and craftsmen abundant, active and skilful. Provisions are plentiful and cheap, and the workers in kansaa (mixed metal) are celebrated for the excellence of their commodities, many of which find sale so far off as Kathmandu. The Kirantis and Limbus, who constituted the soldiery or militia of the former Bijoypur state, pay to the Ghorka Government annually in lieu of all other taxes and claims $7\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per house or family. The houses or families are large, so that each can cultivate a great extent of ground. But how much (or little) soever they may raise, each family is free on payment of the annual fixed assessment, which the Rais above noticed collect and deliver. The Rais also administer Police and Justice among their own people in all ordinary cases. Capital crimes are referred to the governor of Dhankuta, who must have the Durbar's sanction for every sentence of death or confiscation. Dhankuta overlooks Bijoypur, the old capital of the Eastern Makwanpur or Bijaypur Principality, which stands on the skirts of the Tarai of Morang, but within the hills; and no part of the low lands (Maches) is subject to the Governor of Dhankuta. The Maches is administered by Subahs, of whom there are seven for the whole.

18th Stage to Bhainsia tar, south east, 6 cos.

A sharp descent of one cos brings you to the banks of the Tamor, which is a large river, though less than the Arun. It is never fordable and is crossed in boats. It is very deep, rapid, but not clear, and about 30 cubits wide between the hot weather banks. This is the seventh and last of the great feeders of the Cosi, which it joins at Tirbeni, a holy place of pilgrimage, so called from its being the point of union of the three rivers, Tamor, Arun and Sun Cosi. The Tamor rises from the Western aspect of Kangachang junga. We crossed the Tamor in a boat, and then proceeded half a cos down its left bank. Thence, quitting the river, you skirt the base of the Madi hill for one cos to the Tankhuda nadi, a small hill stream. Cross it to Mamaga tar, and then travel through this fine extensive flat for two cos. The whole is cultivable, and the most part cultivated by Denwars and Manjhis, and it is situated on the banks of the Tamor, to which the winding of the road again brings you. Quitting the Tar you advance a quarter of a cos to the Rasua khola, which forced, you proceed along the base of the Terlin ridge for $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos to another Tirbeni and place of pilgrimage, where the Cherwa and Telia rivers join the Tamor at Cherwa ghat. A great fair is annually held at Cherwa, to

which traders go even from Kathmandu. Thence proceeding a $\frac{1}{4}$ cos you reach the halting place or Bhainsia tar. The tar may be $\frac{1}{2}$ cos wide and one cos long. It is very hot and malarious, and is inhabited by the Manjhi tribes.

19th Stage to Lakshmipur, E.N.E. 5 cos.

A quarter cos of slight ascent brings you to the Nawa Khola, a moderate-sized stream, which is ascended for 3 cos by a very bad road that crosses the bouldery bed of the river many times. Thence quitting the Khola you commence the severe ascent of Lakshmi churia, which is climbed incessantly till you reach the halting place near the hill top. Lakshmipur is a large and flourishing village of Limbus, where men and goods abound, and the climate is fine and the water cold - a great relief after the burning Tars recently traversed.

20th Stage to Ibhang, East, 3 cos.

After a slight descent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos you come to Pokharia Khola, a small stream which is at once crossed. Thence a slight ascent of one cos up the ridge of Nangi, along the top of which another half cos brings you to the halting place, which is a Khas village of large size.

21st Stage to Khandrang, East, 4 cos.

A slight ascent of $\frac{1}{4}$ cos to the village of Mulei, inhabited by Khas. Thence a great descent of one cos to Kokalia Biasi, or the Magpie's glen, which is watered by the Deo Mai, a small stream. Cross it and ascend the ridge of Tinkya a short way, and then skirting along its waist, (manjh) for $1\frac{1}{4}$ cos come to the Lewa Khola, another of the innumerable streamlets of the hills. Cross it and proceed for $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos along the base of the ridge of Khandrang to the village of the same name, which is the halting place and a small village of Brahmins.

22nd Stage to Ilam, East, 5 cos.

Descend the Khandrang ridge for half a cos and come to a small stream called the Ratia Khola. Cross it and then make a severe ascent of one cos up to the ridge of Golakharak, whence Karpok, the great ridge dividing Nepal from Sikkim, is visible. Thence an equally difficult descent of 1 cos to the Ilam Khola, a small stream. Thence, crossing the stream, make the severe ascent of Tilkiani ridge for $1\frac{1}{4}$ cos. Thence skirt along the side of the hill (manjh) for 1 cos to the halting place or Ilam, which is a small fort designed to guard the eastern frontier of Nepal. The Chatelain is a Captain and has 100 soldiers under him, with 8 artillerymen and one cannon of small calibre. This officer is also the civil authority of the arrondissement and raises the extraordinary revenues thereof to meet the local expenses, sending the balance, if any, to Kathmandu. The land revenue is wholly assigned to his troops in pay.

23rd Stage to Godhak, East, 2 cos.

After a steep descent of one cos you come to the Jogmai or Mai river, a small stream, which passed, you commence the steep ascent of Godhak, and continue ascending to the halting place, which is a small village of brahmans half way up the hill.

24th Stage to Siddhi, North-East, 3 cos.

Detained much by rain today and yesterday, and therefore made short marches. Leaving Godhak ascended by a very bad road loaded with dense vegetation for $1\frac{1}{4}$ cos to Karpok chouki, a frontier Gorkhali post, where 8 soldiers always reside. Thence one cos along the ridge or Lekh to Sudung, which is but another name for the ridge. Thence a slight descent of one cos to the Siddhi Khola, a small stream, on the banks of which we halted on account of the rain.

25th Stage to the English Chouki, N.E. $7\frac{1}{2}$ cos.

Crossed the Siddhi stream and proceeded $1\frac{1}{2}$ cos of slight ascent and skirting the mountain bases to Thaplia. Thence half a cos of descent to the small streamlet of Sschideu. Thence a quarter cos over low hills to the Mechi river. The Mechi is the present boundary of Nepal and Sikkim. It is a small stream which rises in the Singalelah ridge, a spur or Karpok. Crossed it and ascended the hill of Nagri, by a very bad road and severe ascent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cos to the top. Thence a severe descent of one cos to the smaller Rangbhang distant one cos. Thence a steep ascent of one cos to Nagri kot, an old fort in ruins. Thence a painful descent of $\frac{1}{2}$ cos to the Balason river. It is a moderate sized stream, larger than the Mechi. Thence half a cos of rather uneven travelling to the halting place.

26th Stage to Darjeling, North 4 cos.

A severe ascent of one cos, and then an easy half cos along a ridge, brought us to the Company's high road, along which we travelled for $2\frac{1}{2}$ cos to Jellapahar and Herbert hill at Darjeling.

Total cos 100
At $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per cos = miles 251.

/Khola, a streamlet merely. Thence along the glen to the great Rangbhang,

Two Royal Orders for Garhwal

I

Royal order to Harshadeva Joshi: "You are hereby ordered to do faithfully what lies in our interests. We shall grant you possession of the lands given to you by Pratip Shah and Lalit Shah."

Friday, Chaitra Sudi 2, 1860
Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 19, p. 181.

II

Royal order to Gadadhar Khatudi and Krishnadatta Khatudi: "Your father laid down his life in our cause. You are now ordered to bring your men and obey the orders of our Bhardars faithfully. Be true to our cause, and we shall reconfirm your ancestral lands and offices."

Friday, Chaitra Sudi 11, 1860
Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 19, p. 181a

Subedars in Eastern and Western Nepal

I

In Vikrama 1854 (A.D. 1797) Ramabhadra Thapa and Chamu Thapa were joint Subbas in the Arun-Tista region in eastern Nepal. Their jurisdiction did not extend to the Tarai region of Morang, where Garbhu Khawas and Dasharath Khatri were Ijaradars.

On Baisakh Badi 1, 1855, the post of Subba for the Arun-Tista region was abolished. Indra Simha Karki was then appointed as Subedar to administer that region. He had two companies under him, namely, the Shiva dal Company and the Gorakh Company, with a total of 282 men.

The chief function of Subedar Indra Simha Karki was to assign rice-lands and cash revenues in the region to these 282 men, and transmit the stipulated amount (notamentioned) to Kathmandu. All existing sources of revenue in the region were placed under his jurisdiction, with the exception of Dharmachikar, Kalyanadhan, Darshan-Bhet, and Fakerana lands.

Instructions to Subedar Indra Simha Karki included the following: "Do not let complaints relating to Khang assignments, or cases and complaints relating to the ryots, reach the palace. In case anyone submits a complaint against you, we shall give both sides a hearing, and inflict appropriate punishment on whoever confesses his guilt. Interest shall be charged at commercial rates in case instalments are not paid in time. Dig irrigation channels and convert lands into rice-fields. Reclaim all kalabanjar lands in that region with people from both the hills and the plains who have gone to the Moglan."

Baisakh Badi 1, 1855
RRC, Vol. 52, pp. 25-26.

II

Ramabhadra Thapa and Chama Thapa had originally been appointed as joint Subedars of the Kanaka-Tista mountain region, replacing Subba Ranadal Khawas, on Magh Badi 30, 1853 (January 1797) with the Shivadal Company and the Gorakh Company under their command. They were granted authority to collect revenue from prescribed sources in that region and use the proceeds to pay the khangis of the troops.

RRC, Vol. 25, pp. 341-42.

III

The same day (Baisakh Badi 1, 1855), Arjun karki was appointed Subedar of the two companies stationed in Achham, namely, the Sri Ranajung Company and the Sri Repumardan Company. The post was previously held by Bamshya Khatria. The two companies previously comprised 217 musket-men, which was later increased to 300. Other arrangements and instructions were the same as those issued to Subedar Indra Simha Karki in the Arun-Tista region.

RRC, Vol. 52, pp. 27-28.

IV

On Shrawan Badi 3, 1855, Subedars in the regions west of the Marsyangdi river were ordered to proceed to Kumaun along with Sardar Angad (Khawas) along with musket-men and other ranks (lajima) as stipulated by them.

- (1) Subedar Jabar Lama of the Sharauljung Company in Jajarkot was ordered to take along with him 182 musketmen, in addition to other ranks.
- (2) Arjun karki's son was ordered to take along with him 150 musketmen of the Shatrumardan Company, one of the two companies stationed in Achham.
- (3) Subedar Bhotu was ordered to take along with him one of the four companies stationed in Doti, consisting of 101 musketmen, in addition to other ranks.
- (4) The Subedar of the Ranabam Company in Bajhang-Bajura was ordered to take along with him the entire company, consisting of 101 musket-men, in addition to other ranks.

RRC, Vol. 52, pp. 30-32.

A Special Levy in the Eastern Tarai Region

On Shrawan Badi 3, 1855, a special levy was imposed in the Koshi-Tista region of the Tarai for financing the construction of the Jagannath temple in Kathmandu. According to a royal order to the Chaudharis, landowners, and other people of that region,

the inhabitants of the hill and mountain regions of the Kingdom were providing Jhara labor for transporting timber, stones, bricks, etc. The order added, "Because of the great distance, you will suffer considerable hardships if we employ you in the same manner, and the expenses too will be very high."

The rates of the special levy were as follows:-

<u>Description</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1. Ryots	1 anna in each rupee paid as land tax
2. Ijara Mouja	1 anna in each rupee of the Ijara.
3. Birta, Jagir, bekh-bunyad and other tax-free lands	5 annas per bigha.
4. Ijaras for customs duties (sair)q pasturage (kascharai)q timber (khair, sal), and other revenues (mahalatq)	1 anna in each rupee of the ijara.
5. emoluments of Chaudharis and kamugoyes	Rs 4 each
6. Households of occupational castes (katiyari) in birta, jagir, bekh-bunyad and other tax-free lands	4 annas each.

RRC, Vol. 52, pp. 36-38.

Schedule of Cash Salaries in Kumaun

Royal order to Chautariya Bam Shah: "It appears that no schedule of salaries for the salaried (darmahadar) companies of Kumaun has been prescribed so far. The following schedule is, therefore, prescribed :-

<u>Rank</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Salary (per month)</u>
Subedar	1	Rs. 30.
Jamadar	4	Rs. 60.
Major	1	Rs. 10-8.
Ajitan	1	Rs. 10-8.
Kote	1	Rs. 10.
Front Nisan	1	Rs. 7-8.
Rear Nisan	1	Rs. 6-8.

Hawalदार	8	Rs. 56.
Amalदार	8	Rs. 48.
Soldiers	85	Rs. 425.
Pipa Jamaदार	1	Rs. 5.
Pipa	12	Rs. 42.
Tabolya	1	Rs. 5.
Tasya	2	Rs. 8.
Marfya	2	Rs. 5.
Bheriwal	2	Rs. 8.
Kami	2	Rs. 7.
Sarki	1	Rs. 6.
Total		Rs. 759 per month, or Rs. 9,000 per year

For six companies : RS 9000 x 6 = RS 54,000.

"Disburse salaries according to this schedule from revenues collected in kumaun every year."

Shrawan Badi 3, 1855e
RRCe Vol. 52, pp. 29-30.
