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Religious Endowments in Kumaun and Garhwal

1. Appointment of Chitaidars for Guthi Endowments of Badrinath and Kedar Nath Temples.
2. Duties of Priest of Kedarnath Temple.
3. Order to Local Administrators Not to Interfere in Affairs of Kedarnath Temple.
4. Reconfirmation of Guthis of Rudranath and Gopeshwar Temples.
5. Sadavarta Endowment for Badrinath Temple.
6. Reconfirmation of Mahant Harasevaka.

1. Appointment of Chitaidars for Badrinath and Kedarnath Temples

Royal order to Chautariya Ram Shah: "Gopi Tadaki and Paramananda Panda have been appointed as Chitaidars for the garkhas of Katauli and Maharuri, which have been endowed for the temples of Sri Badrinath and Sri Kedarnath to operate Sadavartas. For the year Vikram 1855, disburse a sum of Rs 100 to each of them as their emoluments from Ijara revenues of Kumaun. For the Vikram year 1856, allot them lands yielding Rs 100 each at convenient places. Submit particulars of the boundaries of the lands, and we shall affix the royal seal."

Baisakh Sudi 13, 1855

RRU, Vol. 23, p. 328.

2. Duties of Priest of Kedarnath Temple

Royal order to Rawal Nilakantha: "Lands and other sources of revenue in the Barasyun, Pinkando and Painkhanda garkhas of Garhwal have been endowed for the temple of Sri Kedarnathji for the following purposes:

- (1) To procure food offerings (bhoj) for the deity.
- (2) To operate a Sadavarta for pilgrims, mendicants, poor people, etc., visiting the temple of Sri Kedarnathji during the six months from Baisakh Sudi 1 to Kartik Sudi 15.
- (3) The surplus income shall be kept in reserve at the treasury of the Sri Kedarnathji temple at Ukhimath and used to operate a Sadavarta for pilgrims during the Kumbha-Mela.

"A copper plate inscription containing these injunctions is hereby issued .

"Make lands and villages in these garkhas populous, collect revenues according to the Jammabandi assessment records every year, and operate the Sadavarta without in any way reducing the prescribed materials.

"With these injunctions, we hereby assign charge of the guthi and Sadavarta to you with effect from Baisakh Badi 1, 1866. Collect revenues from these areas with full assurance, and operate the Sadavarta without causing any adverse effect on our dharma, submit accounts to our bhardars at Srinagar every year, and obtain clearance. Wish us well, and appropriate your emblems as mentioned in the copper-plate inscription."

Ashadh Badi 11, 1866
RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 1619-20.

3. Order to Local Administrators not to Interfere in Affairs of Kedarnath Temple

Royal order to Subbas of Garhwal: "We have not granted you authority to appoint or dismiss the priest of the Sri Kedarnathji temple, which is most sacred. Do not make any appointment in that post at your discretion, but allow the persons appointed by us to assume charge. Do not let any one encroach upon the right to collect taxes and other payments and impress begar labor in the households and villages, old or new, endowed as guthi or Sadavarta for the temple of Sri Kedarnathji, and do not make such encroachment yourselves. If the Rawal makes any reduction in the customary daily and ceremonial religious functions at the temple, obtain a confession, if possible, report the matter to us, and take action as ordered. Any person who appoints or dismisses the Rawal without our orders will be severely punished."

Ashadh Badi 11, 1866
RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 1018-19.

4. Reconfirmation of Guthis of Rudranath and Gopeshwar Temples

The former rulers of Garhwal had endowed villages and Jyulas in the Nagpur garkha as guthi for the temples of Sri Rudranath and Sri Gopeshwar. The endowments had been continued (after the Gorkhali conquest of Garhwal) in 1861 Vikrama, and were reconfirmed under the royal seal on Saturday, Ashadh Badi 11, 1866. Particulars were as follows:

| <u>Area</u> | <u>No. of Villages</u> | <u>No. of Jyulas</u> |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Gauthala | 1 | 4 |
| 2. Chhiur | 1 | 4 |
| 3. Dewaldhar-Bairag gaun | 2 | 1 |
| 4. Gawadgaun | 1 | 1 |

RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 1020-21.

5. Sadavarta Endowment for Badrinath Temple

In the Vikram year 1861, a royal order had been issued directing the Subbas of Srinagar in Garhwal to allot lands and other sources yielding an income of Rs 1,200 a year for operating a Sadavarta for pilgrims visiting the temple of Sri Badrinatha. On Jestha Badi 9, 1866, a royal order was issued in the names of Sardar Chandrabir Kunwar, Sardar Bhakti Thapa, and Subba Shrestha Thapa to demarcate the boundaries of the lands in the Dasauli area and submit the documents to Kathmandu for affixing the royal seal.

Monday, Jestha Badi 9, 1866
RRC, Vola 6, pp.1006-7.

Previous Reference: "The Badrinath Temple", Regmi Research Series, Year 18, No. 5, May, 1986, pp. 75-76.

6. Reconfirmation of Mahant Harasevaka

Royal order to Mahant Harasevaka: "Our bhardars had reconfirmed you in the Guru-Dehra of Doon. We hereby endorse your appointment as Mahant. Remain loyal to us and send us information about the territories on both sides of the Jamuna river through our bhardars. Appropriate the fees and perquisites that you had received in the capacity of Mahant from the Vikram years 1861 to 1864 and wish us well."

Kartak Badi 8, 1865.

&

Royal Orders of Kartik Badi 13, 1862

(Regmi Research Collection, Vola 19, ppa 334-36).

1. Supply of Rice from Chisapani
2. Transportation of Rice and Pulses
3. Collection of Pota Tax in Kathmandu
4. Supply of Ice
5. Punishment of Newars in Patan
6. Appointment of Kushle at Taleju Temple
7. Jagir Land Assignment to Biru Khadka
1. Supply of Rice from Chisapani

To Ijaradar Shaktiballabh Padhya: "You had been ordered to supply rice and other foodstuffs to Chisapani. Why are you making delay in sending the materials? The artisans at Chisapani have nothing to eat, so supply rice immediately. If they quit, and work on the construction of the fort is obstructed as a result, you will be held responsible."

2. Transportation of Rice and Pulses

Subedar Dharmaraj Khatri was ordered to transport the rice and pulses supplied by Ijaradar Shaktiballabh Padhya to Chisapani without any delay.

3. Collection of Pota Tax in Kathmandu

Anirudra Padhya was appointed to collect the new Pota Tax in Kathmandu, with the following employees under him, effective Aswin badi 13, 1862a. He was ordered to pay their emoluments as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|--------|
| 1. Jamadar | - | Rs 182 |
| 2. Hemant Jaisi | - | Rs 50 |
| 3. One Major of the <u>Khalasi</u> Unit | - | Rs 120 |
| 4. Three <u>Bhaiyas</u> at Rs 30 a month | - | Rs 360 |
| 5. Four <u>Jaisis</u> at Rs 22 a month | - | Rs 264 |
| 6. Twelve <u>Mahane</u> at Rs 24 a month | - | Rs 288 |
| 7. One <u>Tahabildar</u> , at Rs 5 a month | - | Rs 60 |
| 8. Two record-keepers, at Rs 6 a month | - | Rs 72 |

4. Supply of Ice

The inhabitants of Geruwagaun in the Sunkhani area (of Dolakha) were ordered to supply ice on a daily basis. They were exempted from Jhara services for other purposes.

5. Punishment of Newars in Patan

Reports were received that the Newars of Patan, in order to marry the girls they liked, were falsely representing them as divided by seven or eight generations, whereas the truth was that the girls were related to them within five or six generationsa. The Amali of Patan was, therefore, ordered to punish such Newars according to their status, and ensure that they observed their traditional custom and usages.

6. Appointment of Kushle at Taleju Temple

Shanka Singh Kushle was appointed as a musician at the Taleju temple in Kathmandu, replacing Muni Kushle. His Jagir consisted of the right to collect customary fees from half of the inhabitants of Wongul Tola.

7. Jagir Land Assignmeant to Biru Khadka

To Biru khadka: "Amit Singh Newar had been appointed as a Major in the Bajwani Company and deputed to Kangra. However, he came back after reaching only Pokhara. His Jagir of 2 khets of rice-fields is, therefore, assigned to youa"

Ceilings on Chhap Landholdings

1. 1862 Vikrama

On Bhadra Sudi 1, 1862, a public notification was issued for the region west of the Bagmati river prescribing the following arrangements in respect to Chhap landholdings:

1. All Chhap holdings shall be measured. Irrigated areas contained in such holdings shall be assigned to the army as Jagir.
2. Ceilings shall be imposed on Pakho areas contained in Chhap landholdings. The surplus area shall be assigned as Jagir to the Chaprasi (Company).

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 364.

2. 1864 Vikrama

I

Royal orders to owners of Chhap lands in the hill region east of Sindhu/Sanga: "Ceilings had been imposed on your Chhap holdings, but we have abolished this measure in the hill region. Use your lands according to the original grants. Pay Darshan-Bhet every year through Sardar Shumshere Rana in consideration of such reconfirmation at the following rates:

| <u>Grade of Chhap Holding</u> | <u>Rate of Darshan-Bhet Levy</u> |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Rs |
| Abal | 8 |
| Doyam | 6 |
| Sim | 4 |
| Chahar | 2 |

Jestha Sudi 15, 1864
RRC Vol. 20, p. 398.

The same order was issued on the same date for the hill region west of Bhimdhunga/Jitpura

Jestha Sudi 15, 1864
RRC, Vol. 20, p. 398a

II

Regulations regarding ceilings on Chhap holdings in the name of Sardar Shumshere Rana :

1. In Nepal (that is, Kathmandu Valley), the area in excess of the ceiling on Chhap holdings prescribed according to the royal order shall be confiscated.
2. On the area that is reconfirmed, the darshan-bhat levy shall be collected at the rate of 2 rupees a ropani:
3. In the hill region, fees shall be collected from Chhap holders at the following rates:

| <u>Grade</u> | <u>Rate</u> RS |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Asal | 8 |
| Doyam | 6 |
| Sim | 4 |
| Chahar | 2 |

4. Twelve Chaprasis shall be employed for the collection of these fees and levies through the eastern and western hill regions as well as Nepal Valley. Reasonable expenses may be incurred on surveyors, papers, etc.

5. Revenue from these fees and levies shall be used to pay the salaries of the following employees as follows:

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1a One major to prepare records of Chhap lands | Rs 125 |
| 2. Two clerks | Rs 100 |
| 3. Three <u>Tahabildars</u> | Rs 150 |

Jestha Sudi 15, 1864
RRC, Vol. 20, p. 399

3. 1866 Vikrama

The regulations of Jestha Sudi 15, 1864 were issued again in the name of Sardar Bakhat Simha Basnyat. The rates of the darshan-bhet levy to be collected from Chhap-holders in the hill region were, however, raised as follows:

| <u>Grade</u> | <u>Rate</u> Rs |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Abal | 12 |
| Doyam | 8 |
| Sim | 6 |
| Chahar | 4 |

Sardar Bakhat Simha Basnyat was also ordered to collect the levy through Subedar Zorawar Simha and transmit the income to the Tosakhana Treasury.

Kartik Badi 14, 1866
RRC, Vol. 40, pp. 106-8.

4. 1872 Vikrama

The same regulations were issued in the name of Kaji kirtidhwaj Pande on Marga Sudi 8, 1872.

RRC, Vol. 43, pp. 144-45.

(For a full translation, see Regni Research Series Year 10, No. 5, May 1, 1978, p. 79).

Facilities and Privileges for Gorkhali Troops

On the Kangra Front

1. Security of Service

Royal order to Subedar Nirmal Thapa and other officers and men of the Durga Bux Company: "Work wholeheartedly in our cause according to the orders of Kaji Ambar Simha Thapa. So long as you do so and remain faithful to us, you shall not be dismissed for three years. We shall grant rewards and honors to those whose performance is meritorious. Any one who does not obey the orders of the Thapa Kaji shall be held guilty."

Kartik Sudi 5, 1865a

This order was sent on the same date to the following also:-

- (1) Subedar Ripumardan Thapa of the Naya-Sabuj Company of Sataun.
- (2) Subedar Hari Pande of the Samarsur Company.
- (3) Subedar Biru Gurung of the Ranadal Company.

On Kartik Sudi 10, 1864a, the same order had been sent to the following companies:

- (1) Subedar Bali Thapa and other officers and men of the Hanumandhwaj Company.
- (2) Suba Kirti Rana and other officers and men of the Arjunban Company.

RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 1056-57.

2. Tenurial Privileges

Royal order to the officers and men of the Naya-Gorakh Company: "So long as you remain on the front, you shall not be evicted from your homesteads, provided you make the prescribed payments. You shall also remain exempt from Jharas, peth, and begar obligationse "

Kartik Sudi 5, 1865a

The same order was sent on the same date to the following also:-

- (1) Subedar Hari Pande of the Samarsur Company.
- (2) Subedar Biru Gurung of the Ranadal Company.

3. Rental Incomes

Royal order to the Simhanath Company.
 "Reconfirm allotments of your jagir lands to the existing cultivators if they provide you with loans at the rate of 7½ rupees per khet and also pay chardam-theke and ghiukhanee, while you leave for Kangra. Otherwise, dismiss them and appoint such cultivators as are willing to make those payments. We hereby authorize you to make allotments of your jagir lands on adhiya basis. With full assurance make such adhiya allotments, obtain loans and other payments, and proceed to Kangra."

Kartik Badi 8, 1865a

On Kartik Sudi 5, 1865, this order was sent to the following companies also:-

- (1) Durga Bux Company.
- (2) Naya-Sabuj Company of Satauna
- (3) Ranadal Company.

4. Allowances

I

On Kartik Sudi 1, 1865a Chautariya Bam Shah and Kaji Rewanta Kanwar were ordered to pay the men of the Simhanath Company an allowance of 4 rupees each per year from the revenues of Kumaun, the total amount being 1304 rupees a year, so long as they remained on the front.

II

The same order was sent on the same date for the following companies also:-

- (1) Durga Bux Company.
- (2) Purano-Gorakh Company.
- (3) Kartik Sudi 5, 1865: Naya -Gorakh Company (Old unit).

III

Kartik Sudi 5a 1865a Sardar Puran Shahi was ordered to pay an annual allowance of 4 rupees each to the officers and men of the Bhimadal Company from the revenues of the Terai region of Doti so long as they remained on the front, the total amount being 1304 rupees a year.

IV

On Kartik Sudi 5, 1265, Sardar Puran Shahi was ordered to pay allowances amounting to Rs 4,512 at the rate of 4 rupees each to the following officers and companies so long as they remained on the Kangra front. The amount was appropriated from the revenues of the Garai territory of Doti:-

| | | <u>Amount per year</u> |
|-----------------------|-----|------------------------|
| 1. Sardar Puran Shahi | ... | Rs : 600 |
| 2. Aridaman Company | ... | Rs 1,304 |
| 3. Birabhadra Company | ... | Rs 1,304 |
| 4. Indradal Company | ... | Rs 1,304 |
| Total | ... | <u>Rs 4,512</u> |

5. Jhara Conscription

Royal order to Rajotas, Thakurisa, Hisansa, Khasiyasa, and shield-bearing soldiers in the region west of the Bheri river and east of the Mahakali river: "You are hereby ordered to accompany Sardar Puran Shahi along with your weapons and join Kaji Ambar Simha Thapa on the front. You are also ordered to remain at the place specified by the Kaji and do what is necessary. Any one who does not provide Jhara services in this manner will be severely punished."

Kartik Badi 8, 1965a

The Darshan-Bhet Levy

1. Collection of Darshan-Bhet From the Purano-Srinath And Other Companies.
2. Collection of Darshan-Bhet Levy From the Sabuj and other Companies
3. Collection of Darshan-Bhet Levy From Newly-Recruited Companiesa
4. Darshan-Bhet Revenues From Palpa
5. Payment of Allowances With Darshan-Bhet Revenues in Kumauna
6. Payment of Dashaun Allowances with Darshan-Bhet Revenuesa
7. Payment of Lhuwa Emoluments With Darshan-Bhet Revenuesa

1. Collection of Darshanabhet Levy From Purano-Srinath And Other Companies

On Kartik Badi 6, 1862, the following companies were ordered to pay the darshan-bhet levy at the following rates and transmit the proceeds to the central treasury:-

1. Purano-Srinath Company.
2. Khas Company.
3. Devidatta Company.
4. Srimehar Company.
5. Kalidatta Company.
6. Durgabux Company.
7. Shardul Jung Companya
8. Shumshere Companya
9. Batukdal Companya
10. Gurubux Company.
- 11a Ranaser Company.
12. Biradal Company.
13. Bhairavadal Company.
- 14a Shatrumardan Company.
15. Birabhadra Jung Company.

Rates of The Darshan-Bhet Levy

Newly-recruited Jamadar,

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Major, Ajitan, Kote | .... | (Blank) |
| Reconfirmed, do. | .... | do. |
| Newly-recruited Soldiers | .... | Rs 4. |
| Reconfirmed, do. | .... | Rs 1. |
| Newly-recruited other ranks (lajima) | .... | Rs 2. |
| Reconfirmed, doa | .... | Eight annasa |

The fee of one rupee paid to the Subedar was abolished.

Kartik Badi 6, 1862

RRCa Vola 19a 31a

2. Collection of Darshan-Bhet Levy From the Sabuj and Other Companies

A similar order was sent to the following companies on the same day (Kartik Badi 6, 1862):

1. Sabuj Company.
2. Bhairavadal Company.
3. Srijung Company.
4. Srinath Companya
5. Aridaman Companya
6. Srinarasimhadal Company.
7. Shivadal Company.
8. Ganeshdal Company.
9. Durgabhanjan Company.
10. Narsamhabux Company.
- 11a Simhabikram Company.
- 12a Narasamhadal Companya
13. Indradal Company.
14. Bhimabikram Company.
15. Juddhabhairav Companya
16. Arjunban Companya
17. Ramban Companya
18. Khalakajit Company.
19. Jabarjung Company.
- 20a Dalamardan Company.
21. Hanumandhwa Companya
- 22a Bajradal Companya
23. Taradal Company.
24. Shivadal Company.
- 25 Ranaadal Company.
- 26a Kalijung Company.
- 27a Ambardal Companya

Kartik Badi 6, 1862

RRC, Vol. 19, p. 314.

3. Collection of Darshan-Bhet Levy from Newly Recruited Companies

On the same day (Kartik Eadi 6, 1862a, Bishram Khatri was ordered to collect the darshan-bhet levy at the prescribed rates from companies which had been recruited with lands confiscated by him and hand over the proceeds to officials of the central treasury.

RRC, Vol. 19, ppi 313-14.

4. Darshan-Bhet Revenues From Palpa

I

On Kartik Sudi 5, 1865a a sum of 528 rupees was credited to the Tosakhana Treasury as darshan-bhet levy collected from eight officers each of the following companies stationed in Palpa during the pajani for the Vikrama year 1866, by Kaji Ambar Simha Thapa :

| | | | |
|-----|----------------------|------|---|
| 1. | Bhima Bikram Company | .... | Rs 48 (40 Laskari rupees and 8 silver mohar rupees). |
| 2. | Narsingh Bux Company | .... | Rs 48 (do). |
| 3. | Simha Bikram Company | .... | Rs 48 (do). |
| 4. | Indradal Company | .... | Rs 48 (do). |
| 5. | Shivadal Company | .... | Rs 48 (4 majha gold mohars; Rs 42; 6 Laskari rupees). |
| 6. | Bhairav Company | .... | Rs 48 (do). |
| 7. | Taradal Company | .... | Rs 48 (do). |
| 8. | Sabuj Company | .... | Rs 48 (2 majha gold mohars; Rs 21; 27 Laskari rupees) |
| 9. | Durgabhanjan Company | .... | Rs 48 (40 Laskari Rupees, 8 silver mohar rupees). |
| 10. | Simhadal Company | .... | Rs 48 (do). |
| 11. | Ranadal Company | .... | Rs 48 (35 Laskari rupees, 13 Silvermohar rupees). |

During the Pajani, Kehar Simha Thapa was replaced by Sardar Shatrushal as Commander of the Bhima Bikram Company.

Sardar Thahila was appointed in place of Jabar Gharti as Commander of the Narsing Bux Company

Subedar Balwant Raika was replaced by Ramu Khadka for the Simha Bikram Company

The following officers were reconfirmed in their posts:

- (1) Sardar Ranagunj Shahi of the Indradal Company .
- (2) Sardar Jagadeo Bhandari of the Shivadal Company.
- (3) Subedar Sangad of the Bhairav Company
- (4) Subedar Dalasur of the Taradal Company
- (5) Kaj Bakhtwar Simha Thapa of the Sabuj Company
- (6) Subedar Jayanta Shahi of the Durga Bhanjan Company
- (7) Subedar Manya Thapa of the Narsing Dal Company
- (8) Subedar Narsing Basnyat of the Ranadal Company

Kartik Sudi 5, 1865e

II

On Falgun Badi 30, 1869e a receipt was issued under the royal seal for Rs 4005 transmitted to the Tosakhana Treasury by General Ambar Simha Thapa of Palpa through Subedar Basudeve Khadka. Particulars were as follows:

For the Vikrama Year 1869

1. Sabuj Paltan

| | | |
|-------------|---|--------|
| 180 Sipahis | - | Rs 720 |
| 53 Lajima | - | Rs 106 |
| Total | | Rs 826 |

2. Shardul Jung Company

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------|
| Rs 150 less Rs 6½ spent on new colors | - | Rs 143½ |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------|

3. Taradal Company

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------|
| Rs 198 less Rs 6½ do. | - | Rs 191½ |
|-----------------------|---|---------|

4. Narsingh Bux Company

| | | |
|-----------|---|--------|
| 44 Sipahi | - | Rs 176 |
| 15 Lajima | - | Rs 30 |
| Total | | Rs 206 |

5. Narsingh Dal Company

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| 39 Sipahi | - | Rs 156 |
| 11 Lajima and 1 nisan | - | Rs 32 |
| Total | | <u>Rs 188</u> |

6. Ranasingh Company

| | | |
|-----------|---|---------------|
| 37 Sipahi | - | Rs 148 |
| 14 Lajima | - | Rs 28 |
| Total | | <u>Rs 176</u> |

7. Bhima Bikram Company

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------|
| 75 Sipahi | - | Rs 300 |
| Lajima, including 1 nisan | - | Rs 54 |
| Total | | <u>Rs 354</u> |

8. Simha Bikram Company

| | | |
|-----------|---|---------------|
| 41 Sipahi | - | Rs 164 |
| 18 Lajima | - | Rs 36 |
| Total | | <u>Rs 200</u> |

9. Ganeshdal Company

| | | |
|-----------|---|---------------|
| 40 Sipahi | - | Rs 160 |
| 13 Lajima | - | Rs 26 |
| Total | | <u>Rs 186</u> |

10. Indradal Company

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|---------------|
| 83 Sipahi | - | Rs 332 |
| 25 Kajima, including 2 nisan | - | Rs 54 |
| Total | | <u>Rs 386</u> |

11. Shivadal Company

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|---------------|
| 95 Sipahi | - | Rs 380 |
| 30 Lajima, including 1 nisan | - | Rs 64 |
| Total | | <u>Rs 444</u> |

Grand Total Rs 3301

For the Vikram Year 1870

| | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 1. Sabuj Paltan (Jamadar, Major & Kotee etc) | - | Rs 176 |
| 2. Subedar Basudev Khadka of Shivadal Company | - | Rs 56 |
| 3. Subedar Birabhanjan Bohra of Faradal Company | - | Rs 64 |
| 4. Subedar Bhimsen of Sherdal Jung Company | - | Rs 48 |
| 5. Subedar Jayanta Shahi of Bhim Bikram Company | - | Rs 56 |
| 6. Rubya Thapa of Rana Singh Company | - | Rs 56 |
| 7. Sardar Sangat of Narsingh Bux Company | - | Rs 64 |
| 8. Subedar Bishnu Simha Thapa of Narsingdal Company | - | Rs 64 |
| 9. Subedar Krishna Simha Thapa of Simha Bikram Company | - | Rs 64 |
| 10. Sardar Jagadeo Bhandari of Indradal Company | - | Rs 56 |
| Grand Total | | Rs 704 |
| For the Vikram Year 1869 | - | Rs 3301 |
| For the Vikram Year 1870 | - | Rs 704 |
| Total | | Rs 4005 |

FRC, Vol. 39, pp. 524-26e

5. Payment of Allowances with Darshan-Bhet Revenues in Kumaun

I

Royal order to Chautariya Bam Shah: "We have received the following report: The Chautariya has sent men to collect the darshan-bhet levy from the Jwaladal Company of Dullu-Dailekh, the Ranashardul Company of Jajarkot, the Ranabam Company of Bajhang-Bajura, and the Nain Bux, Ranajung, and Ripumardan Companies of Achham. However, these companies have now reached the front. Hardly 10 rupees or 15 rupees has been collected in their Jagir of 200 rupees. If now the darshan-bhet levy is collected from them, they will have no money left for food during the siege of Kangra."

"With effect from the Vikrama year 1863, therefore, we have ordered that revenue from the darshan-bhet levy collected from the three companies shall be used to pay them allowances during the period when they are engaged in the Kangra campaign. You are accordingly ordered not to demand the darshan-bhet levey from them."

Jestha Sudi 15^a 1864

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 398.

II

Royal order to the Subedara Jamadarsa Majorse Ajitans, Kotes, Huddas, and soldiers of the Ripumardan Company of Achhama "With effect from the Vikrama year 1863, darshan-bhet revenue collected from the newly-recruited personnel of that Company has been assigned for payment of their allowances (bhatta), so long as it is engaged in the Kangra campaign"

Jestha Sudi 15, 1864

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 397.

The same order was sent on the same date to the following companies also:-

- (1) Naina Bux Company of Achham.
- (2) Ranashardul Jung Company of Jajarkot.
- (3) Ranabam Company of Bajhang-Bajura.
- (4) Jwaladal Company of Dullua-Dailekh.
- (5) Ranajung Company of Achhama
- (6) Mlecchhakalanala Company of Kumauna
- (7) Nanda Bux Company of Kumauna
- (8) Devi Bux Company of Kumaun.
- (9) Gauri Bux Company of Kumauna
- (10) Shumshere Jung Company of Kumauna
- (11) Jwaladal Company of Kumaune
- (12) Shyamdal Company of Kumaune
- (13) Chandannath Company of Jumla
- (14) Naya Gorakh Company.

Jestha Sudi 15^a 1864

RRC, Vol. 20, pp. 397-400.

6. Payment of Dashain Allowances with Darshan-Bhet Revenues

On Marga Badi 30, 1868, Subedar Benu Pande was ordered to pay allowances to the Hanuman Dhvaj Company as follows for the two Dashain festivals with the proceeds of the Darshan-Bhet levy collected from that company:

Thulo-Dashain 11 rupees.

Chaitra Dashain 6 rupees

RRC, Vol. 28, p. 9.

7. Payment of Khuwa Emoluments With Darshan-Bhet Revenues

From Kaji Ranadhwaj Thapa and Khajanchi Udaya Giri to Subedar Hansamani: "You are hereby ordered to pay the shortfall in the Khuwa emoluments of the Sri Dalamardan Company, amounting to 92 rupees, with the Darshan-Bhet levy collected from that company for the Vikrama year 1869."

Marga Sudi 14, 1868.

RRC, Vol. 28, p. 15.

Subedar Bahadur Shah

By

Mahesh C. Regmi

Published information about Bahadur Shah, a son of King Prithvi Narayan Shah and brother of King Pratap Simha Shah is summarized below:-

Bahadur Shah became Chautariya - Regent for his nephew, King Ran Bahadur Shah, in August 1785. He remained in that post until May 1794, when King Ran Bahadur Shah, who had already come of age, took over the administration in his own hands. Bahadur Shah subsequently requested the Chinese authorities in Tibet for permission to visit China. In April 1797 (Baisakh Badi 1854). King Ran Bahadur Shah sent a mission to Lhasa under the leadership of Kaji Sarvajit Pande to explain Bahadur Shah's "crimes" to the Chinese authorities. He also seems to have placed Bahadur Shah in detention. Three months later, in June 1797 (Ashadh 1854), Bahadur Shah died while still in detention.

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The accounts contained in the works cited above do not give any information about Bahadur Shah during the three-year period from May 1794 to June 1797.

Some information in this regard, based on unpublished sources, is given below:

I

Five months after Bahadur Shah's dismissal on Bhadra Sudi 11, 1851), Ran Bahadur ordered that a sum of Rs 76,466, which he had loaned to the government during the 10-year period of his regency be repaid from the revenues of Morang.

II

Some time in the Vikrama year 1852 (A.D. 1795), a Nepali mission led by Kaji Narsingh Gurumi visited China according to arrangements made after the conclusion of the Nepal-China war of 1791-92. Bahadur Shah sent 602½ tolas of coral along with the mission for sale in China and purchase other goods with the proceeds.

III

For the Vikrama year 1852, Bahadur Shah was appointed Subedar in the vassal state of Jajarkot in the Western hill region. The appointment was not renewed for the Vikrama year 1854.

IV

It seems to have been during the Vikrama year 1853, when Bahadur Shah had no official assignment, that he entered into correspondence with the Chinese authorities in Lhasa.

Three important events occurred in the month of Baisakh 1854:

- (a) King Ran Bahadur sent a mission to Lhasa under the leadership of Kaji Sarvajit Pande to explain Bahadur Shah's "crimes" to the Chinese authorities.

(b) He reappointed Bahadur Shah as Subedar in Jajarkota

(c) Bahadur Shah was arrested and placed in detention.

VI

(1) Bahadur Shah died in jail in Ashadh 1854.

(2) The money and goods belonging to him that the Nepali mission brought back from China were credited to the royal treasury on Shrawan Badi 3, 1854a

(3) On Shrawan Badi 12, 1855a Jabar Lama was appointed as Subedar of Jajarkot in place of Bahadur Shaha

Sources

"Royal Order to Subba Zorawar Khawas of Morang Regarding Repayment of Loans to Bahadur Shah," Bhadra Sudi 11, 1851a. In this document, King Ran Bahadur refers to Bahadur Shah as "uncle". Regmi Research Series, Vol. 24, pp. 413-14.

"Royal Order Regarding Reappointment of Bahadur Shah as Subedar in Jajarkot", Baisakh Badi 15 1854. Regmi Research Collection, vol. 25, p. 484a

"Receipt for Money and Goods Belonging to Bahadur Shah Brought by Nepali Mission to China Headed by Kaji Narsingh Gurung", Shrawan Badi 3a, 1854. Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 25, pp. 555-56.

"Royal Order Regarding Appointment of Jabar Lama as Subedar in Jajarkot", Shrawan Badi 12, 1855, Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 82, pp. 44-46.

The Umra

By

Mahesh C. Regmi

In many parts of the hill region, pre-Gorkhali rulers had obtained their fighting men through local functionaries known as Umra. The Umra was assigned rice-fields and homesteads under Jagir tenure with the obligation of mobilizing a specified number of armed fighting men whenever called upon to do so. The Gorkhalis continued the Umra system as a supplement to their standing army.

In 1793, Kirkpatrick described the Umra, or Omrah, as he spelt it, as "Commander of a military post", and his functions as follows:

Their garrisons are chiefly composed of troops raised and formed by themselves.... They have lands assigned them for the support of themselves and men...a... Their arms consist of matchlocks, broad-swords, bows, and arrows, and their class is determined by the number of Kohrasa, or swords, which they muster..... Their respective forces are generally composed of their own kinsmen.

A few examples may be illuminating: In August 1793, Ranadhwaj Shahi and Haribhakta Shahi, who were assigned the thum of Narja in Nuwakot district, along with 16 khets of rice-fields as jagir, were placed under the obligation of equipping 10 men with the khunda, 8 men with bows and arrows, and 2 men with muskets. On the same day, Furan Shahi was replaced by Nahar Gurung as Umra in the Balewa area of Gorkha. The post entailed the obligation of equipping 11 men with the khunda, and an equal number with bows and arrows.

In August 1797, Yudhisthir Thapa was appointed as Umra in Sindhria, with half of that territory, including 25 khets of rice-fields, as his jagira. His duties were as follows:

Settle your kinsmen in that territory and guard the fort assigned to you. In times of war, join the regular troops along with the prescribed number of fighting men. Repair rice-fields and irrigation channels in the thum through the Jhara labor of people living in the territory under your jurisdiction. On the occasion of the Dashain festival, supply 25 arrows for each khet of rice-fields held by you as jagir, making a total of 750 arrows, to the Kapardar of the Royal Household.

Often the rate was fixed at 30 arrows for each khet. In some cases, however, the obligation to supply arrows was commuted to a cash payment at the rate of one rupee for each arrow, making a total payment of 25 to 30 rupees for each khet.

The appointment of Umras was subject to reconfirmation every year. As Kirkpatrick noted, "They are never allowed to remain a long time together in the command of the same place, being relieved for the most part yearly." A fee ranging between 1 and 3 rupees for each khet of rice-field assigned to the Umra as jagir was charged in consideration of appointment or reconfirmation every year.

Kirkpatrick also observed that "almost all the fortresses in the Nepaul territories are ... commanded by an Omrah", although the system appears to have been confined to the hill region. It is not possible in the present state of our knowledge to hazard an estimate of the size of the irregular troops mobilized through the Umra system in the Gorkhali army. One can only agree with Kirkpatrick's observation that "They must be pretty numerous." In his words:

I can form no precise judgment of the amount of the irregular militia enrolled under the Omrahs; but considering the immense tract of country over which these officers are distributed, the great number of Kotes, or Castles, they occupy, and the very recent subjugation of the ancient proprietors of these posts, it is reasonable to suppose that they must be pretty numerous.

It will indeed be no exaggeration to say that these irregular forces played an important part in military activity on the western front. In January 1793, for example, when Nar Shah was appointed Subba of Kumaun, the Umras of several thums in the hill region west of Kathmandu were ordered to join him there along with their men.

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Gorkhali Administration in Garhwal

By

Dr. Shiva Prasad Dabral "Charan"

(Continued from the May 1988 issue)

Gorkhali was the official language during the period of Gorkhali rule in Kumaun and Garhwal. However, the Garhwali language continued to be used among the people of Garhwal. There is no evidence that any person belonging to Kumaun or Garhwal ever wrote any letter or manuscript in the Gorkhali language.

There is also no evidence that the Gorkhalis established or aided any school or hospital in Garhwal. The state made no arrangements for the treatment of even minor diseases.

Although the Gorkhali rulers paid no attention to the physical well-being of their subjects, they had great care for their spiritual bliss. Amar Simha Thapa repaired the temple at Bhairupati and constructed a temple at Gangotri. Padmapani's letter shows that the king of Nepal had built a guest-house and ghats at Haridwar, and

also repaired a bridge. Bam Shah and Rudravir Shah built guest-houses on pilgrimage routes. The kings of Nepal endowed lands as guth for temples, as well as for Sagavartas, where food was provided to pilgrims. The Gorkhali rulers were as eager to exploit their subjects as much as possible in this world, as they were to ensure their peace and liberation in the next world.

The Gorkhalis paid little attention to the repair and maintenance of the existing highways in Garhwal, because they could move through precipitous terrain like sheep or goats. Important routes which fell into a state of disrepair during the period of Gorkhali rule included the Najibabad-Srinagar route, the Kotdwar-Dehra route, and the Dehra-Gangotri route.

The military road west of Kathmandu crossed the Kali river near Brahmedeo-Mandi and reached Almora. It was later extended to Srinagar and Gurudwara (Dehradun). The road was constructed through the forced labor of the local villagers. Beyond Srinagar, the road crossed the Song river in the Doon Valley at Asthal, the site of the famous Gorkhali fort of Nalapani. It then passed through Dehra or Gurudwara and crossed the Jamuna river. There were several customs posts on the road, including one at Kalsi on the confluence of the Jamuna and Tons rivers. Beyond Kalsi, the road passed through Kayaradoon and reached Nahan. Forts had been constructed at both Kalsi and Nahan. The road then passed through a Chir forest and reached Belaspur on the banks of the Sutlej river. There were forts at Jathok, Sabathu, Arki, Malaun, and Balespur as well.

It was through this road that the Gorkhali troops marched from Kathmandu to the conquered territories in the Sutlej region. The number of Gorkhali troops in Kumaun, Garhwal, Doon, and Sirmur was so small that they could hardly face a rebellion by the local people. But the constant movement of Gorkhali troops along this route created a state of panic and discouraged rebellious tendencies. The Gorkhali troops could march toward the conquered territories without touching the territories of the East India Company, thus keeping their own movements and preparations secret. Military supplies which were transported through this road were stored at Srinagari.

While the common people travelled on foot, and affluent people on horseback, the Gorkhali commanders used palanquins. The local villagers were obliged to carry their palanquins. On the orders of the Gorkhali authorities, village kamins and Sayanas had to provide the prescribed number of bearers at short notice. Force was often used to impress people to work as palanquin bearers, irrespective of whether they were Brahmans, Rajputs, Banias, or Harijans. Gorkhali soldiers employed their Garhwali slaves, both boys and girls, as their porters.

The rural people raised wheat and rice to pay taxes, and subsisted on barley, maize, millets, and other coarse grains, supplementing their diet with wild fruits, herbs, etc. Taxes were collected partly

in cash and partly in grains. People took their produce for sale in the mandis of Rohilkhand and other places, or else at places of pilgrimage such as Badrinath. During festivals, 24 or 25 seers of wheat flour fetched one rupee. In the mandi of Najibabad, in the Rohilkhand, 25 seers of wheat fetched the same amount. At Badrinath, $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers of rice was sold for a timasi, and 7 seers for one rupee.

Inside Kumaun and Garhwal, prices of agricultural commodities were unbelievably low. In 1816, one had to sell 32 seers of wheat to get a Farrukhabad rupee. In the interior areas of Garhwal, one rupee was the price of 100 seers of wheat.

Prices fell further during the period of Gorkhali rule. The Gorkhali authorities did not allow food prices to go up.

Foodgrains were exported from Salan to Najibabad, Hardwar, and the Doon Valley. Traders of the Himalayan region bartered salt for foodgrains in Badhan and Nagpur, and sold the foodgrains in the markets of Tibet. Srinagar received its food supplies from the neighboring villages. In the interior areas of Garhwal, there was hardly any demand for foodgrains. Those areas were not visited by traders from the Himalayan region, nor could the local people take their produce to the distant plains.

Few cash crops were grown in Garhwal. Poppy was grown extensively in the valley of the Bhagirathi river, as well as Chimali and the adjoining areas and used for the production of opium. Opium produced in the Bhatwadi area was regarded as of excellent quality. At higher altitudes, hemp was a profitable crop. Its fiber was used to make ropes or weave a kind of cloth known as bhangela. The biggest customer for Garhwal's hemp and hemp products was Rutherford, Manager of the East India Company's factory at Kishipur. He used to supply credit to farmers for growing hemp. Chares, extracted from the juice of hemp, was in great demand at places of pilgrimage along the banks of the Ganga river.

Cotton was produced in large quantities in the Maniyar and Salan areas and woven into cloth for local consumption.

Animals such as oxen, buffaloes, horses, sheep and goats were exported from Garhwal in large numbers to the mandis of the plains. Hardwar was an important center of trade in such animals, meeting the needs of Salan, Doon, and the Bhagirathi Valley.

Most farmers kept hives of bees and sold the honey. Honey was also collected from the hives of wild bees. Four to six seers of honey was sold for one rupee.

Hawks were a good source of income in the northern regions. In the Niti Valley, a tax known as kota-baj was collected. Wild elephants were captured in the forests of the bhabar region. They were seldom more than 7 feet in height and were sold at 200 or 300 rupees each.

Trade in men, women, and children was most easy and entailed no risks. The unfortunate inhabitants of Garhwal were captured in their villages or at checkpoints and sold as slaves. According to Fraser, the Gorkhali sold nearly 200,000 Garhwali as slaves during the period of their rule, mostly to the Rohillas in the south and the Himalayan people in the north.

Much trade passed through the Mane Valley, which lay beyond the jurisdiction of the Gorkhali authorities because it had been endowed as guth to the temple of Badrinath. But the trade that passed through the Niti Valley was even more important and profitable. During summer, traders of the Himalayan region brought salt, borax, gold dust, wool, woollen cloth, musk, yak-tails, sheep and goats, yaks, horses, and medicinal herbs from Tibet. In winter, they bartered these goods for foodgrains in Nagpuri, Badhan, and other areas in the South. They took the foodgrains to Tibet for their barter trade in summer. Trade through the Niti Valley was considerably damaged by heavy taxation during the Gorkhali period.

Trade in local markets was in the hands of local people. During the time of the Garhwali kings, traders from Tibet visited Srinagar, and bartered their goods for foodgrains. The Garhwali kings collected no taxes on such trade. During the Gorkhali period, however, heavy taxes were imposed on trade that passed through Tapovan. As a result, the Tibetan traders stopped visiting Srinagar. By 1808, direct trade between Srinagar and Tibet had almost come to a stop.

Agents of big traders from Najibabad and the Deccan were stationed in Srinagar to make arrangements for the sale of goods from the plains and the export of hill products. They visited Srinagar after the rainy season was over and stayed there for the next 8 months. In 1808, there were 60 or 70 Muslims in Srinagar, most of whom were petty traders selling a wide variety of goods ranging from onions to silk fabrics. Many of them quit Srinagar to escape the Gorkhali oppression.

The Mahendramalli silver rupee of Nepal was used in Garhwal. It was worth 2 timasi coins or bannas. Chehara Shahi rupee coins minted by the East India Company in Bareilly and Farrukhabad were also in circulation. The timasi, which was worth 3 annas each, was the most commonly used coin. It was minted at the Srinagar Mint, for which silver and silver coins, including Spanish dollars, were procured from the plains. Four timasis were worth one Garhwali or Gorkhali rupee, and 5 timasis were worth one Farrukhabadi rupee.

Taka coins were minted from local copper. Ten takas exchanged for one timasi, 40 takas for one Garhwali or Gorkhali rupee, and 50 takas for one Farrukhabadi rupee. People took their copper to the Srinagar Mint for conversion into taka coins. Both timasi and taka coins were in wide circulation, whereas the rupee coins were little used. In any case, money was not in much use in Garhwal. Most exchanges were in the form of barter, and many categories of state functionaries received their remunerations in the form of foodgrains.

The Gorkhali rulers assessed the amount of revenue to be collected from Garhwal on the basis of the amount of emoluments payable to their troops. Three battalions of Gorkhali troops had been stationed in Garhwal, each consisting of three companies. Each company received emoluments amounting to 8,672 rupees a year, while the Captain of each battalion received 5,005 rupees. The total expenditure on the Gorkhali troops stationed in Garhwal was thus as follows:-

| | | | |
|----|---|-------|------------|
| 1. | Emoluments of 15 companies, at 8,672 rupees each | ..... | Rs 130,080 |
| 2. | do. of three captains, at 5,005 rupees each | ..... | Rs 15,015 |
| | Total | ..... | Rs 145,095 |

An additional 150,000 rupees was needed to meet other administrative expenses.

To raise this amount, all villages in Garhwal, with the exception of guth and sadavarta, and some nurfi (tax-free) villages, were assigned to the army.

Kamins and sayans, who collected the revenue and managed the affairs of the village, received no remunerations, but collected their dues and perquisites from the local people. They were allotted some lands by the state, which were tax-free. Kamins and sayans, as well as daferis who kept accounts of revenues, were all Garhwalis. A fee known as adhamni-dafari was collected to finance the emoluments of the daferi in addition to the regular revenue assessment.

The sum of approximately 300,000 rupees as mentioned above was collected regularly without any remission. The figure was so high that there was no way it could be further increased.

The land tax was traditionally known as Pungadi in Garhwal. During the Gorkhali period, the tax was assessed on the village as a whole, leaving it to the local kamins and sayans to apportion the amount among local households in each village. Households were divided into five categories for the purpose of such assessment. These categories were abal, doyam, sim, chahar, and sukumbasi.

In A.D. 1812, for instance, the Pungadi tax assessed for the whole of the Garkha of Dhangu amounted to 703 rupees and 9 annas. The amount apportioned among different households in the villages of Galigaun and Kuntanigaun were as follows:-

Galigaun

| <u>Owner of Household</u> | <u>Category</u> | <u>Amount of Tax</u> |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Gangu Sayana | Abal | 3 rupees. |
| 2. Khima | Sim | 12 annas. |
| 3. Sekar | Sukumbasi | 2 annas. |

| <u>Owner of Household</u> | <u>Category</u> | <u>Amount of Tax</u> |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 4. Dhani | Chahar | 8 annas |
| 5. Naah | Abal | 1 rupee and 4 annas |
| 6. do. | Sim | 12 annas |
| 7. Chamu | Chahar | 4 annas |
| 8. Tulya Dom | Chahar | 4 annas |
| Total | | 6 rupees and 14 annas |

Kuntanigaun

| <u>Owner of Household</u> | <u>Category</u> | <u>Amount of Tax</u> |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Hima Sayane | Abal | 2 rupees and 4 annas |
| 2. Budho | Sim | 12 annas |
| 3. Jotru | Chahar | 8 annas |
| 4. Banchu Abji(drummer) | Abal | 8 annas |
| 5. Bhajad | Sim | 4 annas |
| Total | | 4 rupees and 8 annas |

It seems that the rate of tax amounted to one rupee per nali of abal land. A plot of land which yielded one nali (2 sears) of grains was itself called nali. Twenty nalis made one bisi of land.

Estimates of revenue from the pungadi tax in different regions of Garhwal according to the settlement made by Kaji Banaour Bhandari in A.D. 1812 are as follows (in Gorkhali rupees).

| <u>Region</u> | <u>Amount</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Cis-Ganga region | Rs 82,406 |
| 2. Trans-Ganga region | Rs 60,750 |
| 3. Doon | Rs 11,472 |
| Total | Rs 154,628 |

Revenue from the Pungadi tax, if collected in full, was thus sufficient to meet military expenditures as mentioned above.

However, the Gorkhalis collected several other taxes in addition to Pungadi. Some of these taxes are as follows:

The Salami fee was paid to Gorkhali officers, according to Badri Datta Pande (Kumaun Ka Itihasa, P. 425)i.

Records in the possession of the Kamins of Dhangu show that the Tikabhet fee was collected in the years 1805, 1807, and 1809. The fee must have been paid in other years as well.

The Fouzdar collected one timasi a year from each household in the garkha under his jurisdiction. In A.D. 1808, the Fouzdar of Dabaralsyun collected 54 timasis (that is, 13 rupees and 8 annas) from the 30 villages comprising the garkha.

Each household paid one du-anni (2 annas) to the Subedar every year.

In A.D. 1811, Kaji Bahadur Bhandari and Bakshi Dasharath Khatri legitimized these arbitrary exactions and prescribed their rates as follows. For this purpose, they divided villages into four categories on the basis of population and economic prosperity.

| <u>Category</u> | <u>Fees for Top Officials</u> | <u>do. for Fouzdar</u> |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| I | 1 rupee | 8 annas |
| II | 12 annas | 4 annas |
| III | 8 annas | 2 annas |
| IV | 4 annas | 1 anna |

Since these fees yielded less income than before, the Gorkhalis ignored the new arrangement and continued to make arbitrary collections as before.

The Mankar tax, which was known as gharahi-Pichhahi in Kumaun, was collected from each household whenever the Gorkhali authorities needed money for any special purpose. It could thus be collected in any Garkha in any year. For example, if they needed 10,000 rupees, the amount was collected equally from 5,000 households.

According to records in the possession of the Kamin of Dhangu, a tax known as Pagari was also collected. The amount was 100 rupees in A.D. 1805; but only 3 rupees in A.D. 1806. These records contain no reference to the mankar tax.

The ghee tax was collected on milk cattle. Irrespective of changes in the cattle population, revenue from that tax remained unchanged from A.D. 1812 to 1815. No specific rates seem to have been prescribed.

According to Traill, the mijhari tax was collected from leather-workers in Srinagar and yielded a revenue of 3½ rupees and 8 annas in A.D. 1813. The tax, in fact, was collected from doms (harijan) all over Garhwali. Records in the possession of the Kamin of Dhangu describe this tax as Dom-kar.

In the year A.D. 1807, the ghee tax yielded a revenue of 67 rupees and 4 annas from Dhangu, and the Dom-kar, 71 rupees and 10 annas.

The Tand-kar tax was collected from weavers. It was also known as Chan-kar.

The Gorkhalis collected the Sonyafagun levy to finance their numerous festivals. No information is available about the rates of this levy. In addition, 3 buffaloes and 2 goats were requisitioned for the Chaitra-Navaratri festival, and 4 buffaloes and 3 goats for the Navaratri festival in the month of Aswin. Goats could be requisitioned on other occasions also.

The following statistics are contained in records in the possession of the kamin of Dhangu for the year A.D. 1807.

| <u>Village</u> | <u>Pungadi Tax</u> | <u>Sonyafagun Levy</u> |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Phar | 1 rupee | 4 annas |
| 2. Hatnud | 2 rupees | 12 annas |
| 3. Jud | 2 rupees | 4 annas |
| 4. Dikhet | 3 rupees | 8 annas |
| 5. Dhandhari | 4 rupees | 1 rupee |
| 6. Ulla | 5 rupees | 12 annas |
| 7. Tadi | 5 rupees | 8 annas |
| 8. Banni | 6 rupees | 1 rupee |
| 9. Khaindudi | 7 rupees | 1 rupee |
| 10. Gyadi | 9 rupees | 2 rupees |
| 11. Kothar | 12 rupees | 2 rupees and 4 annas |
| 12. Kaunda | 12 rupees | 2 rupees |
| 13. Dabar | 13 rupees | 2 rupees and 4 annas |
| 14. Kharik | 14 rupees | 2 rupees and 8 annas |
| 15. Amola | 15 rupees | do. |
| 16. Gaiind | 15 rupees and 8 annas | 3 rupees. |

According to Atkinson (Himalayan Districts Vol. 3, P. 183), a fee of half an anna (adhani) on each rupee of Pungadi tax-revenue was collected on behalf of the paqdari.

(To Be Continued)