

Regmi Research (Private) Ltd.

ISSN: 0034-348X

Regmi Research Series
Year 19, No. 4

Kathmandu: April, 1987

Edited by

Mahesh C. Regmi

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Regmi Research (Private) Ltd.

Lazimpat, Kathmandu, Nepal

Telephone: 4-11927

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Garhwal Appointments, A.D. 1805

1. Appointment of Khatri Brothers as Subbas

I

Dhaukal khatri, Surabir khatri, and Ranabir khatri belonged to Kaski district. They were sons of Shiva khatri and grandsons of Chasmu khatri. On Thursday, Ashadh Badi 1, 1862 (June 1805) they were appointed Subbas of one-third of the Madhesh, hill, and Bhot territories of Garh. They replaced Ranadhir Basnet.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, pp. 46-47.

II

Letter to Surabir khatri and Ranabir khatri: "Your ancestors too had worked faithfully in the cause of this state (ahungo). Last year, when action began in Garh, we had appointed the Basnyats in Pyuthan and deputed them to the front. But because they could not proceed from Pyuthan in time, we have appointed you to replace them. You know at that time that kaji Ambar Simha Thapa had been sent there in the capacity of Mukhtiyar. Angad has written to Tribhuwan that because they could not agree, Ranadhir left Srinagar. Whatever might be the state of personal relations, he should not have acted in such a manner in our cause. Because Ranadhir has behaved in an improper way, we hereby appoint you three brothers to replace him as Subbas for one-third of the territories of Garh in the Madhesh, the hills, and the Bhot. Dhaukal has taken charge of shawls and pagaris here. Share the emoluments (khang) of Subba equally, and assign lands according to the prescribed schedule to the company that has been placed under your command. Ranabir khatri has already left (for Garh), and Surabir khatri shall do so quickly after handing over charge of the arms and ammunition in Pyuthan to Sardar Rana Gunj and Rudravira. Act in all matters according to the advice of kaji Ambar Simha Thapa and remain faithful to us. You will know about other matters from the letter of Dhaukal.

"While this letter was being written, we received your report and noted its contents. We shall look after affairs in Pyuthan from here. Proceed quickly to Srinagar as soon as you receive this order."

Ashadh Badi 2, 1862

Regmi Research Collection Vol. 6, pp. 53-55.

III

Letter to Sardar Rana gunj and Rudravira: "We have transferred Surabir khatri, Ranabir khatri, and Dhaukal khatri from Pyuthan to Garh. Dhaukal khatri has taken charge of shawls and pagaris. **An order** has been sent to Surabir khatri to proceed immediately to Garh after handing over arms and ammunition to you in Pyuthan. Take over charge from him accordingly, and let him proceed to Garh quickly. Because lands available for assignment are not adequate in Pyuthan for a Subba, as well as for four companies and a gunpowder factory, it has been decided not to appoint a Subba in Pyuthan. You are, therefore, ordered to construct irrigation channels and reclaim rice-fields.

"Bhoj Khawas and Ahiman Bogati had been previously sent to Kaski. They have now been appointed as Subedars, and ordered to proceed to Pyuthan immediately. They have also been told that the bhardars will assign lands according to the prescribed schedule. After they reach there, arrange for assigning lands to the two companies despatched to Garh, as well as the two companies retained there, without affecting the operation of the gunpowder factory. The assignments should be made in a just manner, so that lands in the Madhesh, the hills, and the Bhot are apportioned equally. We have delegated to Kaji Ambar Simha Thapa the power of Pajani in the case of the two companies that have been despatched to Garh. Appointments of the two Subedars will be made from there.

"While this letter was being written, a report was received from Surabir Khatri saying that if the copper-plate grant made to the Raja of Salyan is implemented, the boundaries will contract by 80 or 100 yards. We shall, therefore, fix the boundaries later. Assign lands to the four companies without affecting the operation of the gunpowder factory, and report to us whether there will be a surplus or shortfall. We shall fix the boundaries only thereafter. Act according to these orders without the slightest delay.

Ashadh Badi 2, 1862

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, pp. 49-52r

2. Pyuthan Affairs

Letter to Bhoj Khawas, and Ahiman Bogati: "Surabir Khatri, Ranabir Khatri, and Dhaukal Khatri have been transferred from Pyuthan to Garh. Because lands available for assignment as Jagir are not adequate in Pyuthan for a Subba, as well as for four companies and a gunpowder factory, it has been decided not to maintain a Subba there. Sardar Rana Gunj and Rudravira have been ordered to assign lands for the four companies without affecting the operation of the gunpowder factory. You have been appointed Subedars of the two companies of Pyuthan on a permanent basis. We have also sent swords, which will reach you in due time. Pay darshan-bhet levies. Proceed to Pyuthan as soon as you receive this order. The Subedars of the two other companies have been deputed to join Ambar Simha Thapa on the western front; he will be in charge of their Pajani. You had been deputed to construct irrigation channels and reclaim rice-fields in Kaski. Submit particulars of the total area irrigated and reclaimed. Also recommend the names of persons who may now be given the responsibility. As soon as you receive this order, assign lands according to the prescribed schedule (raibandi) and form two companies. Recruit only good people from areas east of the Marsyangdi river. Report on whether or not the companies stationed there have cannon. If they do not have any, we shall send it from here."

Ashadh Badi 2, 1862

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, pp. 49-50.

3. Subba Chandrabir Kunwar

I

Another one-third of the territories of Garh was placed under the charge of Subba Chandrabir Kunwar of Bhanwarkot, on the same date. Chandrabir Kunwar was the son of Jaya Krishna Kunwar, and grandson of Ahiram Kunwar. He replaced Subba Hastadal Shah.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, pp. 42-43.

II

(Subba Chandrabir Kunwar was transferred to Doti about two years later. (Regmi Research Series, Year 18, no. 12, December 1986, pp. 185-86). He was later sent back to Garhwal, and died there in early 1871 Samvat (A.D. 1814). (Regmi Research Series, Year 3, no. 1, January 1, 1971, pp. 3-5).

III

Letter to Chandrabir Kunwar: "We have received reports that the bhardars sent (to Garh) were not on good terms with each other. We have, therefore, appointed Surabir Khatri, Ranabir Khatri, and Dhaukal Khatri to replace Ranadhir. Ranabir Khatri is still along with the troops. We have sent an order to Surabir Khatri; he too will join the troops soon. We have appointed you to replace Hastadal. We have ordered Bal Kunwar to take over charge of shawls, pagaris, and the letter of appointment (patta) on your behalf; these will reach you in due time. Kaji Ambar Simha Thapa is old and mature, and also true to his salt. Act according to his advice. Proceed to Srinagar quickly and make necessary arrangements for the administration of that territory in consultation with the Kaji and other bhardars. We shall send other instructions later."

Ashadh Badi 2, 1862

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, p. 55.

Gorkha After The Licchavi Period

By

Dinesh Raj Pant

(Dinesh Raj Pant, Gorkhako Itihasa (A History of Gorkha), Kathmandu: the author, 2041 (1985), Vol. 1, pp. 10-14.

The Manadeva era, which had started in the Vikrama year 633, came to an end after 304 years in the month of Aswin 937 Vikramar. The use of the Nepal Samvat then started.

We do not have authentic evidence to show the condition of Gorkha after the Licchavi period. For that reason, we are not in a position to say anything clearly about Gorkha at that time. At the same time, we do possess materials that shed indirect light on this matter. We shall, therefore, present our views in this regard.

A manuscript of Ashtasahasrika Prajnyaparamita, transcribed in the Vikrama year 1055 during the joint rule of King Narendradeva and king Udayadeva,² is in the possession of the Sakya monastery in Tibet. The colophon of the manuscript shows that it was transcribed by Suner Ranaka, a resident of Gandi-Gulma.³ Gulma denotes a checkpoint. The checkpoint located on the banks of the Gandaki river was known as Gandi-Gulma. It thus seems that Gandi-Gulma was situated in the area of modern Gulmi.⁴ That is to say, in the Vikrama year 1055 Gulmi was ruled by the central government of Nepal. We can, therefore, say that Gorkha too was similarly under central rule.

A manuscript of Ashtasahasrika Prajnyaparamita, transcribed during the reign of king Harshadeva in the Vikrama year 1150, is also in the possession of the Sakya monastery in Tibet. Its colophon shows that it was transcribed by Jivadhara Simha Kayastha, a resident of the Gandi-Gulma area (Vishaya).⁶ The existence of an area known as Gandi-Gulma Vishaya leads one to presume that Gorkha too formed part of a Vishaya (district).

A manuscript of Ashtasahasrika Prajnyaparamita, transcribed in the Vikrama year 1221 in Gandi-Gulma, is in the possession of the Cambridge University library.

On the basis of the evidence supplied by these manuscripts in the Vikrama years 1055, 1150, and 1221, we can say that the Gorkha region had been ruled from the center till then.

A manuscript of Ashtasahasrika Prajnyaparamita, transcribed in the Vikrama year 1126 during the reign of King Shankaradeva, is in the possession of the Ngör monastery in Tibet. The colophon of the manuscript shows that it was transcribed by Ganga Ranaka of Lamjugunga. It is clear that lamjugunga means lamjung.⁸ There is thus a clear reference to the central ruler in a manuscript transcribed in Lamjung in the Vikrama year 1126. This constitutes additional evidence to prove that Gorkha too was under central rule at that time.

The evidence that we have cited above contains no direct reference to Gorkha. Even then, it is clear that Gorkha was under central rule at that time.

Notes.

1. Dinesh Raj Pant, Licchavi Kalama Chalaka Samvat (Eras used during the Licchavi period), Kathmandu: Punya Bahadur Shrestha, 2038 (1981), pp. 3 and 44-45; Dinesh Raj Pant, Nepali Itihasaka Kehi Pana (Some pages of Nepali history), Kathmandu: Sajha Prakashan, 2038 (1981), pp. 15-16.

2. Dinesh Raj Pant, "Dwairajya" (Dyarchy), Purniman year 8, non 2, Chaitra 2030 (March-April, 1974), pp. 135-38.
3. Ibid p. 137.
4. Mahesh Raj Pant and Aishwarydher Sharma, The Two Earliest Copper-plate Inscriptions From Nepal Kathmandu. Nepal Research Center 2034 (1977), pp. 19-20.
5. Luciano Petech, Mediaeval History of Nepal Ranan 1958, p. 50.
6. Ibid, p. 64.
7. Gautam Vajra Vajracharya, "Newari Bhasa ko Tamang Bhasa Tatha Limbu Bhasa Sangako Sadrishya" (similarities of the Newari language with the Tamang and Limbu languages), Purniman year 1, no. 2, Shrawan 1, 2021 (July 16, 1964), p. 44.
8. The Two Earliest Copper-plate Inscriptions ... (see non 4), pp. 16-17.

From the Yamuna to the Sutlej

By
Dr. Shiva Prasad Dabral "Charan"

(Dr. Shiva Prasad Dabral "Charan", Uttarakhand Ka Rajanaitika Tatha Samskritika Itihasa, Part V. Kumaun, Garhwal, Aur Himachal Par Gorkhali Shasan, Samvat 1847-1872 (A.D. 1790-1815), Dogadha, Garhwal; Vira Gatha Prakashan, 2030 (A.D. 1973), pp. 120-25).

Soon after his return from Banaras, Ram Bahadur Shah gave orders for the conquest of the hill principalities in the west. This order set off a wave of jubilation in the Thapa faction and the army. Soldiers were paid full salaries during a campaign, and also expected to profit from plunder. Amara Simha Thapa had been given supreme command of the forces despatched to occupy the kingdom of Garh, with Chautariya Hastidal as deputy, and Ranadhir Simha Basnyat as Hastidal's assistant. After Garh was occupied, Amara Simha Thapa was ordered to leave its administration in the charge of Hastidal Shah and invade the principalities in the west. He was also ordered, "Destroy those who oppose you, but give refuge to those who seek it. Occupy the fort of Kangra as quickly as possible, and then make plans for the conquest of Lahore and Delhi." (Maulana Tomar, Garh-Rajya-Vamsha-kavya (unpublished)).

The hill country between the Yamuna and Sutlej rivers was then divided among numerous small and weak principalities, so it was not difficult to defeat them. Sansar Chand, ruler of Kangra west of the Sutlej river, had annexed many of them. He possessed a large and well-trained army, modern weapons, and several strong forts.

These forts included Kangra, which had witnessed several invaders during the past eight centuries, including Mahmood Ghazni and Adina Beg Khan. Amara Simha Thapa consulted Maularam about the expedition to Kangra, and also wanted to know the geography of the area. Maularam prepared a map of Kangra for him. The Gorkhali force was marching forward, separated from its homeland by hundreds of miles, defeating the hill principalities situated on the way and making enemies of their inhabitants through gross oppression. Maularam warned Amara Simha Thapa that a ruler could make his authority durable only by keeping the people happy. This warning was vindicated within only ten or eleven years.

After making preparations for the campaign in the west, Amara Simha Thapa stationed his son, Ranjor Thapa, and his grandson from the daughter's side, Birabhadra Kunwar in Kumaun, and Birabhadra Kunwar's father, Chandrabir Kunwar, and Subba Surabir Khatri in Garh, with a few troops. With the remaining troops, which included Gorkhalis, as well as people belonging to Palpa, Jumla, Doti, Kumaun, and Garhwal, Amara Simha Thapa then proceeded toward the west.

The conquest of the Kingdom of Garh had extended the frontiers of the Gorkhali Kingdom to the Yamuna river. The Kingdom of Sirmur was situated on the other side of that river. The Gorkhalis soon had an opportunity to occupy that kingdom. In the Vikrama year 1850, (A.D. 1793), the ruler of Katokh (Kangra) state invaded the state of Kahlur (Bilaspur), which was ruled by Maha Chand, and occupied forts situated on the northern banks of the Sutlej river. Maha Chand asked King Dharma Prakash of Sirmur for assistance and offered to make payment of Rs. 100,000. Accompanied by his vassal chiefs, and King Rama Simha of the state of Hindur, Dharma Prakash went to the help of Maha Chand. Their combined forces reached a place called Charadthi, situated on the northern banks of the Sutlej river in the state of Katokh. Sansar Chand reached there along with his troops to drive out the aggressors. In the battle that followed, Dharma Prakash, King of Sirmur, was killed by Sansar Chand.

Dharma Prakash had no son, so his brother, Karma Prakash, ascended the throne of Sirmur. Top-ranking officials did not like the new King and, therefore, hatched a conspiracy to install his brother, Kunwar Ratna Simha, on the throne. They besieged the King, Karma Prakash, in a fort called Kangar, situated at a distance of 32 miles from Nahano. A man named Cholu Miyan, who resembled Karma Prakash, was killed in the course of the fighting. The rumor then spread that King Karma Prakash had been killed. In the confusion that followed, Karma Prakash, accompanied by his family, reached Kalsi through Tanoru. Ratna Simha ascended the throne of Sirmur with the title of Ratna Prakash. Karma Prakash then approached Ranajor Thapa, Amara Simha Thapa's son, for assistance. The Gorkhalis took immediate advantage of this opportunity. They invaded Sirmur and drove out Ratna Prakash. However, instead of handing over the Kingdom of Sirmur to Karma Prakash, they annexed it to Gorkha. After the Battle of Kangar, the Thakur Jagirdars of Kota, Ramgarh, Lalarpur, Morni, Pinjor, and Jagatgarh severed their links with Sirmur and declared themselves independent. Later, they were compelled to accept the suzerainty of Gorkha.

The Gorkhalis did not face any particular difficulty in occupying the state of Jubbal, which was situated to the north of Sirmur. As soon as the Gorkhali troops reached there, Risal Simha, Thakur of Khalete, fled to Buschar and took refuge there. The invaders immediately occupied his principality. The Gorkhalis then overran several small principalities on the way, including Bilsan, Kyonthal, Tharoch, Ghund, Kotkhai, Thiyog, and Kotgarh, and marched forward Busehar. The inhabitants of these principalities accepted the Gorkhali domination out of panic, but in Busehar the Gorkhali were strongly resisted by both the people and the army.

Even then, the Gorkhalis succeeded in reaching up to Hattu. The king of that principality, who had not yet come of age, fled to Kamrun. The invading army occupied the forts of Hattu, Kuran, Baghi, Naogarh, Sungri, and Bahali, and stationed some troops in each of them. The Gorkhali troops once succeeded in reaching as far as Rampur, where they plundered the town as well as the state treasury and set fire to state documents. However, they were unable to maintain their occupation of Kanaur for long. A Gorkhali force was despatched for the purpose of plundering the state treasury of Kamrun. It established its camp near the village of Chugaon (Tholang) on the banks of the Chholtu river, but was attacked by the Kanauris in the night. The Gorkhalis were unable to get food supplies anywhere, and so were compelled to go back.

The Gorkhalis then occupied the principalities situated west of Sirmur, including Solan, Dagsai, which belonged to a powerful and ambitious ruler named Ram Sharan. He had extended his territories from Palsi to Matiana. In the east, his territories comprised the fort of Ajmar on the banks of the Yamuna river. Ram Sharan had not been able to occupy the principality of Sirmur, but Dharma Negi, Chief of the fort of Sabathu, which belonged to Sirmur, had already acknowledged him as overlord. The Gorkhalis marched through the villages of Nalagarh and reached Ram Sahar, but met with stiff resistance. Unable to occupy Ramsahar, the Gorkhalis laid siege to that fort and blockaded the supply of essential commodities. However, considerable quantities of food and water had already been stored inside the fort, so that the siege continued for three years. Ram Sharan finally fled to Bishauli in Hoshiarpur, from where he went to Palsi after three or four months. For the next ten years (A.D. 1804-14), he spent his days in the forts of Palsi, Baddi, and Gullarwala, while the Gorkhalis occupied the rest of his territories. Because of the Gorkhali oppression, many families from the hill areas of the state of Hindur shifted to the Palsi Valley.

Before the Gorkhali invasion, there were 18 small principalities (Thakurai) under the state of Keonthal. They were as follows:

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Koti | 2. Ghund | 3. Thyog |
| 2. Madhan | 5. Mailog | 6. Kuthar |
| 7. kunihar | 8. Dhami | 9. Tharoch |
| 10. Sangri | 11. Kumharsen | 12. Rajan |
| 13. kharantu | 14. Maihili | 15. Khalasi |
| 16. Bageri | 17. Tingthali | 18. Ghatn |

At the time of the Gorkhali invasion, the principality of Kumharsen was under Keonthal. As soon as the Gorkhali forces reached there, the ruler of Keonthal, Rana Raghunath Sen, fled to the principality of Suket, where he died. His son, Sansar Sen, was born while his father was in exile. He was later granted the principality of Keonthal by the East India Company.

The inaccessible hill territory of Punar was only nominally under the control of the Rana of Jubbal, for its inhabitants acknowledged no authority, and paid no taxes. They lived in large villages and produced large quantities of food. However, they lived on plunder in the neighboring areas, and were skilled in guerilla fighting. They could assemble even 1000 armed fighters at a moment's notice. The Gorkhalis were, therefore, unable to bring the inhabitants of Punar under their control for several years, even after occupying Sirmur and Jubbal. Finally, the Gorkhalis defeated the Panaris in a battle that was fought at a place called Matil in which many people were killed. The Gorkhalis then unleashed a reign of terror in the villages of Punar. Rana Jagat Simha of Baghal was defeated by the Gorkhalis and fled to Hindur (Nalagarh). He remained there for seven years.

The principality of Rawaigarh comprised the valleys of the Pawar and Tons rivers. Before the Gorkhali invasion, it was a part of Garh. On the eve of the Gorkhali invasion, when the size of the army of Garh had declined because of the mischief of Parakrama Shah, Rana Himmat Simha of Buschar had occupied Rawaigarh. The ruler of Jubbal made assistance available to him in that effort, so the king of Garh was unable to liberate Rawaigarh from the invader. Rana Himmat Simha had died prior to the Gorkhali invasion, so Amara Simha Thapa placed his brother, Runa, on the throne of Buschar under Gorkhali suzerainty. Himmat Simha's son, Uchhuwa, had fought along with Amara Simha Thapa in the Kamgra campaign.

The conquest of Nalagarh extended the territories of Gorkha to the eastern banks of the Sutlej river. Kangra, which was ruled by Sansar Chand, was situated across the river. Intoxicated with success, a Gorkhali force crossed the Sutlej river and invaded the territories of Sansar Chand, but was defeated. Amara Simha Thapa then signed a treaty with Sansar Chand, according to which the Sutlej river was recognized as the boundary between Nalagarh and Kangra. At this time, certain events occurred in Nepal, which slackened the pace of Amara Simha Thapa's advance.

On his return to Nepal, Ran Bahadur had banished his Queen, Rajarajeshwari Devi, to a place called Helmu on the charge of disloyalty. Queen Subarnaprabha had already gone to Deopatan. During Damodar Pande's rule, King Prithvipal Sen of Palpa had helped the opponents of Ran Bahadur. Ran Bahadur Shah had not forgotten this. He summoned Prithvipal Sen to Nepal on the pretext of marrying his sister, but placed him in detention. Ran Bahadur Shah then married Chandravati, a sister of his beloved Queen Kantimati. When Chandravati failed to please him, Ran Bahadur married Lalita Tripura Sundari. Meanwhile, a smallpox epidemic broke out in Kathmandu valley, and Ran Bahadur ordered that all children be sent elsewhere. The order had been issued with the aim of saving them from death, but it imposed severe hardships on the people.

Much dissatisfaction prevailed among the people as a result of such steps as confiscation of the birta lands of Brahmans, the banishment of Queen Rajarajeshwari Devi, and the expulsion of children. It is believed that King Prithvipal Sen of Palpa and Ran Bahadur's step-brother, Sher Bahadur, hatched a plot to take advantage of this dissatisfaction. Sher Bahadur was leader of the Chautariya group. The Thapa faction had become strong because Bhimsen Thapa was Prime Minister, and Amara Simha Thapa, Chief of the army. Getting information about the plot, Ran Bahadur ordered Sher Bahadur to depart for the western front. When Sher Bahadur refused to obey the order, Ran Bahadur Shah ordered that he be arrested and beheaded. Sher Bahadur, however, attacked Ran Bahadur with his sword and wounded him seriously. Balanarasimha, the king's bodyguard, immediately killed Sher Bahadur.

Before his death, Ran Bahadur placed the infant king Girban Yuddha Bikram under Bhimsen Thapa's protection in the presence of all bhardars and appealed to them to continue supporting him. This event took place on Baisakh Sudi 7, 1862 (April 1805).

When Ran Bahadur died, Bhimsen Thapa had the royal palace surrounded by troops loyal to him. He took full advantage of the situation to dispose of his powerful opponents. He had every opponent of the Thapa faction killed. These included 50 top-ranking officers of the army, as well as Kaji Narasimha, Kaji Tribhuwan, Chautariya Bidur Shahi, and King Prithvipal Sen of Palpa, and his soldiers and officers. Bhimsen Thapa then deputed his father, Amara Simha Thapa, to occupy the kingdom of Palpa. He compelled Queen Rajarajeshwari Devi to become a Sati, and thus put an end to potential opposition from her side. Bhimsen Thapa, in addition installed Queen Triurasundari, who is said to have been his lover, as Regent of the infant king. With the aim of keeping the Thapa faction and the army satisfied, and diverting the attention of the people, Bhimsen Thapa did not let the military campaigns in the west and the south slacken in any way.

Ran Bahadur was a pleasure-loving, arbitrary and hot-tempered ruler. However, he was also a well-known and generous patron of poets, scholars, and artists. Maularam had visited Kathmandu shortly before Ran Bahadur's assassination in the hope of getting a large gift of money. He composed the Rana Bahadur Chandrika in praise of Ran Bahadur, which contains eulogies of Ran Bahadur, and his son, Girban Yuddha Bikrama. Like modern Nepali writers, Maularam believed that Ran Bahadur was a great statesman. He received gifts from Ran Bahadur and returned happy from Nepal.

Jajarkot

I

Puran Shahi, Laxmides Pantha, and Karna Sinha were deputed to the rajya of Jajarkot to revise the revenue settlement. They fixed the amount of revenue assessment in the rajya at Rs. 7,101.

a year. A royal order was issued to Raja Dip Narayan Shahi of Jajarkot stipulating payment of that amount on thek-bandi basis in four equal installments (Baisakh, Shrawan, Kartik, Magh) every year. The amount was to be transmitted to the Rana Shardul Company.

Tuesday, Jestha Badi 12, 1864
Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 20, p. 324.

II

Public notification in Jajarkot, Tuesday, Jestha Badi 12, 1864:

"The entire territory of Jajarkot has been ruined because of the indiscriminate exaction of unpaid labor and provisions, as well as highhandedness and oppression. In the future, unpaid labor shall be exacted only for the transportation of military supplies, sick people, and coins. Any person who exacts such labor for other purposes shall be punished."

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 23, p. 325.

An Error in Colonel Kirkpatrick's Account of Nepal

Kirkpatrick writes:

The Turryani of Nepal, confined between the Gunduck and Teesta, is divided into Soubahs or governments; that under Zorawar Singh, which stretches from the former of these rivers easterly to the Kousi, and which may be distinguished by the appellation of the Western Turrye or Turryani, consists of five Zillahs, or districts, sub-divided into twenty-seven pergunnahs. These Zillahs are:

1. Suptuni, bounded to the eastward by the Kousi.
2. Mohtuni, west of Suptuni.
3. Rhohutute, or Rohtut, in which Huttoul is included, it is situated to the westward of Mechtune.
4. Bharah.
5. Persa, which extends to the westward as far as the Turryani of Tannohi.

Kirkpatrick thus states that:

- (1) The tarai areas of Saptari, Mahottari, Bara, Persa, and Rautahat comprised a single administrative district.
- (2) Zorawar Singh was Chief (Subba) of this administrative unit in 1793.

Contemporary Nepali documents show that Kirkpatrick was wrong on both points. The correct position, according to administrative regulations promulgated by the government of Nepal on Thursday, Kartik Sudi 15, 1848 (approx. November 1791), was as follows:

- (1) Bara, Parsa, and Rautahat comprised one administrative unit, with Zorawar Khawas and Bharat Khawas as joint Subbas.
- (2) Saptari and Mahottari comprised a separate administrative unit, with Sahadeva Padhya and Manik Raj Khawas as joint Subbas.

References:

1. Colonel Kirkpatrick, An Account of the Kingdom of Nepaul (reprint of 1811 ed.), New Delhi: Manjusri Publishing House, 1969, pp. 40-41.
2. "Administrative Regulations for Bara, Parsa, and Rautahat Districts in the Names of Subba Zorawar Khawas and Subba Bharat Khawas", Kartik Sudi 15, 1848 (November 1791), Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 5, pp. 77-78.
3. "Administrative Regulations for Saptari and Mahottari Districts in the Names of Subba Sahadeva Padhya and Subba Manik Raj Khawas," Kartik Sudi 15, 1848 (November 1791), Ibid, pp. 76-77.

Night Patrols in Kathmandu

On Friday, Ashadh Badi 6, 1864, the following companies were ordered to patrol the streets of Kathmandu town from 12 ghadis (4 hours and 48 minutes) after sunset to 4 ghadis (1 hour and 36 minutes) before sunrise. The order added, "If any person, high or low, is found walking in the streets during these hours, arrest him and hand him over to the Itachapli (Court). If he resists arrest and uses force, retaliate in kind."

Companies

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------|-----------|
| 1. Srinath, Kalibux | ... | 4 nights. |
| 2. Sri Mehar Company | ... | 1 night. |
| 3. Sri Viradal Company | ... | do. |
| 4. Sri Birabhadra Jung Company | ... | do. |
| 5. (Illegible) Company | ... | do. |
| 6. Devidatta Company | ... | do. |
| 7. Gurubux Company | ... | do. |
| 8. Sri Batukdal Company | | dor |
| 9. Sri Kalidatta Company | ... | do. |

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 20, p. 401

Land Assignments to Sabuj Company

The following lands and khuwa revenues were assigned for meeting the shortfall in the emoluments of the additional personnel recruited for the Sabuj Company.

Raginas Mouja in Lamjung District

| <u>Cultivator</u> | <u>Area of Rice-land</u> (in muris) |
|--------------------------|--|
| Bisu Kadyal | 17 |
| Kantu Thapaliya | 130 |
| Umya Damya | 30 |
| Gorya Karadiya | 60 |
| Randhar Kriparam | 148 |
| Bhanu Parajuli | 70 |
| Ramanand Kadyal | 105 |
| Laxmi Patahak | 200 |
| Padmya Lohani | 87 |
| Padmya Chulwal | 60 |
| Shobharam Chulwal | 180 |
| Gunya Doliya | 100 |
| Chamya | 20 |
| Nandram Bichhural | 20 |
| Sahalok Baberangi | 30 |
| Chhabilal Karadiya | 70 |
| Benuram Karadiya | 80 |
| Gunya Auliya | 20 |
| Ram Kadyal | 5 |
| Chhitaram | 104 |
| Nandaram | 110 |
| Jasodhar Karadiya | 70 |
| Dataram Chamya Thapaliya | 110 |
| Bhagirathi Bicchuryal | 280 |
| Total | <u>2,107 muris</u> |

Ramche Mouja in Satahun District

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Shivanand Chapagain | 60 |
| Mangal Dhakal | 160 |
| Lacchiram Tewari | 44 |
| Jaya Narayan Tewari | 42 |
| Total | <u>286 muris (sic)a</u> |

Grand Total 2,393 muris.

Khuwa Revenue

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| 1. Sangnu Mouja in Rising District | ... | Rs. 82-8 |
| 2. Tanahu | ... | Rs. 7-0 |
| 3. Pallo-Nuwakot | ... | Rs. 11-12 |
| 4. Serma of Badi households in Rising | ... | Rs. 15-12 |
| 5. Arghau Mouja in kaski District | ... | Rs. 63-14 |
| (Dhungana Households | ... | Rs. 13-6 |
| Lamicchane Households | ... | Rs. 50-8) |

Suncay, Ashadh Badi 1, 1864

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 20, pp. 402-3

Slave Traffic in Garhwal

Royal order to Chautariya Ram Shah on Ashadh Badi 10, 1864:
 "We have received reports that the territory of Garh has been ruined because Subbas, Amalis, Subedars, Fouzdars, etc. take away the wives, sons, and daughters of the ryots themselves, and also sell them in the Madhesh. We, therefore, order that from the year 1864 Vikrama:

1. Ryots shall not offer their wives, sons, and daughters in lieu of payments in money. They shall, instead, pay the amounts due from them in cash.
2. Subbas, Amalis, etc shall collect all dues from the ryots in cash. They shall not accept the wives, sons, and daughters of the ryots in lieu of such payments.

"In case any person does not comply with these orders, arrest him, and refer the case to us. In addition, restore the person who has been accepted (in lieu of cash payments)".

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 20, p. 404.

Appointments in the Jamuna-Sutlej Region

On Aswin Sudi 2, 1862 (September 1805), the following persons were appointed to the following positions in the territories of Kullu, Sirmur, Handur, and Kangra:

- (1) Angad Khawas, son of Kalu Ghale, and grandson of Dambar Ghale, belonging to Maidhi (Dhading), was appointed Sardar for one-third of the territories of Kullu. His emoluments amounted to Rs. 3,600 a year. The royal order of appointment added, "We shall send you one piece of cannon for each of the five companies under your command, each company comprising 101 musketeers. Appoint Subedars, Jamadars, etc. on the prescribed

khangisr Allot lands against the khangis. After lands have been allotted against the khangis of the four companies, as well as of yourself, spend the surplus revenue for such of our purposes as payment of allowances, arms and ammunition, funeral expenses, rewards, and religious ceremonies and festivals. Any amount that may still be left after meeting these expenses shall be used to recruit additional musketeers."

Sardar Angad khawas was also ordered to send manuscripts, weapons, and other valuable objects found in the state of Kullu; or at the royal palace, to Kathmandu.

Regmi Research Collection, Volr 6. p. 508-9r

- (2) Another one-third of the territories of Kullu state was placed under the authority of Hastadal Shahir son of Birabahu Shah and grandson of Chandrarup Shah, on the same terms and conditions on the same date (Aswin Sudi 2, 1862)r

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6. pp. 512-13.

The royal order does not mention Hastadal Shah's designationr Information about the person appointed for the remaining one-third of the territories of Kullu state is also not available

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, ppr 512-13.

- (3) The state of Sirmur was divided into two administrative units. On Aswin Sudi 2, 1862, these units were placed under the authority of Sardar Bhotu (son of Kirtimahoddam Shah of Nuwakot) and Parashuram Thapa (son of Mahendra Thapa and grandson of Mahasimha Thapa of Bhadgaun)r Four companies of troops were placed under the command of each of these Sardars, and they were promised one piece of cannon for each of these companiesr Their emoluments amounted Rsr 3,600 a year eachr Other terms and conditions were the same as those for Sardar Angad Khawasr

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, pp. 510-12.

- (4) The state of Handur was placed under the authority of Kaji Randhir Simha Basnyat (son of Bhokal Simha Basnyat and grandson of Shivaram Simha Basnyat of Kathmandu)r He was granted emoluments amounting to Rs. 5,000 a year, with three companies of troops under him. Other terms and conditions were the same as those for Sardar Angad Khawasr

Regmi Research Collection, Volr 6, ppr 514-15.

- (5) The state of Kangra was placed under the joint authority of Kaji Ambar Simha Thapa and Kaji Nayan Simha Thapa, with twelve companies of troops under their commandr As in the other cases mentioned above, they were promised one piece of cannon for each of these twelve companies. Other terms and conditions were the same as those mentioned above. However, no reference has been made to their emoluments.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, pp. 515-16.

Troop Movements, A.D. 1805Achham

One company of troops stationed in Achham, comprising 150 musketeers, had already been sent to Garhwal, leaving another company, also comprising 150 musketeers, for the defense of Achham. On Bhadra Sudi 15, 1862, royal orders were issued deputing 125 of them to Garhwal, thus leaving only 25 musketeers in Achham. Subedar Chagumal was appointed to command that truncated company. The Subedar was informed that Bishram Khatri had been ordered to allot lands and khuwa revenues to that company according to the prescribed schedule.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, pp. 425-27n

Bajhang and Bajura

On Bhadra Sudi 15, 1862, Subedar Nirbhaya Simha Thapa of Bajhang and Bajura was informed that the Ranabam company of Bajhang and Bajura had been deputed to Garhwal and that Subedar Kirtibir Thapa had been sent to Bajhang and Bajura along with the Ramban company. Nirbhaya Simha Thapa was ordered to proceed immediately to Garhwal, leaving only one patti of the Ranabam company in Bajhang and Bajura in order to collect rents on its jagir lands.

A royal order was sent to Subedar Kirtibir Thapa on the same date instructing him to proceed to Bajhang and Bajura immediately.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, pp. 428-29.

Dullu-Dailekh

The Jwaladal Company of Dullu-Dailekh, commanded by Subedar Haribhakta Shahi, was deputed to Garhwal. Subedar Jayapati Padhya of the Dalamardan Company was then sent to replace him in Dullu-Dailekh. Haribhakta Shahi was ordered to proceed immediately to Garhwal, leaving only one patti of troops behind in order to collect rents on its Jagir lands.

Regmi Research Collection Vol. 6, pp. 429-30.

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