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<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. Five Documents on Belkot	136
2. The Tarkeghyang Monastery	138
3. A Birta Grant to Prime Minister Bhim Shumshere in khasyauli	140
4. Allowances For Rana Princesses	141
5. Allowances to Troops on the Western Front	141
6. Miscellaneous Documents of Samvat 1867	142
7. Irrigation in Mahottari	146
8. Punishment of a Slave in Dhading	147
9. Elephant Depots	147
10. Copper Mines in Kalleri, Dhading	147
11. The Gurung Caste	148
12. Construction of Sanghus	148

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Five Documents of Belkot

(Miscellaneous royal orders concerning the Belkot area of Nuwakot district).

1. Jhara services
2. Forest conservation
3. Land grant to priest
4. Hulak services
5. Conscription.

1. Jhara Services

(Poush Sudi 1, 1849/December 1792)

Royal order to the Amalidar of Belkot, Jiling, and Thansing: "You are hereby ordered to impress Jhara labor from all inhabitants in the areas under your jurisdiction for the construction of a military camp (tharpu) at Devighat. We have deputed a Dittha for the purpose. Construct the camp quickly according to the same design as before as ordered by him."

RRC, Vol. 25, p. 225

This order was sent to the Amalidars of the following thums also: Kolputar, Jhiltung, Devighat, Dhading, Rupeng, Madanpur, Jhiling, Budhesing-Besi, Taruka, Budhesing and Phirkep.

RRC, Vol. 26, pp. 225-26.

2. Forest Conservation

(Jestha Badi 1854/May 1797).

Royal order to the Amalidar of Belkot: "The Betyani forest in Belkot had been conserved from former times. We have now received reports that cane and trees are being cut there. We hereby proclaim that any one who cuts timber in that forest will have his hand cut off. Announce this to every one there, and conserve the Betyani forest properly."

RRC, Vol. 25, p. 372.

3. Land Grant to Priest

Royal order to Major Raghunath Chhatkuli and other employees deputed to survey rice-fields in Belkot: "The priest of that place had been assigned 30 muris of rice-fields to provide rice and other materials required for religious ceremonies during the Dashain festival. These rice-fields had been reconfirmed in favor of the priest during previous surveys also. We have now received reports that you are demanding that the priest pay rents on these rice-fields. Do not do so, and let the lands remain in his possession."

Magh Sudi 3, 1868/January 1812

RRC, Vol. 9, p. 460.

4. Hulak Services

On Sunday, Chaitra Badi 8, 1871 (March 1815) a hulak post for the transportation of official mail between Kathmandu and the western territories was opened at Thamkhola in Dhading. The following households of the Balkot-Salyan area were enrolled as hulakis and allotted rice-fields as follows:

<u>Hulaki</u>		<u>Rice-fields</u> (in muris)
1.	Basudev Tiwari -	80
2.	Chandra Tiwari -	110
3.	Kantu Tiwari -	93
4.	Prithvidhar Tiwari -	100
5.	Gajadhar Tiwari -	80
6.	Laxmi Narayan Bania -	70
7.	Surya Katuwal -	90
8.	Biru Pande -	90
9.	Sriharsha Tiwari -	90
10.	Kantu Kandyal -	80
11.	Lilya Roka -	70
12.	Maheshwar Itani -	90
13.	Mane Bhatta (replacing (Laxmidhar Bhatta) -	90
14.	Srikrishna Bhatta -	90
15.	Vishnuhari Pande -	80
16.	Ramakanta Gajuryal -	90
17.	Balakrishna Bhattarai -	90
18.	Maheshwar Bhattarai -	90
19.	Shiva Kandyal -	90
20.	Shivanath Padhya -	90
21.	Jayanarayan Kharyal -	90
22.	Jayamangal Padhya -	90
23.	Harikrishna Padhya -	90

24.	Padmanabha Padhya (replacing Sire Kharyal)	-	90
25.	Baijanath Padhya	-	92
26.	Jagat Silwal	-	90
27.	Jayakrishna Silwal	-	80
28.	Sri Krishna Silwal	-	90
29.	Hridayaram Pande	-	90
30.	Bali Bagalya	-	90

RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 140-1

5. Conscription

Tuesday, Bhadra Sudi 9, 1872/August 1815)

Balkot was one of the several areas in the hill region around Kathmandu Valley where the Amali and other inhabitants were ordered to proceed to Makwanpur by early Kartik and join bhardars there on Jhara basis. The royal order added: "Those who carry weapons should bring along with them shields, swords, and bows and arrows, while others shall bring spades and axes. Everyone shall also bring food needed by him for six months. We shall grant rewards, honors, and money to those who work well. Any one who does not obey this order will be severely punished."

RRC. Vol. 42, pp. 62-63.

The Tarkeghyang Monastery

The guthi lands of the Tarkeghyang monastery at Helambu in East No. 1 district was registered at the Guthi Lagat Janch Adda in Kathmandu on Marga 22, 1986 (December 7, 1929) on the basis of the following evidence:

- (1) Copper plate inscription issued by King Jaya Jagat Malla on Chaitra Badi 1, 843 (Nepal Samvat).
- (2) do. in the name of Wima Lama on Chaitra 8, 847 (Nepal Samvat).
- (3) Royal order of Baisakh Sudi 13, 1890.
- (4) Statements recorded from Paldesi Lama of the Tarkeghyang monastery on Ashadh 10, 1971 and Aswin 23, 1982.

(5) Judgement of the Dewani Adalat ruling that the guthi belongs to the Rajguthi category.

(6) Khadganishana order of Aswin 22, 1982.

The property of the monastery, held in the name of Salgarje Bhote, was as follows:

- (1) 282 muris of rice-fields, yielding an income of 120 muris of paddy, and 2 muris and 5 pathis of wheat.
- (2) 32 households on pakho lands, paying rents amounting to 9 muris and 12 pathis of paddy and 4 muris and 12 pathis of wheat.

On this quantity, 75 muris and 11 pathis of paddy was used for the following purposes:

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
1. Religious ceremonies on Magh Sudi 8	1 muris and 10 pathis
2. Chhijyu-Puja on Magh Sudi 9-10	9 muris
3. do. Falgun Sudi 14-15	7 muris and 13 pathis
4. do. Chaitra Sudi 14-15	8 muris
5. do. Baisakh Sudi 9-10	6 muris and 10 pathis
6. Jestha Badi 14	10 pathis
7. Worship of Gorakhnath from Shrawan 3-13	18 muris and 6 pathis
8. do. Bhadra Badi 14	10 pathis
9. do. Aswin Sudi 7-9	5 muris
10. Chhijyu-Puja on Aswin Sudi 9-10	8 muris
11. Kartik Sudi 14	9 pathis
12. Worship of Surya on Marga Sudi 15	2 muris and 16 pathis
13. Marga Badi 14	7 muris and 4 pathis
Total	75 muris and 11 pathis of paddy.

Emoluments (khang) of priest (Pujari) - 12 muris

Surplus

42 muris and 1 pathi of paddy at the rate of 7 pathis and 4 manas a rupee	Rs 112.13 ³ / ₄
6 muris and 7 pathis of wheat at the rate of 4 pathis a rupee	Rs 34.25
Total	Rs 146.38 ³ / ₄

A sum of Rs 52.47½ was spent on procuring necessary materials from the market, including Rs 20.7½ for burning a lamp at the Ghyang every day. This left a net surplus of Rs 93.90³/₄.

The Ghyang comprised a single building.

RRC, Vol. 14, pp. 624-27.

A Birta Grant to Prime Minister Bhim Shumshere
In Khasyauli

On Shrawan 30, 1988 (approx. August 13, 1931), a royal order was issued granting a tract of 5,905 bighas of forest adjoining Khasyauli on the road to Nautanwa in the Palhi division of Butwal district to the Prime Minister, Bhim Shumshere J.B. Rana as Sarbakara-Akara-Sarbanga-Mafi Birta.

The order also contains the following provisions:

- (1) The lands are inheritable. They may also be sold, bequeathed, or otherwise alienated without any restriction.
- (2) The birtaowner may cut timber from the forest, sell or export it, and appropriate the income whenever he likes. The statutory obligation to transmit half of such income to the government has been waived.
- (3) The birtaowner may bring the lands under cultivation and appropriate the income.
- (4) No taxes shall be collected on these birta lands, including the gadimubarakh, goddhuwa, and chumawan levies.

RRC, Vol. 28, pp. 409-10.

Allowances for Rana Princesses

Somgarbhadivvyeshwari, presumably a daughter of Prime Minister Bhim Shumshere (November 1929 to September 1932)h, was sanctioned an allowance of 6,000 rupees a year from the Kausi Toshakhana Treasury, according to a royal order (lal-mohar)h, of Ashadh 31h 1987) (July 15, 1930).

In her petition, Somgarbhadivvyeshwari had mentioned the following facts:

- (1) Two daughters of Prime Minister Jung Bahadurh married to the Rajas of Bajhang and Jajarkot, had been assigned lands in Bajhang, yielding an income of Rs 1849.29 a year each.
- (2) Two daughters of Prime Minister ir Shumshere, namely, Indradivvyeshwari and Dhiradivvyeshwari, had each been sanctioned a yearly allowance of 4,500 rupees from the Kausi Toshakhana Treasury.
- (3) Maharani Khagara adivvyeshwari of Bajhang, a daughter of Prime Minister Chandra Shumshere, had been sanctioned a yearly allowance of 6,000 rupees from the Kausi Tosakhana Treasury.

RRC, Vol. 28, pp.399-400.

Allowances to Troops on the Western Front

On Sunday, Jestha Badi 9, 1867h Kaji Amar Simha Thapa was ordered to pay allowances to troops at the following rates:

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 1. Companies from the region east of the Bheri river | - | 4 rupees |
| 2. doh Bheri-Mahakali region | - | 3 rupees |
| 3. do. Kumaun | - | 2 rupees |
| 4. doh Garhwal | - | 1 rupees |

In the case of companies for which sources of revenue had not already been allotted for the payment of such allowances, Kaji Amar Simha Thapa was ordered to appropriate revenues from the Mudahi Pichhahi, and other taxes collected from the newly-acquired territory of Besahar.

RRC, Volh 39, pp 201-2.

Miscellaneous Documents of Samvat 1867

1. Appointment of Lal Shahi as Subba of Handoor.
2. Freedom for khawas slaves.
3. Settlement in the Kamala-Tista Region.
4. Jhara Exemption for Shiva Prasad Company.
5. Ban on Horse Dealers Visiting Kathmandu.
6. Slavery in the Bheri-Jamune Region.
7. Partition of Phecap.
8. Increase in Procurement Price of Copper.
9. Construction of House for Kaji Bhimsen Thapa.
10. A Fakirana Land Grant in Morang.

1. Lal Shahi Appointed Subba of Handoor

Lal Shahi was appointed Subba of Handoor, replacing Kirti Ranae with an annual khang of Rs 2000. The Maibux Company of Pyuthen and the new company formed in Handoor were placed under his command. He was ordered to assign lands to the personnel of those companies in consultation with Kaji Ambar Simha Thapa.

Sunday, Magh Sudi 3, 1867
Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 38, p. 717.

2. Freedom for Khawas Slaves

Vrihaspati Khan, Jit Simha Dhundai, Balakarama Daturem Jahari, Moghal Khan, and Khasu Khan were khawas or slaves of the Sen king of Vijayapur. When Vijayapur was conquered by the Gorkhalis, they were freed by the Chief Minister, Dewan Buddhikarna.

Marga Sudi 4, 1867 (November 1810),
RRC, Vol. 38, pp. 667-68.

3. Settlement in the Kamala-Tista Region

Royal order to Wajhan Chaudhari of Nirattara and Horil Chaudhari of Jhapa:

"We have assigned revenue from Kalabanjar lands, including duties on exports and imports (Chadhti, namti), collected at markets (ganj, gola) in areas settled by Jagat Pandit and Yekunda in the region situated between the Kamala and Trista (Tista) rivers

as jagir to the Shiva Prasad Company. Subedar Jayanta khatri has now reported that you are creating disputes about this assignment. You are, therefore, ordered to register revenues from areas settled by you to the company and let it make collections accordingly. Refund any amount that you may already have collected and appropriated.

"We have also received reports that you demand sair duties and Kascharai taxes from people who have come to settle in our territories from the Moglan. No such duties and taxes shall be collected from such settlers. If the territory is ruined through your oppression and injustice, you shall be held guilty. Do not encroach upon the jagir lands of the company."

Kartik Sudi 11, 1867
RRC Vol. 38, pp. 616-67.

II

On the same day (Wednesday, Kartik Sudi 11, 1867), Chaudharis, Mandars, and raiyats of newly settled Kalabanjar lands in the Kamala-Tista area were informed that the revenues mentioned above had been assigned as jagir to the Shiva Prasad Company. The order added: "Procure settlers from the Moglan and reclaim and settle the territory, pay taxes at the rates prescribed through royal orders every year through the Subedar of the company. After the territory is reclaimed and settled, report the matter to us through the subedar and we shall allot nankar lands to the Chaudharis according to their performances"

RRC Vol. 38, pp. 615-16.

III

Royal order to the Subbas and Subedars of Morang district:
"We have received complaints that you dispute the boundaries of the mouja of katahari, which has been assigned to the Shiva Prasad Company, and demand payment of sair duties. That territory, and the Company, lie outside the jurisdiction of the Subba. Do not demand payment of sair duties and other revenues from there. In case you have already made any collections, refund the amount to Subedar Jayanta khatri.

"We have also ordered Subedar Jayanta Khatri to reclaim Kalabanjar lands in that district and assign them to the Shiva Prasad Company. We have given him money for the supply of bhota credit for the purpose. We have received complaints that you are creating disputes in the settlement of Kalabanjar lands in this manner. We have assigned to the Shiva Prasad Company mal lands reclaimed by the Subba. Procure settlers from the Moglan for settlement on Kalabanjar lands, not from those on mal or jagir lands. Any person who resettles on Kalabanjar lands people occupying mal or the jagir lands of the company will be required to compensate the loss of revenue.

"Obtain receipts from Subedar Jayanta Khatri for amounts recovered against bhota credit supplied by him. Do not demand refundment of such amounts."

Friday, Falgun Sudi 6, 1867.

RRC, Vol. 38, pp. 741-42.

4. Jhara Exemption for Shiva Prasad Company

Royal order to the officers and men of the Shiva Prasad Company stationed in Sikkim: "We hereby grant you exemption from Jhara obligations. With full assurance, remain on duty at the post allotted to you. Your homesteads have been granted exemption from Jhara."

Friday, Falgun Sudi 6, 1867n

RRC, Vol. 38, p. 741.

5. Ban on Horse Dealers Visiting Kathmandu

Royal order to Subba Balabhanjan Pande: "Horse dealers are coming here without advance information. In the future, stop them at Alau-Gadhi. If you do not do so, you will be held guilty. Establish checkpoints on both routes and stop them from coming here with horses."

"We had ordered you to acquire kaldar asharfi coins through exchange and send them here, but the coins have not yet reached us. Withhold payments to those who have received disbursement orders; procure kaldar asharfi coins, and send them here soon."

Wednesday, Magh Sudi 12, 1867n

RRC, Vol. 38, p. 729.

6. Slavery in the Bheri-Jamuna Region

Royal order to Chautaras, Kajis, Sardars, Subbas, Subedars, Jamaadars, Huddas, soldiers and other Amalidars in the region between the Bheri and Jamuna rivers: "Hand over to Raji Bahadur Bhandari and Bakshi Dasharath Khatri any ryot of that region whom you may be holding as slave. In case you do not do so, you shall be severely punished."

Poush Badi 9, 1867

RRC, Vol. 38, p. 688.

7. Partition of Phedap

Royal order to Jagajit Rai of Phedap in Chainpur: "A dispute had arisen between Manjit Rai and you regarding jurisdiction over Phedap. The case was referred to the Adalat, and the Dittan, Bicharish, and Panchas ruled that the territory should be divided equally between you. The territory of Phedap was accordingly partitioned, with one part belonging to Manjit Rai and the other part to you. Keep your relatives and kinsmen satisfied

and pay the assessed amount of revenue equally, through the Amali of Chainpur. Occupy lands within the prescribed boundaries that have been allotted to you, and remain loyal to us. Any person who does not comply with these arrangements shall be punished in person and property."

Thursday, Poush Badi 5, 1867.

RRC, Vol. 38, pp. 689-90.

8. Increase in Procurement Price of Copper

(I) Jaradar) Jabar reported to Kathmandu through Kaji Amar Simha Thapa (of Palpa) that mineworkers and traders were dissatisfied because the price at which copper was supplied to the Mint at Baglung Chaur was the same that prevailed at the mines.

A royal order was accordingly issued fixing the procurement price of copper at the Baglung Chaur Mint at 1 anna more than the price prevailing at the mines.

Thursday, Poush Badi 10, 1867.

RRC, Vol. 38, p. 695.

9. Construction of House for Kaji Bhimsen Thapa

Ro 1 order to Bittha Laxminarayan, Subedar Danwar Khawas, and Subedar Jayadrath: "Kaji Bhimsen Thapa has expressed his desire to build a house. You are, therefore, ordered to arrange for necessary building materials such as bricks, roofing tiles, timber, and firewood, as well as lumbermen (bosi), carpenters and masons (Karmi), and brickmakers (awale)."

Thursday, Magh Sudi 7, 1867.

RRC, Vol. 38, p. 725.

10. A Fakirana Grant in Morang

Royal order to Karam Shah Fakir: "We had granted the following Kalabaniar Moujas in Morang district as Fakirana to your preceptor, Hubli Shah:

1. Gobindpur in the Parganna of Harichand-Gadhi
2. Chhagalgate in the Parganna of Dihuwagadi.
3. Kumarpur in the Parganna of Panesali (Gachh holding of Dhatar Mandar).

"Some of these moujas were subsequently assigned as jagir to the Company. In exchange, the following moujas are hereby reconfirmed to you as Fakirana.

1. Gobindpur in the Parganna of Harichand-Gadhi.

2. Cheta in do, other than cultivated areas.

"From Baisakh Badi 1, 1867, we hereby grant all sources of revenue in these kalabanjar moujas as fakirana to you, inclusive of land taxes (mal), taxes on households belonging to occupational castes (katiyari) taxes on marriages (bihadani), communal water sources and forests (sagaudha) fines and penalties for fornication (singar-hat) and other crimes (gunahagari), escheats (moro-apatali) commercial duties (sair), and aquatic (jalkar) and forest (bankar) products, with the exception of crown levies (Raja-Anka) and buried treasure (kalyanadhan).

"With full assurance, reclaim and settle these moujas, appropriate the income therefrom, and remain loyal to us."

Thursday, Magh Sudi 7, 1867.

RRG, Vol. 38, pp. 725-26.

Irrigation in Mahottari

Royal order to the Chaudharis, Kanugoyes, birtawars, jagirdars, thikedars, mokaddams, gumastas, jeth-raiyats, and raiyats occupying mal, jagir, birta, nankare, bekh-bunyad, and phikdar lands in the Pargannas of Mahottari, Koradi, and Khesraha, and the tappa of Bahedura, in Mahottari district :

"You are hereby ordered to use your share of water from dams and irrigation channels in each mouja as apportioned by the Amil of the Jaleshwar Kachahari. No one shall resort to force while using such water. Everyone shall comply with this order (bandej). Anyone who does not do so, and, instead, resorts to force, shall be severely punished."

Wednesday, Bhadra Badi 30, 1884

(August 1827)

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 43, pp.243-44.

Punishment of A Slave in Dhading

Royal order to the Amali of Dhading: "You have reported that a slave at Kafalchhap in Dhading has committed fornication with an unmarried Magar girl and confessed the crime in the presence of prominent local people (bhala manis)e. We hereby order that the person who is guilty of such an act shall be released after gouging out his eyes and cutting off his nose, ears, and genitals."

Jestha Sudi 6, 1862

RRC. Vol. 23, p. 54.

Elephant Depots

Until the Vikrama Year 1866 (A.D. 1809) a total of 40 elephants were maintained at Hattisars in Nepal and the Tarai region. The breakdown was 10 in Nepal and 30 in the Tarai.

In the Vikram Year 1867, the number of animals was increased to 51 with the addition of 4 elephants, 3 tuskers, 2 rhinoceros, and 2 camels.

A total of 354 men were employed to look after these animals, with an annual salary bill of Rs 11,420.

Lands and other sources of revenue, with the exception of rajanka, kalyandhan, and darshan-bhet, were assigned as jagir against this amount in 4 pargarnas of Bara district, namely Asibhou, Kodraha, Sarlahi, and Brahmapuri.

Darshan-bhet revenue collected from the 354 employees amounted to Rs 720, including Rs 582 from the Tarai and Rs 138 from Nepal.

Marga Badi 3, 1867

RRC, Vol. 38, pp. 626-29.

Copper Mines in Kalleri, Dhading

The Kalleri area of Dhading had been assigned as Khuwa to Jamadar Bhimakarna Bista of the Shatrubhanjan Company. A copper deposit was discovered there, and on Friday, Aswin Badi 4, 1875, two Newars, namely, Jiunarsingh and Indra, were granted a one-year ijara effective Aswin Badi 1, 1875 to operate the mine. They were required to supply 151 dharnis of copper to the Kathmandu Munitions Factory. They were permitted to appropriate income from homestead taxes, fines and penalties, etc. in the area under their jurisdiction, and also to employ the local people on a compulsory and unpaid basis. However, amounts in excess of 100 rupees collected at a time from fines and penalties, and escheats, were payable to the government.

Aswin Badi 4, 1875

RRC, Vol. 42, p. 363.

The Gurung Caste

The following amendment to Section 15 of the Law on Marriage (Bihabariko) in the Muluki Ain was promulgated on Monday, Ashedh 13, 1984 (approx. June 26, 1927):

"Throughout the dominions of Gorkha, there is only one Gurung name and caste (jat) all members of which can take cooked rice from each other, even if alliances are made with girls or widows.

"In case, therefore, any Gurung claims to be of a higher caste status than others, or ostracizes another Gurung in respect to cooked rice, he shall be punished with fines according to the law relating to marriage expenses.

"If any case is filed pertaining to the Gurung caste, action shall be taken as in respect to castes entitled to a minimum amount of 40 rupees as marriage expenses; other than sacred-thread-wearing castes."

(Source: Original printed copy of amendment in the possession of the Editor).

The original text of this law, as published in the 1918 edition of the Muluki Ain, contained the last clause as follows: ".... action shall be taken as in the case of castes which cannot be enslaved."

(Government of Nepal, "Bihabariko" (On Marriage), Muluki Ain, Kathmandu: Pashupat Chhapakhana, 1975 (A.D. 1918) pt. 5 p. 27).

Construction of Sanghus

1. Kabilas

On Magh Sudi 9, 1859 (January 1803), the Amalidar of Kabilas (in Nuwakot) was ordered to construct a Sanghu on the Likhu river through the jhara labor of the local people.

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 8.

2. Simras

I

On Falgun Badi 10, 1859 (February 1803), the headman and other people of Simras, Jafe, Malu, Bhirkot, Phalku, Dhum, Katakuti, and Phasku were ordered to send the local inhabitants on jhara basis to construct an iron Sanghu at Simras-Besi under the Command of Indra Simha Khadka, Jabar Khadka, Kirtiram Khadka, and Ganja Simha Thapa. The order added, "Damaged iron chains (Sangla) shall be repaired through the jhara labor of the local kamist. The Sanghu shall be completed within a month; because the track cannot be kept closed."

RRC. Vol. 20. p. 20.

II

The local miners were ordered to supply iron to Indra Simha Khadka and others at current prices for the construction of the Sanghu at Simras-Besi. They were forbidden to sell their iron elsewhere until the Sanghu was completed.

Falgun Badi 10, 1859

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 21.

III

Royal order to Indra Simha Khadka, Jabar Khadka, Kirtiram Khadka, and Ganja Simha Thapa: "We have received reports that the iron Sanghu at Simras-Besi has been damaged, so that the track is closed. You are, therefore, ordered to repair the Sanghu within a month through the jhara labor of the inhabitants of seven thums. We shall grant you appropriate positions during the next Pajani in accordance with your performance."

Falgun Badi 10, 1859

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 21.

3. Timber for Sanghus and Boats

On Chaitra Sudi , 1860, the Amalidars, Dwares, Jethabudhas, and Bicharis of Khurkot, Tatarkot, Bafi, Gnyadi, Limia and Barhewa were ordered: "From former times, the Durlung forest has been conserved for the supply of timber for the construction of Sanghus and boats. We have accordingly prohibited the cutting of Sal, Sallo, Tumi, Semal and Champ timber, as well as firewood and fodder, from that forest. Any one who acts in contravention of this order shall be severely punished."

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 43.

4. Chepe and Daraundi Rivers

I

On Baisakh Badi 11, 1860, the Amalidar, Dware, and Jethabudha of Bandipur were ordered to supply 81 loads of cane for the construction of a Jholanga over the Daraundi river in Gorkhae

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 41.

II

On Ashadh Sudi 10, 1864, the Amalidar, Birtaowners, Dware, and Umra of Raginas were ordered: "The Sanghu on the Chepe river has been washed away by floods. You are, therefore, ordered to impress jhara labor from the inhabitants of areas under your jurisdiction and construct a durable jholanga on the river.

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 425.

III

On Ashadh Badi 10, 1864, the Amalidarsn Dwares, Umrasn etc. of the region west of the Chepe and Marsyangdi rivers and east of the Gandi river were ordered to send the local people on jhara basis to construct Sanghus on the Chepe and Darsundi rivers which had been washed away by floods. Sardar Bhairav Simha had been given charge of the project.

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 425.

IV

On Ashadh Sudi 10, 1864, a royal order was issued for the supply of cane on jhara basis from all inhabitants of Tanahu for the construction of Jholangas at Borlang-Ghat, as well as on the Chepe and Marsyangdi rivers. They were ordered to deliver the cane at Gorkha-Besi before the 10th day of Shrawan. Households who had sent men to Kangra, as well as Kagati-Hulaki households, were granted exemption from this obligation.

V

Royal order to Chaukis and Jagat posts at Borlang-Ghat: "A new Sanghu has been constructed there in the name of (King Rani Bahadur Shah). Do not let elephants, horses, buffaloes and village cows pass through that Sanghu. However, cows of excellent breed (apurbi ?) may be allowed to pass through. If any one forcibly takes his elephants, etc. through the Sanghu, report the matter to us."

Jestha Badi 11, 1864,

RRC, Vol. 20, p. 352.

(To Be Continued)
