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Mahesh C. Regmi

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Regmi Research (Private) Ltd.

Lazimpat, Kathmandu, Nepal

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distribution and display.)

Miscellaneous Documents of Marga Sudi 1, 1865

1. Punishment for Sodomy.
2. Payment of Emoluments.
3. Appointment of Sardar Ranbir Khatri.
4. Subba Parashuram Thapa Removed from Garhwal.
5. Collection of Levies on Jagir Lands.
6. Collection of Samnefogu Levies.
7. Complaint of Ijaradar Harikrishna D.S.
8. Land Taxation in Morang.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 36, pp. 180-185.

1. Punishment for Sodomy

The Amali of Tauthali was ordered to hang a local person who was guilty of sodomy with a cow.

2. Payment of Emoluments

Subba Purnan Shahi was ordered to provide funds for meeting the shortfall in the emoluments of the Company commanded by Sardar Ranbir Khatri.

3. Appointment of Sardar Ranbir Khatri

Sardar Anirudra Baniya was replaced by Sardar Ranbir Khatri and summoned to Kathmandu. He was ordered not to bring too many men along with him without obtaining passports from Kaji Amar Simha Thapa. Sardar Ranbir Khatri was ordered to proceed to Kangra immediately.

4. Subba Parashuram Thapa Removed from Garhwal.

Subba Parashuram Thapa was informed that Sardar Chandrabir Kanwar had been given charge of one-third of the territories of Garhwal under him, as well as another one-third under the charge of Birabhadra Kanwar. The latter was then ordered to proceed to Kangra immediately. Sardar Parashuram Thapa was summoned to Kathmandu. He was ordered to bring only his porters along with him, and not bring other men without obtaining passports from Kaji Amar Simha Thapa.

5. Collection of Levies on Jagir Lands

The Renadal Company had been assigned the Dhurkot areas as its khuwa. It was ordered:

- (1) Judicial fines and penalties from the local inhabitants shall be appropriated by the person who receives the Serna tax.
- (2) Dashain functions in Dhurkot shall be performed according to custom.

6. Collection of Saunefagu Levies

Dware Jagajit was ordered to collect Saunefagu levies from Newars in the Sindhu/Dhulikhel/Panauti - Dudhkosi region only in areas where the levies had customarily been paid. Areas from where commodities were supplied to the royal household were exempted.

7. Complaint of Harikrishna Das

Harikrishna Das, Ijaradar of Morang, complained to Kathmandu that Sardar Bhairava Simha Khawas was encroaching upon his judicial jurisdiction and appropriating income from judicial fines and penalties. A royal order was then issued forbidding Sardar Bhairava Simha Khawas from encroaching upon the jurisdiction of the Ijaradar.

8. Land Taxation in Morang

Land tax assessment rates, first prescribed in 1850 Vikrama, were reconfirmed for the parganna of Fatteharipur in Morang. These rates represented a consolidated payment for such customary taxes as baaikharcha, abuwab, kulahar and hububat. However, Amilan levies and raja-anka levies were payable in addition. The rates were applicable to both resident (basinda) and non-resident (pahikasht) cultivators. They were as follows:-

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Rate</u> (per bigha/Rs/Annas)
1. <u>Ansu</u>	2-7
2. Paddy (<u>Paha</u>)	4-0
3. Paddy (<u>Khila</u>)	2-4
4. Mustard	3-1
5. Vegetables	4-9
6. Jute (<u>patuwa</u>)	3-11
7. Rabi crops	1-10½
8. Cotton	2-11
9. Sugarcane	4-11

Three other levies, namely, Katiyari, bihadani, and Sadaucha, were also collected at customary rates. Payments were due in Patna rupees.

Eight Documents on Kumaun, A.D. 1802

1. The Dangis of Jyunagaunc
2. Reinstatement of Kamin.
3. Homesteads for Military Personnel.
4. Abolition of Surcharge on Revenue.
5. Supply of Iron and Lead.
6. Restoration of Birta and Jagir Villages.
7. Elephant Sales in Kumaun
8. Abolition of Subbangi Tax.

1. The Dangis of Jyunagaun

Royal order to the Subba and Dafdaris of Kumaun, the Dafdaris of Barhamandal, and the Kamins of Tikhon: "In the Vikrama year 1854, Chautariya Ram Shah had removed the Dangi clan of Jyunagaun in the Dangi Khola area from the jurisdiction of the garkha authorities on the ground that they had been placed under the obligation of keeping the time (ghadi). He had also made them liable to the payment of Rs 15 and 9 annas a year to the Tosakhana. We hereby reconfirm these arrangements. You are hereby ordered to comply with them. Travelling soldiers and other people shall not harass them with exactions of free portage services and free provisions."

Ashadhbadi 12, 1859.

RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 556-57.

2. Reinstatement of Kamin

Royal order to Jain Singh Dhamthwal: Your family has occupied the post of Kamin in the village of Tallitikhon in the Parganna of Barhamandal (in Kumaun) from former times. In 1854 Vikrama Chautariya Ram Shah had investigated the matter, reconfirmed you in that post, and collected the Salami fee. However, some influential but mischievous people of that area prevented you from taking over charge. They did not even allow you to realize the salami fee which you had already paid. When you submitted a complaint at the palace, we investigated the matter and found that you were entitled to the post of Kamin. We accordingly reconfirm you in that post. The bhardars deputed to Kumaun shall not dismiss you, but shall collect the salami fee at the rate current in the garkha and recognize your appointment on

a permanent basis. make payments at the rates current in the garkha to the Amali, collect your customary fees and perquisites, and perform your duties in the capacity of a Kamin.

Ashadh Badi 12, 1859.

RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 534-550

3. Homesteads for Military Personnel

Royal order to the Subedar and other officers and men of the old companies stationed in Kumaun: "We hereby promulgate regulations regarding homesteads (Gharbari). No soldier shall be evicted from the homestead occupied by him so long as he makes the customary payments to the government or the Amaliq as the case may be. In case any Amaliq unjustly evicts him from his homestead, submit a petition to us, and we shall hear both sides."

Ashadh Badi 13, 1859.

RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 555-56.

4. Abolition of Surcharge on Revenue

Royal order to Zemindars throughout Kumaun: "During the Vikrama years 1857 and 1858, the Amalis collected 20 annas for each 16 annas of revenue assessed in Kumaun. Accordingly, we have received reports that the country has been ruined. We hereby order that payments be made at the rate of 16 annas as since the Vikrama year 1848. Make payments at this rate; you will not be charged more."

Ashadh Badi 12, 1859

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 556.

5. Supply of Iron and Lead

Royal order to the Amalis of Simta: Chautariya Bam Shah had ordered that iron and lead be supplied to Kumaun from Simta, since the local products were not suitable for the manufacture of nuts and bolts. We hereby reconfirm that order. Supply all available iron and lead to Kumaun and obtain receipts from the local bhardars. The bhardars deputed to the west, as well as local Amalis, shall make arrangements for the exploitation of mineral deposits."

Shrawan Badi 9, 1859.

RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 558-59.

6. Restoration of Birta and Jagir Villages

The birta and jagir villages granted by the Chand Kings of Kumaun before the Gorkhali conquest to Jaya Narayan Joisi had been resumed by the Gorkhalis and subjected to taxation. These villages were restored to Jaya Narayan Joisi on Shrawan Badi 1, 1859.

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 560.

7. Elephant Sales in Kumaun

On Shrawan Badi 1, 1859, Suba Rudravira Shah of Kumaun was ordered to:

- (1) Capture wild elephants, maintain the necessary number at the Elephant Depot, and sell the surplus animals.
- (2) Transmit to the government the amount raised from such sales in excess of Rs 14,000.
- (3) Appropriate the dorangya fee for himself.
- (4) Debit maintenance allowances (manachamal) and rewards (Seropaw) from the amount of Rs 14,000, but not the salaries of mahouts, elephant hunting expeditions, and the allowances of troops deputed for such expeditions.

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 561.

8. Abolition of Subangi Tax

Royal order to the Zemindars and ryots of Kumaun: "Suba Rudravira Shah has reported that because of heavy taxation, many Zemindars have left that territory. He has, therefore, requested that one tax be abolished. Because the Subangi tax is not collected on a regular basis anywhere in our territories, we hereby abolish the tax in Kumaun from the Vikrama year 1859. With full assurance, bring back those who have left that territory, and make it populous."

Shrawan Badi 1, 1859.

RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 559-60.

Subba Sarup Puri

I

On Monday, Shrawan Sudi 10, 1862, the following royal order was sent to Dashedarath Khatri: "We have received reports that Sarup Puri has gone to the Moglan (India) and is staying

there. We have sent him an order promising him succor. He may accordingly return. As soon as he returns, arrest him in an efficient manner, and send him to us quickly along with an escort so that he may not escape on the way. Submit a statement of revenues for the Vikrama year 1862 which has been collected there, as well as of arrears."

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, pp. 276-77.

II - e

Earlier, on Sunday, Ashadh Sudi 8, 1862, Subba Sarup Puri had been informed that Kaji Ranodhwaj Thapa and Kaji Amrit Thapa had been appointed to supervise revenue collection and other matters in Morang district. (Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, pp. 282-83)

III

In the Vikrama year 1860 (A.D. 1803), Hastadal Shahi had obtained an ijara for revenue collection in Vijayapur. He transferred the ijara to Sarup Puri. Sarup Puri entered into partnership with Govardhan Giri for operating the ijara. Later, Govardhan Giri died. Sarup Puri then signed a document in favor of Hastadal Shahi stipulating payment of the amount due from Govardhan Giri. He then collected arrears of revenue due to Govardhan Giri from the ryots and also appropriated export timber. However, he claimed that the arrears due from Govardhan Giri should be collected from his disciple, Raman Giri. Sarup Puri then fled to India.

Meanwhile, Raman Giri complained to Kathmandu that he had been made liable for payment of Govardhan Giri's dues under the ijara, whereas revenues had already been collected and appropriated by Sarup Puri.

The following royal order was issued on Ashadh Sadi 4, 1866 (June 1809) to Sardar Ganja Singh, Subedar Kala Khatri, and the employees of Sahu Harikrishnadas: "Sarup Puri cannot evade his creditors and appropriate their money. Bring him back from India and make him repay the amount due to Raman Giri. If he does not do so, send him here. If he does not make repayment there, and also does not come here, sequester all his property and claims in Morang and confiscate them. Do not release a single dan without our orders."

RRC, Vol. 40, pp. 77-79.

A Hostage at the Royal Palace

Main Simha Khawas was in Morang in June 1805. On Ashadh Badi 3, 1862o (June 1805), he was summoned to Kathmandu. The following royal order was issued in his name on ~~that~~ date:

Appoint a capable man trusted by you to look after the administration of Morang and come here immediately on receiving this order, along with documents and revenues of the year 1858 Vikrama. In case you do not do so, your son, who is here, will suffer. Accordingly, come here at once. You may leave after you submit the accounts and records."

Ashadh Badi 3, 1862 (June 1805).

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, p. 64.

Subedar Narasingh Thapa of Baihang-Bajura

On Chhadra Sudi 5, 1856q Narasingh Thapa was appointed Subedar of the Ranabam Company, which had been stationed in Baihang-Bajura. He succeeded Parashuram Mahat. The Ranabam Company comprised 164 men, including 130 fusiliers.

Subedar Narasingh Thapa was given the following instructions:

- (1) To pay salaries to the men of the Ranabam Company amounting to Rs 895 a month or Rs 10,740 a year.
- (2) To transmit to the central treasury at Kathmandu (i.e. the Tosakhana) a sum of Rs 700 a year.
- (3) To transmit amounts left over after meeting the expenses mentioned in (1) and (2) above, if any, to the central treasury at Kathmandu.
- (4) To appropriate the income of 10 khets of rice lands as his emoluments (khangi).

RRC, Vol. 23q pp. 372-74.

Humla Affairs, A.D. 1802

1. Royal order to Thani Vijaya Ram Padhyao
2. Reinstatement of Thani Ram Jaisi Simkhada.
3. Chak-Chekui fines in Humla
4. Rates of Sinto Tax in Humla.

1. Royal Order to Thani Vijaya Ram Padhya

A royal order containing the following matters was issued for the Lemi area of Humla on Shrawan Badi 11, 1859:-

- (1) Creditors shall realise only principal of loans supplied by them during the time of the Kings of Jumla. On loans supplied after the Gorkhali conquest, interest shall be collected at the rate of Rs 22 for each Rs 20 of loan.
- (2) Because of oppression, the inhabitants of Lemi have been migrating to Tibet, and the area has become depopulated.
- (3) Vijaya Ram Padhya has been reinstated as Thani, and Rakshya Raut as Hitan.
- (4) A Sirto tax of Rs 20 shall be paid every year through the Thani.
- (5) The Thani shall appropriate the customary present of one bakhu.
- (6) Bnotes from the enemy side shall be encouraged to settle there.

RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 566-67.

2. Reinstatement of Thani Ram Jaisi Sinkhada

Royal order to Ram Jaisi Sinkhada: "Previously, Sirto revenue from the village of Delfi in the Hugu-Karan region used to be transmitted to the Amali through you in the capacity of Thani. We hereby reconfirm this traditional arrangement."

Shrawan Badi 1, 1859.

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 568.

3. Chak-Chakui Fines in Humla

Royal order to Manya Gherali, Sundare Rokaya, and others, "because (Humla) is situated in the Himalayan region, a royal order had been issued prohibiting enslavement for default in payment of Chak-Chakui fines (for adultery). In the Vikrama year 1858, another royal order had been issued abolishing chak chakui fines and prescribing a fine (mamuli) of Rs 100. However, the fine of Rs 100 is meant for sexual relations with widowed sisters-in-law. Chak-Chakui fines of higher amounts shall be collected by the incumbent Subba at the same rates as his predecessors. Do not make any complaint in the matter."

Shrawan Badi 1, 1859.

RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 567-68.

4. Rates of Sirto Tax in Humla

Royal order to the seven Budhauhis, Jethabudhas, and common people of Humla: "The Sirto tax had been collected from each household in Chhinasin, Sija, Pansaya, and ChaudhabisR at the rate of between Rs 2 and Rs 2½. In Humla, which is situated in the Himalayan region, a royal order had been issued fixing the revenue assessment at Rs 500 a year. Since this arrangement has not been found feasible, each household of Brahman, Hitan, Shote, and the common people shall pay one rupee in the future."

Shrawan Badi 1, 1859.

RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 568-69.

Gorkhali Administration in Garhwal

By

Dr. Shiva Prasad Dabral "Charan"

(Continued)

Revenue Settlement in Niti Valley

The rulers of Garhwal had endowed Mana and other villages in the valley of the Vishnuganga to the temple of Badrinath. For that reasonR the Gorkhalis were unable to collect revenue from these villages. The Garhwali rulers had assessed revenue in those areas on the basis of income from trade, weavingR agriculture, medicinal herbs, musk, falcons, and wild honey. The inhabitants of these villages accordingly had to pay 206 damola or 163 tola of gold dust every year as revenue which was worth 1200 Garhwali rupees.

The inhabitants of the Niti Valley region opposed the Gorkhali aggressors from the very beginningR The Gorkhalis had heard exaggerated accounts of their affluencR. Ranjor Simha Thapa initially assessed the revenue at Rs 7,000 a year, which was about six times higher than the amount assessed by the Garhwali rulersR Within a few years, Gorkhali revenue officers actually **doubled** the amount of Rs 7,000R The local people were left with no capital for their trade, and so shifted to other areasR The Gorkhali rulers then sent Captain Shakti Thapa to raise the settlementR He reduced the amount to Rs 4,700 a yearR But even this amount was three times higher than what usedRto be collected under the Garhwali rulers. Responsibility for apportioning the amount among local households belonged to budharas.

The Doon Valley

During 1811-12, when Kaji Bahadur Bhandari and Bakshi Dasharath Khatri were finalizing the revenue settlement in the territory of Garhwal, Kunwar Balabhadra had been appointed administrator of the Doon Valley, and Manjer Simha Thapa, son of Amar Simha Thapa of Sirmur, Balabhadra remained in that post until the fall of Khalanga (Salapani) in 1814. Copper plate inscriptions preserved at the Darbar Sri Guru Ram Raya show that the Doon Valley had been constituted as a separate district of Garhwal. The settlement that Balabhadra made in the Doon Valley was not as detailed as the one made by Kaji Bahadur Bhandari and Bakshi Dasharath Khatri in Garhwal, which included gunth and sadavarta grants as well. Balabhadra's revenue assessments in the Doon Valley were light, amounting to less than one-third of the produce of the land.

Amrit Kaji, Hastidal Chautariya, and Balabhadra tried to improve the condition of the peasantry. As a result, lands which enjoyed irrigation facilities were brought under the plow, whereas other areas remained under scrub or forest.

Temple Lands

The rulers of Garhwal used to endow lands as Sankalpa or Visnupriti for the Badrinath and other temples during royal coronations and other occasions. They also used to borrow money from the Badrinath Temple fund in emergencies with some villages as collateral. The loans were seldom repaid, and the villages were, consequently, regarded as Visnupriti endowments. During the Gorkhali invasion, Pradyumna Shah had borrowed a sum of Rs 50,000 from the Badrinath Temple fund in this manner.

In the beginning, the Gorkhali did not make any interference in the endowments made by the Garhwali rulers. The revenue settlement conducted by Kaji Bahadur Bhandari and Bakshi Dasharath Khatri in 1811 covered not only thalisa villages but also temple lands. Documents and copperplate inscriptions of endowments made by the Garhwali rulers were scrutinized. It was found that temple lands included those for which no document or copper-plate inscription issued by the Garhwali rulers was available. In such cases, the Gorkhali revenue officials visited the lands and villages personally, and conducted local inquiries. If the lands and villages were found to have long been in the possession of temples, they were reconfirmed as Sankalpa to which the Gorkhali rulers gave the name of gunth or gunth. Documents and copperplate inscriptions issued by the Garhwali rulers were replaced by new ones under the name of King Girban Yuddha Bikram Shah.

Endowments made by the Gorkhali rulers to provide free food to pilgrims visiting the Badrinath, Kedarnath, and other temples were known as sadavarta. Some of these endowments are listed below.

- (1) In 1797, King Ran Bahadur Shah endowed some villages in the Katauli parganna of Kumaun as sadavarta for providing free food to pilgrims visiting the Badrinath temple. The food was distributed at a place called Pipalkoti, where Rudravir Shah Chautariya had built a guest-house (dharmashala).
- (2) In the same year, King Ran Bahadur Shah endowed some villages in the Maharuri parganna of Kumaun as sadavarta in the name of Queen Kantivati Devi for providing free food to pilgrims visiting the Kedarnath temple. The food was distributed at a place called Bilapatan Chatti, where B. Shah Chautariya had built a guest-house.
- (3) In 1813, King Girban Yuddha Bikram Shah made two similar sadavarta endowments in the names of his sons, Indra Bikram Shah and Ajender Bikram Shah, for pilgrims visiting the Badrinath and Kedarnath temples.

The Gorkhali rulers had made numerous such sadavarta endowments for providing free food to pilgrims visiting different temples.

The revenue assessment on sadavarta villages was comparatively light. Local kamins and sayans were placed under the obligation of collecting these revenues and transmitting them to the sadavarta functionaries. The army had no jurisdiction over these villages, so that their inhabitants were safe from oppression and exploitation. In fact, during the Gorkhali rule, only sadavarta villages remained prosperous in Kumaun and Garhwal.

(To Be Continued)

The Kalidatta Company

I

Subba Jog Narayan Malla was ordered to pay allowances at the following rates to the officers and men of the Kalidatta Company on a quarterly basis six months after reaching Jumla:-

Subedar	....	Rs 9
Jamadar	....	Rs 4½
Major	....	Rs 4
Kote	....	Rs 4
Ajitan	....	Rs 4
Nisan	....	Rs 3
Hawaldar	....	Rs 3

Ardali	....	Rs 3
Amaldar	....	Rs 3
Sipahi	....	Rs 2
Tasa	....	Rs 1½
Consuri	....	Rs 1½
Tabalya	....	Rs 1½
Bheri	....	Rs 1½
nochi	....	Rs 1½
Pharsa	....	Rs 1½
Lohar	....	Rs 1½
Karmi	....	Rs 1½
Pipa	....	Rs 1½

Marga Badi 10, 1851. RRC, VolR 24, pp. 490-91.

II

Land assigned to the Kalidatta Company were granted to others on birta or morwat tenure. On Marga Badi 10, 1851, Jasokarna Kanwar and Jag Singh Mahat were ordered to provide 13 khets of lands reclaimed by them in Kaski in exchange, for which the three year period of tax-exemption had expired.

RRC, Vol. 24, p. 490.

III

Mahabir Bisra had been appointed Subedar of the Kalidatta Company, replacing Chandrabir Kanwar, on Aswin Badi 13, 1851.

RRC, Vol. 24, p. 398.

IV

On Marga Badi 10, 1851, Mahabir Bista was ordered to hand over the supplies and equipment of the Kalidatta Company to Subedar Ghamanda Thapa.

RRC, VolR 24, p. 490.

V

A shortfall of Rs 200 in the emoluments of the Subedar of the Kalidatta Company of Jumla had been met from the local revenues of the province. Subba Jog Narayan Malla was accordingly ordered to pay Rs 200 to Subedar Ghamanda Thapa from the local revenues of Jumla.

Marga Badi 10, 1851.

RRC, Vol. 24, p. 493.

Revenues from Juhar-Bhot

(Continued from the February 1981 issue)

1. Reconfirmation of Thek-bandi Settlement

According to a royal order issued in the name of Vijaya Simha Budha on Chaitra Sudi 12, 1869 ~~the~~ thek-bandi settlement of 1867 Vikrama for Juhar-Bhot stipulating a yearly payment of Rs 8,000 half in money and half in commodities, was reconfirmed. Payments were, however, stipulated at Rs 6,000 in money and Rs 2,000 in commodities.

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 579.

2. Public Notification

Royal order to the Panch s of Juhar-Bhot, namely, Vijaya Simha, Sir Sif Ali Mussalman, Bhawani Simha Bharni, Liya Tashal, Danbuwa Chofal, Ram Simha ~~Rana~~, Amuwa Mahat, and others:

"In the Vikrama year 1867, a thek-bandi settlement had been made with Vijaya Simha Budha stipulating a yearly payment of Rs 8,000 half in money and half in commodities. In the Vikrama year 1870, the thek-bandi settlement was revised, stipulating payment of Rs 6000 in cash and the balance of Rs 2,000 in commodities.

"The amount shall be apportioned among local households in the customary manner, taking into account the sirto and astarkarbaj taxes on lands, and the phar tax on trade, in the presence of all Budhas, Ranas, Mahats, and other Panch s. Destitute households, shall be exempted. Collect fines and penalties in a just manner while administering justice. Anybody who violates these thek-bandi arrangements in any way, or oppresses the people and ruins the territory, shall be severely punished. In case any inhabitant of Juhar-Bhot migrates to other areas, he shall pay taxes in Juhar-Bhot itself.

Chaitra Sudi 12 ~~R~~ 1869

RRC, Vol. 39 pp. 581-82.

3. Tax Exemption

Royal order to Dhama Budha Debu: "The inhabitants of Juhar-Bhot who have come here say that one household owned by you must be exempted from taxation. I accordingly exempt you from taxes. With full assurance, remain loyal to us and perform the prescribed services."

Chaitra Sudi 12, 1869.

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 581.

4. Property of Traders Looted

Royal order to Kasi Ramral and Sasujai Miya Garoyal of Byas-Bhot: "The inhabitants of Juhar-Bhot have complained to us that you looted their homes at a time when they had gone to Munsyari for trade. If this charge is true, people belonging to our dominions cannot be allowed to loot our own subjects. Return the goods that you have looted. If the facts are different, both sides shall come to the palace and we shall dispense justice. If you do not return the goods, or come to the palace and again engage in such lawlessness, you shall be punished severely."

Chaitra Sudi 2, 1869.

RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 578-79.

5. Repayment of Loans

Bhawani Simha Sangjam and other persons of Juhar-Bhot complained to Kathmandu that the Duduwals were not repaying the loans that had been provided to them for settling in the Dudu area, and were even looting their property. A royal order was then issued to Pratap four Rajwar and other Duduwals to repay the loans and restore the looted property, or else come to Kathmandu to explain their cases.

Chaitra Sudi 12, 1869.

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 576.

6. Reconfirmation of Grant made by Chand Kings

Royal order to Vijaya Simha Budha: "The Chand kings had granted your ancestor, Lendu Budha, the territory of Panchgaun. You have been in uninterrupted possession of that territory free from any claims by your relatives. We hereby reconfirm that grant. With full assurance, make payment of the sum stipulated in the thek-bandi settlement. Provide money to pilgrims visiting the Man sarovar lake as usual, and use the Village as your own."

Chaitra Sudi 12, 1869

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 576.

7. Violation of Thekbandi Arrangements

Royal order to Daulat Simha Bista: "Vijaya Simha Budha has complained to us that you have enslaved people in Juhar-Bhot in contravention of the thek bandi settlement of the Vikrama year 1867. If so, you have committed a grave offense for which you must be punished. Free the enslaved persons as soon as you receive this order. If not, come here to plead your case. If you do neither, you will be severely punished."

Chaitra Sudi 12, 1869.

RRC, Vol. 39, pp. 575-76.

8. Tax Liability of Migrants

Royal order to Kiti Budha of Darna-Bhot: "We have issued regulations according to which those inhabitants of Juhar-Bhot and Darna-Bhot who migrate to other areas must pay their taxes in Juhar-Bhot or Darna-Bhot, as the case may be. You are, therefore, hereby ordered not to appropriate taxes paid by the inhabitants of Juhar-Bhot who have migrated to Darna-Bhot. Any one who acts in contravention of this arrangement will be severely punished."

Chaitra Sudi 12, 1869.

RRC, Vol. 39, p. 577.
