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Tax-Free Lands in the Bhimdhunga-Kabhre Region

On Aswin Badi 1, 1862, a commission consisting of Ramananda Dahal and Mudhya Thapa was appointed to scrutinize land grants in the region east of Bhimdhunga, west of Kabhre, north of Malta, and south of Shivapuri.

The following regulations were issued in their names:

1. Confiscate all Mayabi land grants, whether old or new.
2. Scrutinize and measure the Kipat-Sebabirta lands of Prajas, and divide them into the categories of abal, doyam, sim and Chahar. Ascertain how much is paid on seba-birta lands, and submit a list of the amalis who receive such payments.
3. Compile a full list of jiuni, marwat, and bekh-bunyad lands.
4. Confiscate all birta-bitalab grants made during the four-year period after 1857 Vikrama (A.D. 1800), as well as all those birta lands which had been confiscated previously but were restored during that four-year period. If lands had been granted as bitalab, confirm them as talab, but confiscate them if the grants are found to be invalid.
5. In case valid birta grants have been confiscated because of any offense, and in case some part of the lands is raikar and the rest is being used by (the former birta owners), find out on what basis they are doing so. In case they are unable to provide satisfactory explanations confiscate the lands. Report the matter to us, and take action as ordered.
6. Resume all rice-fields within chhap holdings, as well as unclaimed (ukas) and newly-reclaimed (birhauto) lands in the village which have not been registered.
7. Confiscate lands being used by rakam functionaries in excess of the prescribed area. Report the matter to us and take action as ordered.
8. Confiscate bandha and birta lands which lack documentary evidence of titles and in respect to which the local people have no knowledge of the donor, the recipient, and the boundaries.
9. Even in case documentary evidence of title is not available in respect to any land, reconfirm the grant if the local people take oath on the Harivamsha that they know the name of the King who had made the grant on a ritual basis, the name of the Brahman who received the grant, and the boundaries of the land. If they cannot do so, confiscate the land. Issue a notification to the effect that in case any person receives a bribe and takes a false oath, he and his children may be punished with enslavement if the truth is subsequently revealed.

10. Birta grants made by reigning kings by fulfilling traditional rituals shall be reconfirmed provided the boundaries have been mentioned and documents are available. Such lands shall be measured and the area found in excess of the figure mentioned in the grant shall be confiscated.
11. Ritual birtagrants and guthi endowments made by reigning kings, their Crown Princes, and their married queens who have remained chaste to them, as well as by their concubines with their permission, shall be reconfirmed. Ritual birta and bandha grants and guthi endowments made by other people, including other members of the ruling family and bhardars, shall be confiscated.
12. Guthi endowments made for rest-houses, temples, etc. by reigning kings and their Crown Princes shall be reconfirmed provided documents are available. Guthi endowments made by other people shall be confiscated.
13. Pota lands of Newars which have been purchased from them and used without paying the pota tax shall be confiscated.
14. In case Guthis endowed by reigning kings for which documents are available are not operated, but are sold or mortgaged, the lands shall be confiscated. Both the seller and the purchaser shall be punished with fines.
15. Rice-fields held by dhalpas (i.e. caretakers of irrigation canals) in towns and villages shall all be confiscated.
16. Valid birta grants purchased by any person and endowed for religious purposes shall be reconfirmed.

Regmi Research Collection Vol. 19, pp. 257-60.

Royal Orders

1. Public Notification

Kartik Badi 1, 1862

Royal order to the Amalis, Pradhans, Naikes, Mahanes, and Deswars of the rural areas (gamal) of Kathmandu, Patan, Bhadgaun, Sankhu, Thimi, etc. in the valley of Kathmandu:

"We have deputed Ramananda Dahal and Mudhya Thapa along with regulations, to scrutinize valid and invalid land grants. Present yourselves before them along with documents and account-books for lands indicated by them. You shall be severely punished if you do not promptly obey their orders and cause obstructions in their work.

Kartik Badi 1, 1862

RRC Vol. 19 p. 289.

2. Birta Grant to Ramananda DahalAswin Sudi 1, 1862

Royal order to Ramananda Dahal: "You have allotted lands to 300 musketeers (nal) of the Khas Company. In addition, you have undertaken to make available lands for assignment to two more companies. Accordingly, we hereby grant you as birta 200 muris of rice-lands, homesites and pastures from lands (confiscated) by you. Fulfil your stipulation, and use the lands as your birta."

RRC, Vol. 19, pp. 260-61.

3. Restoration of Ramananda Dahal's Property

Royal order to Ramananda Dahal: "Your birta and bandha lands and other property, had been confiscated by the Palace. We hereby restore them to you. Appropriate whatever has remained with you, and do not claim whatever has already been taken over by the Palace."

Aswin Sudi 1, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 502.

4. Land Assignment to Srinath Company

On Aswin Sudi 6, 1862, Ramananda Dahal and Mudhya Thapa were ordered to assign 100 or 120 muris of rice-fields within Kathmandu Valley to the Srinath Company from the area stipulated by them.

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 533.

5. Manachamal GrantKartik Badi 1, 1862

Ramananda Dahal and Mudhya Thapa were ordered to allot 300 muris of rice-fields confiscated by them to Ramachandra Khatri, newly-appointed Subba of Jumla, on manachamal tenure.

RRC, Vol. 19, p. 289.

6. Jagir Assignments

I

On Kartik Badi 3, 1862, Ramanand Dahal and Mudhya Thapa were ordered to make the following allotments from lands confiscated by them:

Banarasi padhya	-	2 <u>khets</u>
Indrananda padhya	-	2 <u>khets</u>
Total	-	<u>4 khets</u>

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 552

II

Kartik Badi 3, 1862

Ramananda Dahal and Mudhya Thapa were ordered to assign 23 khets of rice-fields to meet the shortfall in the jagirs of Kaji Dalabhanjan Pande and Ranajit Pande with lands confiscated by them.

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 591.

III

Kartik Badi 8, 1862

Royal order to Ramananda Dahal and Mudhya Thapa: "Bhimsen and Ajav Simha will furnish records. If these records show that the same person has been allotted lands at two or three places, reconfirm those allotments that have been made through royal orders, and assign the excess area to the army. Scrutinize lands in a just manner according to the regulations and assign lands quickly to the army."

Kartik Badi 8, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 619.

7. Jurisdiction Over Guthi Endowments

I

Bhadgaun

Bidhya, Ijaradar of Bhadgaun, complained that Ramananda Dahal and Mudhya Thapa had sequestered Guthi rice-fields under the jurisdiction of his Ijara. A royal order was issued on Kartik Badi 30, 1862 reconfirming his jurisdiction in respect to such guthi lands. The order made it clear that Ramananda Dahal and Mudhya Thapa had been authorized only to scrutinize guthis outside the jurisdiction of the ijaran.

Kartik Badi 30, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 640.

II

Patan

A similar order was sent to Mahant Ganga Prasad Giri, Ijaradar of Patan, on the same day.

RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 640-41.

8. Supply of RiceChaitra Badi 5d 1862

Royal order to Ramanada Dahal and Mudhya Thapa: "Among the lands confiscated by youd we had ordered you to allot both rents (bali) and rice-fields in some cases, and only the rents in other casesd From the surplus rents of the Vikrama year 1862d handover 2,000 muris of paddy to the employees of Kaparder Bhotu Pande and Dittha Laxmi Narayand

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 741.

The Sanga/Sindhu-Mechi Region

The following regulations were promulgated under the royal seal in the names of Dittha Ramanath Upadhyaya and Dittha Ranabir Thapa for the entire eastern hill region upto the Mechi riverd with the exception of Sanga Sindh, Banepad and other villages in the Satgaun region (Regmi Research Seriesd Year 19d Nos. 9-10d September-October 1987, pp.d 125-26).

- (1) Measure accurately the rice-fields assigned as Khangi to all categories of jagirdars, including Chautaras, the two Junior Generalsd Kajisd Colonelsd Sardarsd the Kapardard the Khajanchi, the Faras-Dware, Khardarsd Baithakesd and the Royal stables (Astabalkhana)d as well as the Captainsd Lieutenants, Kumbhadans, Subedars, Khardars, Jamadarsd Majors, Ajitans, Kotesd Bahidarsd and other officers of Kampusd Paltansd and Companies. Howeverd rice-fields assigned to the General-cum-Commander-in-Chief, and musket-men and instrument-players of the army, shall not be measured.

Their Khuwa villages, the inhabitants (Kuriya) of such villages, and the payments they have been making so far shall also be recordedd along with the following particulars:

- (a) Actual amount of revenue assessed on the Kuriya households.
 (b) The thed thek amount of fines and penalties (Danda-Kunda).

In case it is found that any household has been exempted from payment of Serma taxes, or that it has been willfully evading such taxes, prescribe Serma taxes on the basis of Hale, Kodaled or Pate, as the case may be, collect such taxes, report the matter to us, and take action as ordered.

- (2) In the region situated east of Sanga/Sindhu and west of the Dudhkosi river, Subedar Dharmaraj Khatri had imposed ceilings on kipat holdings, confiscated the surplus areasd and confirmed the remaining area in the names of the Kipat-holders. Reconfirm such holdings. In addition, you are hereby ordered tod

- (a) Impose ceilings on the kiptat holdings of people belonging to the Hayu, Danuwar, Pahari, Chepang, and Thami communities, and confiscate the surplus area.
- (b) Measure all lands, reclaimed since the Vikrama Year 1863 and being used as kiptat, and compile records thereof.
- (c) Reconfirm the Kiptat holdings of people belonging to the Rai, Majhiya, Murmi and Yakha communities as confirmed after confiscating the surplus area by Akal Singh and Ishwar Khatri in the territory of Majhkirat, situated east of the Dudhkosi river and west of the Arun river.
- (d) Measure newly-reclaimed rice-fields of the following categories, submit particulars thereof to us, and take action as ordered:
 - (i) Lands reclaimed under Khurpa-Thyak grants;
 - (ii) Lands reclaimed through their own efforts by kiptatowners within their kiptat holdings, and
 - (iii) Lands reclaimed by the tenants (Kuriya) and dhakres of kiptatowners.

Even in respect to lands confirmed by Akal Singh and Ishwar Khatri after confiscation of the surplus area, the Kiptat owner shall use only his share; he shall not be entitled to use the entire holding himself on the plea that the Tirja entitlement order has been issued in his name.

- (3) In the territory of Majhkirat, situated east of the Dudhkosi river and west of the Arun river, some Rais, Majhiyas, Yakhas, and Murmis pay 5 rupees for each household, while others pay 4 rupees or 3 rupees, and some make payments on Hale-Pate-Kodale basis. For the future, prescribe a uniform rate of 4 rupees for each household. Where so appropriate, impose serma taxes.

In case you find that the amount of ijaras for thums and khuwas assigned to jagirdars exceeds the figures declared by them before us, let them appropriate income for the Vikrama Year, 1893, according to such declarations, and transmit the surplus amount to us.

- (4) In case you detect rice-fields under raikar tenure which had been used as jagir by amalis during the time of the Sen Kings, but which jimidars had obtained as kiptat through royal orders on the basis of false statements, conduct a local inquiry and ascertain the correct position. If (the jimidar) confesses his offense, measure such lands and confiscate them.

In addition, submit statements regarding lands of the following categories in the region between Sanga/Sindhu and the Mechi river:

(a) Waste lands under raikar tenure which have been allotted to individuals for reclamation.

(b) Waste lands reclaimed on the orders of survey officers and district administrators after the Vikrama Year 1880.

Such statements must include arrears of unpaid revenues, if any.

In addition, submit a statement of households which pay the jhara levy in cash, and the rates at which they do so.

(5) In the Vikrama Year 1862, birta, bitalab, and guthi lands had been examined by inspectors (janchaki) throughout the region east of Sanga/Sindhu and west of the Mechi river. The excess area had then been confiscated and assigned to the army. You are now ordered to scrutinize

(a) Whether any birtaowner is still using the (confiscated) lands on the plea that these had been restored to him, and

(b) Whether he has been using lands outside the prescribed boundaries, or how he has demarcated his own lands.

Confiscate any lands that are found to have been used without proper authority and report the matter to us.

Submit reports also about the excess area detected in the course of surveys of manachamal, mayau, and chhap holdings.

(6) In case Rais, Kiratis, Murmis and Limbus have cultivated cardamom in Wallokirat and Pallokirat but are not paying anything, assess the serma tax on such lands on the basis of the quantity of cardamom produced.

In the region east of Sanga/Sindhu, measure lands of the following categories and submit reports:

(a) Rice-fields within khuwa holdings and thumsa

(b) Lands under the jurisdiction of Amalis which they have converted into rice-fields

(7) In the Vikrama Year 1877, a royal order had been issued permitting Rais and Kiratis in the region east of the Dudhkosi river and west of the Arun river to reclaim uncultivated tracts within their kipat holdings and use such lands on an inheritable basis.

Withdraw that royal order, and find out the ratenat which Salami had been levied in consideration thereof.

In case kipat-owning Rais and Murmis have left their lands and gone elsewhere, assess the Serma tax on such lands.

In addition, submit reports on the following matters and take action as ordered:

- (a) Area of rice-fields occupied by cattle-farms at different places.
 - (b) Income from villages assigned as Khuwa.
- (8) Measure accurately all lands brought under cultivation by the dhakres of Limbus, as well as by kipatownners themselves, and submit a report.

If, in the course of this assignment, you take bribes, or show undue favor to anyone, we shall hear both sides, and punish you severely in case you confess your guilt. Accordingly, work faithfully and with full assurance.

In case any person reports that any mineral deposit has been located at any place, find out what the true position is, report the matter to us, and take action as ordered.

- (9) In the region east of Sanga/Sindhu and west of the Machi river, if any creditor refuses to redeem his mortgage of birta lands, have the loan repaid to him, and the lands to the debtor, and charge the dasaund (10 percent) and bisaund (5 percent) fees from the two sides respectively.

In case lands which can be irrigated and reclaimed are uncultivated, have them reclaimed with tax exemption for a stipulated number of years in the beginning.

Check the attendance of military personnel in different government offices, as well as their muskets and colors, and submit a report.

- (10) In case any person complains that any birtaowner has encroached upon the birta lands of others, or upon raikar lands, make a local inquiry, and, if encroachment is proved, pronounce a judgment accordingly.

In case any birtaowner complains that such encroachment has been made from birta or raikar lands which have been reconfirmed, arrive at a decision in the presence of the concerned persons, report the matter to us, and take action as ordered.

- (11) Take a bichari with you and have him dispose of disputes and complaints after hearing both sides. The following disbursements, amounting to 3,300 rupees, shall be made from such income. We shall later meet the shortfall, if any.

Employ men required for the work and dismiss them after their work is over. We shall remit reasonable expenses incurred on religious ceremonies, oil and lamps for the Kachahari, paper and ink, mattresses, etc.

<u>Particulars of Disbursements</u>		<u>Amount</u> (In Rupees)
1.	Dittha Ram Nath, in lieu of <u>khet</u> and <u>khuwa</u> assignments	- 675
2.	Dittha Ranabir Thapa, do.	- 675
3.	Chief Clerk Rangalal	- 250
4.	Two clerks	- 500
5.	Bichari (1)	- 175
6.	Bichari (2)	- 175
7.	Bichari's Clerk	- 80
9.	Tahabildar (Cashier)	- 50
10.	Nine other Clerks	- 720

Wednesday, Kartik Sudi 1, 1893.

RRC, Vol. 35, pp. 46-53.

Troops and Supplies for the Western Front

Durga Bux Company Despatched from Palpa to Kumaun

Royal order to Subedar Birabhanjan Bohra: "The Durga Bux Company of Palpa has been despatched to Kumaun. You are hereby ordered to proceed to Palpa along with your company. Mahabir Bista is being sent to replace you."

Aswin Badi 1, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 432.

On Aswin Badi 6, 1862, Subedar Birabhanjan Bohra was ordered to hand over the cannon of the Simhanath Company to Subedar Mahabir Bista of the Biradal Company. He was promised replacements from Kathmandu.

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 461.

Recruitment of Troops

Royal order to Bishram Khatri: "We had previously sent an order directing Subedar Chagu Malla, Subedar Jayapati Thapa, and Subedar Kirtibir Thapa to retain one patti of troops each there to collect rents and despatch the rest of the troops (to the western front). If the troops have already been despatched, this is good. If not, despatch them without the slightest delay.

"We have sent orders to recruit dhakre soldiers on jhara basis for the western campaign. Send tilangas to different areas to recruit jhara troops accordingly."

Aswin Badi 10, 1862

RRCd Vol. 6, pp. 469-70

Transport Arrangements

I

Royal order to Chaukidars in the region west of the Vishnumati river upto kumaun: "We are sending the soldiers and other ranks of the Ramabhim Company and the Barjawani Company, along with cannon and ammunition, to Garhwal. Let them proceed there without any obstruction."

Aswin Badi 10, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 469.

II

Royal order to majhis of ghats in the region west of the Tadi river upto Garh: "We have sent Kaji Nayan Simha Thapa, Kaji Jaspau Thapa, Sardar Bhotu, and Sardar Indra Simha Thapa, along with cannon and other military supplies, for the western campaign. Provide ferry services for them on jhara basis very carefully at your respective ghats. Any majhi at whose ghat there is any delay or obstruction shall be severely punished."

Aswin Badi 11, 1862

RRCd Vol. 6, p. 480.

III

On the same day, Amalis of different areas between Kathmandu and Doon were ordered to provide transport services for Kaji Nayan Simha Thapa and the other bhardars by impressing the jhara services of majhis and other men.

Aswin Badi 11, 1862

RRCd Vol. 6, pp. 480-81.

Artillery Men Sent to the Front

Royal order to Kaji Ambar Simha Thapa and Kaji Nayan Simha Thapa: "We have sent 43 newly-recruited Khalasis for operating cannon. Each of them has been assigned 160 (muris of rice-lands), of which only 80 muris have been actually allotted. The balance of 80 muris each have yet to be allotted. Do not remove these khalasis for the rental income (bali) of the Vikram year 1863. Dismiss them only if they do not join their posts, and send here a list of their names."

Aswin Badi 12, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 472.

Safety of Military Supplies

Royal order to Hulakis, as well as to Amalis of thums and villages situated within a distance of two days journey north and south of the Hulaki line in the region west of Kathmandu and east of the Marsyangdi river: "Cannon and ammunition are being despatched to the west in large quantities. We have deputed the soldiers of the Khas Company and the Srinath Company. Guard (the supplies) at appropriate places prescribed by the soldiers until such supplies are lifted by hulakis. Any one who makes any complaint in this regard will be severely punished."

Aswin Badi 12, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 471-72.

Transportation of Supplies

Royal order to Amalis, Chhap and other landholders, majhis, etc. in the region west of Dharmathali and east of the Jamuna river.

"We have sent 30 loads of military supplies for the western front. Arrange for their transportation through your area or ghat safely without the slightest delay. In case there is any delay or obstruction in any area or ghat, the concerned person and his family will be severely punished.

"Four tilangas of the Gurubux Company shall escort the supplies upto Pokhara, those of the Narsing Company shall do so up to Pyuthan. The bhardars posted in Pyuthan shall depute tilangas to escort the supplies upto Dullu-Dailekh. The Subedar stationed in Dullu-Dailekh shall provide an escort of tilangas upto Doti, the bhardars and Subedar of Doti shall do so upto Kumaun, and those of Kumaun shall do so upto Garh. The Bhardars and Subbas of Garh shall provide an escort of troops upto the front in such a manner that there is no obstacle of any kind and that they are delivered safely to Kaji Ambar Simha Thapa and Kaji Dalabhanjan Pande. Obtain a receipt signed by both the Kajis, and forward it to us."

Chaitra Badi 4, 1863

RRC, Vol. 6, pp 305-6.

The Magars

Royal order to the Magars of Palpa, Argha, Khanchi, and Gulmi: "You had requested General Bhimsen Thapa to arrange for exemption from aputali, and offered to pay a Salami in consideration of such exemption. The General had promised to refer the matter to us. Now you have again raised the matter through Colonel Ujir Singh. We hereby grant you exemption from aputali with effect from today. Pay the prescribed Salami through the Colonel."

Sunday, Bhadra Badi 8, 1872

RRC, Vol. 42, p. 47.

Royal order to Ambar Singh Rana, Vamsharaj Adhikari, and Sinhanarsing:

"We hereby promulgate the following regulations for collecting the Salami levy from Magars in the region west of the Trishuli-Ganga river and east of the Marsyangdi river in consideration of their exemption from aputali and chak-chekui obligations. Collect the levy according to the rates prescribed herein without any favor or discrimination, and transmit the income to the Royal Palace."

1. Conduct a census of Magar households in the region west of the Trishuli-Ganga river and east of the Marsyangdi river, classify them into the four categories of abal, doyam, sim, and chahar, and compile records accordingly.
2. Collect the Salami levy at the following rates from each Magar household and credit the income in the accounts:

<u>Grade of Magar Household</u>	<u>Rate of Salami Fee</u>
Abal	5 rupees
Doyam	4 rupees
Sim	3 rupees
Chahar	1 rupee

3. If, in the course of collecting the Salami according to these regulations, anyone claims that he has been granted exemption, and produces a royal order (mohar) or other order (daskhat) as evidence, tell him: "Exemption has been granted to the Magar Community (from aputali and chak-chekui) because they stipulated payment of a Salami. The Salami cannot, therefore, be waived in any case." Collect the levy according to the prescribed rates from each household.
4. In case any revenue authority (rakamdar), including preceptors (Guru), priest (Purohit), Chautariya, members of royal families (bharyad), bhardar, jagirdar, bitalab-birta owners, or owners of Phikdam, Marwat, bekb-bunyad, or chhap holdings, say that they will not let the Salami levy be collected from the Magar inhabitants of the areas under their jurisdiction, tell them that the levy has not been assigned to bitalab-birta owners, jagirdars, etc. Collect the Salami levy according to the prescribed rates without granting any exemption.

5. We hereby sanction a sum of 750 rupees for payment of emoluments (khang) as follows to the following persons needed to collect the Salami levy according to these regulations. Deduct the amount from the Salami levy collected by you and transmit the balance to us. In case any amount due to be collected under these regulations is left uncollected, it will be deducted from your emoluments.

Particulars of Emoluments

Ambar Singh Rana	-	325 rupees
Vamsharaj Adhikari	-	300 rupees
Simhanarsing	-	125 rupees
Total		750 rupees

Monday, Marga Badi 14, 1873

RRC, Vol. 36, pp. 320-22.

The same day (Marga Badi 14, 1873), Rajaram Pantha, Jaya Krishna Thapa, and Yagnyanidhi Lohani were sent on a similar mission to the Kali (Gandaki) - Bheri region, except Palpa, Argha, Gulmi and Khanchi. Their emoluments were prescribed as follows:-

Rajaram Pantha	-	300 rupees
Jaya Krishna Thapa	-	300 rupees.
Yagnyanidhi Lohani	-	125 rupees.

The regulations were the same as those promulgated for the Trishuli - Marsyangdi region in the names of Ambar Singh Rana and others. The only difference was that Section 2 contained the following Clause also:

"In the case of Magars belonging to the Berhapanthi and Atharapanthi groups, only sputali, not chak-chakui, has been remitted. So the Salami levy shall be collected at half the rates mentioned above."

These regulations for the collection of Salami levy from Magars were promulgated for the following regions as well:

1. Trishuli (Devaghat) - Sunkosi (Chatra).
2. Sunkosi - Mechi region.
3. Marsyangdi - Kali (Gandaki) region.

Royal order to Magars in the region east of the Bheri river
and west of the Mechi river

"Kaji Fodd Singh Rana, Sardar Chandrabir Thapa, Ambar Singh Rana, Ganju Thapa, Vamsha Bisiba, Dhana Singh Rana, and other Magars have written to General Bhimsen Thapa offering to pay a salami levy if they were granted exemption from aputali and chak-chakui. The General has forwarded this request to us.

"We hereby grant you exemption from aputali and Chak-Chakui. Pay the salami at the rates prescribed in the regulations. We will later issue a copper-plate inscription in this regard."

Marga Badi 14, 1873

RRC, Vol. 36, pp. 323-24.

In all the regions mentioned above, separate notifications were issued under the royal seal in the names of local revenue authorities (rakamdar), including guru, purohit, chautariya, goliya, bhardar, jagirdar, bitalab-birta and phikdar, marwat, bekh-bunyad, and chhap landowners. They were directed not to cause any obstruction in the collection of the salami according to the regulations.

Marga Badi 14, 1873

RRC, Vol. 36, pp. 324-25

Collection of Arrears of Salami Levy

Order from General Bhimsen Thapa and Kaji Bhaktabir Thapa to Dwares, Tharis, Jethabudhas, etc. of villages in Parbat, Nisi, Bhujji, Chaukhuwa, Dhungakhani, and other areas inhabited by Magars, Agris, Atharapanthis, and Chhantyalis:

"The Salami levied on Magars, Agris, Atharapathis, Chhantyalis, etc. in consideration of the copper-plate inscription of the thiti prescribed in the Vikram year 1879 (A.D. 1822) has fallen into arrears. We had deputed Indramani Dhungel, Mayalraj Chharti, and Arjun Chharti to collect those arrears. They have reported that the levy has not been collected according to the regulations. You are, therefore, ordered to realize the arrears according to the regulations:"

Jestha Sudi 2, 1883

RRC, Vol. 38, P. 216.

Restoration of Old Thiti

Order from Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief General Jung Bahadur Kunwar and Kaji Sam Bahadur Kunwar to Subedar Ram Singh Thapa and Subedar Simha Dal Rana, who have been sent to the region between the Seti river and the Mechi river to collect the Thiti-Salami levy from Magars:

"Creditors of Magars have come here with the complaints that because various royal orders have been issued at different times regarding the thiti of Magars, they have been unable to recover the money they had invested in Magar bondsmen and bondswomen, nor to obtain any work from them.

"Accordingly, you are hereby ordered to stop collecting the Thiti-Salani levy from Magars. However, the amount that has already been collected shall be transmitted to the treasury.

"As regards arrangements regarding taking boiled rice (bhat), sharing of kitchen (bhansa), and dry food (Khaja), as well as tandha transactions in Magars, a royal order has been issued restoring the position that existed from the time of King Drabya Shah to the Vikrama year 1894 (A.D. 1837).

Aswin Badi 1, 1903

RRC, Vol. 33, pp. 38-39.

Recent Publications

1. Mahesh Ch Regmi, The State and Economic Surplus in Production, Trade and Resource-Mobilization in Early 19th Century Nepal, Varanasi: Nath Publishing House, 1985. Price: Rs 125.00.
2. Mahesh C. Regmi, An Economic History of Nepal, 1846-1901, Varanasi: Nath Publishing House, 1988, Price: 225.00.
